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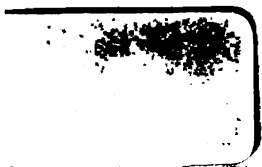
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A

SMALLER

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

ABRIDGED FROM THE LARGER DICTIONARY

BY WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.

EDITOR OF THE DICTIONARIES OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY,
AND GEOGRAPHY.



LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1855.

305. 4. 8.

One of the principal difficulties experienced by school-boys in using a Dictionary is the selection of the particular signification required in each passage, from the frequently numerous meanings assigned to a word. This difficulty to some extent, no doubt, arises from the very nature of the case, and is so far unavoidable; but it is greatly increased by the utter want of arrangement observable in most School Dictionaries, in which all the significations of a word are usually printed together, undistinguished in any way from one another, and placed without regard to any principle either etymological or logical, while nothing, or next to nothing, in the shape of illustrative quotations, is inserted. The pupil naturally therefore assumes that it is a matter of indifference which signification he chooses from the mass so presented to him; and hence, as involving the least trouble, the first is the one usually taken, whether it be right or wrong. Whatever can be done in a Dictionary to counteract this evil has, it will be seen, been attempted in this Work; the various meanings, uses, and constructions of words being carefully and clearly separated, so as to be evident at a mere glance; and thus even the most thoughtless will be prevented from assuming that any meaning may be taken indifferently. It is undeniable, however, that the proper use of a Dictionary is by no means an easy thing; and it is to be regretted that teachers generally take little or no pains to assist their pupils in this respect: a few hours devoted to the explanation and illustration of the proper method of using a Dictionary would be of the greatest possible service to boys, and at the same time yield an abundant reward to the teacher.

With respect to typographical accuracy, it may be stated that the Abridgment was made from the corrected pages of the larger work, on the revision of which unusual pains were bestowed, and it has itself been very carefully read while going through the press; so that it is anticipated that very few typographical errors will be discovered. Great care has also been taken in reference to the quantities, which are accurately marked throughout.

The completeness of this Dictionary consists in its containing *all* the

words found in the writings of the authors whom it professes to explain. In ordinary School Dictionaries no principle appears to have been followed as to the class of words which are admitted or rejected; and thus it frequently happens, even in the best modern works of this kind, as for instance in that of Ingerslev,* that words used by such authors as Gellius and Seneca are inserted, while others employed by Cicero and Virgil are omitted. It is confidently believed that this Dictionary contains every word which a young scholar is likely to meet with in the course of his reading; but it seemed worse than useless to encumber the Work with words, an explanation of which will never be wanted by the persons for whom the book is designed. By omitting such words, not only is the mechanical use of the Work (an important point in a Dictionary) greatly facilitated, but space has been gained for a full explanation of the words inserted, and for the illustration of their meanings and constructions by quotations from the ancient writers. But while this Dictionary is mainly intended to explain the writings of the authors comprised in the *first* list only, yet it contains many words and meanings of words which do not occur in such authors, but a knowledge of which is necessary for the full understanding of other words and meanings of words which are met with in their works. Hence the names of many authors never read by young students will be found in this book; these are collected in the *second* list of proper names appended to this Preface.

In preparing this Work, it has constantly been borne in mind that it is intended principally for the use of young scholars; and hence great attention has been paid to the intelligibility and simplicity of all the definitions and explanations. The grammatical portion is taken entire from the larger Dictionary, and the nomenclature adopted throughout is that which is most in accordance with modern philology, and which is both more philosophical and more intelligible than that which still keeps its place in many Grammars.

* The Latin-German School Dictionary of Dr. Ingerslev, which was published at Brunswick in 1853, is perhaps the best work of the kind that has yet appeared in

Germany; and every thing of real value which it contains will be found incorporated in the present Work.

The Appendix of Proper Names has been added rather in compliance with custom than because it was considered of much real utility; since the necessary brevity of the notices it contains quite precludes the giving of anything like full or satisfactory information; and in many cases these incomplete statements are liable to suggest erroneous inferences. Still great pains have been taken to state nothing positively incorrect; but the Classical Dictionaries must be consulted by those who require more detailed information. It may be stated that the references in the body of the Work to 'Smith's Antiquities' are to the second edition of the *Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities*.

In conclusion, the attention of teachers is directed to the facilities which this Dictionary affords for that method of studying the Latin language, which is at once the most philosophical, most interesting, and most expeditious, namely, the etymological or analytical. By placing hyphens between the prefixes and the roots, and by giving the roots separately whenever the process of combination has given rise to any euphonic change, the pupil is here furnished with means which will enable him, if properly assisted, to trace without difficulty the connection of compound and derived words with their roots: he will thus obtain an insight into the constructive principles of the language, the comprehension of which will not only incalculably diminish the labour and lighten the drudgery of mastering its vocabulary, but will also lay the foundation of a knowledge of comparative philology, and, through it, of other branches of science of the highest value.

London, May 23, 1855.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS.*

(I.)

Caes.	Caes. Julius Caesar, <i>hist.</i>	obit.	B.C. 44	Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 61
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	flor.	" 55	Phaedr.	Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	fl.	" 15
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob.	" 43	Plaut. or Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 184
Cur.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>hist.</i> prob. 1st cent. A.D.; acc. to Buttmann,	fl.	A.D. 69	Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 30
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 360	Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, brother of Tullius,	ob.	" 43
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 115	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 34
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 8	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 116
Just.	Justinus, <i>hist.</i> (date unknown).			Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>hist.</i> perh.	ob.	" 118
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 82	Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 159
Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	" 1	Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 18
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> , about	"	B.C. 50	Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	A.D. 30
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	fl.	" 44	Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 19
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 18				

* The dates in this list and the following are derived, in most cases, from Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as, at best, only an approximation to the true era of the writer.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS.

(II.)

Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	flor.	A.D. 380	Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet.</i>	ob.	A.D. 65
App.	Lucius Appuleius, <i>philosopher</i> ,	"	" 150	Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	"	B.C. 103
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	" 297	Macer,	C. Licinius Macer, <i>annalist</i>	"	"
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and</i>	ob.	" 4	Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius,	"	66
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of</i>	fl.	B.C. 130	Manil.	<i>critic</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 395
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.			Marl.	M. Manilius, <i>poet.</i> ,	"	16
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini.			Mela.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet.</i> ,	ob.	" 104
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.			Modest.	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	fl.	" 45
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicio re-			Naev.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>lawyer</i>	"	" 230
	sponsalis (a speech usu-			Non.	C. Naevius, <i>poet.</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 202
	attributed to Cicero).			Pall.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gram.</i>		
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, <i>rhet.</i>				between 2nd and 5th cent. A.D.		
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Chris-</i>	ob.	A.D. 430	Papin.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus,		
Aur. Vict.	<i>tian writer</i> ,	fl.	" 358	Paul.	<i>writer on husbandry</i> , perh.	about	A.D. 350
Aus.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 350	Petr.	Aemilius Papinius, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	" 200
Avien.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet.</i> ,	"	" 370	Phn.	Julius Paulus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	" 210
Caecil.	R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet.</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 168	Plin.	T. Petronius Arbitr., <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	" 66
Cato.	Caecilius Statius, <i>writer of</i>	"	" 149	Plin. Val.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	"	" 79
Cels.	<i>comedy</i> ,	perh.	A.D. 10		C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus	fl.	" 100
Claud.	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and</i>	"	" 395	Pompon.	(minor)	"	" 500
Coel. Aurel.	A. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,			Prud.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physician</i> ,	"	" 138
Col.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet.</i>			Quint.	3rd century; or, acc. to		
Diom.	Coelius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i>			Sen.	others,	"	" 397
Donat. or Don.	(date uncertain, but not			Sen.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetori-</i>	ob.	" 118
Eun.	later than 3rd cent. A.D.)			Serv.	<i>cian</i> ,	fl.	" 15
Fest.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella,	"	" 20	Sil.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philoso-</i>	ob.	" 65
Firm.	<i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	"	" 350	Sisenn.	<i>pher</i> ,		
Frontin. or Front.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> , prob.	ob.	B.C. 169	Sol.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>writer of</i>		
Gal. or Cal.	5th cent. A.D.			Stat.	<i>tragedy</i> (acc. to some, iden-		
Gell.	Aelius Donatus, <i>grammarian</i>			Tert.	tical with the philosopher).		
Gloss.	and <i>commentator</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 340	Ulp.	Servius Maurus Honoratus,	fl.	" 395
Grat. Falisc.	Q. Eunius, <i>poet.</i> ,	ob.	" 106	Val. Fl.	<i>grammarian</i> ,	ob.	" 100
Hier.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>gram-</i>	fl.	" 160	Val. Max.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet.</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 78
Hirt.	<i>marian</i> , 4th cent. A.D.	"	" 150	Varr.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, <i>hist. and</i>	"	A.D. 138
Inscr.	Julius Firmicus Maternus,	"	B.C. 6		<i>orator</i> ,	"	" 82
Isid.	<i>mathematician</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 420		C. Julius Solinus, <i>gram.</i>		
Labeo.	<i>De Aquaeductibus</i> , etc.	"	B.C. 43		P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet.</i> ,	"	" 195
Laber.	Galus or Calus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	A.D. 636		Q. Septimius Florens Tertul-	"	" 218
Lact.	Anlus Gellius, <i>gram.</i> etc.	fl.	B.C. 18		lian, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	" 70
Lampr.	Glossarium.	"	" 43		C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet.</i> ,	fl.	" 26
	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet.</i> ,				Valerius Maximus, <i>hist.</i>		
	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,				M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on</i>	ob.	B.C. 28
	Aulus Hirtius, <i>hist.</i>				<i>husbandry</i> , etc.		
	Inscriptiones.				F. Renatus Vegetius, <i>writer</i>	fl.	A.D. 386
	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gram.</i>				<i>De Re Militari</i> ,		
	Antistius Labeo, <i>lawyer</i> ,				Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on</i>		
	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimo-</i>				<i>architecture</i> ,	"	B.C. 20
	<i>grapher</i> ,						
	L. Coelius Lactantius Firmi-						
	nus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,						
	Aelius Lampridius, <i>hist.</i> about						

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. or act, active, -ly.	ed., editio.	inscr., inscriptions.	præf., præfatio.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.	e. g., exempli gratia (for instance).	interj., interjection.	prep., preposition.
abl., ablative.	ellipt., elliptical, -ly.	interrog., interrogative, -tion.	prob., probably.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, &c.	Eng., English.	intrans., intransitive.	prol., prologus.
without case or adjunct.	=, equivalent to, or identical with.	irreg., irregular.	pron., pronoun.
abstr., abstract.	equiv., equivalent.	It., Italian.	pronom., pronominal.
acc., accusative or according.	esp., especially.	Jurid., juridical.	prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
adj., adjective, -ly.	etc., et cetera.	lang., language.	Prov. or Pr., Provençal.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially, or adverbs.	eum., etymology, -ical.	Lat., Latin.	proverb., proverbial, -ly.
al., alii or alia, others or other.	euphon., euphonic, -ny	leg., legit, legunt.	q., quasi.
al. leg., alii legunt.	ex., exs., example, examples.	lit., literal, in a literal sense.	q. v., quod videas.
analog., analogous, -ly.	expl., explanation.	l. c. or loc. cit., loco citato.	rad., radical or root.
ant., antiquities.	f. or fem., feminine.	m. or masc., masculine.	rar., rare, -ly.
ap., apud (in).	fig., figure, -ative, -atively.	math., mathematics, -ical.	reflect., reflective, -tively.
appel., appellative.	fin. or ad fin., at the end.	med., medical.	rel., relative.
arch., archaic.	fnit., finite (opp. to infinitive).	met. or metaph., metaphorical, -ly.	rhet., rhetor., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
archit., architecture, -tural.	fol., followed.	meton., by metonymy.	Rom., Roman.
art., article.	folg., following.	millit., military, in military affairs.	rt., root.
Aug., Augustan.	fr., from.	M.S., manuscript.	sæp., sæpe.
botan., botanical.	Fr., French.	n. or neut., neuter.	Sans., Sanscrit.
card., cardinal.	freq., frequentative, frequent, frequently.	naut., nautical.	sc., scilicet.
cf., confer (compare).	fut., future.	neg., negative, -ly.	Sp., Spanish.
class., classic, -al.	gen., genitive.—in gen., in a general sense.	no., numero.	sq., sequens (and the following).
col., column.	geog., geography, -ical.	nom., nominative.	a. v., sub voce.
collat., collateral.	Germ., German.	num. or numer., numeral.	sign., signif., signifies, -cation.
collect., collective, -ly.	gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.	obj. or object., objective, -ly.	sing., singular.
comm. or c., common gender.	Gr., Greek.	onomat., onomatopoe.	subaud., subauditur.
comp., comparative, compound.	hibr., hybrid.	opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.	subject or subj., subjective, -ly.
compd., compound.	hist., history, -ian.	ord., ordinal.	subj., subjunctive.
conj., conjunction, or conjunction.	l. e., id est.	orig., origin, original, originally.	subst., substantive, -ly.
constr., construed, -ction.	l. q., idem quod.	p., page.	suff., suffix.
contr., contracted or contrary.	id., idem.	part., participle.	sup., superlative or supine.
correl., correlative, -ively.	imperat., imperative.	partit., partitive.	syl., syllable.
corresp., corresponding.	imperf., imperfect.	pass., passive, -ly or passim.	syn., synonym, -ymous.
dat., dative.	impers., impersonal, -ly.	per., period.	syncop., sync., syncopated.
decl., declension.	inanim., inanimate.	perf., perfect.	t. t., technical term.
defect., defective.	incept., inceptive.	perh., perhaps.	term., termination.
demonstr., demonstrative.	indecl., indeclinable.	pers., personal, -ly.	transf., transferred.
dep., depend., dependent.	indef., indefinite.	philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically.	transl., translated, -tion.
depon., deponent.	indic., indicative.	pleon., pleonastically.	trisy., trisyllable, -abic.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.	inf., infinitive.	pl., plu. or plur., plural.	unfreq., unfrequently.
diff., different.	init., in., or ad init., at the beginning.	poet., poeta, poetical, -ly.	usu., usual, -ly.
dim., diminutive.		polit., political, -ly.	v., verb, vide, or vox.
disyll., disyllable, -abic.		Port., Portuguese.	voc., vocative.
distr., distributive.		pos., positive.	Wall. Wallachian.
dub., doubtful.			



A SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A, *indecl. f. (sc. littera)*, oftener *n.* the first letter of the Latin alphabet. At the end of words it is usually short, except in the numerals, trīgintā to nonagintā, and in Abl. of nouns and Imper. of verbs. In compds. a long by nature generally remains unchanged: *lābor, delābor*; a short in roots is changed into *i*, and that even where in secondary forms it becomes long by position: *fīcīo, effīcīo*; *frango* (from *frag*), *perfrīngo*; a in roots long by position is changed into *i*: *scādo, descādo*. Sometimes it remains unchanged: *pīctura, temptatīo*. As an abbreviation **A** = *ante*, while *Appius* is written *App.* On the voting tablets in the Comitia, **A** (i. e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the proposed law; but in judicial trials **A** = *Absoletio*; whence **A** is called *littera salutaris*. In dates **A. D.** = *ante dñm* (v. ante). **A. U. C.** = *anno ab urbe condita*.

Ab, *adv.* or *prep.* with Abl. **A** is used instead of *ab* before many of the nouns beginning with consonants; but before **A** as well as before vowels *ab* is always used. *Ab* occurs chiefly in compds.; but in old writers *ab* is, *abs* *quo* are met with. In composition, *ab* remains unchanged before vowels. Before *m* and *v*, it becomes *a*, *a-moveo, a-vertō*. In the perfect tenses of *sum*, both *ab* and *a* are found; *ab-fui, a-fui*. Before *fero* and *fugio*, *ab* becomes *au*, *au-fero, au-fugio*. Before *p*, *c*, *g*, *t*, *ab*, or the shortened form *as*, is used, as *ab-condo, ab-tineo, as-porto*.

Ab denotes, 1. The point of departure, the source and origin: 2. Separation or distance: 3. Proximity.

A SPACE. 1. Implying motion from a place or point without reference to the space traversed: *me a porta praenestī, he sent me on before from the harbour, Plaut.* Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as *abducere, mittere, discerere, etc.* *Panulium a sole, a little out of the sun, Cic.* 2. With reference to the space passed over: strengthened with *usque* (*ex* or *to*, all the way through, v. *usque*): *ab imis anguibz usque ad verticem summum, from his low nates even to his very crown, Cic.* 3. Without the idea of motion, to designate distance, or separation, with the verbs *distare, abesse*, and with the particles *procul, longe, etc.*: non

A B

amplius pedum millibus duobus ab castris, Caes. Also to denote the measure of the distance: *a millibus passuum quindecim, at a distance of 15 miles, Caes.*

IV, Implying proximity: expressed by *at, on, in, etc.*, *ab decumana porta, at the main entrance, Caes.* So, *a tergo, a latere, a fronte, ab occasu, ab oriente*; esp. in geog. descriptions: *Gallia ab Sequanis et Helvetiis adtingit Rhenum, at the parts occupied by, Caes.*

3, TIME, analogous to the relations of space. 1. Without reference to the period subsequently elapsed: *After: ab re divina after the sacrifice, Pl.*

2. With reference to a subsequent period: *From: . . . to: mane ad noctem usque, From morning to night, Pl.* *ab sole orto in multum diu, from sun-rise till late in the day, Liv.*

3. To designate the distance of one point of time from another: *From, since, after: centesima lux ab interitu Clodii, since the death of Clodius, Cic.* *ab urbe condita, since the foundation of Rome.*

IV, Denoting proximity, **At** is *ab initio, a primo, a principio, etc. at the beginning, at first.*

C, IN OTHER RELATIONS, *ab* denotes, as in Space and Time (but figuratively), departure from, separation, or distance and proximity: 1. Employed before words representing either the agents, or the causes of effects denoted by verbs. *From, by, by means of: a patre laudari; ab aliquo discere, cognoscere, occidere, etc.* 2. With names of towns instead of *gentile adj.*, to denote origin: *a Cura atque Pometia liberis, Liv.* 3. In etymologies: *eam rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, ego a legendo, Cic.* 4. To denote the motive, instead of *ex, propter*, or the simple Abl. cause: *From, out of: linguam ab irrita exerecentia, out of derision, Liv.* 5. *Dolor: laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple Abl.: doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, Pl.* 6. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, etc., *ab* = a part: hence *timere, metuerē* *ab* *aliquo*, does not mean to fear any one, but, to fear something from him: *metui a Chryside, I feared some mischief from her, Ter.* 7. Implying the separation of a part from the whole, *out of*, for *ex*: *scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes.* 8. The origin, adver-

A B

bially, *a se = sua sponte, of one's own accord, sponte, sponte, Cic.* 9. Denoting departure from, or avoidance of. Hence, 1. where beginning and repeating are implied: *a summo bibere, to drink in succession down the table: a cauda de ovo exte, tail foremost, Plin.* 2. *a minimo ad maximum, from the smallest to the greatest, Pl.* 3. With verbs of freeing from or protecting against anything: *explanandum forum ab illis sceleris vestigiis, Cic.* hence, perhaps, *ulcisci se ab aliquo, to take vengeance on one, Plin.* 4. With verbs of deterring, intermitting, desisting, ceasing: *deterere, intermittere, desistere, etc.: ab injuria deterere, Cic.* 5. Denoting separation (without the idea of proceeding or departure), analogous (*fig.*) to **A**, **III**, and **B**, *III, distance in order, rank, mind, or feeling: with *secundus, tertius, etc.*; with *alter, alius, alienus, diversus, etc.*: *quartus ab Arcesila, the fourth from Arcesilas, Cic.* *secundus a rege, next in rank to the king, B. Alex.* Also in the phrase, *non ab re, sc. alienum, not without profit or advantage* which, however, is not used by Cicero. 6. Denoting proximity: 1. Hence it occurs in phrases such as, *to stand by, be on the part of: Stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, to be on one's side, to belong to his party: a nobis facere, in our favour, Cic.* *vir ab innocētia clementissimus, on the side of innocence, id.* Hence to distinguish philosophical sects: *nostrī illi a Platone et Aristotele, the adherents of the Plat. and Aristot. philosophy, Cic.* 2. **Ab** defines more exactly than the simple Abl. the respect in which anything is to be understood, *in relation to, on the part of: orba ab optimatibus contio, Cic.* 3. With verbs of fastening and holding: *funiculus a puppi religatus, id.* 4. Subsequently to the Aug. age words dependent on *ab* were employed to denote office and dignity with or without *servus: a manu servus, a secretary, Suet.**

D, IN composition with verbs *ab* denotes removal, disappearance, absence: *aufero, carry away: abutor, use up: absum, be absent.* In composition with adjectives *ab* denotes absence, difference: *as amens, without mind, mad: absonus, out of tune or mind: absimilis, unlike, irregular.* (Key, § 1304.)

Abactus, a, um, *Part.* [abigo] driven away, driven out from: abacta pauperie epulis. *Hor.*: abacta nulla Veja conscientia, restrained by, id.

Abacus, i. (=abax), m. a square table, hence *||* a counting-board. *Pers.* *||* any gaming-board divided into squares, *Suet.* *||* a table or sideboard, the top of silver or marble, and sometimes with partitions for cups, vases, etc., *Cic.* *||* a wooden tray for kneading dough, and other purposes, *Cato.* *||* In *Archit.*: 1. painted panels for the walls or ceilings of rooms, *waistcoating*, *Vitr.* 2. the flat square stone on the top of a column, *id.* *||* VI. a plate, *App.*

Abalienatio, ōnis, f. formal alienation or transfer of property, *Cic.*

Abalieno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to alienate anything, to convey the ownership to another: agros abalienare, *Cic.* *||* Hence, to remove, separate, alienate: a viro tall abalienari, to be separated from such a man, *Pl.*: Ita nos abalienavit, so entirely has he repudiated us, *Ter.* *||* Fig., to alienate or estrange one: abeol. or with ab aliquo: aliquem Invidendo ab. *Cic.* also with Abl.: abalienat iure civium, deprived of the right of citizenship, *Liv.*

Ab-avus, i. (=abavus), m. great-grandfather, called by *Virgil* quartus pater. *||* Gen. forefather, ancestor, *Cic.*

Abdicatio, ōnis, f. [abdicō] a renunciation, an abdication of an office, ab. dictaturae, *Liv.* *||* the renouncing or disowning of a son, *Quint.*

Ab-dico, avi, atum, i. v. a., with reflect. pron. and Abl. *ret.* to detach oneself from any thing, renounce a thing, to resign, abdicare (v. dico): se magistratu, *Cic.* *||* libertate, *id.* With acc. ab. dictaturam, *Liv.* and pass. abdicato magistratu, *Sall.* *||* to abdicate, to reject, legem abdicaverunt tribus, *Plin.*

|| As a legal term, abd. aliquem, to renounce one, esp. of a son; to disinherit, *Plin.*: abd. patrem, to disown, *Curt.* [Dicare is perhaps another form of ligare; if so, ab-dicare would orig. mean to unbind.]

Ab-dico, xi, ctum, j. v. a. An augural and judicial word (opp. to addico): of an unfav. omen; not to promise: cum aves abdicissent, *Cic.* *||* In judicial lang., abd. aliquid ab aliquo, to take away by a legal sentence, *Liv.*

Abdit, ade. secretly, *Cic.*

Abditus, a, um, *Part.* [abdo] and Adj., put away, hidden, secret: res occultae et abditae, *Cic.* *Comp.* and *Sup.* only in later Lat. *Poet.* the neut. for subs.: abditum rerum, *Hor.* (=abditas res).

Ab-do, ōdi, itum, j. v. a. to put away, remove: hunc abd. domo, *Virg.*: copiae ab eo loco abditae, *Caes.* *||* Gen. with in, in gremium abdidit, he put it into his bosom, *Suet.* *||* Abdere se, to conceal oneself by withdrawing; with in and acc.: sese in silvas abdidit, *Caes.* *||* Fig. often in *Cic.* to escape

into retirement; constr. with in *litteras* or *littera* (Abl.), in bibliothecam, etc.

|| In gen. to hide, conceal, keep secret: abdidit cupiditas erat, *Liv.* *Poet.*, lateri abdidit ensem, he buried the sword in his side, *Virg.* [Some of the comps. of do contain a root corresponding to the Gr. *do*, in *didimus*, give: while the root of others corresponds to the Gr. *ab*, in *abduci*, put: abdo, condo, etc., contain the latter root. Hence abdo does not mean give away, but put away, remove.]

Abdomen, ōnis, n. the lower part of the belly, abdomen, paunch, *Juv.* *Fig.* for pluntony, sensuality: natus abdomini suo, *Cic.*

Ab-dūco, xi, ctum, j. v. a. (*Imp.* abduc: also abducere, *Plaut.* and *Ter.*: *Perf.* sync. abduxit, *Plaut.*) to lead away from one place to another, to take or bring with one: abd. in cubiculum, *Pl.* *||* In *Ter.* often in invitations to dine: abduxit ad coenam. *||* Gen. to take away or remove: abd. collegam a foro, *Liv.*: also de foro, e foro, ex acie. To separate, distinguish: a conjecturis divinationem, *Cic.* To lead to recall, to alienate: legiones, *id.*: ad nequitiam, to seduce to profligacy, *Ter.* *Poet.* abd. capita ab locis, to draw back, *Virg.*: somnos, to deprive of sleep, *Or.* *||* With ab. folge, to draw away or divert from (=arocare, avertere): ab instituta, *Cic.* a studio, *id.* *||* IV. to reduce to a lower rank, to degrade, *id.*

Ab-dūctus, a, um, *Part.* [abducō] led or carried away or off, abducta armenta recipere, *Or.*

Ab-do, ōvi or ōi, itum, ire, a. v. n. (abin=ab sine, Plant. and *Ter.*: abilit dissyl. *id.*), to go away, depart: abilit excessit, evasit, erupit, *Cic.* also with *Supine*: abi deambulatum, *Ter.* *||* to pass away, to disappear, to cease: ab. e vita, to die, *Cic.*: ab. in diem, to be put off to another day, *Ter.* *||* to deviate from, abandon a duty, position, etc. (syn. aberrare): etiam tu hinc abis? do you too abandon my cause? *Ter.*

|| IV. to be changed from one thing into another, to be metamorphosed: always with in, in villas abeunt vestes, *Or.* *V.* to end, turn out: non posse istae scilicet ab. *Cic.* *||* VI. In auctions, not to be knocked down to one: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, *Cic.* *||* VII. to fall (in price), pretium retro abilit, *Plin.*

|| VIII. *Imp.* abt, and other forms, as friendly or reproachful exclamations. Abi, ludis me, go, you are fooling me? *Pl.* *Begone!* Abin e, conspectu meo? *id.*

Aberratio, ōnis, f. [aberro no. j.] a relief or diversion (from): a dolore, *Cic.* **Ab-erro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander away, stray: puer aberravit a patre, *Pl.* *||* Fig. to wander off, or deviate from: a regula naturae, *Cic.* Also without ob: conjectura aberrare, *id.*

|| To retrace, divert, forget oneself: scribendo aberro, I divert my thoughts, *Cic.* **abfore**=abfaturum esse.

abforn=abesum (absum).

Ab-furc, a, um, *Part.* fut.(absum).

Ab-fingo, ads., i. (=prop. ab) is pleasant, like the preps. in exilium, deinde, profunde] from this time, reckoning either backwards or forwards, but almost invariably of time past, since, ago; with Acc. or Abl., and the num. cardinal: quae sort fuisse abbi. annos quatuordecim, *Cic.*: iam abbi. triginta diebus, thirty days ago, *id.* **Ab-horreo**, ui, ēre (no *perf.* part.) 2. v. n. and a. to shrink back in dread, to abhor: with ab, or Acc.: retro vulgus abhorret ab hac, shrieks back from, *Lucr.* distortos abhorreat, *Suet.*

|| To be averse or disinclined to, a nuptias, *Ter.*: Caesaris a causa, *Cic.*

|| Gen., to be remote from an object. 1. to vary or differ from, to be inconsistent with: temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insanis, *Cic.* a fide, to be incredible, *Liv.*: a tuo scelere, is not connected with, *Cic.* With *Dat.*: protectioni abhorrens moa, *Liv.* 2. to be free from: ab suspicione abhorre, *Cic.* 3. to be unfit, incapable, *id.*

Ab-ignus, a, um, *adj.* made of fire-wood or deal [abies]: trabes, i. e. a ship, *Cic.*: equus, the wooden horse before Troy, *Prop.*

Ab-itis or **Abies**, ōtis, f. the white fir, nig. (on account of its dark foliage), *Virg.* Met. anything made of fir: 1. Abies=epistole, a letter (i. e. on a wooden tablet), *Pl.* 2.=navis, *Virg.* 3.=hasta, *id.* [In obliq. cases the word is to be read as a triayll. abyetis, abyete, &c. *Virg.* Aen. g. 674: lb. 11, 667.]

Ab-igo, ōgi, actum, j. v. a. [ago] to drive away. Fig. to drive away an evil: curas, *Hor.* *Poet.*: medio noctis abiectae, i. e. consumptae, *Virg.* Hence, *||* esp. after *Cic.* to steal and drive away cattle: pecus abegerunt, *Cic.*

|| To divorce, *Suet.*

Ab-icio, ōnis, f. [abico] a going away, departure, only in *Plant.* and *Ter.* v. abitus.

Ab-ito, ēre [in older Latin we find a root be or bi "go": v. bito.] j. v. n., to go away, depart: *Pl.*

Ab-itus, ōis, m. [abico] a going away, departure: *Cic.* *||* Met. the outlet, place of egress: abitus custode coronant, they surround the outlet with guards, *Virg.* *Plur.* vehicula sepeperant abitus, *Tac.*

Ab-ject, ade. [abjectus] despondingly, *Cic.* *||* meanly, affectly, *Tac.*

Ab-jectio, ōnis, f. [abjicio] a throwing away or rejecting: signum ab-jectio, *Quint.* *Fig.* dejection, despondency, abjectio animi, *Cic.*

Ab-jectus, a, um, *Part.* [abjicio] Atf. departed, disheartened, desponding: animo abjecto, *Cic.* *||* low, mean, abject: nihil abjectum cogitare, *id.*: animus abjectior, *id.*: animus abjectissimus, *Quint.*

Ab-ōdo, ōdi, ctum, j. v. a. (Abel and Abidi, *Or.* and *Juv.*, are shortened

from abjici, abjici) [jacio], to throw away, cast off, or down: scutum, Cic. Fig.: haec palatia abjicienda s't, must be got rid of, Ter.: abj. vitam, Cic.: verum, to pronounce it carefully, Id.

|| to throw aside, to give up or abandon: alchimus ista, let that go, Id. || to let down, humble, degrade: senatus auctoritate abjici, lowered the authority of the senate, Id.: of price, thrown away, sold too cheaply, abjectas aedes, Pl. Abj. se, to degrade oneself, Cic.

ab-ju-dico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take away by a judgment or sentence (opp. to ad-judico) constr. with aliquis, or aliquem, ab aliquo, or alicui: Alexandrianus populo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Fig.: sibi libertatem, Id.

ab-jun-ctus, a, um, Part. [abjuncto]. **ab-jun-cto**, i, tum, i. v. a. to unite: juvenum, Virg. Fig.: to detach, to remove, to separate: abjuncto Labieno, Caes.

ab-ju-ro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deny on oath, to abjure: ne quis mihi in iure abjureris, Pl. Also absol., mihi abj. certus est quam dependere, Cic.: abjurationes rapinae, denied, Virg.

ab-lan-do, ōnis, f. a loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree; also the trench itself thus made, Plin.

ab-lan-do, avi, atum, i. v. a. [laqueus] Lit., to disentangle: fig., to turn up the earth round a tree, in order to form a trench, Cat.

ab-lat-ivus, i, m. sc. causus [anfero] the ablative case, Quint.

ab-lat-ivus, a, um, Part. [anfero]. **ab-lat-ivus**, ōnis, f. [ablatio] a sending away: juvenitatis ad bellum, Liv. Later, a banishing, exile (=relegatio): abl. Agrippae, Plin.

ab-lat-ivus, avi, atum, i. v. a. to send away, to remove: aliquem forma, Pl.: honestos homines, Cic. Also with Supine, paucos venatum ablegavit, Liv.

ab-lat-ivus, i, tum, i. v. a. (lit. to kick off), to consume in eating or drinking: fortunae aetas, Cic.

ab-lat-ivus, avi, atum, i. v. a. (lit. to pass away) to leave or let: domum, Suet.

ab-lat-ivus, si, sum, i. v. n. (prop. not to be in tune with, whence Fig.) to differ from, to be unlike: a te non multum ablati, is not wholly unlike thee, Hor.

ab-lat-ivus, ōnis, f. a. to wash away, to wash, to purify: pedes abluens, Cic. Fig.: perturbatio animi placentia ablutur, is removed, Cic.: perijuria, to atone for, Ov. Poet.: abj. situm, to quench, Lucr.: abj. umbras, to remove, Id.

ab-lat-ivus, ōnis, f. a. washing, cleansing, Plin.

ab-lat-ivus, a, um, Part. [abluo]. **ab-lat-ivus**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to refuse (mostly poet.): Virg.: Hor. Later, also, in prose writers, to deny: depositum, Plin.

ab-lat-ivus, ōnis, m. the son of a great-grandchild, Suet.

ab-neptis, is, f. the daughter of a great-grandchild, Suet.

ab-nocto, are, r. v. n. [nox] to stay out all night, Sen.

ab-normis, e, adj. [norma: an adj. formed from a prep. and a subet. = non ad normam, Cic.] without rule, irregular: abn. sapientia, wise by natural good sense, Hor.

ab-nu-tur-us, a, um = abnuturus, v. abnuo.

ab-nu-tur-us, ōnis, f. utum, or abnutum, i. v. a. In old Lat. abnuo, lit. to nod away (see below); hence, to refuse, to forbid: non recuso, nec abn., Cic.: imperium auspiciisque abn., to reject, Liv.: and with inf. melioribus parere abn., Id. Barely with de: de ullo negotio abn., Sall. Impers.: nec abnutur ita fuisse, Liv. Applied to things, to unfavourable, not to admit, loci abnuterit, Tac. [From the root nu- which is seen in nu-tus, nu-to; hence, ab-nu-o, means to nod away in token of refusal, v. adnuo.]

ab-nu-tur-us, avi, atum, i. v. n. [abnuo] to refuse, decline, Pl., Cic.

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. (ul), itum, 2. v. a. orig. to grow out of use; hence, to destroy, abolish, efface; and in the pass. to die, to decay: neque erat corvis unus, nec viscera quaquam aut undis aboleri potest, aut vincere flamma, which means that the poisonous flesh (viscera) clinging to the hides could not be removed either by water or fire, Virg. vires, to deprive of, Tac. [From the root ol- or olz, grow, connected with alo, and seen in ad-olecens, pr-oles, sub-oles, etc.]

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. (ul), itum, 2. v. n. [aboleo] to decay, cease, wither: tantique abolecet gratia facti, Virg.: memoria aboleverat, Liv.

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. [aboleo] an abolishing or annulling, tribute, Tac.: legis, a repeal, Suet. || An amnesty, Id.

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. [aboleo].

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers (hence opp. to toga) by philosophers etc., facinus majoris abolis (in derision) committed by a very profound philosopher, Juv.

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. v. dep. to deprive as an ill omen: quod abominor, which may God avert, Ov. || To abominate, detest (opp. to optare), Liv. Part. pass. abominatus, parentibus abominatus, Hor.

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. original inhabitant, ancestor, Cic.: Sall.

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. v. n. dep. primarily of the heavenly bodies (opp. eziorior), to set, disappear, Varr. Hence, to fail: vocem aboriri, Lucr.

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. premature delivery, miscarriage, Cic.

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. [aborior] born prematurely: ab. Siyphus, Hor.: abortivum ovum, added, Mart.

ab-ol-ō, ōnis, f. [aborior] a miscarriage, Cic. Fig. of writings, Plin.

ab-ol-ō, si, sum, i. v. a. to scrape or

scratch off, to shave: supercilia abrasa, Cic.: abrasum quendam, smooth-shaven, Hor. Fig. to extort, to rob, Cic.

ab-rap-to, a, um, Part. [abrapo].

ab-rap-to, a, um, Part.: from **ab-rap-to**, pul, eptum, i. v. a. [rapio] to take away by force, to drag away: hence, ab. se, to scamper off: to carry off as booty, raptus, puellam abreptam, Ter.: non Proserpinam asportasse sed ipsam abripuisse Cererem, Cic. Fig.

|| Of digression in discourse: to aestus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Id. || to squander: illa universum abripuit, Ter.

|| to withdraw, detach: tempestate abreptus est unus, Cic. (the figure taken from the dispersion of ships by a storm at sea).

ab-rap-to, si, sum, i. v. a. to gnaw off, to gnaw, Varr.

ab-rap-to, ōnis, f. the repeal of a law, Cic.

ab-rap-to, avi, atum, i. v. a. to repeal a law, to abrogate wholly (whereas derogare means to abrogate partly, ob-rogo, to counteract, or supersede by another law): the usual constr. is with Acc.: plebiscitum abrogo, Liv.: later, with Dat. || Fig. to deprive (a magistrate of his office): si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. 2. In gen., to deprive (of anything), to take away, Pl.

ab-rap-to, a, um, Part. [abrodo].

ab-rap-to, ōnis, f. a., and ab-rap-tus, i, m., and f. southernwood, Hor.

ab-rumpo, tui, uptum, i. v. a. to break off, to rend: constr. words dependent on the root are in the Acc., but those governed by the prefix are in either the Dat. or Abl.: caro vincula Pirithoo abr., Hor.: abrol. to tear asunder: abr. vitam, to break the thread of life, Virg.: abr. fas, to violate, Id. medium sermonem abr. to break off, Id. omnibus inter victoriam mortem abrumpit, all choice, except victory or death, being taken away, Liv. || to separate, sever: crurum et populum venas abr. to cut through, Tac.

ab-rumpo, ōnis, f. abruptly, Quint.

ab-rumpo, ōnis, f. [abrumpe] a breaking off, a rending asunder: corrigas, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. Fig. of divorce, Id.

ab-rumpo, a, um, Part. [abrumpe] Adj. broken off, and thence, precipitous, steep: locus abr., Liv. Also absol., abruptum, a steep ascent or descent: sorbet in abruptum fluctus, the wave sucks them down perpendicularly, Virg. Fig., per abrupta, in uneven paths, i. e. through opposition, Tac. || Of discourse: broken, abrupt, Quint.: contumacia, stubborn, Tac. — Comp. and Sup., Plin.

ab-rumpo, ōnis, f. ab. prep. v. ab.

ab-rumpo, ōnis, f. [abrumpe] a breaking off, a rending asunder: corrigas, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. Fig. of divorce, Id.

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ab-rumpo, ōnis, f. [abrumpe] a breaking off, a rending asunder: corrigas, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. Fig. of divorce, Id.

ascendet cor, will disappear, Cic. |||, to desert from a thing: incepto, Liv.

abscissio, ōnis, f. Lit., a going away: Fig. a diminution, Cic.

abscissus, ūs, m. a going away, absence: solis, Cic.: continua, continued absence, Tac. 2. an abscers, Cels.

abscido, cidi, cism, j. v. a. [scido] to cut off: abscisa capita, Virg. Fig. abs. spem, Liv. [In the MSS. and edita. the readings often vary between the parts of this verb and those of ab-scindo.]

ab-scindo, cidi, cism, j. v. a. to cut off, or away, to tear off, or away: tunica a pectore abscidit, Cic. With simple Abl.: humerus abs. vester, Virg.: and with de, |||, Fig. to separate, divide: abis in duas partes exercitum, Caes. In Tac., ab. venas, to open the veins: cf. abrumpo.

abscissus, a, um, Part. [abscido] torn off: hence, rough, severe, Val. Max. **abscissus**, a, um, Part. [abscido] cut off, hence steep, precipitous: saxum abscissum, Liv.

abscōdit, adv. obscurely, Cic. |||, profoundly, id.

abscōditus, a, um, Part. [abscōdo] put away, hidden, secret, unknown: abscōditae insidiae, Cic.

abscōdo, condi and didi, conditum [abscōsum, Quint.] v. a. to put away together, lay by, secrete: gladii abscōditi, Cic. Poet., abs. fugam furto, to conceal flight, Virg.: Phaeacum abscōdinus arcus, we leave behind, or lose sight of, Virg. So Sen. pueritiam abscōdinus, we outlive.—Pass. of stars, to set, Virg.

absens, entis, [absum] Part. and Adj.: absens: Cic. Absente nobis, an old and erroneous phrase for absente me, Ter. [A contraction of abs-ens, since es is the root of esse. Cf. praes-ens.] **absentia**, ae, f. [absens] absence, Cic.

ab-silio, il and ut, no perf. Part. a. v. n. [salio] to leap off or away, Lucr.

ab-similis, e, adj. unlike, usually with a neg and Gen. or Dat., no ab-simili forma muralium falcum, Caes.

absinthium, i, n. (also absinthus, i, m.) wormwood: tetrum, Lucr. Fig., for something bitter but wholesome, Quint.

abis, or apsis, idis, f. = avis, an arch or vault, Plin.: the orbit of a star, id.

ab-sisto, stiti, no perf. Part. j. v. n. to stand off, withdraw, to go away, constr. absol.: with ab; or the simple Abl.: miles abstetit, went away, Tac.: abire scintillae abstint, dart, fly, Virg.: illud, id. |||, Fig.: to desert from, to leave off: continuando magistratu, Liv.: absteie viribus indubitare tuis, cease to distrust thy strength, Virg. Impers. pass., al non absteietur bello, Liv.

absolūt, adv. [absolutus] free from care or constraint, completely, perfectly: vivere absolute, Cic.

absolutio, ōnis, f. [id.] in law: an acquittal: majestatis, an acquittal from

crimen majestatis, Cic. In Suet. in plur.: rei absolutiones venditare.

|||, perfection, consummation: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque, Cic.

|||, in Rhet., completeness, id.

absolutus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to acquittal: labella damnatoria et abs. Suet. ||| Subst. absolutum, il, n. (sc. remedium), a means of deliverance from: ejus mali, Plin.

absolutus, a, um, Part. [absolv] loosened, or freed from, free, unfettered, finished, complete: necessitudines abs., unconditional, Cic.

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, j. v. a. to loosen from, disengage: absoluta lingua, not tied, Plin. |||, to free from: iudicio absolvat, free himself from a lawsuit, Cic. |||, in law, to acquit, to absolve from a charge of crime: constr. absol., with Abl., Gen., and de: his absolutus, Cic.: regni suspicione, Liv.: fidem absolvi, he pardoned their fidelity (to Otth), Tac. 2. In the praetor's formula to the iudex, Si parer, condemna: si non parer, absolve: hunc hominem Veneri absolvi, sibi condemnat, Verres declared that there was no forfeiture to Venus, but he condemned the man to the payment of a sum of money to himself, Cic. |||, to pay off, discharge: hence, in gen., to dismiss, to release, Pl. V. to complete or finish, Cic. In Sallust with Acc., or de with Abl., of an historical relation, to bring to a conclusion.

ab-solvus, a, um, adj. out of tune, discordant, harsh: sunt quidam voce absolvi, Cic.: hence |||, in gen. unsuitable, incongruous: with ab, or (= alienus) with Dat.: absolvi a voce motus erant, Liv. Comp. and Sup. not used.

ab-sorbeo, bul, (and pal, Lucr. 4, 100) ptum, 2. v. a. to swallow up, to devour: placentias, Hor. |||, Fig. hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, engrossed, absorbed, Cic.

absorpo, absorpto, absorptio, v. asp.

abs-que, prpp. with Abl.: without, apart from: in Plaut. and Ter. mostly in conditional clauses: absque me, to, eo, etc., esset, if it had not been for me. By Cic. absque is rarely used; but by later writers it is used more freely, and |||, in the signif. of, without, contrary to: absque sententia = praeter sententiam, Quint. |||, except, Gell.

|||, absque for et abs: Macr. The que in absque does not use, mean and.

abs-tēmus, a, um, adj. sober, abstaining from intoxicating drinks: gaudet meris abs. unda, Ov. Hence |||, in gen., temperate: abs. herbis vivit, Hor. |||, in later Lat. = jejunus, who is yet fasting. [From root tēm, seen in tēm-etum "mead," tēm-ulenta, Cf. tēmō and mādus.]

abstentus, a, um, Part. [abstineo.]

abstergo, rei, ūtum, 2. v. a. to wipe off or away, wipe dry: labellum, Pl. |||, Fig. to drive away, banish (corrore, pain, etc.), Cic. |||, Remove, to

break the oars, Curt., usually remos detegere.

abs-terreo, ui, ūtum, 2. v. a. to frighten away, to deter: patrem, Pl. abs. hostes, Liv.: a pecunias capientibus abs., Cic. With de: de frumento anseres abs., Pl. With the simple Abl.: animos vitilis, Hor. |||, to take away, or withdraw: pabula amoris sibi, Lucr.

absteruus, a, um, Part. [abstergeo.]

abstinens, entis, Part. [abstineo] restraining, from what is unlawful, abstinent, temperate: constr. absol., or post. with Gen.: esse abstinentem praecuram est, Cic.: animus abs. pecuniae, Hor.

abstinentia, ade, abstinenti, Cic. **abstinentia**, ae, f. [abstinens], abstinenter, the abstaining from something: conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentia et continentia, by freedom from avarice, and by self-control, Cic.

|||, abstinence from food, fasting, starvation = inedia: vitam abstinentia finivit, As ended his life by starvation, Tac.

abs-tinēo, ūi, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo] to hold or keep away from: Acl. with Acc.: me oestris abstinebam, Cic. Hence; manum a se, to abstain from suicide, id. |||, Ne ut. with Abl. or absol. to abstain from; abstinere injuria, id.: publico abstinuit, did not go out, Suet. Constr. with: 1. inf.: dum milui abstinent invidere, Pl. 2. ne: multum se abstinent, ne offerret, Liv. 3. quin: aegre abstinent, quin castra oppugnant, id. 4. quominus: Suet. 5. poet. with Gen. trarum, Hor. |||, to abstain from food, Cels.

ab-sto, are, 1. v. n. to stand aloof: Hor.

abstractus, a, um, Part. [abstrahō] dragged away: abstractae boves, Virg.: drawn off, removed, a corpore animus, Cic.

abs-trāho, ūi, ctum, j. v. a. (abstrah = abstraxisse, Lucr.) to drag or pull away: Fig. a nullius commodo abs., Cic. With de and ex instead of ab: de matris conspectu, id.: e sinu patriae, id. Without a prep.: paternis adversis foret abstractus, Tac. |||, to withdraw or alienate from: milites a Lepido, Cic. |||, esp. in Cic. to free from: a sollicitudine.

abs-trādo, ūd, ūsum, j. v. a. to thrust away, hence, to conceal: aurum, Pl.: me in silvā, Cic. Fig. in profundo veritatem, id.

abstrāus, a, um, Part. [id.], and adj. thrust away, hidden, abstract: abstrusus insidias ponere, Cic.: disputatio paulo abstrusior, a somewhat deeper investigation, id.: in abstruso esse, to be in concealment, Pl.: homo abstrusus, a close or reserved man, Tac.

ab-sum, abūi, abesse, irreg. v. n. (for abūi, abūiturus, abforem, etc., aūi, aūiturus, aūorem, etc., are also found), to be away, absent: edixit, ut abire abesset milia pass. ducenta, Cic.: men-

ses tres abest, Ter. With the simple *Ab.* for *ab*: paulum quoniam ejus villa abessemus, Cic. With *inter*: nec longis inter se passibus abest, Virg. With *prope*: quoniam abest propius, *since you are nearer*, Cic.—*Abest*, procul abest, or, quod abest (parenthetically), *God farthest*, Stat. *II.* *to be away from* (anything unpleasant), *to be free from*: a molestia, Cic. *III.* *to keep away from* a thing by inclination, *etc.*: hence *to be distinguished*: a consilio fugiendi, Cic.: ceteri a periculis aberant, kept aloof from, Sall. *IV.* *to be different from*=*abhorre*: abest ab officio, Cic.

V. *to be unconnected with*: quae abest ab forensi contentione, id. *VI.* *to be wanting*=*desum*: abest suspicio, Caes. With *Dat.*: abest historia literis nostris, history is yet wanting to our literature, Cic. Hence, non or haud multum, paulum (not parum) abest, quin (always impersonal), not much is wanting that: haud multum ault quin intericeretur, he was within a little of being killed, Liv. *VII.* abesse alicui or ab aliquo, *to be wanting to a person, to neglect, to be of no service to*, (opp. to *adsum* or *prosum*): quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me, Cic.

ab-sumo, mptm, mptum (better than met, mitem), *i. e. a. to take away, use up*: hence *to consume, to annihilate*: absumet Caecuba, shall use it all, Hor.—*Fig.*, *to ruin, to corrupt*: et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Of time: *to pass, to spend*: ne dicendo tempus absumam, Cic. *II.* From the Aug. per. exclusively, *to kill, to annihilate*: me primum absumite ferro, Virg.: *more vites abs.*, *to consume or exhaust*, Ov.

absurdus, adv. discordantly, Cic. *II.* *irrationally, absurdly*, id.

absurdus, a, um, adj. giving a dull or a disagreeable sound: vox absurda et absurda, out of tune and harsh, Cic.

II. *Fig.* of mental objects: dull, senseless, absurd, irrational, unsuitable: bene dicere haud abs. est, is not absurd (or useless), Sall.: homo absurdus, a silly or senseless man, Cic.

abundans, antis, Part. [abundo] and Adj., *abounding, opulent*: non luxuriosus hominis, sed abundantia, Cic.: with *gen.*, lactis, Virg. Ex abundant, over and above, Quint.

abundanter, adv. abundantly, copiously: abund. loqui, Cic.

abundantia, ae, f. [abundans] abundance, plenty, affluence. Gen. with *gen.*, Cic. *II.* *Pecuniary wealth, riches*, Tac.

abunditio, onis, f. [id.] an overflowing, inundation, Plin.

abunde, adv. [orig. neut. of obol. adj. abundus] abundantly, copiously, more than enough: mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. With adv. espec. satis: ubi abunde personam satis est evitare, Hor. *II.* as a neut. substantive with *Gen.*:

terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Virg. *III.* With adj. or part. *more than sufficiently*: abunde satisfactum quaestio, Cic.

ab-undo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [unda] prop. of water, *to rise or swell up*, overflow: aqua Albana abundavit, Liv.

II. *Fig.* *to abound in anything*, *to have a superabundance*, with Abl., divitiis, amoris, Ter.: ingenio, otio, Cic. Absol., de terris abundant herbarum genera, smore ut luxuriant, Lucr.

2. *to abound in wealth, to be rich*: egentis abundat, Cic.

ab-usus, prep. [the same as *ab* with Abl.; v. *ab*], *from, even from*; with Abl. ab. Pachtus, Virg.

abusus, us, m. a using up, Cic.

ab-utor, usus, 3. v. dep.: *to use a thing which is consumed in the use, use up, to consume entirely*; with Abl.: and Poet. with Acc.: in prologis acerbis operam abutitur, he wastes his labour, Ter.: abutit tecum hoc otio, to spend the whole of this leisure time with you, Cic.

II. *Gen.* *to misuse, to abuse*: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Pass. in Plaut.: abundantus, Suet.

Ac, corij, v. atque.

Academia, ae, f.=ἀκαδημία, the Academy, a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught, Cic. *II.* Met. for the philosophy of the Academy, id.

III. Cicerio had an Academia at his Tusculan Villa, laid out in the Grecian manner, with shady walks and quiet seats, id., and another near Puteoli, Plin.

Academicus, a, um, adj. relating to the Academy; hence, a subst. an academic philosopher, Cic.: also, neut. plu. one of Cicerio's works: the Academia, id.

acanthus, idis, f.=ἀκανθῆς, the same as scanthus, q. v. Virg.

acanthus, i, m. the plant brankurus, bear's-breech, bear's-foot (A. mollis, Linn. and A. spinosa, Linn.), Plin.: Virg. The capitals of Corinthian columns are composed of representations of this plant. *II.* a thorny Egyptian evergreen, (probably Acacia arabica), Virg.

ac-cedo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (perf. sync. accessit, Virg.): *to go or come to near, to approach*: constr. *1.* with ad: ad Syracusas, Cic. *Fig.* ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. *2.* with in and ad: *to go or come into, to enter*: in senatum, Cic.: rarely in prose with *Dat.* muris, Liv. *3.* Absol.: accedam atque hanc appellabo, Pl.

Orig. poet. with simple Acc.: scopulos, Virg.: loca accedit, Sall.: so with the adv. quo: quo infelix accedam? id. *II.* *to approach in a hostile manner, to attack*: cohortes, Cic. *III.* *to fall to one's share, to befall*, with *Dat.*: illud nobis accedit incommodum, Cic.

IV. *to be added, with ad or Dat.*: ad virtutis summam acc., Cic.: oppoed to discedere et Remis studium propug-

nandi accessit, et hostibus spes potundi oppidi discessit, Caes. Often with *Auc*: huc accedebat octodecim onerarius naves, id.: or eo: eo accedebat ut nihil speli esset, Liv. And *abool*: accedit mors, Cic.: accedit enim, quod patrem amo, id.: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, id.: accedit illud, si maneo, cadendum est in iulius potestatem, id. *V.* *to come over to, to give assent, with ad (or Dat. with persons)*: accessit animus ad meum sententiam, Pl.: speciosiora studentibus acc., Tac.: *to stand by, to favour, to support*: accedit eorum testis locuples, a trustworthy witness supports the same view, Cic. *VI.* *to come near (in the remembrance)*, *to be like, with ad or Dat.*: homines ad Deos propius accedunt, id.: Antonio Philippius proximus accedebat, id. *VII.* *to enter upon, undertake, with ad or in*: ad poemam, to undertake the infliction of punishment, id.: ad causam acc., to undertake the direction of a lawsuit, id.: or with *Dat.* huc ego causae actor accessit, id.: in the same sense, huc accessi, id.: ad rempublicam, to enter upon public office, id. *VIII.* *to bid at an auction*: ne ad hastam accederet, Liv.: also, to advance in price: pretium accedit, with *Dat.*, Plin.

ac-celero, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.: *Act.*, *to hasten, to accelerate*: iter, Caes.; in Tac. also pass. *II.* Intrans., *to hasten, make haste*: si acc. volent, Cic.: pass. impers., quantum accelerari posset, Liv.

ac-cendo, ndi, nsam, 3. v. a. *to set on fire, to light*: Deus soleum quasi ignem accendit, Cic. *II.* *to light up, to illuminate*: luna radis solis accensa, Cic. *II.* *Fig.* *to inflame, to fire, to incite*: quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg.: certamen, Liv. The object to which is denoted by the acc. with ad: ad dominationem accensui sent, Sall.: or by the abl. with pro: pro honore accendit, id.: or by the dat.: bello animos accendit, Virg. The person against whom, usually by the acc. with in: in maritum, Tac.; in Sall. also with contra. [Root *cax*, shine, whence canus, caneo (and with d epenth.), candeo, candela, candidus. The comps. accendo, incendio, succendo are trans. though there is no simple trans. cand.]

ac-censo, ti, itum, or nsam, 2. v. a. *to reckon to or among, to add to*, Liv.: and poet., accensore illi, am accounted her attendant, Ov.

accensus, a, um. *1.* Part. [accendo] kindled. *2.* Part. [accensus] reckoned among.

accensus, i, m. [accensus] an attendant, follower: hence a public officer attending Roman magistrates, as consuls, praetors, etc.: also, the officer of a court of justice, or public assembly, who summoned parties, proclaimed the hours, etc. With *Dat.* or *Gen.*: Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic.: also at funerals, as leader of the pro-

cession, id. || *a kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries (supernumerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle, Liv.*

ac-centus, ūs, m. [cantus] the accentuation of a word, tone: accentus, quos Graeci *συνσπείριον* vocant, Quint.

accipere, pro accipere, v. accipio.

accipio, ōnis, f. [accipio] a taking or accepting, Cic.: frumentum, Sall.

accipio, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [accipio] to take or accept often: argentum, Pl.: mercedes, Quint.

accipitor, ōris, m. [accipio] one who accepts to, or allows: Pl.

accipitrix, icis, f. [accipio] she who receives: Pl.

accipitrus, a, um, Part. and Adj. [accipio] (lit. received), agreeable, acceptable: of persons: servus accipitulus, Pl.: of things: id gratum accipitumque habendum, Cic.

|| As a neut. Subj. *accipitrus*: in accounts, that which is received, in opposition to *expensum*, that which is expended: hence, in account books, *accipitrus* the debtor side, *expensum* the credit side: codex accipit et expensal, id.: hence, in *accipitrus* referre, sometimes, ferre, to make an entry of money received, aliquid accipitrus referre, where *aliquid* depends on the verb and denotes the person from whom the money was received; and fig., to be indebted: hence, when the part. is used in agreement with a subs. dependent on *referre*, the phrase has an analogous figurative meaning; to admit oneself to be indebted for (both in a good and in a bad sense): *mihl vitam suam, liberam, remp. referret accipitrus*, id.: omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accipitrus referemus Antonio, id.

accipio, ēre, v. accipio.

accipio, ōnis, f. [accipio] a going or coming to, an approach: quid tibi in concilium luc acc. est? Pl.: suis accipitibus, by personal applications (to persons who wished to purchase the office of censor), Cic. In medicine, the attack or paroxysm, Cels. || *the act of increasing, or adding: paucorum annorum, Cic.: the addition to a tax (in opp. to decalio) decumae, id. || the thing added, the addition: Scaurus accipitorem adjunxit aedibus, added a new part, id. ||* IV. Rhet., an addition that makes a definition complete: *nisi adhiberet illam magnam accipitorem*, id.

accipitrus, a, um, Part. [accipio].

accipitrus, ūs, m. [accipio] a going or coming to, an approach: acc. accipitrus ad urbem, Cic. Fig., of an approach to a theme, id. || Poet., access, admittance: *dare accessum aliquid*, Ov. || Concrete, an inlet, a passage, an entrance: *accessum lustrare*, Virg.

accidentia, ōnis, i. Part. [accido].

|| *as subst. n., an accident, or non-essential quality of a thing: rorum accidentia, the accidental circumstances*, Quint. 2. *an unfortunate occurrence: accidentibus frangi*, id.

accidentia, ae, f. a casual event, a chance, Plin.

ac-cido, cidi, cisum, i. v. a. [accido] to cut all but through, hence, so to cut a thing that it falls when touched: *accidit arbores*, Caes. || Fig.: res hostium, to weaken, impair, Liv.

ac-cido, cidi, no perf. part. i. v. n. [accido] to fall at, to, or near, reach by falling. Constr. 1. with ad: ad pedes, Cic. 2. with in: *imago*, in terrarum accidit oras, Lucr. 3. with dat.: *genibus praetoria*, Liv. 4. with acc. (rare): *stipulam videmus accidere incendia*, Lucr.: so with quo: *quo accidit*: Enn. in Cic. Of misdeeds, to reach the mark, hit: *tela acciderunt*, Caes. Hence, fig., ad aures sermo mihl accidit tuus, Ter.: without ad, *vocis sonitus aures accidit*, Pl.: in all-quem, to fall upon one, i. e., to fit or apply to him: *istuc verbum verum in te accidit*, Ter. || In gen., to arrive, esp. suddenly, unexpectedly, usu. a. sol.: *repente clamor accidit*, Liv.

|| *to turn out, to end, to happen, to befall one: bene ubi quid consilium discimus accidisse, that it has turned out well*, Pl. Gen. of unfortunate events: *aliquid adversi accidit*, Cic. Hence, euphemistically, of death, gen. with *humanitas*: *si quid mihl humanitas accidisset*, id. But also of fortunate occurrences: *accidit asti opportune*, Caes. With ut and quod (v. accido, iv.): *accidit ut Hermas delectarentur*, Nep.: *accidit perincommodum, quod cum nusquam vidisset*, Cic. With inf.: *nec acciderat, mihl opus esse*, id.

ac-cido, ēre, i. v. a., old form for accido, to fetch, to bring, Pl.

accinctus, a, um, Part. [accingo].

ac-cingo, xli, nctum, i. v. a. (but gen. used intrans. or reflect.), to gird to, on or about: *latenti ense*, Virg.: and reflect., to gird one's self: *sidu accingitur ense*, id. || Gen., to arm, equip, provide: *gladiis accincti*, Liv.: hence *accinctus miles*, an armed soldier, Tac. Fig., *magica accingitur arces*, Virg. || Fig. *Accingere se* or accingi, to prepare to enter upon or undertake: *constr. absol. with ad, in, or dat.*: *accingere, make yourself ready*, Ter.: *ad consulatum*, Liv.: *desperatione in audaciam*, Tac.: *se praedae acc.*, Virg.: In Tac. often actively: *to make any one ready: ornat Phraaten accingitque paternum ad fastigium, prepares him for*. With inf.: *accingit dicere pugnas*, Caesar, Virg. Also, as v. neutr.: *accingunt omnes operi, all go vigorously to the work*, id.

ac-cido, ivi, itum, i. v. a., to summon, to fetch: *accidit puerum*, Cic. || Fig.: *to bring on, to cause: nisi virtus voluptatibus accidit*, id.

ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, i. v. a. [capio] to take to one's self, to accept, receive: *leno ad se accipit hominem et aurum, will take the man and his money to himself (into his house)*, Pl.: *gremio*, Virg. When accipere is to be

interpreted from the recipient's point of view, it means, to get or receive: but in other cases, especially in the imperative, it is often better rendered by to take or accept. 1. *acceptus* *us literas*, Cic.: *ignem, catches fire*, Lucr.: *gloriam a patre, to inherit*, Nep. Hence, to receive, take in as a guest, Pl. 2. *hanc epistolam accipie a me, take this letter from me*, Pl.: *pecuniam*, Cic. Hence, to treat, to deal with: *leniter acc.*, Cic. Of admittance to political privileges: *Nomentan et Pedani in civitatem accipit*, Liv.: to receive as a trust, hanc (virginem) accipit, accipiam servato, Ter. || to receive with the ear or the mind, to hear, to observe: *quae garantur, accipies ex Pollione*, Cic. Hence, to get intelligence, to learn: *Jugurtha, quae Metellus agebat, ex nuntis accipit*, Sall. 2. to comprehend or understand what is heard: *aliquid est, qui haec putet arce accipit posse*, Cic. 3. With ad or in with acc. also with an adv. or an Abl., to denote the manner of receiving anything, or the sense in which it is taken: *ad contumeliam omnia acc.*, to regard every thing as an insult, Ter.: in bonam partem acc., to take in good part, Cic.: non recte accipit, *you put construction upon*, the Ter. Hence, 4. accipere, or in omem, to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen, Cic. Poet.: *accipio agnoscoque deos*, Virg. || to take a thing upon oneself, to undertake it: *accipio: mea causa causam accipite*, Ter. || V. to bear, to endure: *calamitatem*, Cic. V. to be satisfied with, to approve: *excusationem*, Cic.: "accipio," I allow it, Hor. So, acc. legem, to assent to.

accipiter, tris, (earlier also tēris), m. (f. *Lucr.*). A general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind. 1. the common hawk, *Falco palumbarius*, Linn.: Ov., Plin. 2. the sparrow-hawk, *Falco nisus*, Linn., used in fowling, Mart. In Virg. called sacer, because auguries were taken from it. || Fig. of a rapacious man, Pl.

accidus, a, um, Part. [accido] cut all but through: *accidus ornus fero*, Virg. cut off: *accidis crinibus*, Tac. Poet. of food, *accidis dapibus, being consumed*, Virg. || Esp. fig., impaired, ruined: *accidus res (opp. res integra)*, Cic.

accitus, a, um, Part. [accio].

accitus, ūs, m. (only in the Abl. sing.) [accio] a summons, a call: *magistratus accitus laetus evocatur*, Cic.

acclamatio, ōnis, f. [acclamo] a calling to, a shout, an acclamation. In Cic. (speaking of the effect caused by a public oration), always with the idea of hostility or disapprobation. On the contr., in the hist., as used of the people, always a shout of approbation: Liv.: *Suet.*: it differs from *plausus*, in being made with the voice, while the latter is the clapping together of the hands.

acclamito, are, i. v. freq., to cry to, acclaim repeatedly, Pl.

ac-clamo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to cry out at, to shout at. With Dat. In Cic., in hostile sense: ne mihi acclametia, cry out against. In the historians, to shout applause, to assent: servatorem libertoremque acc., applauded with loud cries as their saviour and deliverer, Liv. Pass. imper., Plin.: Suet.

ac-claro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make clear, to reveal: an augural term, Liv.

ac-clinis, e, adj. leaning on, inclined towards: with Dat.: arboris acc. truncus, Virg. Fig. disposed to: accl. habet animus, Hor.

ac-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lean on or against: with in and acc., se accitavit in illum, Ov.: with dat., cursa tumultu sunt acclinata, Liv. Fig. with se, to incline to a thing: ad causam senatus, id. [Root cli or cliv, seen in declino, inclino, reclinio, clivus, etc.]

ac-clivis, e, also -vns, a, um, adj. [clivus] rising as a hill, sloping upwards, steep: ex viis parva valde acclivis est, Cic. Acclivus: acclivo limite, Ov.: placide acclivus, Liv.: but the reading always dub.

acclivitas, itis, f. an acclivity or ascent: pari acclivitate collis, Caes.

accola, ae, c., a dweller near a place, a neighbour: (incola, a dweller in a place): pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. Fig. accolae Cereris, i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to be dwellers at her temple, Cic. In Tacitus, of a tributary stream: adj., Tiberim accolis fluvio orbatum.

ac-colo, colui, cultum, j. v. n. to dwell by or near: with acc. (rar. with dat.): illum locum, Cic.: post, fluvius crebis oppidis accolitur, Plin.

accommodata, adv. suitably, agreeably, etc. (v. accommodatus), Cic.

accommodatio, onis, f. [accommodo] the fitting or adjusting of one thing to another, Cic. || Fig.: the accommodating of one's will to another's, compliance, complaisance, indulgence: ex accommodato magistratum, id.

accommodatus, a, um, Part. [accommodo] and Adj. fitted or adapted to a thing, suitable, conformable: with ad or Dat.: oratio ad persuadendum acc., Cic.: quae mihi intelligis esse acc., conformable to my interest, id.

ac-commodo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [con and modus; hence lit. to make one thing of the same size and shape as another] to fit or adapt, to put on: with ad or Dat.: coramam sibi ad caput, Cic.: lateri acc. ense, Virg. Fig.: to adapt or accommodate to: merum consilium accommodabo ad trum, Cic. Hence, acc. m., to adapt oneself to another's wishes, to conform to, to comply with: ad eorum arbitrium et ratum se acc., id.: or without the pronoun; peto uti de habitatione accommodes, id. || In gen. to apply, or devote to, to lend: tunc ad crimen, id.: lapsi dentificis

accommodatus, employed as a dentifrice, Plin.

ac-commodus, a, um, adj. (poet. for accommodatus), with Dat., fit, convenient: valles acc. fraudi, Virg.

ac-congiro, esui, estum, j. v. a. to carry or bring together to: Pl.

ac-credo, didi, ditum, j. v. a. [pres. subj. accredas, Pl. aa. 5, 2, 4] to yield one's belief to another, i. e. to believe unconditionally, Cic.

ac-cresco, avi, atum, j. v. n. to grow on, to continue growing, to increase: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl.: to swell, rise up, flumen subito accrevit, Cic. || Gen. with Dat.: to be joined or annexed to: poet.: trimetris acc. Justitiam nomen iambeis, Hor.

ac-cresco, onis, f. an increasing, increment, Cic.

accubitatio = accubitus.

accubitus, onis, f. [accubo] a lying or reclining (esp. at table in the Roman manner): accubitus epularis, Cic.

accubitus, us, m. = accubitus, a reclining at table, Plin.

ac-cubo, ui, itum, i. v. n. to lie near or by: with Dat.: quod bini cecidisse semper accubant, Pl.: with acc. scortum accubui, id.: with apud, Cic.: also absol.: Furlarum maxima juxta accubet, Virg.: Fig., theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, for adjacent, Suet.: cadus qui nunc accubat horreis, is stored, Hor. || Esp., to recline at table (in the Rom. manner): ire licet accubatum, Pl.

accubus, adv. lying near, Pl.

ac-cudo, ere, j. v. a. lit. to hammer to, i. e. to fasten one piece of metal to another by forging: hence, to add to, Pl.

ac-cumbo, cubui, cubitum, j. v. n. [Cumbo, root Cub] to lay oneself near or upon: in the perfect tense, to lie near: with acc.: scortum accumbas. Pl. But esp. of the manner in which the Romans (and finally even the R. women, Val. Max.) reclined at table, upon a couch (triclinium, lectus triclinarius), whilst they supported the upper part of the body by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest: hence in sinu accumbere, Liv.) the right hand only being employed in taking food, Cic.: epulis, Virg. Since three persons usually reclined upon a couch, the following expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accumbere; and the series began on the left side, since the guests lay supported by the left hand.

accumulatus, adv. abundantly, copiously, Cic.

accumulatio, onis, f. [accumulo] a heaping up, esp. of earth round the roots of plants, Plin.

accumulator, oris, m. one who heaps up or accumulates: opum, Tac.

ac-cumulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cumulo], to add to a heap, to heap up or accumulate (stronger than augere or

addere): auget, addit, accumulatur, Cic.

|| Fig. acc. caedem caedi, to heap murder upon murder, Lucr. 2. to heap earth round the roots of plants, to trench up, Plin.

accurate, adv. carefully, accurately, Cic.

accuratio, onis, f. [accuro] carefulness, accuracy, Cic. Part. [accuro]

accuratus, a, um, Part. [accuro], prepared with care, studied, exact: accurata malitia, a studied artifice, Pl.: accurata oratio, an elaborate speech, Cic.

ac-curo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (accurasse, it, it=accuravero, it, it, Pl.) to bestow care upon, to prepare or do anything carefully, praudum, Pl. Also of guests: to regale them, id.: melius accuratur, quae consilio geruntur, Cic.

ac-curro, curri (seldom accurri), cursum, j. v. n. to run or hasten to: absol., and with ad and si: inelamur ut accurras, Cic.: ad praetorem accurrit, id.: in Tusculanum, id. The pass. as imper., Tac. Fig. of ideas: present themselves, Cic.

accursus, us, m. a running or hastening to, a concourse: populi, Tac.

accusabilis, e, adj. [accuso] blame-worthy, reprehensible: turpitudi, Cic.

accusatio, onis, f. [id.] a complaint, accusation: ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. The t. f. belonging to it are: comparare and constituisse, id.; also intentare, Tac.: capessere and exercere, id.: faciliare, to pursue or urge, Cic.: accusatione desistere, to desert from, id.: accusationi respondero, to answer it, lb.

accusator, oris, m. [id.] an accuser or plaintiff, esp. in a state trial (petitioner, a plaintiff in a private action): petitionis personam capere, accusatoris deponere, Cic. || an informer, a denouncer (= delator), Suet., Juv.

accusatoris, adv. after the manner of an accuser, i. e. with exaggeration: Latine me, acitote, non accusatore loqui, Cic.: where Latine, plainly or in plain English, as we should say, is opposed to accusatorie.

accusatorius, a, um, adj. [accusator] pertaining to an accuser, accusatory: lex, Cic.

accusatrix, icis, f. [id.] a female accuser, Pl., Plin.

accusato, are, i. v. freq. [accuso] to accuse repeatedly, Pl.

ac-cuso, (also with se) avi, atum, i. v. a. [ad and causa, like concludo from claudo] to call one to account, to reproach, blame: with two acc. one being a neut. pron.: ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic.: or only of the person: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id. Of things: to blame or find fault with: alicuius desperationem, etc. || to call one to account publicly, to indict or arraign: legal t. f., (aliquem alicuius rei): nunquam ambitus alterum accusaret, id.: but other constructions occur: hoc crimine, Nep.: de vi, de beneficiis, etc., Cic.: inter scarios, id.: the word

denoting the punishment, as well as that denoting the crime, is put in *Gen.*: *accusare acc.*, to accuse of a capital crime, *Nep.*

Acēo, ul, 2. v. n. to be sour (of wine): *Cato*. [*ac*, sharp or sour.]
Acēor, ēris, n. (once in *Servius*, *f.* found only in *nom.* and *gen. sing.*), the maple-tree, *Plin.* The wood used for writing-tablets: *vile Ov.*

Acēor, cris, cre, adj. (m. *acris*, *Enn.*; *f.* *acer*, *Naev.* and *Enn.*; *acrus*, *a*, um, *Pall.*) pointed, sharp, piercing: *acris* *armis*, *Lucll.* Esp. applied to the senses and their objects: *sharp, dazzling, pungent, piercing*. 1. Of the sight: *acerrimus sensus videnti*, *Cic.*

2. Of the hearing: *aerium mensura*, good est *acris* *judicium acertius*, *id.*

3. Of smell: *summa ac acerrima suavitatis*, *id.*

4. Of taste: *acris stomacho*, an acid stomach, *Hor.*

5. Of sensation in *gen.*: *sharp, severe*: *acris hiems*, *Hor.*: *morbus*, *Pl.*: *etia*, *Tib.*

6. Applied to the passions: *eager, vehement, passionate, biting*: *dolor*, *Virg.*

7. Of the intellect and its conceptions: *subtle, acute, sagacious*: *memoria*, *strong, retentive*, *Cic.*: *vir acris ingenio*, *id.*

8. Of moral qualities.

1. In a good sense: *active, ardent, eager, brave, zealous*: *acres milites*, *Cic.*: *civis acerrimus*, an ardent patriot, *id.* Also of animals, *acerequus*, *Virg.*: *acres canes*, *Cic.*

2. In a bad sense: *hasty, passionate, violent, severe*: *uxor acerrima*, *Pl.*

3. Of abstract things: *acerrimum bellum*, *Cic.*: *acres syllabae*, which proceed from short to long, *Quint.* Construction: with *in* and *abl.* *acer* in *gorendis rebus*, *Cic.*: with *abl.* alone, *bellis acer* *Halesus*, *Virg.*: with *gen.*, *acer militiae*, *Tac.*

Adv. *acriter* (and *acere*). *Comp.* *acrius*. *Sup.* *acerrime* (*v. acriter*). [*Prob.* root *ac*, seen in *ācuo*, *ācies*, in spite of the difference of quantity; *v. ācuo*. From this comes the *Fr.* *aigre*, and our *eager*, as from *maer*, *maigre*.]

Acērbē, *adv.* roughly, sharply, bitterly: *ac. severus* in *flitum*, *Cic.*: *si acerbis inopiam* (i. e. *cib.*) ferrent, with too much difficulty or pain, *Suet.*

Acērbitas, *itis*, *f.* [*acerbis*], harshness, acerbity, the sourness of unripe fruits: *Plin.* *Fig.*: *fructus unripe acerbitate permixtus*, *Cic.*

4. *Fig.* harshness, rigour, moroseness (opp. to *comitas*, *lenitas*, etc.): *severitate* *probo*, *acerbitatem nullo modo*, *id.*: *acerbitas* et *abundae salis*, *satirical acerbity*, *Quint.* Also, *bitterness*, i. e. *ill-feeling*: *disSENSio sine acerbitate*, *Cic.*

5. *Sor-row*, pain, anguish, calamity, hardship: *omnes acerbitates perferre*, *id.*

Acērobo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*id.*] to make harsh or bitter, to embitter: *Sit.* and *fig.*: *gaudia*, *Stat.*

6. To augment or aggravate anything disagreeable: *formidale crimen acerbat*, *Virg.*

Acērobus, *a*, um, adj. unripe: *pirum*, *Varr.*: hence, 1. bitter, harsh, sour: *Neptuni corpus acerbum*, *Lucr.* 2. un-

timely, premature; funere meritis acerbo, *Virg.* 3. unfinished, crude; impolite res et acerbae al erunt relictae, *Cic.*

4. Applied to things: *harsh, gruff, shrill*: *serae* *stidentis acerbum horrorem*, *Lucr.*

5. Denoting human qualities: *rough, repulsive, morose, violent*, etc.: *acerbos inimicos*, *Cic.*: *acerbissimus hostis*, *id.*

6. Denoting the qualities of things: *harsh, bitter, severe, grievous, troublesome*, etc.: *acerbum frigus*, *Hor.*: *acerbissima vexatio*, *Cic.*

7. Hence *acerbum funus* (diff. from above), a bitter, painful death, *Cic.*: also in an active sense: *more acerba*, afflicting, painful, i. e. to others, *Nep.*

8. As a substant. *acerbum*, i. n. calamity, misfortune, *Ov.*: *Virg.*: *acera*, n. plur. *adv.*, *Virg.* [*Root* *ac*, and most, pro-

through *acer*: the term. *-us* = *-us* is seen in *superbus*.]

Acērobus, *a*, um, adj. [*acer*] made of maple: *tribulus acernis*, *Virg.*

Acēroca, *ae*, *f.* [*prob.* for *acerna*, *ae*, *arcula*, from *acer*, maple] an incense box, a censer, *Virg.*, *Hor.*

Acērovalis, *e*, adj. [*acervus*] heaped up = *acervus*, an argument by accumulation, *Cic.*

Acērovalim, *adv.* [*id.*] by accumulation, in heaps: *conforto ita acerv. more accumulabat*, *Lucr.* Hence 1. *Fig.* = summation, in a mass, summarily: *acer. reliqua dicam*, *Cic.*: *multa acer. frequentans*, crowding together many thoughts in one period, *id.*

2. **Acērovo**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*acervus*] to heap or pile up, to amass, *Plin.* *Fig.*, to accumulate, to multiply: *leges*, *Liv.*

Acērovis, *i*, m. a heap (esp. of things of the same kind): *frumentum*, *Pl.*: *acervi corporum*, *Cic.*: *pecuniae*, *id.*: and *Fig.* *acervi facinorum*, *Cic.*

2. In dialectics, *i. t.*, an argument by accumulation (*acervus*), *Cic.*

Acēroso, *acul*, *j. v. incept.* [*acoe*] to turn sour, *Hor.*

Acērothūm, *i*, n. [*acetum*] orig., a vessel for vinegar; hence any small vessel, *Quint.* As a liquid or dry measure, the fourth part of a hemina, *Plin.*

2. A juggler's cup, *Sen.*

3. In anatomy, the socket of the hip-bone, *Plin.*

4. In zoology, the suckers of polypi, *id.*

5. In botany, the cup of flowers, *id.*

Acērotharia, *ium*, n. plu. [*acetum*] ac. olera, vegetables prepared with vinegar, a salad, *Plin.*

Acērothum, *i*, n. [*orig. Part.*, from *acoe*] lit. become sour, hence *ac. vinum*, sour wine, vinegar: *acer*, *Hor.*: *mulsum acul*, vinegar mead, a Rom. drink, *v. mulsum*.

2. *Fig.* wit, shrewdness, *Pl.*

Acērothēnis, *Idis*, *f.* an amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts, *Plin.*

Acērothē, *ēs*, *f.*, a sea-fish, *Plin.*

Acērothēs, *ae*, m. and *f.*, an opate, *Plin.*

Acērothē, *ae*, m. (sounding), the larger singing cicada or grasshopper, *Plin.*

Acērothē, *ae*, *f.* a genus of plants, including several species; the same as *acchillea*, *Plin.*

Acērothē, *i*, *f.* *sc. herba*, a medicinal plant, *Mallof.*, *Plin.*

Acērothē, *i*, *f.* a wild beast of Scandinavia, most probably the elk, *Plin.*

Acērothē, *a*, um, adj. a little sour, *sourish*: *acidulo sapore*, *Plin.*

Acērothē, *a*, um, adj. [*acoe*] sour, tart, acid: *accolissimum acetum*, *Pl.*: *acida creta*, chalk steeped in vinegar, *Mar.*

2. *Fig.* sharp, biting, disagreeable, harsh: *invisum acicidumque*, *Hor.*

3. [*Acidus* and *acutus* are both derived from a root *ac*, sharp; but the former means, sharp to the taste; the latter, sharp to the touch: cf. *acuo* and *acuo*.]

Acērothē, *ei*, *f.* (*Gen.* also *acil* and *acil*, like *ill* and *ile*, *facil* and *facile*, from *dis*, *facies*): the point or edge of a weapon: *acies hastae*, *Ov.*: *acurium*, *Cic.*

2. *Fig.* aciem auctoritatis, *id.*

3. Of the sense of sight. 1. keenness of eye, sharp-sightedness: *oculorum acies*, *Lucr.*: *Caes.* *Fig.* brightness, glittering: *stellis acies obtusa videtur*, *Virg.*

2. the pupil of the eye: *acies ipae*, quae pupilla vocatur, *Cic.*: and poet. for the eye: *geminas flecte acies*, *Virg.*

3. a looking at an object, view: *prima acie*, at first sight, *Lucr.*

4. acuteness of understanding, penetration, genius, always with *Gen.*: *acies humani ingenii*, *Cic.*

5. In military lang., the battle-array, line of battle: *acies decem cohortum*, *Cic.*: *hostium acies*, *Caes.*: *prima acies hastati erant*, the van, the first line, *Liv.*: *ab novissima acie*, from the rear, *id.*: *dextra acies*, the right wing, *id.*: also, an army in battle array: *inter duas acies contendebatur*, *Caes.*: *agmina magis quam acies pugnabant*, the armies fought rather in marching order, than in battle array, *Liv.*: especially in connection with the verb *instruere*: *aciem instruxit*, he drew up the army in battle array, *Caes.*

6. Of a ship, *Liv.* *Fig.* of a conflagration, *acies Vulcania*, *Virg.*

7. a battle, engagement = *pugna*: in *Acies Pharsalica*, *Cic.*

8. *Fig.* a verbal contest, disputation: *philosophos qui in aciem non sepe prodeunt*, *Cic.*

9. *V. acies ferri*, steel, *Plin.* [*Root* *ac*, sharp, as in *acile*, *expos*, *aculeus*.]

Acērothē, *v. acinus*.

Acērothē, *is*, m. the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar, *Hor.*: *Curt.* [*Persian* *āhen*, "iron," with the diminutive termination, *ch*: *āhenek* "a short sword."]

Acērothē, *i*, *f.* = *acuvus*, a fragrant plant, the wild basil, *Plin.*

Acērothē, *a*, um, adj. full of grapes, *Plin.*

Acērothē, *i*, m. and *aculmum*, *i*, n. any juicy berry with seeds, not a stone, esp. the grape, *Plin.*: but also of ivy, *id.*

2. *Fig.* the kernel (seed, stone, etc.) in the berry, *Cic.*

Acērothē, *eris* and *Acērothē*, *is*, m., a fish highly esteemed by the Ro-

manus, supposed by Cuvier to be the *manus* or sturgeon of the Euxine, Cic.

acilla, *id.*, *f.* a small javelin, Virg.

acintus, *ade.* (lit. without dust),

without labour, Plin.

acutatum, *1. n.* a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, *aconite*, Virg. Several plants seem to be confounded under this name.

acutatus, *drum.* *f. plu.* *acutatus* or *acutatus-stars*, with dart-like trains, Plin.

acutatus, *un.* *1. n.* or *acutatus*, *um.* *1. n.* something wearisome, pain, etc., a kind of stone, perh. crystalline quartz or opal, Plin.

acutatus, *un.* *1. n.* *acutatus* (as medicationum or unguentum), a soothing salve, Plin.

acutatus, *bris.* *un.* [acutatus] a sour or acid taste, sourness: Quint. Fig. Plin.

acutatus, *un.* *f.* a kind of thistle, Plin.

acutatus, *1. f.* and *acutatus*, *1. n.* an aromatic plant, the sweet flag, Plin.

acutatus, *evi.* *drum.* *3. v. n.* lit., to become physically quiet, to repose or rest: tres horas acquiescent, Cic. Fig. of things: rem familiarem acquiescere, to remain unmolested, not to be diminished, Liv.: and euphemistically, to die: anno acquiescit septuagimo, Nep.

Hence in epitaphs: *an.* *acutatus*, etc.

Fig.: as applied to feelings or opinions: to be at rest or ease; hence, to be satisfied or pleased; to acquiesce in, assent to (in Cic. mostly with *in*; in later writers, with *de* or *ab*): in qua acquiescam, Cic.: with *ab* or *dat.*: qui Glodii morte acquiescent, id.: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, had faith in, Suet.: in quibus est commotus acquiescit, assentit, approbat (where note the climax), Cic.

acutatus, *evi.* *drum.* *3. v. a.* [quero] lit. to seek in addition to: hence to add *to*, to acquire (as an addition), with *ad* or *dat.*: quid est quod ad vitas fructum possit acquirit? Cic.: summa vires acquirit eundo, Virg.

Gen.: to get, obtain, procure, or provide: amicos, Sall. ||| Absol.: to acquire or amass riches or money: acquiritur inextinguibile votum, Juv.

acutatus, *drum.* *n. plu.* also *ac.* *f.* a promontory, or headland, Plin.

acutatus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* occupying a height, an epithet of Jupiter and of Jeno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv.

acutatus, *un.* *f.* the name of an unknown bird, the *halcyon* of Aratus, Cic.: acc. to some, the thrush or owl: acc. to others, a nightingale.

acutatus, *a.* *um.* *adj.* dim. [acutatus] somewhat sharp, testy: acutatus senex, Cic.

acutatus, *un.* *f.* [acutatus] sharpness, or pungency: of sensible things, whether agreeable or disagreeable: (acutatus only of what is disagreeable): Oxyo: Plin.

Fig. intellectual or moral sharpness or force: Glabrioris peris vim et acutiorum, Cic.

acutatus, *ade.* sharply, vehemently,

acutely, zealously: Cic.; Caes. Comp. acutius, Lucr., Hor.: Superl. acerrime, Cic.

acutatus, *un.* *f.* anything heard with pleasure, as a piece of music, a recitation, or a play: quod acut. aut cibus vocem tubentissime audiret, Cic.

||, Hence, *M. et.* the performer, or reciter; also, a buffoon: non solum spectator, sed actor et acut., Cic.

acutatus, *in.* *f.* a hearing, a listening to: an assembly of the learned to hear a discourse: in acroasi legere, Cic.

|| the discourse delivered before such an assembly: plurimas acroases fuit, Suet.

acutatus, *drum.* *n. plu.* (a promontory in the Ionian sea: hence) any place dangerous to mariners: haec Acrocerania vita, Ov.

acutatus, *drum.* *n. plu.* of part. [ago] used subst. ||, what has been done, acts, especially those of magistrates and other public functionaries: acta Caesaris defuncti, Cic.

|| a record of any kind of events, acta senatus, the proceedings of the Senate: acta diurna, also called acta urbana, publica, etc., a newspaper published daily at Rome: habebam acta urbana usque ad nonas Martias, Cic.: acta forensia, legal reports: acta militaria, Veget.: hence, ab actis, a keeper of records, a registrar.

acutatus, *ac.* *f.* the sea-shore, esp. as a place of recreation: in acta Jacobet ebrua, Cic.

acutatus, *un.* *f.* a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher, Plin.

acutatus, *un.* *f.* a shrub employed for curing dropsy, danc-wort, Plin.

acutatus, *un.* *f.* [ago] a doing, performing action (in gen.): actio divina, Cic.: With Genitive, 1. where gen. = adj.: ad eas res parandis, quibus act. vitas continetur, vital action, i. e. active life, id.; and, 2. where gen. = acc. after a verb: aperta act. rerum illarum, the public performance, doing of those things, id.: hence, act. gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id.: French, action de grâces. ||, public functions, or duties. 1. In gen.: actiones tribunorum, their official duties, Liv. Hence, negotiation, deliberation: act. de pace, Cic.: political measures or proceedings, addresses of the magistrates to the people: improbitas et legis act. actionis tuas, id. 2. In law, an action, suit, process with a defining Gen., e. g. actio furti, injuriarum, for theft, assault, etc.: also with *de*: actio de repetundis, de arboribus scissilis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, Cic.: in-stituere, id., to bring an action against any one. Hence in gen., a legal formula, or form of process: actiones Manilianae, forms relative to purchase and sale: the speech (oral or written) of the prosecutor: thus Cic. calls his oration against Verres, actiones: permission to bring an action: dare alicui actionem (which was the office of the praetor), Cic. |||, gesticulation, do-

livery, or action of an orator, or actor, id.: often including the voice: act. ejus habebat et in voce magnam splendorem, et in motu summam dignitatem, id.

IV, the action, or plot of a play.

actio, *are.* *1. v. freq.* [ago] to act or plead frequently (only of lawsuits and dramas): multas privatas causas, Cic.: tragodias, id.

actiuncula, *ae.* *f.* dim. [actio] a short judicial harangue, Plin.

actiuncula, *a.* *um.* *adj.* [ago] active: philosophi acti, practical (opp. to contemplative), Sen.: Quint.

actor, *oris.* *m.* [id.] one who drives or acts in motion: act. pecoria, Ov.

|| In gen. he who does or accomplishes anything: Gelo duo, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, Cic. 2.

Legal t. t., one who brings an action, a plaintiff. In a public action, the actor was usually called *accusator*, in a private cause, *petitor*: *accusatorum pro omni actore et petitore appello*, Cic.

3. Hence one who manages the prosecution, id.: also an advocate in gen.

4. an agent or attorney, a steward: act. publicus, he who administers the public property, Tac.: act. summarum, an accountant or cashier, Suet. |||.

Rhet. t. t., one who delivers an oration, an orator, Cic. 2. a player, an actor: actores malos in theatro petidi, id.

actiuncula, *1. n.* dim. a small swift vessel impelled by oars, Cic.

actiuncula, *a.* *um.* *adj.* [actio] that which is easily moved, swift, agile: navis, a swift sailing ship, Caes.: navigium, id.: also actiaria, or actuarium, absol., Cic.

actiuncula, *1. sc.* scribe, *m.* [actus] a short-hand writer, Suet. ||, a clerk, book-keeper, or registrar, Aur. V. Caes.

actiuncula, *adv.* actively, vivaciously, Cic.

actiuncula, *a.* *um.* *adj.* [actus] full of activity, very active: virtus act. (est), Cic.

actus, *a.* *um.* Part. of *ago*: v. acta.

actus, *us.* *m.* [ago] a moving or driving, an impulse: magno actu, Virg. Hence, 1. the right of driving either cattle or carriages through a place, a thoroughfare: aqueductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. Meton. 2. a road between fields. 3. a measure or piece of land: actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet broad: quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet broad, Varr.: also a division in a beehive, Plin. ||, the doing or performing of a thing, an act, performance: non solum in rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus, Cic. |||, public business, esp. judicial: actus rerum, Suet.

IV, the action or delivery of an orator or of a player: motus est in his orationibus et actus, Quint. 2. an act of a drama: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor.: and Fig. extremum act. actus, Cic.

actiuncula, *adv.* temp. [actus] immediately, quickly, instantly (in Plaut.

frequent, but rare in subseq. writers): redio actatum, Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: cetera reddet actatum plus Aeneas, Virg.

aculéatus, a, um, adj. [aculeus] furnished with stings or prickles (of animals and plants): ac. letus, a puncture made by a sting, Plin. Fig. 1. **stinging**, sharp, litore, Cic. 2. **subtle**: aculeata sophisma, id.

aculéus, i, m. (Prob. a dim. from acul, although the gender is against it: cf. equuleus, hinuleus) a sting. 1. Of animals: apis acul, Cic. Also, the spur of fools, Col. 2. Of plants: a spine or prickle: spinarum, Plin. 3. Of an arrow or dart: the point, Liv.

Fig. of discourse, conduct, etc.: either in a good or bad sense: aculeos in anima, deep impressions, Cic.: aculei contumeliarum, the stings of sarcasm, id.: omnes istos aculeos reliquimus, all those very sharp arguments, id.

aculéus, inia, n. [acuo] a sharpened point: conl, Lucr.: stilli, Cic.: aspiculum ex acuminibus, an omen from the shining points of spears, id. 2. The sting of an animal: scorpil, id. 3. sharpness or pungency (of taste), Plin. Fig. of the mind, like acies: aculeus, shrewdness: ingeniorum ac, Cic. In Plur.: serus enim Graecis admovit aculina chartis, Hor. 2. cunning, subtlety: ac Hyperidis, Cic. 3. fraud, deceit: meretricis aculina, Hor.

aculéus, avi, acui, i, v. a. to make pointed, to sharpen, Plin.

aculo, ul, acui, i, v. a. [ac, v. acies] to make sharp or pointed, to whet: acutis subdus, with sharpened stakes, Caes.

Fig. to sharpen, exercise, improve: ac. linguam excaratione dicendi, Cic. 2. acere aliquem (sometimes ad aliquid), to spur on, incite: ad crudelitatem, id. 3. Of things: to rouse up, kindle, excite (mostly poet.): Aeneas acuit Martem, excites valour, Virg.

aculis, i, m. a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn or gar-pike, Plin. **acus**, na, f. [ac, v. acies] a needle or pin: acu punctum, Cic.: acu pingere, to embroider, Virg. Fig., acu rem tangere, to hit the nail on the head, to be right, Pl.

acutis, adv. acutely, sharply, keenly, Cic.

acutulus, a, um, adj. dim. [acutus] somewhat pointed or subtle, Cic.

acutus, a, um, Part. [acuo] sharpened; also, a dj. sharp, pointed: ac. culter, Pl.: acutissimae vallis, Caes. 2. Fig. of objects affecting the senses: sharp, acute, violent, severe: illius sonitus effundit acutos, sharp or treble notes, Hor.: ac. odor, ac. sapor, etc., Plin.: ac. sol, scorching, Hor. Subst. acuta, orum, n. pl., ac. bellii, the perils of war, id.

3. Of intellectual qualities: acute, intelligent, sagacious: homo ac. magis quam crudulus, Cic. Hence, Fig. ac. naris, a fine nose, Hor.

aculeus, i, m. the acorn of the holm-oak (ilex), Plin.

ad, prep. with acc. for euphony some times written at. Anciently, at, e. g. arceho, arbitro, arcesco (q. v.). So: ar me advenias, Pl.: and in Inscript. arferunt, arvisse. As anth. to ad (as in to ex), ad denotes, first, direction towards an object either without or with motion; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and, finally, the being at or near it.

A In space: 1. Direction towards without motion: to, towards: often of geog. position, with the verbs jacere, vergere, spectare, etc.: Gallia vergit ad septentriones, Caes. 2. Direction towards with motion, and either with or without the idea of arrival, towards, to, against: ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, id. 3. With the idea of arrival: to, even to, with or without uque: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.: quum sudor ad imos manaret talus, Hor. Fig. deverbasse usque ad necem, Ter. Without uque: virgils ad necem caedi, Cic. Hence the whole space traversed is indicated by the words dependent on ad and ad; the former marking the point of departure, the second that of arrival. Ad me, te, etc. = domum meam, tuam, etc.: to oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Sometimes domum is expressed: neque domum unquam ad me litteras mittam, id. A proper name is similarly employed: magni domum concursus ad Afranium sebant, to the house of Afranius, Caes. Ad, with the name of a deity in the Gen., is elliptical for ad templum or aedem: ad Opia, Cic. ad Vestia, Hor. With names of towns, ad is used with verbs of motion, instead of the simple Acc. profectus sum ad Capuam, quinque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. Ad is always used when the name is joined with another subst.: ad Circum oppidum iter constituent, Sall. Both constr. are used by the poets: ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop.: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Aethenas, Ov.

3. Proximity = apud: near to, by, at, among: sol quasi flagitator aetati usque ad octiduum, stands like a dun continuously at the door, Pl.: ad forum esse, to be at the market, id. Hence, ad laevam or sinistram (ac. manum, partem), adverb. on the left hand, on the left, Ter.: and with an ordinal number: cum plebes ad tertium miliarium consedisset, at the third milestone, Cic. Ad urbem esse, was said of generals who remained outside the gates of Rome until permission was given for a triumph; and also of those appointed to military or provincial commands, just previously to their setting out to enter upon their duties, Cic. Even of persons: among, before = apud: ad iudices sic agi solet, id. Frequently with proper names of places: ad Veia terror multiplex erat, Liv.: especially with the word pugna: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, etc.

B In time, analogous to the relations to, and in. **A** 1. Direction towards, i. e. approach to a definite point of time: about, towards: domum redactus ad vespem, about evening, Cic. 2. The limit to which a space of time extends, with or without uque: usque, even to, up to: usque ad hanc aetatem, Pl.: Sophocles ad summum senectutem tragodias fecit, Cic. Hence the whole period is defined by the words dependent on ad, or ab usque, and ad: the former marking its beginning, the latter its end: ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum, Caes.

3. A point of time either past or future: at, on, in, by: ad horam destinatum, at the appointed hour, Cic. **C** The relations of number.

1. An approximation to a certain sum: near, almost, about (Fr. près de, à peu près, presque, etc.): ad quadraginta eam posse emi minas, Pl.: also sometimes with quasi: quasi ad quadraginta minas, id.: saepe frequentes fulminis omnia ad ducentos, Cic. In the hist. and post-Aug. authors ad is added adverbially in this sense; occidit ad hominum milibus quatuor, Caes. 2. The terminus, the limit: to, even to (rare): aedem Junonis ad partem didimam detegit, even to the half, Liv.: ad assem, to the last farthing, Hor. The phrase ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, means all together, all without exception: omnes ad unum idem sentium, Cic. 3. An addition: ad Fulviorum Pyrrhus proditorum, tertium transfugis documentum esset, a third example to deserters, in addition to the traitors of Fulvius and of Pyrrhus, Liv.

D In all the manifold relations of one object to another. 1. With verbs which imply a reference to any one, or which denote something done for him: as those of giving, sending, informing, submitting, etc., ad with acc. is frequently used in a sense different from that of the Dat. In connection with the same verbs: litteras ad aliquem = to send or write one a letter; but litteras dare aliqui = to give a letter to one, i. e. into his own hands: ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, Cic. Hence mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, to dedicate a book to one: quae institueram, ad te mittam, id. So in titles of books: M. Tullii Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator, etc. In the titles of odes and epigrams ad aliquem signifies to, addressed to, and in aliquem, against one. But there is often no distinction between a Dat. and ad with an Acc.: ad Q. Fulvium Hirpinum dediderunt sese, Liv. 2. With regard to, in respect of, as to. 1. With verbs: ad omnia alia etate adma rectius, in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age, Ter. 2. With adjectives: where ad = for, of, to: ad rationem solertemque praestantior, Cic.: locum ad egrediendum idoneum, Caes. 3.

With substantives: *mentis ad omnia cunctas*, Cic. So with the *Gerund* instead of the *Gen.* of the same: *facultas ad scribendum*, id. Applied to persons, ad sometimes = *adversus*, against: *ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit*, Ter.

III. The standard or rule to which anything is referred: *agreeably to, according to, after*: *ad iotum normam sapientes*, Cic. Ad speciem has several meanings: 1. in the manner of: *ad urbium speciem*, Suet. 2. *for show*, display: *ad speciem veritatis*, Cic.

3. *for appearance*: *pauci ad speciem tabernaculis saluti*, Caes. Also where the model or rule is like-wise the cause, according to, in consequence of: *ad horum preces, on their entreaty*, Liv. IV. To denote, 1. an aim or purpose: *haec virtutem ad factiora incendeant*, Sall.: this use of ad is very common with the gerund: *alere canes ad venandum*, Ter. Hence, instead of an adj. to designate a profession: *miles ad naves*, a marine, Liv.: *servi ad remum* = *remiges* = *oarsmen*, id.: *ad lecticum homines, litteratores, chaires*, Catull. 2. Fitness or adaptation; to, for: *genera herbarum ad morbus bestiarum, etc.*, Cic. V. To denote comparison (from the idea of proximity or juxtaposition): *ad sapientiam huius ille (Thales) nimis nugator fuit, in comparison with this man's wisdom*, Pl.

B. Adverbial phrases with ad. I. Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all*, Liv. II. Ad hoc and ad haec = *praeterea, insuper; moreover, besides*: *ad hoc, quae manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat*, Sall. III. Ad id quod, *besides that (very rare)*, Liv. IV. Ad me, te, rem, etc. *concerning me, thee, the matter, etc.*: *nihil ad me (sc. attinet), that is nothing to me*: *nihil ad haec, that is not to the purpose*, Cic. V. Ad tempus = *for a finite, fixed time*, Cic.: *ad a sit, appropriate time*, Caes.: *for some, or a short time*, Cic.: *according to circumstances*, id. VI. Ad praesens = *for the moment, for a short time*, id.: *at present*, Suet. Tac. Ad praesentiam is similarly used, id. VII. Ad locum, *on the spot*, Liv. VIII. Ad verbum, *word for word, literally, by heart*, Cic. IX. Ad summam: *on the whole, in general*, id.: *in a word, in short*, id. X. Ad extremum, ad ultimum, *ad postremum: at the end, finally*: (a) Of place: *at the extremity, etc.*, ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. (B) Of time: *at last, Cic. Hence (y) Of order: finally, lastly = denique*, id. 2. In Liv., wholly, quite = omnino. XI. Ad unguem, *lit. to a nail; hence, exactly, accurately*: *ad unguem factus homo, a polished man*, Hor.

P. Ad is sometimes placed after its substantive: *senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit*, Cic.

Q. In composition. According to the usual orthography, the d of ad

remains unchanged before vowels, and before b, d, h, m, v: *adibbo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveto, advenio*; it is assimilated to c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t: *accipio, affligo, aggero, allabor, annuero, appello, attriplo, assumo, attineo*; before g and s it sometimes disappears: *agnosco, aspicio, asto*; and before qu it passes into q: *acquiro, acquiesco*. II. Signif.: Ad in composition with verbs denotes: 1. motion to: *accedere, to step up to*. 2. addition: *accidere, to be added*. 3. nearness: *accidere, to sit near*. 4. assent, favour: *acclamare, to express assent by acclamation, to cheer*. 5. near completion: *accidere, to cut all but through*. 6. at, in consequence of: *arrigere, raise (on hearing or seeing anything)*. It also denotes the beginning of an action or condition, as, *adormire, to fall asleep*; and intensity, as, *adamare, to love passionately*.

Adactio, ñis, f. [adigo] lit. a bringing or driving to, hence compulsion, Liv.

Adactus, a, um, Part. of adigo, q. v. Adactus, ñis, m. a bringing to, an application: *dentis adactus, a bite*, Lucr.

Ad-aquæ, adv. in like manner, equally, so, Plaut.

Ad-aquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. I. Act., to make equal to, to equalize. In Cic. gen. with cum: *qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit*, Cic. 2. In the hieit. with dat.: *molibus ferme moenibus adaequatis*, Caes.: *tecta solo ad, to level with the ground*, Liv. Fig. to compare to, Tac. II. Intr., to equal a thing, with Dat. or Acc.: *turris, quae moenibus adaequaret*, Hirt.: *longarum navium cursum adaequarunt*, Caes.

3. Absol., to be equal: *senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, the votes of the equites were equally divided*, Cic.

Ad-aquero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [agere] to keep up, Plin.

Ad-aligo, are, i. v. a. to bind or fasten to: *vermiculus ad brachio*, Plin. [Observe the repetition of the prefix in this word: ad-ligo = ad-ligo.]

Ad-amantus, a, um, adj. [adamas] lit. made of steel, iron, etc.; hence fig. as hard as these, Ov.

Ad-amantinus, a, um, adj. = *adamantinus*, hard as steel, etc., *adamantine*: *saxa*, Lucr. Fig., clavi, *Adamantine*, antia, m. (Acc. always Gr. adamanta) = *adamas* (invincible), the hardest iron or steel; hence poet. any thing inflexible, firm, lasting, etc.: *solido adamante columnae*, Virg.

2. Fig. of character: *hard, unyielding, inexorable*, Ov. II. the diamond, Plin.

Ad-ambulo, are, i. v. n. to walk about, at, or near, Pl.

Ad-amo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to love passionately, to fall in love with, stronger than amo: *ad virtutem adamaris, amare enim parum est, if you*

are thoroughly in love with virtue, Sen. In Cic. always in perf. and pluperf.

Ad-aperto, ul, ertum, 4. v. a. (not in Cic.) to open fully, to throw open: *adaperitis fores*, Liv.: *adaperita ora*, Ov.

II. to uncover, to bare: caput, Sen. III. to make visible: *coelum*, Plin.

Ad-aupertillis, e, adj. that may be opened, Ov.

Ad-aquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [aqua] to supply with water, to give to drink, Suet., Plin.

Ad-aquor, atus, i. v. dep. to fetch water (a military term), Caes.

Ad-auctus, a, um, Part. [adaugeo].

Ad-auctus, ñis, m. an increase, growth, Lucr.

Ad-augéo, xi, ctum, 2. v. a. to increase or augment: *haec maleficia adaugent*, Cic.

Ad-augescio, ère, 3. v. incerp. to begin to increase, to grow, to thrive, Lucr.

Ad-axint, v. adigo.

Ad-bibo, bibi, bibitum, 3. v. a. to drink (stronger than bibere): *quando adbibere, alludibit*, Pl. Fig. *adbibere puro pectore verba*, Hor. [Hence Ital. *abberevere*, Fr. *abreuver*.]

Ad-bito, ère, 3. v. n. [bitto] to come or draw near, Pl.

Ado, for words beginning thus, v. acc.

Ad-doet, ère, 2. v. impers. it becomes, it is fit; with Acc.; Pl. Also, it is the manner of, it is just like, id.

Ad-densco, v. acc.

Ad-densco, are, i. v. a. to make close, compact: *extremi addensent* (al. leg. *addensant*) *acies*, Virg.

Ad-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (Imp. *addicere*, but addice, Pl.) orig.: to assent to a thing. I. Of an omen: *to be propitious*; usually *absol.* and with the subject aves: *Fabio auspiciant aves non addixerunt*, Liv.: also with auspiciis: *addicentibus auspiciis*, Tac. II. Legal, i. e.: *aliquid aliquid or aliquid, to award or adjudge any person or thing to one*. It expresses the praetor's sentence, by which he gave effect to the right he had declared to exist: *bona aliquid*, Cic.: *ad dictus erat tibi, he had been declared bound to you for payment*, id.: *bona aliquid in publicum addi, to confiscate*, Caes. 2. *ad aliquid iudicium, to grant leave to bring an action*, Varr.: *ad alitem, sc. iudicium, to assign a cause to a judge*. This was the office of the praetor.

III. In auctions: to knock down to, to declare the highest bidder the purchaser (with the price in Abl.): *bona Postumi nummo aesterio alibi addici velt*, Cic. 2. Transf. to private bargains: *nummo to addicere*, Hor.

IV. Gen. to assign, to make over, doom: *mortui*, Cic. Hence, 1. to devote, to consecrate to: *senatus, cui semper addixi*, id. 2. In a bad sense, to sacrifice, abandon: *cujus sanguinem addixerat*, id.

Ad-dictio, ñis, f. the award or adjudication (of the praetor, v. *addico* no. II.), Cic.

addictus, a, um, *Part.* [addico].
1. as subst. (v. addico no. II.) *one made over to his creditor for debt*; add. Hermipolus, Cic. The addictus, or bondman, was not a slave; his *inoponitas* was only in suspense. 2. Met. forced, compelled: addictus jurare, Hor.

II. knocked down to in auctions (v. addico, no. III.): addictis decumis, Cic. Fig. pretio habere addictam fidem, to have his good faith sold for money, id.

III. Assigned or devoted to a thing (v. addico, no. IV.). 1. destined to: gladiis quo generi mortis addit, id.

2. inclined, addicted: Suet. **ad-dico**, didici, no. perf. part. 3. v. a. to learn in addition to, or in gen. to learn, Cic. II. to be informed, to hear, Just.

additamentum, i, n. [addo] an addition, increase, etc.: inimicorum, Cic.

additus, a, um, *Part.* [addo] lit. put on: hence in a bad sense: *haunting, dogging*: Teucris addita Juno, Virg.

ad-divino, are, i. v. a. to divine, to prophesiate, Plin.

ad-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put to, lay on, give to, give in addition, bring to: aliquid or aliquid alicui (more rarely ad, in, etc.): album in vestimentum addere, to put white upon one's dress, Liv.: aliquid divitiis addunt pauperi, Tac.: add. frons, Virg. With in: eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum velim addere, Cic.: also Abol.: add. animum, to inspire with courage, Ter.: verba virtutem non add., imperi, Sall. II. Gen. to add to by way of increase, to annex to, to augment: contr. Abol., with Dat. or ad, rarely with in: verbum addere, Pl.: his paucos addit equites, Caes.: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, id. Post.: noctem addens operi, employing also the night in the work, Virg.: addere gradum, to increase one's pace, Liv.: hence, addunt in spatia, they add space to space, hasten through the course, Virg.: addita aetate, as age advanced, Plin. III. The 2d. person of the Imperat. is used to introduce new circumstances or thoughts into a narration or argument, and may be translated: *add to this, moreover*: addde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. IV. to say in addition: paucis ejusdem generis addit, Caes.: hence, with Acc. and Inf.: addebant, se contra eam (legem) facere non audere, Cic.

ad-doggo, cut, etum, 2. v. a. to track, to teach in addition (rare): addere Judices, Cic.: Hor.

ad-dubito, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a., lit. to incline or begin to doubt, to call in question, to be in doubt. I. With de or in: in his add. turpissimum est, Cic. II. With pro, relat. or nam, on, etc.: addubitavi an tempus esset, Liv. 3. Abol.: to hesitate: Applum addubitasse ferunt, Liv. II. Transit. in Cic., only in perf. part. pass.: si plus adducere, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali.

ad-duco, xi, etum, 3. v. a. (adduce for adducere Pl.: adduxi for adduxisti, Ter.: adduxit = adduxisse, Pl.) to lead to, to conduct, to bring: ad agros medicos solemus add., Cic.: with in: gentes feras in Italiam, id.: with Dat.: puero nutricem add., Ter. Post. with Acc.: adducor litora, Ov. II. to draw or pull towards, to contract: adducere funem, Caes. Fig. habenas amicitiae, to tighten, Cic.: adducit cutem macies, variculas, Ov. III. Fig. to lead to, to bring to, or into, to prompt, to incite: with ad or in: rem add. ad interregnum, Cic.: adducta res in iudicium est, id.: num quaerenda quae et ad tantum facinus adduxerint? id.: and with Gerund.: ad suspicandum, id. Followed by ut, to prevail upon, induce: nullo frigore adduci, ut capite aperto sit, id. With quin: Suet. And in the pass. Abol.: to be induced, his rebus adducti, Caes.: and with Inf.: to be convinced, persuadere (persuadeo): ego non adducor quemquam bonum patiare, Cic. IV. to bring on, occasion, add. febris, Hor.

adducuntis, comp. adv. stiffer, tighter. Fig. more severely, add. imperitate, Tac.

adductus, a, um, *Part.* [adduco] A d.] drawn tight, stretched, contracted: add. vultus, Suet. II. Of place: narrow, strait, Mel. III. Fig. of character: grave, serious, severe: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, Tac. Concise (of speech), Plin.

ad-do, didi, etum, 3. v. n. and a. (adest = addit, Lucan. cf. edo) to eat nearly up, to eat up, etc.: angues duo ex exculto allapsi addedere jecur, Liv.: and fig. to use up, waste, exhaust: (as money, strength, etc.): non adeas jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic.: aetate fortunis omnibus, Tac.

ademptio (ademptio), onis, f. [admo] a taking away: civitatis, Cic.

ademptus or ademptus, a, um, *Part.* [admo].

ad-go, ivi, oftener II, itum, 4. v. n. to go to, or approach: 1. With ad: adham ad istum fundum, Cic. 2. With in: priusquam Roman atque in horum conventum adiretis, id.: esp., adire in jus, to go to law: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, id. 3. With Acc.: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. 4. Abol.: ad ire non possit, id. 5. With local acc.: quoquam, Sall. II. to address, accost, or apply to, with ad, or Acc.: ad me ad. quodam memini, Cic. Pass.: additus consul idem illud responsum rettulit, Liv. Hence, addere aliquem per epistolam, to address one in writing, by a letter, Pl. So also: ad. docet, artem, decorum, aedes, etc., to approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant, Cic. ad. libros Sibyllinos, to consult the Sibylline Books, Liv. III. to visit: Pythagoras Perarnum magos addit, Cic.

IV. to assail, attack: ad. virum, Virg. 2. Pro. ad. manum alicui, to

deceive or bamboozle any one, Pl. V. to undertake, or enter upon anything, encounter, with ad or Acc.: ad causas et privatas et publicas ad. cooptimus, Cic.: ad rempublicam, to take a part in public business, id. Pass.: periculis addita, id. 2. Of an inheritance, i. t.: to enter on: hereditatem patris, id. ad. nomen, to assume the name bequeathed by will, Vell.

ad-ss, add. Lit.: to that point, so far, Cato. II. Of time, so long, strengthened by utque, = as, and with dum, donec, following: or in Cic., with the correlative, quoad: atque hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitis sit Seatum vivere, Cic. 2. Of degree: so much, so great, to such a degree, so: followed by ut; non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut confidat, Caes. So, non adeo ut non: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla praeferat, Tac. When the logical connection between the two clauses is obvious from the context, ut is often omitted, the consequent clause being placed first, and having the verb in the indicative: tergiversari res cogebat: adeo in alteram causam collega praecepit lerat, Liv. Sometimes followed by quoad: nihil adeo arduum sit existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Cic. 3. To denote a purpose, followed by ut, to this end: id ego huic adeo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Pl. II. Abol.: for the sake of emphasis, moreover, further, just, even, more than this: esp. emphatically with a pron. or with alique: id adeo si placet considerate, just this, Cic.: id adeo ut es, you are even such a one, Pl.: hoc significant atque adeo aperte ostendunt, they hint this, and indeed openly show, Cic. With pron. or the conditional particles, it often stands for quidem: nec me adeo fallit, Virg. [Ad eo is the correl. of quoad: in both, eo and quo are accusatives which have lost their final letter.]

adeps, ipis, c. the soft fat or grease of animals (the hard is called serum): ad. sullus, Varr. 1. Of men: Casti adeps: the corpulence, Cic. 2. Met. of fat or fertile earth, Mart., Plin. 3. In trees, the soft sappy wood, also called alburnum, id. 4. Fig.: Of an orator, bombast: Quint. [Prob. root, DAP, Engl. fat, Germ. Fett: perhaps connected with darna, darrig, darrig, dapes.]

adepcio, onis, f. [adipiscor] the obtaining, attainment: adeptione boni, Cic.

adepsus, a, um, *Part.* [adipiscor].

ad-equilo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to ride to or towards, to gallop: equites Ariovisti ad nostrum ad., Caes. With Dat.: castris, Tac. With Acc.: Syracusam, Liv. With in: in primos ordines, Curt. II. to ride near or by: juxta aliquid, Suet.

ad-erro, are, i. v. n. to wander to, with Dat.: scopulis, Stat.

Adesdum, or **ades dum** (Imper. fr. *adsum* with *dum*), *come hither*, Ter.

Ad-estilo, ire, 4. v. n. *to hang after*; *adesurvis* magis, Pl.

Adessus, a, um, Part. [adēdo] *partly eaten, gnawed*; hence, poet. *sworn away by water, smooth, polished*: *alios lapides*, Hor.

ad v. under *ad*.

ad v. under *agg.*

Ad-haerēdo, haerē, haesum, 2. v. n. *to stick or cleave to, to hang to, to cling to, embrace closely*: *ad-haerēdo* unus ubi ex uno dependit, subter adhaerens (of the magnet), Lucr.: with *in* and *Abol.*: *tela in tuis viscibus*, Cic.: with *Abol.*: *fronte cupis adhaerēt*, Ov. With *Dat.*: poet. *tenuis (ovibus) illotus adhaesit odor*, Virg.: and in later prose: *navis moeris, is fastened to them*, Tac. 2. Fig.: *vineta modica silva adhaerebat, adjoined the vineyard*, id.: *tempus adhaerens, the present time*, Quint. 11.

Of persons: Fig.: with *Dat.* *to hang on, to keep close to*: *adhaeret altissimae livida, Vell.*: hence, in a threatening or annoying manner, lateri *adi. gravem dominum*, Liv.: also, in a fawning manner, Pl.

Ad-haerēdo, haerē, haesum, 3. v. n. *to stick or cleave to*: with *ad*, *in* and *Abol.*: *tragula ad turrim*, Caes. Fig.: *si potes in his locis adhaerescere, if you can linger in such places*, Cic.: With *Dat.*: *justitiae, to be attached or devoted to*, id. And *Abol.*: *ut oratio unquam adhaeresceret, never was impeded*, id.: *adhaerescere ad columnam* (sc. *Maeniam*), sarcastically, *to remain fixed at the debtor's column*, i. e. to be punished as a debtor, id. 11. *to be in accordance with*: *ad omnium vestrum studium*, id. 11. *to trail or drag after, to be left in the arch*: *teneamus memoriam* to extremum adhaesimus? id. (As the perfect forms of this verb are identical with those of *adhaerere*, it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between them: and it may perhaps be doubted whether it would not be better to regard *adhaerere* as having none but imperfect tenses.)

Adhaerētatio, ōnis, f. [adhaerere]; the freq. *adhaerētatio* is not found [an *adhesion*, Cic. **adhaerens**, a, um, Part. [adhaerere]. **adhaerens**, ōis, m. [adhaerere] a *cleaving or adhering to*, Lucr. **ad-hilo**, are, 1. v. a. *to breathe on*, Plin. **ad-hilō**, ui, itum, 2. v. a. [halō] *to hold to, to bring one thing to another, to direct towards, apply to*—*admovent, applico*, etc.: *Abol.*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: *cur non adhibuisti, dum istac loquereris, tympanum*, Pl.: *manus medicas ad vulnera*, Virg.: *allici calcaria*, Cic. 3. Fig.: *lumen adhibere rebus debet*, id.: *motus, quos orator adhibere volet iudici, which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge*, id. 3. Hence = *adde*, *adungere*, *to add to*, id. 11. Of persons: *to bring*

forward, summon, employ: *leges, ad quas* (sc. *defendendas*) *adhibemur*, *we are not consulted*, id.: *absol. fratrem adhibet*, Caes.: *Esp.*: 1. *Ad* or *in* *concilium or consilium, to call to a council, to consult*: *ad concilium adhibendos, to be summoned to the council of war*, Caes.: *adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, took into counsel*, Cic.: *Abol.*: *a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, we are not consulted*, id.: and often Fig. id. 2. *Adhibere aliquem cenae, epulae, etc. to invite, entertain*: *adhibere epulas*, Virg.: in convitium, Nep. And *Abol.*: *to treat*: *universos adhiberi liberaliter*, Cic. 3. *Adhibere* *se ad aliquid, to apply oneself*: *se verum ad rationem*, Lucr.: and *Abol.* *adhibere se, to behave oneself*: *se adhi. in potestate*, Cic. 11. *to use or employ*: with *ad*, *in*, or *Dat.*: *non modicorum sibi diligentiam adhibendam* intelligebat, Caes.: *modum, to set a limit to*: *vitio*, Cic.: *memoriam contumelliae, to retain it in memory*, Nep.

Adhibitus, a, um, Part. [adhibeo]. **ad-hinno**, ivi, or ii, itum, 4. v. n. *to neigh after*, fortis equus vias semper adhinno equae, Ov. 11. Fig. Cic.

Adhortatio, ōnis, f. [adhortor] an *exhortation, encouragement*, Cic.: Liv. **adhortator**, ōris, m. [id.] *one who exhorts, or encourages*: *operis*, Liv.

Adhortatus, a, um, Part. [id.] **ad-hortor**, atus, 1. v. dep., *to exhort, encourage, incite*: with *ad* or *in*: *me meae vitae consueto ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortatus*, Cic.: in bellum, Tac. 2. With *acc.*: *milites*, Cic. 3. Followed by *ut*, *ne*, or the simple subj.: Cic. Suet. Ter.: *adhortari se, to rouse oneself*, Cat.

Ad-hūc, adv. [lit. *to this point*, either of place or time: *hūc* is an acc. = *hunc* or *hoc*, cf. *ad-ūc*]. 1. Of place: *convenient ad hūc*, utriusque *verba, to this point*, Pl. 11. Of time: *tūc nōn, hitherto*: *ille vidi quot fuisse adhuc philosophorum*, Cic. With *uque* or *semper*: *uque adhuc actum est probe*, Pl.: *quod adhuc semper tacui*, Cic. With *Dat.*: *adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse via*, id. *Adhuc locorum, hitherto*: *ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo*, Pl.: *non, neque, nihil adhuc, not up to this time, not as yet*: *sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus*, Cic. 3. To designate continuance: *yet, still*: *tres adhuc legiones erant, still remained*, Tac. 3. *Just now*: Pl. 11. *In addition to this, moreover, besides*, further: (cf. *ad hoc*, s. v. *ad E. II.*) *Caesar minaces ad senatum litteras misit et erat adhuc impudens*, Cic. *Esp. freq.* with comparatives: *haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior*, Liv.

Ad-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] (*adaxit* = *adigant*, Pl.): *to drive to, bring, convey*, mostly with *ad*, but also with *Acc.*, *Dat.*, *local adv.* and *Abol.* 1. Of cattle: *pecore e longiquioribus vicis adacto*, Caes. 2. Of persons:

finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possit, to bring in an arbiter, for ad arbitrum, to summon before an arbiter, Cic. 3. Of things: *igna fistula ad, to drive in*, Caes.: *turri adactis et contingente vallum, a tower having been moved close to and touching the rampart*, id. And from the weapons transf. to the wound: *to inflict*: *alio vulnus adactum*, Virg.: *Varo vulnus adactum*, Tac.

11. *to drive to a situation, to a state of mind, to expose to an act* (esp. against the will): *ut homo adigere me ad insaniam*, Ter. With *Inf.*: *vertere morus exiguum in Cerecerum penuria adacti edendi*, Virg.: *absol.*: *adactis per vim gubernatoribus*, Tac. 111. *Adigere aliquem ad iurjurandum, iurjurandum, jurejurando, or sacramento, i. e., to put one on oath, to swear him*, omnibus iurjurandum adactis, Caes.: *populum iurjurandum adigit*, Liv. 2. *In verba adigere* = *in verba iurjurandum adigere*: *neque se, neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adigit*, Tac. 3. *Abol.*: *magno cum assensu auditus, universos adigit, swears them all*, id. 11. [V. Poet.: *to bring near, tempus adactum*, Lucr. 2. = *subiungere, to subject*, Stat. 3. *to shape*, Prop.]

Ad-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. (*ademit* = *ademerit*, Pl.) [emo] *to take to oneself, to take away, withdraw*: *multa ferunt anni venientes comoda secum, multa recedentes adimunt*, Hor. Constr. with *acc.*, or with *acc.* and *Dat.* 1. In a good sense, *to free from*: *ad istas compedes tibi adimam, hinc dem*, Pl. 2. In a bad sense: *to deprive, or rob of* (the common signif., esp. in prose): *aliciu vitam, Cic. arma militibus*, Liv. 3. Poet. with *Inf.* as object, *adimam cantare severa*, Hor. 4. Poet.: *adimere* is also used of persons: *hanc, nisi mors mihi adimet nemo*, Ter.

Adipatus, a, um, adj. [id.] *fatty, greasy*: *subi. n.*: *adipatum* (sc. *edum*) *pastu* preparat with *grase*: *livida materno fervent adipata veneno*, Juv. 11. Fig.: of style: *gravi, inelegant*: *adipatae orationis genus, larded*, Cic.

Ad-ipsocor, eptus, 3. v. dep. [apiscor] *to come up to, or reach, to overtake*, *fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti occiderunt*, Liv. 11. Fig.: *to get, attain, or obtain*: *secuturum ut adipsancur omnes optant*; eandem accusant adepti, Cic. With *ex*: *adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita*, id.: with *ut*: *per quos adepti sunt, ut ceteros dies festos agitare possent*, id. 2. With *Gen.*: *arma, quels Galba rerum adeptus est*, Tac. 3. *Pae.*: *non aetate, verum ingenio, adipsit sapientia*, Pl.: *so esp. adeptus*, Cic. [Root *ap* = *Sans*, *do* "go to," and hence "to get," f.]

Aditio, ōnis, f. [adeo] *a going to, approach*, Pl.

Aditus, a, um, Part. [adeo].

worthy of being admired, *admirabile*: adm. in dicendo vir, Cic. || producing wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, paradoxical: haec expostio illi, non admirabilis dicamus, id. || admirabilis, itis, f. the quality of being worthy of admiration, *admirableness*: adm. coelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic. || admirabiliter, adv. [admirabilis] admirably: non Asia accepti adm., Cic.: astonishingly, strangely: nimis adm. dicere, id.

admirandus, a, um, Part. [admiror] to be admired, *admirable*, wonderful: suspensio et admiranda, Cic. || admiratio, ōnis, f. [kl.] a wondering at, wonder, admiration: adm. copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic.: in magna admiratione esse, to be greatly admired, Plin.: Phry.: haec sunt quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. || surprise, astonishment: admiratione obstupescit, kl. With quod: consulem adm. incescit quod nec pagam intrent, Liv.

admirator, ōris, m. [id.] an admirer: adm. antiquitatis, Quint. || **ad-miror**, atus, i. v. dep.: to wonder at, to regard with admiration or astonishment: quorum ego copiam vehementer adm., Cic.: nil admirari, not to be dazzled with anything [q. d. bewonder], Hor.

ad-misceo, scui, xtum (rarely stum, Liv.) 2. v. a. to mix, or mingle with, deus bonis cunctibus mundum implevit, nulli nihil admiscuit, Cic. With Abl. or Dat.: aer multo calore admixtus, id.: aquae admixtum calorem, id. || Fig. to mix up with, implicate, involve (both of things and persons): sed hoc cum sit rationibus admiscere nolo, id.: admiscere tunc plebei, controversia fuit, whether plebeians should be joined with patricians in the decemvirate, Liv.

admixeris, a, um, adv. [admitto] z. equa, asinus, etc., a stallion, Varr. || Fig. Cic.

admisce for admisce, v. admitto. || **admisso**, ōnis, f. [admitto] a letting in. || a putting the stallion to the mare, Varr. || admission to an interview or audience: adm. dare alicui, Plin.: officium admissionis, the office of chamberlain, Suet.: magister admissionum, chief marshal or lord chamberlain, Amm.

admisum, i, n. [kl.] trespass, fault, crime, Cic.

admisus, a, um, Part. [id.] || **admisus**, a, um, Part. [admisce] || **admisit**, misi, misum, i. v. a. (admisce sync. for admisce, Pl.) to let in, to let go or come to, to admit: with in, ad, or Dat.: si te sermē ad mea capias admiscere, Cic.: in cubiculo, id. || 2. to grant an audience or interview: nec quousquam admiscit, id.: promiscuis salutationibus admiscit et plebem, Suet. || Fig. to allow to come or enter: adm. i. reliquis diabus ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes. || Of a horse:

esp. in Part. perf., to let go, i. e. to give the reins: hence, to urge on, put into a gallop: equites admiscit equis ad suos refigerunt, Caes.: admiscit iules the flowing mane, Ov. || IV. Fig. of words, entreaties, &c.: to allow to reach, to attend or listen to: pacis mentionem adm. auribus, Liv.: adm. precationem, to grant, id. || V. Of an act, event, etc.: to let be done, to permit: quod cavere possis stultum admittit esse, Ter.: to give free course to: quod semel admiscum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Hence, t. f. of birds of favorable omen = addico, q. v.: simul aves rite admiscuit, Liv. Especially of faults, crimes, disgrace, etc.: to let pass, incur, become guilty of, commit: often with in and a reflexive pronoun: quantum in se facinus admiscuit, intelligebant, Caes.: cohortati ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, id.

admixto, ōnis, f. [admisce] a mixing, an admixture: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic.

admixtus, a, um, Part. [admisce] mixed: simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quiddam admixtum, Cic.

ad-mōdum, adv. [modus] Lit.: up to the measure, up to the mark: hence, quite, completely, very, excessively, etc.: inis. meorum moerorum atque amorum summi sollicitavi tibi, I have fully reposed, Pl.: jam enim mittit animi raptus admodum, vera completely appeared, Liv. forma ingenti adm. impollita et pueri rudis, very unpolished, Cic.: prorsus adm. erectae, very high, Caes.: pasci adm., very few, Liv.: me literae tuae adm. delectantur, pleased me excessively, Cic. || 2. Esp. with words denoting age: L. Crassus quum esset adm. adolescens, Cic. || 3. With adv.: nihil adm. scripti reliquisset, just nothing, i. e. nothing at all, id. || So with adv., equestris pugna nulla adm. fuit, none at all, Liv. || 4. In emphatic or corroborative replies: yes, just so, exactly, bellan' videtur specie mulier? — Admodum, Pl.: advenis modo? — Admodum, Ter.: scis solere in huiusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dicat adm. aut prorsus ita est, just so, exactly, Cic. || Of numbers and time: about, at most, only just: sex milia hostium caesa, quinque adm. Romanorum, about, Liv.: usque adm. dum quinque quinque numeres, till you can count 25 at most, Cato.

ad-moenio, ire, a. v. a. to besiege, invest: oppidum, Pl.

ad-mōllor, itus, 4. v. dep. Intr., to toil up to, to struggle towards, ad hircundum nictum, Pl. || act. heave up, throw upon, with Dat.: ubi sacro manus sis admolluit, laid hands on, id. || **ad-mōllificō**, ōis, i. v. a. to remind, to admonish, Cic.

ad-mōnō, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. to put in mind, remind in a friendly manner, to suggest, admonish, warn. || 1. Absol.: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic.: 2. Aliquem alienus: admonebat

alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. || 3. Aliquem de aliqua re: de aede Telluris et de portu Cautili me admones, Cic. || 4. With two accusatives: illud me praeciarum admones, id. || 5. With Acc. and inf.: admonebat tibi alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. || 6. With a rel. clause: meus me senius, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. || 7. With ut or ne: admones, ne nimis indulgeret loquar, id.: Caninius me admonuit, ut scriberem, id. || 8. With the Subj. without a conjunction (in the historians): hunc admonet iter caute faciat, Caes. || 9. With the Inf. without a subject (in the poets and in the prose writers of the Aug. per.): decedere campis admonuit, Virg.

10. With ad and the Gerund: ad thesaurum reperendum admonentur, Cic. || to remind a debtor, to dun: potestas hominis admonendi, Cic. || 11. Poet. and in later Latin, to urge or incite to action: telo admonuit dijugas, Virg. || IV. In later Lat.: to admonish further or again: quod facere te moneo, scio te scire: nunc admoneo, Sen. || V. to warn by inflicting loss, to inflict punishment: non Samnis, non Poeni, ne Parthi quidem saepe admonuere, Tac.

admonitio, ōnis, f. [admoneo] a friendly admonition: adm. quasi lenior oburgatio est, Cic. || a reminding suggestion: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, id. || 2. Fig. admonitio mori, or doloris, the recurring symptom, Plin. || 3. chastisement, correction, Suet.

admonitor, ōris, m. [id.] he who reminds, a monitor, Cic.

admonitrix, icis, f. [id.] a female monitor, Pl.

admonitum, i, n. [id.] = admonitio, q. v.: Cic.

admonitus, a, um, Part. [admoneo]

admonitus, us, m. [id.] used only in the Abl.: a reminding, suggestion, etc.: admonitu Allobrogum, Cic.: acrior admonitu est, at the rebuke, Ov.

ad-mordō, mordi, sum, 2. v. a. (admemordi = admordi, Pl.), to bite or gnaw at: admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. || 2. Fig. to bleed or floor, Pl.

admorus, a, um, Part. [admoreo]

admoō, ōnis, f. [admoveo] a putting to, an application, Cic.

admoōus, a, um, Part. [admoveo]

ad-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. and intrans. (admoram, admorim, etc., Virg., Ov.): to move to, to bring or conduct towards or to. With acc. either alone, or governed by some prep., or with dat.: ne exercitum propius urbem comam CC mill. admoveat, Cic.: scalas mōventibus, Tac.: Hannibalem admovum altibus, led or conducted to, Liv.: Marcello ad munera publica admo, being brought into office, Suet.: mors Agrippae ad-

movit propius Nerone Caesar, brought him into closer connection. Vell. II. to apply, to direct towards: aurem adnavi, Ter.: in maritibus quibus Adnava manum admovisset, on which he had laboured, Plin. Manus adm. sometimes means, to lay violent hands on: nunquam Deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manus, Liv. 2. Fig. of mental objects: mentem ad voces aliquas, to attend to, Cic.: terrorum, to strike with terror, Liv. III. Intransitive or reflexive: to draw or come near: jam admovebat rex, Curt. 2. In the passive, especially the participle; to be near to: adnota Nilo Africa, Juv.

ad-mūgio, ō, 4. v. n. to low to or bellow after, Ov.

ad-murmuratio, ōnis, f. a murmuring at, the murmuring of an assembly: (in approbation or disapprobation), Cic.

ad-murmūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to murmur at (approvingly or disapprovingly): quam valde universi admurmurant, Cic.: supers. admurmuratio est, id.

ad-mūtūlo, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. to crop or clip. Fig. to cheat, Plaut.

adnasoor, v. agnasoor.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnatus.

ad-nomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.

adn. for other words in adn. v. asen.

adulabilis, v. adulabilis.

ad-ūlo, ūi (rarely ūvi, Enn.) ultum, 2. v. n. and a. [oleo, to smell].

I. Intrans. to smell, emit an odour: unde hic unguenta adolest? Pl. II. Trans. to cause to emit a smell; hence, to set fire to, burn: leves stipulae dentis adolentur aristas, Ov. Its most frequent use is connected with sacrificial worship:

eam hostiam totam adolevit, offered entire, made a whole burnt offering, Enn.: Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores, Virg. 2. By a kind of metaphor, the altar itself is sometimes spoken of as being burnt: adolent altaria donis, they light up the altars with offerings, Lucr. 3. Fig. to worship by burning sacrifices in honour of:

quibus cura flammis adolere Penates, Virg.

ad-ūlescens (adulescens), entis, (Gen. plur. adulescentium, once adulescentium, Pl.) Part. [adoleo] growing up, young: hominem adulescentem non tam allucere voluit, Cic. II. Subst. a young man or woman: properly from the age of 15 to 30: but sometimes the term is applied to those much older; thus, Cicero applies the word to Crassus when 34 years old; to Brutus and Cassius when in their fortieth year; and to himself when consul, or 44 years of age. The young Romans who attended the pro-consuls and propertors in the provinces were called adulescentes, Caes. Sometimes adulescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adulescens, id.

ad-ūlescētia (also adulescentia in MSS.), ae, f. [adulescens] the age of

the adolescents (see above). II. Gen. Youth: citius adulescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit, Cic.

ad-ūlescētia (adul.), ae, f. dim. [id.] a very young maiden, also endearing of adults: salveto adulescentula, good morning, child, Pl.

ad-ūlescētulus (adul.), i, m. dim. [id.] a very young man: Cicero calls himself adulescentulus at 27; and Sall. calls Caesar adulescentulus at 33 or 35. Also, a recruit, Cic.

ad-ūlesco (adul.), ōvi (very rare, ut, Prisc.; adulesco sync. for adolevisse, Ov.), ultum, 3. v. incho. and n. to be growing, to grow up: (prop. of men, animals, plants; and fig. of other things): quum liberi adoleverint, Caes. ad. ramos cernat, Ov.: adulta virgo, grown up, Liv. Especially of time, chiefly in Tacitus: donec ver adoleveret, till spring should be somewhat advanced: adulta aetate, summer being far advanced: adulto autumno: adulta nocte. II. Fig. to increase, augment: cupiditas agendi adolevit, Cic. [Root of grow v. cf. also, altus, adules].

ad-ūlesco, ōvi, 3. v. n. [oleo, to smell, wide ad-oleo] to be burning or blaring, Panchaeis adulescent ignibus arae, Virg.

ad-ūsprio, ōri, erum, 4. v. a. to cover, cover up (Gen. in the perf. part. pass.) capite adopto, Liv.: adoperis foribus, with closed doors, Suet.

ad-ūspiro, atus, 1. v. dep. to conjecture further, Lucr.

ad-ūpticius or adoptatius, a, um, adj. [adoptatus] adopted, Pl.

ad-ūptio, ōnis, f. [id.] (old form for adoptio) the adopting of a child, Sall.

ad-ūptio, ōnis, f. (prob. contr. from adoptio) the taking of one in the place of a child (also of a grandchild, Dig.): properly of one still under paternal authority, v. arrogatio. Such adoption took place before the praetor or other magistrate; by a sham sale (mancipatio); L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit, Cic.: adoptionem nuncupare, to make known, to announce, Tac.: ad. consularia, by a consul, Quint. Fig. of plants: ingrafting, Plin.

ad-ūptivus, a, um, adj. [prob. orig. adoptivus from adoptio, as comparativus, hortativus, praerogativus] pertaining to adoption, adoptive: in haec adoptiva venisti, Cic.: ad. nomen, a name received by adoption, Suet. Fig. of plants: flosque adoptiva accipit arbor opes, Ov.

ad-ūpto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to choose, select: qui manutentorem me adoptavit bonis, who has chosen me as guardian of his property, Pl.: Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, strives after, Ov. II. Legal t. i., to adopt as a child or grandchild: hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, from the family of Paulus, Cic. With in and acc.: in regnum, Sall. Fig.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, Flor.: and of

the ingrafting of trees: venerit insidio: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. A change of name was rendered necessary by adoption, and this gave rise to peculiar expressions: C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius, Cic.: frater, pater, add; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque factus adopta, call him father, brother, etc., Hor.: ad. se allucit, to connect oneself with, enrol oneself among, qui se potentiae causae Caesaris libertas adoptasset, Plin.

ad-ūro, ōris and ōris, n. a kind of grain, spell. [Fest. gives an old form edore: the word may be derived from ed eat = Sans. ad].

ad-ūres, ae, f. [ador] a reward of valour, which, in early ages, usu. consisted of grain; hence Fig. glory, fame: pulcer fugatis ille dies Latio tenebris, qui primus alma risit adores, Hor.

ad-ūrior, ortus, 4. v. dep. (forms analogous to orris, oritur, of the simple verb, do not occur), lit.: to rise up at; hence, occur: curam adoriri? Ter. II. to attack or assault (craftily and unexpectedly): Inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic. III. to undertake, or engage in (esp. anything difficult or dangerous), to begin, majus adorta nefas, Ov.

ad-ūrno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to prepare, get ready, furnish: maria claudibus et praesidiis, Cic. Absol. adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, Pl. II. to decorate or adorn: flammim insigni veste et curuli regis aelia Numa adornavit, Liv. Fig., bene ad. facta suis verbis, Plin.

ad-ūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. In the ante-claus. and later period, to speak to, or address. Also, in judicial lang., to accuse. II. to entreat, esp. of a deity, to ask in prayer, to supplicate: quos adorent, ad quos precantur et supplicent, Liv. III. to worship, to adore: more emphatic than venerari. Phoebum tacturum adorat, Ov.: coronam ad., make before it a respectful obeisance, Suet.

ad-ūrtus, a, um, Part. [adorior].

adp. For words beginning thus, v. under app.

ad-ūquesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. acquiesco, etc.

adr. For all words in adr. not found in their places look under arr.

ad-ūrido, ōi, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape, shave, or prune: adrasum quandam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor.: adrasum cacumen, lopped off, Plin.

ad-ūrius, a, um, Part. [adrado].

ad-ūrtarius, a, um, v. arretarius.

ad-ūrtus, a, um, v. arretus.

ad-ū, v. under asc.

ad-ū, adsi, adso, v. under asse, asel. asu.

ad-ū, v. under asp.

ad-ū, v. under ast.

ad-ū, v. under asu.

with Acc. del. infantiam adoptionem adversantem.

adversus (advorsus), a, um, Part. [advorto] and Adv., turned towards, in front of, opposite: antipodes adversis vestigia stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic.: vulnus adversum, a wound in front, id.: adversis itineribus, by marches against or towards the enemy, Tac.: adverso fulgure pavefactus est Nero, by a flash of lightning in his face, Suet.: qui timet his adversa, the opposite of this, Hor.: flumine adverso or in adversum flumen, against the stream, Virg., Caes.: so, adverso colle, up the hill, id.: adversam venti, most adverse winds, id. Adverbially: ex adverso, opposite to, over against, in rei incertis: portus ex adverso ubi positus, Liv. With Gen.: Patres ex adverso Aetolae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. In adversum, to the opposite side, against: in adv. Romani subiere, Liv.

|| In hostile opposition to, adverse, unfavourable, opp. to secundus: mentes mihi adv., Cic. Adversae res, misfortune, calamity: adversae res immoderate ferre, id.: valetudo adv., sickness, Liv.: adversum proelium, an unsuccessful engagement, id., Caes.: adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, Tac.: adv. sublevis, the opposition acute, Quint. Comp. Plin. || Adversum, s. b. t. esp. in the plur. misfortune, adversity: nihil adversa, Cic.: adversa magnos probant, Plin.

adversus (advorsus) or **adversum** (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), adv. and prep. A. adv.: opposite to, against, in a friendly or hostile sense: nemo adversusibat, Liv.: adversum ire, or venire, to go to meet (with dat.): eo adversum hero, Pl.

B. prep. with Acc.: I. Of place, without motion: lit. towards: opposite to, facing, before: qui adversum speculum ornatur, before the mirror, Sulpio in Gell. ||

II. Of place, with motion: towards: impetum adversum montem in cohortes lacunt, they charge towards or up the mountain, Caes. Often of a hostile union or attack: agmina a hoste adversa, Gallus missus est, Eutrop.

III. To, at, towards, against: idque gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam, I am thankful that this was acceptable to thee, Ter.: remedia propria adv. quaedam venena, against, Cels.: adversum divitias animi invictum gerbat, Sall.: adv. ea consilii respondit, Liv.: adversus me, on my account, Cic.: adversum legem, contrary to, Pl. || IV. In comparison of, in regard to, as, with: adv. veterem Imperatorem comparabitur, he will be compared with, Liv.—Adversus is sometimes put after the word which it governs: hunc adv., Nep.: quos adversat, Sall.

ad-vertō (advorto), ti, sum, g. v. a. to turn or direct towards. With in, Acc., or Dat.: illa sese huc advortent, in hanc aeternam plateam, Ter.: quum laevam

manum advortent, Adv. turned to the left, Cic.: malis nimen, Virg.: adverti with Acc. poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. Esp. a nautical t. t.: classem in portum, Liv.: terrae proras, Virg. A. absol. protulit advertere coloni, landed, Sil.

|| Animum, animos (rar. mentem) with ad or dat. to direct the mind or attention to a thing, to observe: animos ad religionem, Lucr.: animos moniti, Ov. With ne: advertent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv. || Freq. = animadvertere, to perceive, remark: constr. with two acc.: hoc animum advorte, Pl. With acc. and inf.: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium Instructio, Caes. With rel. clause: quam multum rerum ipse ignarus coeet animum advertit, Liv. Sometimes advertere alone is used in this sense: paucis, adverte, docebo, attend! Virg. And pass. impers.: nam advertetur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Cic. Rarely, advertere animo: animis advertite vestra, Virg. |||, to turn towards, esp. the attention of another: advertenter res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv.: recentia veteraque odia advertit, turned them on himself, Tac.: non docet admonitio, sed advertit, awakes attention, Sen. || IV. Advertere in aliquem = the more usual animadvertere: to punish: in P. Marcium consulde advertere, Tac.

ad-versperat, ōvit, g. v. impers. and inck.: evening approaches: cum jam advesperaret, Cic.

ad-vigilo, are, i. v. n. to watch by, to keep guard over, with ad or Dat.: ad custodiam ignis, Cic.: parvo nepoti, Tib.

|| Fig. to bestow care, to be vigilant: si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic.

advocatio, ōnis, f. [advoco] a summoning, also legal assistance, hence an assembly of advocates, the bar: tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocatibus, Cic. || the time allowed for procuring legal assistance: ut bis advocaciones postulent, id. Hence

III, any kind of delay or adjournment: ratio advocacionem sibi prelit, ira festinat, Sen.

advocatus, Part. [advoco].

advocatus, i. m. orig. one who gave another his aid in any affair or business, as a witness, Varr.: hence in gen. as assistant, friend: se in fugam conferunt una amici advocatque ejus, Cic.

|| Legal t. t. an assistant in a cause (who gave his legal advice, and was present at the trial, but without pleading, like the patronus or orator): quis eum unquam in advocati loco videret? Cic. || In the post-Aug. per. = patronus, orator, etc., who conducted a process for any one, an advocate, attorney, etc. Quint., Tac.

ad-voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call or summon (absol., with ad, in, or Dat.): contionem, Cic.: aliquem ad obsequium, id.: viros in consilium, id.: advocari gaudia, to be invited, Hor. Fig.

animum ad se ipsum advocamus, we call the mind or thoughts home, Cic.

|| Legal t. t. to call in an advocate or counsellor: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Hence, gen., to call to one's aid: omnia arma advocat, Virg.

advolatus, ūs, m. [advolo] a flying to: tristis advolatus, Att. in Cic.

advolto, are, i. v. frag. to fly often to, to fly or flutter about, Plin.

ad-volo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly to or towards, with ad, in, Dat. or Acc. Lit. of birds, etc.: avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. || Fig. of other things: to hasten to or towards, to fly to: vox mihi advolvit ad aures, Pl.: in Formidina, Cic.: Larino Romam, id.

ad-volve, vi, vultum, g. v. a. to roll to or towards: robora focis, Virg. Esp. of supplicants: to throw oneself at the feet of, to prostrate oneself: cunum genibus se advolvens, Liv. With Acc.: cum Tiberti genua advolveretur, Tac.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, etc., v. adversum, etc.

aedium, i. n. (aedius, ūs, m. Att. in Non.), [aedvō, not to be entered], the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary whence oracles were delivered, and which only priests, or the initiated, could enter: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci aedra appellant, Caes.

B. a grave or tomb, Virg. ||

Fig. ex adyto tanquam cordis, the innermost recesses, Lucr.

aedopol, v. edopol.

aedes and **aedia** (the older form) is, f. a building. || In the sing. a sanctuary, a temple (prop. a simpler edifice than the templum): aedem Jovis Statoris, Cic.: haec ego Indo, quae nec in aede sistent, in the temple of the Palatine Apollo, where poems were publicly recited, Hor. In the plur.: aedes sacrae, Cic. ||, a dwelling for men, used, only in the plu. as a collection of several apartments: apud latum in aedibus, Cic.: aedes liberae, rent-free, Liv. Sometimes for a part of the domus, a room: insectator omnes domi per aedes, Pl. In sing.: aedis nobis aera est, id. For familia: ut ego suffragium his talis totius aedis, to break the legs of this whole house (family), id.: ad a bee-hive, Virg.: ab aedibus, a cartellan: aedes aurata, a catafalque on which the body of Caesar was laid, Suet. Strictly, the cardinal numbers, duae, tres, etc.

should be used with aedes when it means temples, and the distributives binae, ternae, etc. when it signifies private houses: but this is not always observed in later Latin.

aedicula, ae, f. dim. a small temple, a chapel: aediculam dedicasset, Cic.

B. a niche or shrine for the image of a god, Petr. B. On tombstones, the recess for the urn, Inscr.

||, a small house (mostly in the plur.): M. Manlius pauper fuit: habuit enim aediculas in Carinis, Cic. In the sing. a small room, a closet, Pl.

aedificatio, ōnis, f. [aedifico] a building or house-making: immensa et inextinguibilis aed., Cic. 2. a building, a structure: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem persequi, id.

aedificatio, ōnis, f. dim. a little building, Cic.

aedificator, ōris, m. [aedifico] a builder, architect. Fig. opifex aedificatorque mundi, Cic. || Adj. one who is fond of building: negotio illo minus sum aedificator, Nep.

aedificium, ī, n. [aedifico] a building of any kind (while aedes designates only a dwelling): aedes aedificacae, Liv.

aedificio, ari, atum, i. v. a. [aedifico] 1. to erect a building, to build. 2. Absol. ecce aedificat. Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96: accuratus ad frigora atque aestus vivandas aed., Caes. || Gen. to build up, make, frame, constitute: navem, Cic.: urbem, id.: hortos, id.: domum, id.: equum, Virg.: mundum, Cic.: rempublicam, id.

aedificium, or -tium, a. um, adj. [aedificatio] pertaining to an aedile: aedilio munere fungi, Cic.: largitio, Liv.: votalia aedilicorum, sc. munerum, paid to the aediles for public exhibitions, Cic.: aedilicium, i. m. sc. vir, one who had been an aedile: aed. est mortuus, Cic.

aedilis, is, m. (Abl. aedile, but aedili, Tac.) an aedile, a magistrate at Rome who had the superintendence of public and private buildings: of aqueducts, roads, and sewers: of the distribution of corn: of the public lands: of markets, weights, and measures: of public worship: of theatres and dramatic performances: and gen. who superintended the duties of police. The aediles also kept the *senatus consulta* and *plebiscita*. They were 4 in number: 3 plebeian and 1 curule: the latter being the superior and distinguished by the *stola curulis* and *togapraetexta*.

|| As an adjective: aediles Indii, *Aediles* gomer, Pl. [Orig. an adj. from aedes, like civilis, gentilis, hostilis, from civis, etc.]

aedilis, ātis, f. [aedilis] the office of an aedile, *aedilitas*: petere, Cic. in the plur. *aedilitatem*, id.

aedilitas, a. um, v. aedilicium. aedis, v. aedis.

aedilivus or **aedilivus** (an earlier form for *aedilivus*) i. m. the keeper of a temple, Varr.

aedilivus, ōnis, m. = aedilivus, a keeper of a temple, Lucr.

aedilivus, i. m. a keeper of a temple, a *aedilivus* (apotheosis): aedilivus caedilivus, Cic.: quales aedilivus habet virtus, what panegyricists (from the antithesis showing the temples as Cyrenae), Hor.

aeger, gra, grum, adj. sick, indisposed, diseased. || Of the body: with st. of cause or of part affected: hominem aegri morbo gravi, Cic.: in agreement with the part affected: stomachus,

Hor.: aegra valetudo, Cic. Subst.: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescant, Cic. Of plants: aegres aegra, Virg. || Of the mind, when disturbed by love, hope, fear, anxiety, etc.: aegris animis, Liv. 1. With *ad*, animus aeger avaritiae, Sall. 2. With *Gen.* animi, Liv. 3. With *ab*: aeger ab animo, Pl.

|| Of other things: *suffering*, *deceiving*, *infirm*, *sad*, *corrupt*: maxime aegri et prope deposita republicae pars, Cic.: dolores aegri, Lucr.: amor, Virg.: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis inaspiciere, with envious eyes, Tac.: as a subst.: plus aegri, more pain, Pl.

aegris, idis, f. aegis, *Ides*, the *Aegris*. 1. the shield of Jupiter, Virg. 2. the shield of Minerva, with *Medusa's* head, ib. || Fig.: a shield, defence, *Ides*. || In the larch-tree, the wood nearest the pith, Plin.

aegri, adu. [aeger] uncomfortably, reluctantly, with regret, displeasure, etc.: discessit aegre ferens, taking it ill, displeased, Cic.: quod aegrius patitur, Liv. || With difficulty, scarcely = vix (*idus*): aegerrime conficere, Caes.

aegreo, ōre, 2. v. n. [id.] to be sick, Lucr.

aegresco, ōre, 3. verb. incho., to become sick: morbis aegrescimus isdem, Lucr. || Fig.: to grow worse: violentia aegrescit medendo, Virg. 2. to be troubled, grieved: sollicitudine, Tac.

aegrimonia, ae, f. [aeger] sorrow, anxiety, trouble, etc.: ferrem graviter, ad novae aegrimoniae locus esset, Cic.

aegrio, aegrisco, for aegreo, aegresco. **aegritudo**, ōnis, f. [aeger] indisposition, sickness (both of mind and body).

Of the body (for aegritudo): aegritudine fevens, Tac. || Of mind: grief, sorrow, care, etc.: ut aegritudo in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic.

aegror, ōris, m. [id.] sickness, Lucr.

aegrotatio, ōnis, f. [aegrotio] sickness, disease: prop. of the body: cum aegrotis corruptis est, morbi aegrotatione nascuntur, Cic. || Fig.: also of the mind: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem, id. || Of plants, Plin.

aegrotio, ari, atum, i. v. n. [aegrotio] to be sick. Of the body: diu aegrotavit, Cic. Of plants: Plin. || Of the mind: aegrotare vicio aliquo animi, Hor. || Of other things: to languish, etc.: in te aegrotant artes, Pl.

aegrotus, a. um, adj. [aeger] sick, diseased: prop. of the body: as a subst., consilia aegrotis damus, Ter.: as adj. corpus, Hor. || Fig.: Of the mind, etc.: animus, Att.: hoc remedium est aegrotiae republicae, Cic.

aeslinos, i. m. = *aeslinos*, a song of lament, a dirge, Ov.

aemula, v. aemulus.

aemulatio, ōnis, f. [aemulor] a striving to do like or better than another, emulation (in both a good and a bad sense). In a good sense: laude, Nep.: glorie, Tac.: naturae (in painting), Plin. || In a bad sense: *jealousy*, *envy*, *rivalry*: aem. vitiosa, quae rivalitatem incit, Cic.

aemulator, ōris, m. [id.] an emulator, imitator: ejus (sc. Catonis), Cic.

aemulatus, ūs, m. = aemulatio, emulation, rivalry, Tac.

aemulor, atus, i. v. dep. [aemulus] to make oneself a rival, to strive to equal or excel another, to vie with, emulate; also, to equal. 1. In a good sense: with *Acc.*: Pindarus aemulor, Hor.: severitatem aliquos, Tac. Rarely with *Dat.* veteribus aem., Quint.: and a *sub.* pueri in scholis aemulantur, id. || In a bad sense: to be envious or jealous of: generally with *Dat.*: is aem. qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic.: with *cum*: ne mecum aemulor, Liv.

aemulus, a. um, adj. striving after, emulous: (with *Dat.* or *Gen.*) 1. In a good sense: summis oratoribus, Tac.: laudum, Cic. || In a bad sense: envious, grudging: *subst.* a rival: with *Gen.* Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall.: me aemulum non habebis, Cic.

|| Of things: competing with, rivaling, comparable to: with *Dat.*: illa tubae aem., Hor.

aenestor, ōris, in Fest. **aenator**, m. [aes] a trumpeter: Suet.

aeneus or **āhenus**, a. um, adj. [aes] of bronze: signum ullum aeneum, Cic.: aeneus ut stes, i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee, Hor. || Of a bronze colour: barba, Suet. || Solid or hard as metal: murus aeneus, Hor.: proles, the brazen age, Ov. [Aeneus, another form of aeneus, a and r being interchangeable: cf. *murus* and *murio*, *basor* and *domum*. Aeneus, lengthened form of aeneus, the letter a being often interposed between vowels.]

aenigma, ōnis, n. = *aenigma*, an enigma, riddle, anything dark or obscure: allegoria quae est obscurior, aenigma dicitur, Quint.: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic.

āhenus or **āhenus**, ōdis, adj. [aeneus poe] brazen-footed: boves, Ov.

āhenus (Grialy) or **āhenus**, a. um, adj. [aes] of bronze (only poet. for aeneus): signa, the brazen images of the gods, Lucr. Hence *āhenus* (sc. vas), a brazen vessel, Virg.: || Fig. firm, incorruptible (cf. adamantinus): manus, Hor. 2. hard, inexorable, corda, Stat.

aequabilis, e, adj. [aequo] equal, uniform, equable, steady: motus quidam certus et aequabilis, uniform, Cic.: praedae partitio, id.: fluvius, which always has the same current, equabilis, id.: cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, consistent in all the duties of life, Tac. || Equitable, just: with in and acc.: status republicae non in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, Cic.

aequabilitas, ātis, f. [aequabilis] equality, uniformity: motus, Cic.: aequabilitas in omni vita, evenness of temper, id.: ipse aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis,

equality of station, id.: elaborant all in lenitate et aequalitate, *uniformity of style*, id. **II.** *equity, impartiality*: in rebus causisque civium aequalitatis conservatio, id.

aequalibiter, adv. [id.] *uniformly, equally*: aequalibiter praedam disperfire, Cic. Comp. aequalibus atque constantibus sese res humanae habent, Sall.

aequus, a, um, adj. [aequus, aequum] *of equal age*: amicus, Virg.

aequalis, e, adj. [aequus] *Of place*: even, equal, level, smooth, in a physical sense: terra aequalis, Ov. Hence *equal, like*: with Dat. or as a Subst. with Gen.: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. **II.** *Of age*: of persons:

(a) *of the same age*: P. Orbis, meus fere aequalis, Cic. (b) *In gen. contemporary*: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. (c) *In the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus: comrade*: O amico, salve, mi. atque aequalis, ut vales? Pl. 2. *Of things: coequal, consistent*: Delotari benevolentia in populum Romanum ac ipsius aequalis aetati, in as old as himself, Cic. **III.** Hence *uniform, equitable*: nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor.: aequal lectu freta scindere, Hor. (Hence Fr. *égal*, Ital. *eguale*, *eguale*.)

aequalitas, itis, f. [aequalis]. *Of place: evenness, smoothness*: maris, Sen. *Fig. equality, uniformity*: similitudo aequalitatisque verborum, Cic. *Of political equality*: omnes exuta aequalitate Iusae Principis aspectare, Tac. *Of equality in age*: aequalitas vestra, Cic.

aequaliter, adv. [id.] *equally, uniformly, equably*: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, Caes.: reverentius et aequalius duci parebant, Tac.

aequalitas, itis, f. [rare for aequus animus], *evenness of mind, impartiality*: bonitas vestra atque aequalitas, Ter. 2. *patience, calmness*, Plin.

aequalitudo, dinis, f. [aequus] *an equalizing, equal distribution*: gratiae et dignitatis, Cic.

aequus, a, um, Part. [aequus].

aequus, adv. *equally, just as*: duae trabes aequae longae, Caes.: usually with *atque*, ac, et, ac si: nilis aequae amicos, et nometipos diligamus, Cic. With *quam*: nihil aequae eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. With *ut* (rare): nihil aequae ut brevius placeat, Plin. With *cum*: non aequae omnia tecum, Ter. With *ab*: nullus est hoc metulonus aequae, Pl.: sometimes aequae doubled = aequae ac: aequae pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae, Hor. **II.** *justly, equitably*: mihi id aequae factum arbitror, Pl.

aequalibris, itis, f. (a word coined by Cic. from *aequalis*), *the equal distribution of the powers of nature*.

aequilibrum, i, n. *an even-balance, a level or horizontal position, equilibrium*, Sen.

aequi-noctialis, e, adj. [aequi-noctium] *pertaining to the equinoxes, equinoctial*: circulus in coelo (the equator), Varr.

aequi-noctium, i, n. [aequus nox], **III.**: *equal night time, the equinoxes*: aequinoctium expectare, Cic.

aequi-parabilis, e, adj. [aequiparo] *admitting of comparison, comparable*, Plaut.

aequi-paro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [aequus paro], *to put on a level, to compare, liken*. With *ad* or *Dat.*: suas virtutes ad tuas, Pl.: Jovis Sollaque vni aequiparari dicatorem, Liv. **II.** *v. n. to equal, come up to*: with *Dat.*, or more frequently with *Acc.*: ut nemo auctor me aequiparare posset, Liv.

aequalitas, itis, f. [aequus] *evenness, likeness (of size or shape), conformity, symmetry*: portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. **II.** *Fig., just conduct towards others, equity, fairness, impartiality, courtesy, etc.*: pro aequitate contra just dicere, Cic. **III.** *moderation or calmness of mind, equanimity*: animi aequitate plebem continere, Caes.

aequo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [aequus] *to make level, in the physical sense*: aequata agri plantities, Cic. *Fig., solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, must be abolished*, Liv. **II.** *to make equal*: with *cum*, *Dat.*, or *ab*sol.: opes cum potentissimis aequari, Caes.: aequato omnium periculo, id. *Poet.*, libent aequum numero, *divided into equal parts*, Virg.: foedera regum vel Gablis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, *made on equal terms*, Hor. **III.** *to compare*: in Cic. with *cum*; later with *Dat.*: omnium ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari ferreque posse, Cic.: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, Liv. **IV.** *Milit.* *t. t. square fronted, to form a front or line*, Liv. **V.** *Polit. t. t. square* *sortes, to equalize the lots, i. e. to shake them in the stibula so that they might be fairly drawn*, Cic. **VI.** *v. n. or a.* *to equal, come up to*: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: qui iam illis fere aequarunt, id.: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, Liv. *Poet.*: sagitta aequans ventos, *like the winds in swiftness*, Virg.

aequor, oris, n. [aequus] *a flat, level surface*: speculorum aequor, *a plane surface*, as of a mirror, Lucr.: eorum patientium aequoribus habitantes, Cic.: and without camps: Daren ardent, agit aequore toto, Virg. **II.** *With gen. of mare, pontus, etc., the surface of the sea*: vastum maris aequor arandum, id. Hence aequor alone is used *poet.* for the sea. In prose after Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac.

aequoribus, a, um, adj. [aequor] *of or pertaining to the sea*: rex, Nepotum, Ov.: Britannii, the Britons surrounded by the sea, id.: genus, fish, Virg.

aequus, a, um, adj. *Of place: level, flat*: aequus et planus locus, Cic. 2. In the hist., as *subst.*, *a level*, a

plain: facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv. **II.** *Fig., favourable, convenient*. 1. *Of place*: locus as aequum ad dicandum dedisse, Caes.

2. *Of time*: milites et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv. 3. In gen., of persons or things: *favourable, friendly*, etc. *Abol.*: consequeris ut eos ipso, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. With *dut.*: aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas Iniqua fuit, Ov. With *in* and *Acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintum, id iniquum esse in Maevum? Cic. *Poet.*, with *in* and *Ab.*: victor eras, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, Tib. Hence,

4. Aequus, i, m. *subst.*, *a friend*: Parthos absentium aequos, praesentibus mobiles, Tac. **II.** *equal, like*: aequum partem tu tibi superis ac populo Rom. miseris, the half, Cic. *Of a drawn battle*: aequa manu discedere, Sall.

Adverbially: 1. *ex aequo, in the manner, equally*: disputatio ex aequo, Liv. 2. *In equo esse ac stare, to be equal, to stand on a level, be on an equality with*, Sen.: in aequo ponere, *to put upon a level, to compare*, Liv.

IV. *fair, impartial, equitable*. 1.

Of persons: abol. or with *Dat.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic.: praetores se aequum aliquid, id. 2. *Of things*: paratos prope aequo Marte ad dicandum, in a fair field, Caes. As *neutr.* *subst.*: *fairness, equity, justice*, right: Utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor. Often with *comp.*: injurias gravias aequo habere, *to feel too deeply*, Sall. Hence aequum est, *it is reasonable, fit, etc.* With *acc.* and *inf.*: si Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, Caes. With *Ab.*: plus vidisse quam me atque illo aequum foret, *would have been becoming in me and him*, Pl. Aequum as *subst.* very freq. with *bonum*: *what is right and just*: ex aequo et bono, non ex calido veritateque jure rem iudicari oportere, Cic. Also without a conjunction: illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, id. The comparatives are used in a similar way: aequius melius, *more justly and equitably* (legal term), id. **V.** In agreement with *animus* or *mens*: *calm, composed, resigned*: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quae necesse est, id. *Esp.* in the *Ab.* *adverbially*: aequo (aequore, aequesimo) animo, *contentedly, with resignation*: detrimentum aequore animo ferendum docet, *with greater resignation*, Caes. Hence, aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to put up with, acquiesce in*, etc., Cic.

AER, aeris, m. (*gen. Gr. aeris. Acc. aerem* and *Gr. aera. Acc. plu. neut. aera*) = *air*, the prop. the lower atmosphere, in contradistinction to *aether*, the upper pure air: proximus est aer illi (aetheri) levitate locoque, Ov. Also in plur.: aeribus binis, Lucr.

II. *Poet.*: aer summis arboris, the airy summit, Virg.: cloud, mist, Venus obscuro gradientes aere sepepit, id

aerarium, *i. n.* a treasury or bank: aerarium privatum (Caesar), Nep.

|| *Esp. the treasure of the Rom. people, kept in the temple of Saturnus; also, the treasury (as a building):* referre pecuniam in aerarium, to pay into the treasury, Cic.: aerarium sanctum, a reserved fund, to be touched only in case of need: Liv., Cic. And Fig. illic (in scribendo) opes velut sanctiores quodam aulario reconditas, Quint. Aerarium militare, the military chest, Tac. In the treasury the public archives also were kept, and the standards. The aerarium (public treasury) was distinct from the fiscus (the emperor's treasury): v. Smith's Ant. 12.

aerarius, *a. um, adj.* [aes] pertaining to copper, bronze, etc.: aerarias secturae, copper mines, Oes.: faber aerarius, a braser or copper-smith, Plin.

2. pertaining to money: propter aerarium rationem, the standard of the coinage, Cic.: tribunus aerarius, who superintended the disbursements of the treasury, Varr. || *Abstr.* as subst.: 1. sc. faber, a copper-smith, braser, Plin. 2. sc. civis, a degraded citizen, subject to a higher rate of taxation, and deprived of his vote, Smith's Ant. 11: referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic.

aeratus, *a. um* [aes] furnished or covered with copper, or bronze: lecti, couches with brazen feet, Cic.: naves, Hor.: porta, Ov. Poet.: acies, armed ranks, Virg. || *Sarcastic*, of a rich man: tribuni non tam aerali, quam aerali, Cic.

aeratus (trisy.), *a. um, adj.* [aes] made of bronze, copper, etc.: cornua, Virg. 2. furnished or covered with bronze, copper, etc.: clipeus, Virg.: puppis, id. Subst.: aerens, *i. n.* sc. nummus, a copper coin: aerens signatus constituitur, Vitruv.: aerum, *i. n.*, a copper colour, Plin.

aeratus, *a. um, v. aeratus*.

aerifer (trisy.), *tra, rum, adj.* [aes, ferro] bearing brass cymbals (of the standards of Bacchus): aeriferas manus conat, Ov.

aerip-pes, *tdia, adj.* [aes, pes] brazen-footed: tauri, Ov.: cervae, Virg.

aerip-pus, *a. um, adj.* [aes, sonus] sounding with bronze: antra, in which the Curies beat their brazen shields, Sil.

aerius (quadryl.), more rare. **aerius**, *a. um, adj.* = *aerius*: pertaining to the air, airy, aerial: volucres, Lucr.: aerias vix carpere, to take their airy way, Ov.: aeris domos, the heavens, Virg.: aerium mel (because it was believed that the bees collected their honey from the moisture held in suspension by the air), Virg. 2. rising aloft in the air, high: Alpes, id.: quercus, id.

aeruginosus, *a. um, adj.* full of copper rust, rusty: manus, Sen.

aerigo, *infis, f. rust of copper* [aes], Cic. 2. the verdigris prepared from the same, Plin. 3. Poet.: money:

veterem cum tota aeragine sollem, the old bag with all its dross, Juv. || Fig., envy, ill-will: haec est aerugo merna, sheer malice or spite, Hor.

2. *avarice*: animos aerugo et cura pecuni cum semel imbuert, Hor.

aerumna, *ae, f. toll.* both bodily and mental, need, hardship, distress, calamity, etc.: moeror est aegritudo flebilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa: dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic.: collecta viatica multis aerumnis, with much hardship, Hor.

aerumnabilis, *e, adj.* full of trouble, calamitous, Lucr.

aerumnosus, *a. um, adj.* full of trouble, suffering, wretched, Cic.

aes, *aeris, n. copper ore*: aes Cyprium, whence, cuprum, copper: scoria aeris, copper-dross or scoria, Plin. 2. a composition of copper and tin, *i. e.* bronze. The word should not be translated brass, since brass is a combination of copper and zinc, and all specimens of ancient objects formed of aes are found upon analysis to contain no zinc: v. Smith's Ant. 12. || *Met.* every thing made of copper or bronze, (as statues, weapons, armour, tables, money, etc.): ducere aliquem ex aere, to cast one's image in bronze, Plin. || *Money*, since the first Rom. coins were made of copper: ancilla aere suo emptia, Ter.: aes circumforaneum, borrowed from the bankers or money-dealers in the forum, Cic. Hence the phrases,

1. *aes alienum*, *lit.*, the money of another; hence, a debt: habere aes alienum, to be in debt, Cic.: suscipere, to borrow, id.: in aes alienum incidere, to get or fall into debt, id.: in aere alieno esse, to be in debt, id. 2. In aere meo est, *fig.*, he is in my pay or service; he is my supporter, or adherent, id. 3. Alcius aere esse, to be of some value, Gell. 4. In aere suo censeri, to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth, Sen. The phrase *ae et librum expressit*, a mancipio, or purchase of a res mancipi: v. mancipium. || Sometimes = *as*, the standard unit of the coinage (cf. *as*): hence aes grave, the old heavy coin (which was weighed, not counted, viz. a pound to the *As*): densis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv. So aes alone in *gen. sing.* for *asnum*: aeris millies, trices, 300,000 aases, Cic. Also for coins smaller than an *as* (quadrans, triens, etc.): nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere (*i. e.* quadrante), lavantur, (the price at the public baths was a quadrans), Juv. V. wages, pay. 1. a soldier's pay = stipendium: negabam danda esse aera militibus, Liv.: aere dirutus miles, a soldier who has forfeited his pay, Cic. Hence in plur. like stipendia for military service, id. 2. reward, payment, in *gen.*: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, that aims at reward, Sen. || In plur. aera, counters, the items of a calculation, Cic.

aesculitum (esc.), *i. n.* [aesculus] a forest of oaks, Hor.

aesculius (esc.), *a. um, adj.* [id.] made of oak, Ov.

aesculus, *i. f.* the tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter: Virg., Hor.

aestas, *itis, f.* the hot season: Arabae campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, Cic. In a restricted sense: the summer: aestate ineunte, at the beginning of summer, id.: nova, Virg.: jam adulta, Tac.: summa, Cic.: exacta, Sall.: per aestatem liquidam, the calm summer air, Virg. || *Met.* a year (chiefly as the season of a campaign): quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. [Aestas prob. contains the same root as *u-ro, u-tus*.]

aestifer, *tra, rum, adj.* [aestas] bringing or producing heat: ignis, Virg. 2. sultry, hot: Libyes aera, Lucan.

aestimabilis, *e, adj.* [aestimo] valuable, estimable, Cic.

aestimatio, *onis, f.* [id.] the money-value of a thing, the setting a value upon: potestas omnis aestimationis habenda censori permittitur, Cic.: aestimatio frumenti, the valuation of corn to be furnished, id.: aequa facta aestimatione, at a fair valuation, Caes.: aestimatio poenae, the assessment of a fine, Cic.: aestimatio litium, the assessment of damages in a suit, id.: aestimatio possessionum et rerum, an appraisal of estates and personal property, Caes. Hence, in *aestimationem accipere*, to accept an estate at a full valuation: a Marco Laelio C. Albinus praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. And *Met.* *aestimationes* = praedia, *estates*: quando aestimationes suas vendere non potes, id. Ironically: aestimationem accipere, to suffer loss, id. || In *gen.* Fig.: a valuation: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris pene senatus fuisse, Cat. || *Poet.* the worth of a thing, Liv.

aestimator, *bris, m.* [id.] a valuer, appraiser: frumenti, Cic. 2. Fig.: an estimator or valuer (not in a pecuniary sense): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, id.

aestimo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to value, appraise (in money), with *gen.* or *abl.* pretii, or with *adv.*: domum emi prope dimidio carius, quam aestimat, Cic. Hence *item* *alici* or *alicuius*, to assess the damages, after sentence of condemnation had been passed, especially in actions de repetundis: also of injuries done by the subjects of one state to those of another: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui item aestimationem, poenaeque constituent, Caes. || Fig.: to estimate, to value (not in a pecuniary sense): si expendant et aestimant voluptates, Cic. Constr. 1. with *ex* or the simple *abl.*, denoting the standard: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, id.: virtutum annis

aestivare, *Hor.*: aliquod via aestivare, to hold it as dear as life, Curt. 2. With the words denoting the value, in the *gen.* or *adv.*, also with nihil: *aestivantes* aliquos magni aestivare, Cic.: permagis, id.: non esse mortuum nihil aestivare, id. 3. With a *rel. clause*: aestivante illa illa pax aut deditio sit, Hall. (Prob. root *Aes*, "money," with term. *dimor* or *timor*.)

aestivus, *orum*, *m. pl.* v. **aestivus**.
aestivus, *adv.* **aestivus**-like: *aestivus admodum* vaticari sumus, we are pronounced in a very summer-like manner, l. s. *scantily*, Pl.

aestivus, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* [aestivus] to spend the summer: Varr., Boet.

aestivus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [aestas] pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer: *aestivos* *mones* rei militari dare, *hilarum* *iuris* dictum, Cic.: *temporibus aestivalis*, summer time, id.: *dies aestivalis*, summer days, id.: *locus aestivalis*, suitable for a summer residence, id.: *sol*, Virg.: *aura*, Hor.: *umbra*, Ov.: *rus*, Mart.: per aestivalis saltus, through woods, into which flocks were driven for summer pasture, Liv.: *aves*, birds which migrate on the approach of winter, id.: *animalia*, vermin, Plin.: *expeditiones*, which were undertaken in summer, Vell.: *castra*, a summer camp, Suet.

|| **Nobel**, *aestiva*, *orum*, *m. pl.* a summer camp, *as depend*: dum in aestivalis castris, Cic.: sub tempore aestivalium, Hist.: *dimittite colores* in aestivali, Suet.: *aestiva praetoria* (Judicial), *a residence for pleasure*, Cic.

2. *a*, *um*, *adv.* *in campaign*: *superioribus aestivali* Galliam devictam, Hist.: *a military expedition*, nulla ex trinitis aestivali gratulatio, Cic.: 3. *summer pastures*: Plin., Meton. cattle, Virg.

aestivans, *antis*, *par.* [aestivo].
aestivarium, *i. n.* [aestiva] 1. *a* *table-place*, a *birth* or *cradle*, an *extensory*, *drapery*: *pediculae* *etiam* *libera* *conceda* *aestivaria*, Caes. 2. *a* *morass*: in aestivalia *as paludes*, id. 3. *an air-hole*, *air-shaft* (in mines), Plin.

aestivo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* [aestiva] to boil, to rage: *aestuat*, ut *claudis* *rapidus* *foenaculus* *ignis*, *as fire rages* in closed Furnaces, Virg. || Met. of the effects of fire, to be warm or hot.

1. Of things: *nunc* *dum* *occulio* *est*, *dum* *scilicet* *aestuant*, *occurre*, while the cakes are still warm, Pl. 2. Of persons: *aestuant* *sub pondere*, Ov. 3. Fig. of the sea: *to rise* in waves or billows (cf. *aestiva*): *Maurus aestivali unda*, Hor. 4. Of other things: to have a severe-like motion, to be tossed: *ventis* *pulsa* *aestuat* *arbor*, Lucr. || Fig. of the passions and understanding: to be passionately inflamed or excited: *aestuat* *illu*, qui *delectant* *penicillu*, Cic.: *invita*, Sall.: *ingens* *in corde* *puer*, Virg.: *aestuat* (Alexander) *infelix*, *augustinus* *mundi*, Juv. 2. *to excite*, to be in doubt, to be undecided: *dubita-*

aestibet, *adv.* *hottly*, *impetuously*: Hor.

aestivus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [aestiva] hot, sultry: *aestivos* *et* *pulverulentis* *vis*, Cic.: *syrtis*, the burning syrtis, Hor. 2. *greatly agitated*, in violent ebullition: *frete*, id.

aestas, *is* (and *aesti*, *Pac.*). *m.* Prop. of fire: *heat*, *fire*: *stretus* *ipse* *aut* *permissit* *frigus* *et* *aestas*, *heat* *and* *cold* *are* *blended*, Lucr.: *exsuperant* *flammae*, *furi* *aestas* *ad* *auras*, Virg.: *labore* *et* *aestu* *languidus*, Sall. In plure: *aestibus* *medilis* *umbrosam* *exquirere* *vallem*, in the mid-day heats, Virg. Fig. of fever, inflammation, etc.: *hominis* *aegri* *cum* *aestu* *febrique*, Jaculant, Cic. 3. *the ebb and flow of the sea*, tide: *quid* *de* *fretis* *sut* *de* *marinis* *aestibus* *dicam*? Cic.: *minuente* *aestu*, at the ebb of the tide, Caes. 3. *the surge or surf of the sea*: *delphinus* *aestum* *seebant*, Virg. Also of the boiling up of water: *exsultant* *aestu* *latices*, id. || Gen. and Fig.: *any violent commotion*, esp. of the passions or understanding: *hominum* *genus* *belli* *magnos* *commovit* *funditus* *aestas*, *has* *stirred* *up* *from* *their* *very* *bottom* *the* *waves* *of* *discord*, Lucr.: *civillis* *belli* *aestas*, Hor.: *hunc* *absorbuit* *aestas* *quidam* *gloriae*, Cic.: *perstat* *et*, ut *pelagi*, *sic* *pectoris* *adjuvat* *aestum*, the glow of love, Ov. 3. *a vacillating state of mind*, *hesitation*, *anxiety*: *qui* *tibi* *aestas*, *qui* *error*, *quae* *tenebrae*, Cic. [From the same root *as* *aestas*, *q. v.*]

aetas, *is*, *f.* (contr. from *sevitae*, *Prisc.*) *gen. plur.* *sum*, *aetatum*: but also *aetatum*, *time of life*, age: *a primo* *tempore* *aetatis*, Cic.: *flor* *aetatis*, i. e. *youth*, id.: *non* *hona* *aetas*, id.: and *poet.* in the plur.: *ambo* *forescentes* *aetates*, Virg.: *mala* *aetas*, *old* *age*, Pl. 3. *no infirma*, *ingravescentia*, *affecta*, etc. Sometimes *ARTAS* = *senectus*, *old* *age*, and sometimes = *juventus*, *youth*, according to the context: *aetate* *non* *quis* *obtulerit*, through age, Pl.: *dedecora* *quae* *aetas* *ipsum* *perituli*, *Asi* *youth*, Cic.: *mulieres* *quique* *per* *aetatem* *ad* *pugnam* *inutiles* *viderentur*, *those* *who* *were* *either* *too* *old* *or* *too* *young* *to* *bear* *arms*, Caes.: *aetas* *consularis*, the *legal* *age* *for* *the* *consulship*, i. e. the 43rd year, Cic.: *id* *aetatis* *jam* *sumus*, we have now reached that time of life, id. And of lifeless things: *bibite* *Falernum* *hoc*: *annorum* *quinquaginta* *est*. Bene, inquit, *aetatem* *fert*, it bears its years well, id.: *aetas* *arborum*, Plin.

|| *is*, *in gen.*, without reference to its periods: *aetas* *aeta* *honeste* *et* *splendide*, Cic.: *per* *luxum* *atque* *ignavam* *aetatem* *agunt*, Sall. || *a*, *um*, *adv.* *a period of time*, *an* *age*: *hercule* *aetate*, *is*, Cic.: *nostra* *aetate*, in our times, Quint.: *the* *ages* *of* *the* *world*, *auras*, *argentum*, *venae*, *farra*, Ov.: *aetate* *seculum* *agunt*, id. || *is*, *time* *or* *duration* *in* *gen.*: *omnis* *vis* *aetas*, Virg. V. From denoting the period of individual or collective life, it is employed

to denote the persons themselves. *quid* *nos* *dura* *refugiens* *aetas*? Hor.: *sexum*, *aetatem*, *ordinem* *omnem*, Suet. VI. *Adv.*: *aetatem* *semper* *et* *perpetuo*, through the whole life, continually, Pl. 2. = *dis* *or* *long* *tempora*, a long while: *quod* *solis* *vapor* *aetatem* *non* *posse* *victur* *effluere*, what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years, Lucr.: in aetate, sometimes, at any time, Plant.

aetatis, *is*, *f.* *dim.*, a tender or effeminate age: in prima *aetate* *aetatis*, Cic. 2. *Met.*: *youthful passion*, *voluptuousness*: Suet.

aeternitas, *is*, *f.* [aeternus] eternally: *fulsi* *quaedam* *ab* *infinito* *tempore* *aeternitatem*, *quam* *nulla* *temporum* *circumscriptio* *metebatur*, Cic.: *hoc* *est* *verum* *ex* *aeternitate*, from eternity, eternally, id. 2. *imperiableness*, *synon.* with *immortalitas*: *mili* *populus* *Romanus* *aeternitatem* *immortalitatemque* *donavit*, id. Also of things of long duration: *cupido* *aeternitatis* *perpetuaeque* *famae*, Suet. 3. *a title of the emperors*, like *divinitas*, *majestas*, etc.: Plin.

aeternus, *adv.* *everlastingly*: *aeterno* *vivere*, Plin.

aeterno, *ae*, *i. v. a.* [aeternus] to perpetuate, to immortalize: *virtutes* *in* *aeternum*, Hor.

aeternus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [contr. fr. *aeternus*], lit. *age-lasting*, *as* *always*, *lasting* *for* *a* *long* *time*: *non* *est* *licet* *ulli* *aeternam* *natura* *(de* *etc.)*, Plin.

2. *everlasting*, *eternal*: *Deum* *beatissimum* *et* *aeternum*, Cic.: *amor*, Virg.: *ver*, Ov. *aeterna* *urbs*, the eternal city, i. e. Rome, Tib. Adverbial phrases: in aeternum, or post. aeternum: *for* *ever*: *urbs* *in* *aeternum* *condita*, Liv.: *serviet* *aeternum*, Hor.

aether, *is*, and Gr. *ēros*, *m.* = *αἰθήρ*, the upper, pure air, ether (opp. to *adv.*, the lower atmospheric air): *restat* *ultimus* *omnia* *cingens* *et* *coercens* *coeli* *complexus*, qui *idem* *aether* *vocatur*, Cic. || Met.: *Aeonen*: *rex* *aetheris* *Alti* *Juppiter*, Virg. 3. *air*, in *gen.*: *apes* *liquidum* *trans* *aethera* *vectae*, id.

3. *the upper world*: *aethere* *in* *alto* *duros* *perferre* *labores*, id. Aether was personified as a deity: *tum* *pater* *omnipotens* *fecundis* *tumbribus* *aether*, id.

aetherius and **aethereus**, *a*, *um*, *adv.* = *αιθεριος*, pertaining to the ether, ethereal: *aldera* *aetheris* *affixa* *cavernis*, Lucr. Met. 1. pertaining to heaven, heavenly: *arces*, Ov.: *Taurus* *mons* *aethereo* *vertice*, which touches heaven, Tib.: *aetheris* *animo* *conceperat* *ignes*, heavenly inspiration, *inhocantur*, Ov. 2. pertaining to the air in *gen.*: *nubes*, Lucr. 3. pertaining to the upper world: *reus* *auris* *aetheris*, Virg.

aethiops, *Opis*, *m.* *Αἰθίοψ*, an Ethiopian: *for* *a* *black* *man*, *gen.*: *derisit* *Aethiopes* *albus*, Juv.: *ut* *as* *adv.* *dull*, *stupid*: *cum* *hoc* *homine* *an* *adi* *stipite* *Aethiope*, Cic.

aethra, *ae*, *f.* = *αιθήρ*, the air: *vo-*

lucis alicui in aethra, Virg. 2. the clear, cloudless sky: sideres, id.

aeuitas, *aeitis*, *f.* [aeu] the old form of aetas occurring in the 12 Tables: Censore populi aeuitates, suboles, familiae, pecuniaeque censento, Cic.

aeuiternus, *v.* aeternus.

aeuum, *i.* m. [In Plant. and Lucr. aeua, *i.* m.] (Mostly poet. for aetas.) a space of time: in coelo ubi beatum sempiternum fruantur, Cic.: eternally, plaga vacante per aeuum, Lucr.: in aeuum, for all time, Hor. || *time of life, age*: (natura humana) inbecillitas aevi brevis, Gall.: memini ai quis te percontabitur aeuum, my age, Hor.: *See aevi, youth* Ov.: Integer aevi, in the prime of life, Virg. || *old age*: coniectus aevo, id.: annis aevoque rotund, Ov. Also of things: aeuum arborum, Plin. || *age or generation*: ter aevo functus (Of Nestor), Hor. 2. the men living in the same age, ingenua nostri aevi, Vell. || *duration or time in gen.*: omnia vitata dentibus aevi, Ov. (Connected with *aiv*, *aiv*, *aiv*, etc. In the Etruscan *aiv* signified "age.")

aevis, *fra, frum, adj.* African: Afa aevi, Hor.

aevis (*adj.*), *a.* *adj.* [affari], lit. that can be spoken to: hence, easy of access, courteous, affable: cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilis eo esse vellet, Cic.

aevis (*adj.*), *aeitis*, *f.* [affabilis] affability, politeness, courtesy, Cic.

aevis, *adv.* ingenuously, selffully, Cic.

affari (*adj.*), *aeitis*, *i.* *v.* *dep.* Of this verb the only forms in use are, the present indicative (but not in the first person sing.), the perfect participle, the infinitive, and the 2nd person sing. of the imperative: to speak to, accost: Hec enim verbum fidei mihi affari te, Attico, quibus affatur Flaminius ille, Cic.: precando affatur Vestam, addebat in prayer, Ov.: sic postum affari discidis corpora, say farewell to, Virg. 2. August. *f.* *v.* *v.* to fix the limits of the auspices, Varr.

affatilis (*adj.*), also written ad fatim, *adv.* sufficiently, enough, abundantly: miseris una uni quidem homini est affatim, Pl. (where affatim, like aetas, abunde, frustra, is constr. *adj.*): affatim actus (aquila), Cic.: affatim satisfacere alicui, id.: used like abunde and alicui so a subet. with Gen.: copiarum, Liv.

affatus (*adj.*), *Part.* [affari].

affatus (*adj.*), *aeitis*, *m.* [affari] a speaking to, address: regnum ambire affatu, Virg.

affectio (*adj.*), *aeitis*, *f.* [affecto] an eager desire for (in both a good and a bad sense): philosophia sapientiae amor est et affectio, Sen.: Nervii circa affectionem Germaniae originis ultro ambulant sunt, in their desire to pass for Germans, Tac.: imperii, aspiring to the empire, Suet. || *careful study*

prompted by fondness for the subject, Plin. || *In rhetoric, effort without effect, affection, conceit*: nihil est odiosius affectione, Quint.

affector (*adj.*), *aeitis*, *m.* [id.] one who strives after: iusti amoris, Entr.—In a bad sense: nimis rixis affector, Quint.

affectatus (*adj.*), *a.* *um*, *Part.* [affecto] In rhet.: choice, far-fetched, studied, Quint.

affectio (*adj.*), *aeitis*, *f.* [affecto] the being affected or touched, feeling = *ratio*: Cicero calls it a sudden change of mind or body: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio: but it is used gen. to denote a condition of body or mind, whether permanent or transient. || Of the body: its settled constitution: tu qui defensoris summum bonum firma corporis affectione contineri, Cic. || Of the mind: a frame of mind, Gr. *hubbards*: virtus est affectio animi constanti convenientique, id.: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, right feelings, id. || Of other things: affectio astrorum valet ad quadam res, the disposition of the stars, id. || *A favourable disposition, love, goodwill*: regit Nero gratia patribus, laetas inter audientium affectiones, Tac. [Affectio denotes a state, whereas confectio, effectio, perfectio, refectio, etc. denote an act.]

affecto (*adj.*), *aeitis*, *m.* *v.* *freq.* [affecto] to strive after, to pursue, enter on: ut me defraudes, ad eam rem affectas viam, that is your aim, Pl.: quam viam muniet, quod iter affectet, videlicet, Cic.: affectare spem, to cling to or cherish, Liv.: nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, ac navem, of reaching it with his hand (of the giant Polyphemus), Virg.: Pass. affectari morbo, to be seized by disease, Liv. || *To aspire to, to aim at* (in either a good or a bad sense): munditiam, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep.: regnum, Liv. Also with *inf.* as object: non ego sideres affecto tangere sedes, Ov. || *In the hist.*: to seek to overthrow: civitates formidine affectare, Sall. || *Post-Aug.* to assume falsely or ostentatiously, to feign, affect: crebrum anhelitum, Quint.

affectus (*adj.*), *a.* *um*, *Part.* [affecto] endangered, furnished, constituted, disposed: Helores affecti ulmiis virgia, Pl.: homo affectus audacia, Ter.: corpora similia affecta figura, endowed with a similar form, Lucr.: oculus conturbatus non est probe affectus ad summum munus fungendum, Cic. || *Attacked, weakened, indisposed*: Fig.: only in the hist.: res affectae, disordered circumstances, an ill condition: opem rebus affectis orare, Liv.: affectum fidem parum iuvise, broken credit, Tac. || *Almost concluded, nearly ended*: affecta aetas, Cic.

affectus (*adj.*), *aeitis*, *m.* [affecto] a state or disposition of body or mind

(esp. the latter). 1. Of the body: superant all corpore affectus, Cele.

2. Of the mind: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, tale eam hominem, Cic. || *Post-Aug.* a favourable disposition of mind, *loze, desire, sympathy*: opes atque locupletari affectu concupiscunt, Tac. || *In Lucan and later prose, the objects beloved* (in plur.): tenet nostros Lesbos affectus, Lucan.

affero (*adj.*), *aeitis*, *adj.*, *allatum* (*adj.*), *aferre* (*adj.*), *i.* *v.* *a.* Constr. aliqui ad aliquem or alicui: to bring or convey (of portable things, while adducere means to lead or conduct to, namely, men, animals, etc.): attulit hunc, Quid attulisti? Adhuc vultu dicere, Pl.: afferre literas, ad aliquem or alicui, Cic.: afferre se ad aliquem locum, to betray oneself to a place: huc te afferre, Virg., and pass. afferri: urbem afferimus, id.: in the same sense, afferre pedem, Cat. Fig.: of abstractions: crebri rumores afferbantur, Caes.: hic Stoicus genus sermonum avertit non liquidum, makes use of, Cic.: consulatum in familiam, id.: bellum in patriam, Ov.: vim afferre alicui, for inferre, to offer violence, Cic.: manus afferre alicui, in a good or a bad sense, to lend a hand, to aid: pro se quisque manus affert, id.: or, to lay hands on, assail: sibi manus, to commit suicide, Planc. In Cic. Also of things: manus templo, to rob or plunder it, Cic.: manus beneficio suo, to nullify, Sen.

|| *To bring as news, to announce, publish*: constr. alicui or ad aliquem alicui, or acc. with *inf.*: nihil novi ad nos afferrebat, Cic.: magnam quod afferrebat, videbatur, Caes.: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos alatum est, news was brought, Liv. || *To bring on, to cause, to impart*: aegritudinem alicui, Ter.: populo Rom. pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam afferre, Cic.: afferre opinionem populo, to make folks believe, id. || *To bring forward as a reason or excuse, to allege*: with or without cause, quam causam afferam? Ter.: nihil afferunt, qui in re gerenda verari senectutem negant, the assert nothing to the purpose, Cic. Also absol.: et cur credam, afferre possum, I can give my reasons, id. || *V.* Afferre aliquid, to contribute, to help, assist: quiquid ad rem attulimus, id. || *To bring forth, produce* (rare): agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt quam accipiunt, id.

afficio (*adj.*), *aferre* (*adj.*), *affectum* (*adj.*), *i.* *v.* *a.* [facio] Lit. to do something to, to affect or touch (the mind or body), to impart, bestow, etc. with *acc.*, *abl.*, or dependent clause: varie sum affectus tui literis, Cic.: affici a gratia, a voluptate, id.: membra dolore afficiuntur, the limbs are seized with pain, Lucr.: afficere aliquem beneficio, to benefit, Cic.: praemio, to reward, id.: laetitia, to gladden, Caes.: cruciatu, to torture, Cic.: poena, to punish, id.: supplicio, Caes.: honore, to honour, Cic.: populum servitute, to subjugate, id.:

sepultura, to bury, id.: incommode, to put to inconvenience, Caes.: and absol. primum est ut afficiamur, antequam afficere conemur, Quint. ||, to affect injuriously, to weaken: ut aestas, labor, famas, atque corpora afficerent, Liv.

afflictus (adv.), a, um, adj. [afflictus] added to, annexed: Varr.

affligo, ōnis (adv.), f. an adding to: Phaedr.

affligo, a, um, Part. [affligo].

affligo (adv.), lxi, lxi, um, v. a. to fasten to, to fix on: with ad or Dat.: Mluerva, cui pinnarum talaria affligit, Cic.: Prometheus affligit Caucasio, id.: litteram ad caput, to brand the forehead, id. ||, Fig.: to impress upon, instil into: aliquid animo, Quint.

affligo (adv.), lxi, lxi, um, v. a. Lit. to shape one thing by another: hence, to adapt: with dat.: huic generi malorum non affingitur illa opilio, is not applicable to, Cic.: addunt ipse et affingunt rumoribus Galli, they add pure inventions of their own, and adapt actual facts to suit the rumours, Caes. As the object of adapting one thing to another is that it may be applied or added to it: hence, ||, to add, annex, frequently with the implied notion of error, falsity, etc.: though this is mostly indicated by the context: alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic.: neque vera laus et detracta oratione nostra, neque falsa afficta esse videatur, id.

||, to attribute (wrongly): peccat orator cum probam orationem affingit improbo, id. ||, Without a dat.: to shape or form in addition, create: multa natura aut affingit, aut mutat, aut detrahit, Cic.

affinis (adv.), e, adj. (abl. affini; but affine, Ter.). Lit. at the border: hence, bordering, neighbouring, adjacent: with dat. gens affinis Mauris, Liv.

||, connected with, concerned in, privy to: with dat. or gen.: duos solos vultu affines et turpitudini iudicari, Cic.: rei capitalia affinem, implicated in, guilty, id. ||, Subj. a relation by marriage (the most common use of the word): the affines are the cognati of husband or wife (v. cognati): Megadorus meus affinis, my son-in-law, Pl.

affinitas (adv.), ōis, f. (gen. plur. affinitatum, Just.) [affinis] neighbourhood: appendices pertinent ad culturam propter affinitatem, Varr. ||, relationship by marriage: affinitate se devincere cum aliquo, Cic. 2, The persons related: patriam deseras, cognatos, affinitatem, amicos, Pl. ||, Fig. union, connection (rare): litterarum, Quint.

affirmatio (adv.), adv. certainly, positively: quod affirmate, quasi Deo teste, promiserit, id. tenendum est, Cic.

affirmatio (adv.), ōis, f. [affirmo] a positive or deliberate assertion, the avowal of a fact or statement: est enim iurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic.

affirmo (adv.), avi, atum, v. v. a. to make steady, to strengthen additionally, to corroborate: ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, Liv. ||, to assert positively or solemnly, to asseverate: dicendum est mihi, sed ita nihil ut affirmem: quae sunt omnia, Cic. Imperis: ut affirmatur, Tac.

affixus, a, um, Part. [affigo] fastened or joined to: generally with dat.: falces affixae longiora, Caes.: hence Fig.: jubes cum mihi esse affixum tanquam magistro, Cic.: Tarracoenas affixa Pyrenaeo, adjacent, Plin. 2, impressed on: causa in animo sensusque meo penitus affixa, Cic.

affluens (adv.), a, um, Part. [affluo] Lit.: breathed or blown upon: hence, inspired, Sibylla afflata numine, Virg. ||, touched (by fire), struck (by thunderbolts, etc.): magna pars sauci affluente incendio effugerunt, Liv.

affluens (adv.), ōis, m. [id.] a blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, etc.: ambusti afflatu vaporis, Liv.: frondes afflatis (apri) ardent, by his breath, Ov. ||, a flash of light: lenique afflatu simulacra refovente, Plin. ||, Fig.: inspiration, enthusiasm: instinctu, divinoque afflatu, Cic.

afflō (adv.), ōis, v. v. n. to weep at: Pl.

afflictio (adv.), ōis, f. [affligo] bodily pain, Cic.

affligo (adv.), avi, atum, v. v. a. [affligo] to toss, to dash against, harass: naves tempestas afflictabat, Caes.: morbo, Cic. ||, Fig.: to denote pain of mind, or distress in gen.: to trouble, disquiet: afflicti amore, Lucr.: afflicto respública, Cic. Hence afflicte se or afflicti aliqua re, to be greatly troubled or distressed: ne te afflicto, Ter.

afflictor (adv.), ōis, m. [id.] a destroyer or subverter, Cic.

afflictus, a, um, Part. [affligo] dashed or flung down, damaged, shattered, naves, Caes. ||, Fig.: ill-used, wretched, distressed, desponding: Graecia perculsa et afflicta et perdita, Cic.: agritudine afflicto, id.: luctu, id.: res afflictae, ruined, Sall. 2, Of character, like abjectus, abandoned, base, vile: homo afflicto et perditus, Cic.

affligo (adv.), lxi, lxi, um, v. v. a. (afflixit = afflixerit) to sting, strike or dash against or down: with ad or Dat.: te ad terram, acelus affligam, Pl.: tempestas naves Rhodias afflixit, tossed them about, or beat them down, Caes.: imaginem solo, Tac.: affligere caput saxo, to dash his head against a stone, id. ||, Fig.: to damage, ruin, weaken, cast down: senectus enervat et affligit homines, Cic.: rem vituperando affligere, to lessen or degrade it, id.: affligere causam suspectam, to abandon a suit, let it fall, id.

afflō (adv.), avi, atum, v. v. a. and v. to blow or breathe on: with Acc. or

Dat.: terga tantum afflante vento, Liv. Also of a current of fire, light, vapour, etc.: calidum membris afflare vaporem, Lucr.: afflati incendio, scorched, Liv.: afflari sidere = siderari, to be seized with numbness, Plin.: odores, qui afflantur e floribus, which were exhaled, Cic.

||, Fig.: as v. acc.: to bear to, to weep: Furoris nimis quid afflaverat, frequentium non fuisse, id. 8, Absol.: laetus oculis afflari honores, had I expected joyous grace to his eyes, Virg. 2, as v. neut.: to be favourable, propitious: felix, cui placidus leniter afflat Amor, Tib. 3, to inspire, animate (inspirationem): poetam quod divino quodam spiritu afflat, Cic.

affluens (adv.), entis, Part. [affluo] Lit.: flowing towards, advancing: Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam placidior affluens, Tac. Hence, ||, abounding with, abundant, rich: unguentis, Cic. Poet.: homo vestitu affluens, in ample, flowing robes, Phaedr.: ex affluenti, in abundance, Tac.

affluenter (adv.), adv. abundantly, copiously: affluenter haurire voluptates, Cic.

affluentia (adv.), ae, f. [affluens] a flowing to: Plin. Fig.: abundance, copiousness, profusion: rerum omnium affluentia, Cic.: munditiam non affluentiam affectabat, extravagantia, profusionem, Nep.

afflō (adv.), xi, xum, v. v. a. and v. to flow towards: with ad or Dat.: aetuis bis afflunt blasque remeant, Plin. ||, Fig.: to throng or flock towards: copiae affluant, Liv.: nihil ex istis locis litterarum affluit, has arrived, Cic.: incassum amor, Ov. 2, With the ablative, to abound or overflow with: voluptatibus, Cic. 8, Absol.: be abundantly or plentiful: cui domi otium atque divitiae affluunt, Sall.

afflō (adv.), ōis, v. v. a. to dig in addition to, Plin.

affore (adv.) and **afforem** (adv.), v. adsum.

afformido (adv.), are, i. v. n. to be afraid, Pl.

affrango (adv.), ōis, v. v. a. to break against, to break (very rare), Stat.

affrigo (adv.), ul, utum, v. v. a. with Dat. to rub against, Plin. ||, Fig.: to impart by rubbing, Sen.

affrictus (adv.), ōis, m. a rubbing on or against, Plin.

affrigo, v. affrango.

affulgeo (adv.), uls, uls, v. v. n. to shine on, to beam, to glitter: non Venus affulget, Ov. Fig.: of any thing favourable: to dawn upon, appear: Magoni prima spes affulsit, Liv.

affundo (adv.), ōis, ōis, v. v. a. to pour upon or into: affusus es aqua calida, Plin.: Moseos ex Rhenum Oceano affundit, Tac.: annis affusus oppidis, that flows by, Plin.: oppidum affusum amne, washed by a river, id. ||, Poet. Afundere se or affundi, to prostrate oneself: affusa poscere vitam, Ov.

affusaque jacent tumulo, prostrate upon the tomb, *id.*

aforem, v. abforem.

africanus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Africa: gallina, a guinea-hen, Varr.: Africane, arum, sc. ferre, panthers and leopards, Liv.

afrius, a, um, *adj.* African ventus, or subest, Africus, i, m. the south-west wind, blowing from the quarter between Auster and Favonius, the Italian Africa or gherbino; praepores, Hor.: Africe procelles, the storms caused by the Africa, *id.*

afui, afore, aforem, afuturus, for abf., v. absum.

agelo, odis, m. an oster, groom: duo equi cum agasibus, Liv. 2. a servant, lackey: si patrum frangat agno, Hor. [Ago. There is no other example of the term -ago; but cf. opuselo.]

age and **agedum**, v. ago, no. iv.

agellus, i, dim. m. [ager] a small piece of ground, a little field: minora del nequient, neque agellus singulorum, nec viculus consequatur, Cic.

agellum, kila, n. = *agrus*, in the Macedonian army, a corps or division of soldiers, Liv.

agere, entis, Part. ago, *adj.* effective, powerful: utendum est imaginibus agere, Cic. 11. Subst. one who pleads, a counsel: Quint. 2. Under the emperor, a kind of secret police, also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*, Aurel. Vict.

ager, gri, m. a field, whether pasture or arable: ager quavis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic.: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabit:—in fronte, the frontage or measurement along the road, in agrum, into the field, the depth, Hor. 11. the territory of any particular community in a country, or terra: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus, Cic.: Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetum a Germanis dividit, Caes. 111. the country, in opp. to the town (gen. in the plur.): homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic.: annus pestilentia viri agrisque, Liv.: multitudinem hominum ex agris magistratos cogent, Caes.

agilis, i, e. ago sis, v. ago.

agrimo (Agges), i, v. a. to groom, lament: aboli, or with Dat. (only post.): aggemit Alides, Ov.

agrum, eris, m. [ad agere] *lit.*: materials heaped up: materials for a rampart, as stone, earth, brushwood, etc.: milites paulo longius agris petentes caenas processerant, Caes.: agere terreno, Suet. 11. a mound or rampart erected either for besieging or for defending a town. (In the former case it was gradually increased in breadth and height, till it overtopped the walls. As the agger was frequently constructed of wood, we sometimes read of its being set on fire.) Aggere jacto turribusque construit, Caes.: aggerem extruere,

id.: hence poet.: stellatis axibus agger erigitur, a mound is built provided with sockets (for moving it forward), Lucan. Fig.: Graecia caeset agger oppugnandae Italiae, Cic. 1111. the mound raised for the protection of a camp, composed of earth dug from the trench (foam). It was surmounted by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli): agger ac vallum, the mound and stockade, Caes. 111. the tribune, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers: stetit agger fulvus cespitis, Lucan. V.

Agger viae, a military or public road (commonly an embankment): viae depressus in agger serpente, Virg. Agger alone in this sense: Aurelius agger, i, e. Via Aurelia. VI. any artificial elevation formed of earth, rubbish, etc.: a dike, pier, mound, etc.: aggeribus nivis informis terra, with snow-drifts, Virg.: e medio aggeris vox exit, from the midst of the pile of wood, Ov.: agger armorum, Tac.: quod praecipitatur ex aggeris, i, e. from the Turpeian rock, Suet. 2. a mole (Ital. molo), Vitruv.: a causeway through a swamp: aggeris humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. Poet., mountains: aggeres Alpini, Virg.: a funeral pile, Ov.: a heap of ashes, Lucan.: a high wave, *id.*

ag-gro (agg.), gressu, j, v. a. to carry, to go, towards, to bring: with ad or Dat.: luta et limum aggerabant, Cic.: ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg.

11. Fig.: to bring forward, lay to one's charge: probra, Tac.

aggro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [agger] to form an agger, to heap up: aggerat cadavera, Virg. 2. to fill up: spatium, Curt. 3. Aggerare arborem, to heap up earth around a tree, Col. 11. Fig.: to increase: incendit animum dicitis atque aggerat iras, Virg.

aggestus (agg.), us, m. [id.] a carrying to, a collecting, an accumulation: pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

aggestus, a, um, Part. [aggers].

ag-glorio (agg.), avi, atum, i, v. a. 111. to wind (as on a ball): to join or annex: se lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg.

ag-glino (agg.), avi, atum, i, v. a. to glue or cement to, to fasten to: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, you will remove that introduction, and annex this instead, Cic.

ag-gravesco (agg.), i, v. a. inch. to become heavy. Fig.: of sickness: to become sorer, dangerous, Ter.

ag-grivo (agg.), avi, atum, i, v. a. to make heavier: aggravatur pondus, Plin. Fig.: to burden, incommode, make worse, aggravate: quo (bello) sit aggravata res essent, Liv.: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum aggravare videntur, do not seem to bear hard upon the defendant, Quint.

ag-gredior, i, v. a. (act. form of aggredior): to go to, approach: hoc si aggredias, Pl. Hence pass.: facillimis quibusque aggredis, Just.

ag-gredior (agg.), gressu, j, v. dep. [gradior] (3 pers. praes. aggredire, Pl. Inf. aggrediri, and aggrediri, *id.* to go to or approach: with ad or Acc.: ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? Pl.: aggredior hominem, *id.* With loc. adv.: non enim repellitur inde quo aggredi cupiet, Cic. 11. With acc. to address a person, apply to, solicit: Locustam ego Romae aggrediar, will apply to, Cic.: aggreddi aliquem pecunia, to tamper with, Sall.: pollicitationibus aggreddi, *id.* or a boai.: legatos alium ab alio diversos aggreditur, *id.*: dicitis, to accost, Virg.: predicans, Tac. 1111. to attack or assault: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediantur, Caes. 111. to undertake or begin: with ad, Acc. or Inf.: si aggredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic.: magnum quid, *id.*: de quibus dicere aggrediar, *id.* Pass. magna magna ducibus non aggrediantur, Liv.

ag-gro (agg.), avi, atum, i, v. a. 111. to bring into the flock; hence: to add or join to: si eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, Cic.: filium ad patris interitum, to add, *id.* 111. to aggregate, to attach oneself to, to assemble: oppidani aggregant se Amphibtero, Curt.: or pass.: ne deascentibus aggregarentur, Suet. 11. Fig. meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, had shown my good-will in support of his reputation, Cic.: se ad eorum amicitiam adgregaverant, had joined or allied themselves with, Caes.

aggressio (agg.), odis, f. [aggredior].

111. a stepping to, a coming towards: hence Rhet. i. t. = prooemium, introduction to a speech: animos prima aggressionem occupaverit, Cic.

aggressus (agg.), a, um, Part. [aggredior].

ag-giberno (agg.), i, v. a. to guide or direct, For. Fig.: to rule, *id.*

agilis, e, *adj.* [ago] Pass.: easily moved: qui restituentis agili classis naves tormenta machinasque portantes, Liv. 11. Act. that moves easily, agile, nimble: sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adit, swift-footed Diana, Ov. Also of things: quick, sudden: argumentatio agili et acrior et instantior, Quint. 2. quick, active, busy (in the management of affairs): nunc agilis fo et meror civillibus nato, Hor.

agilitas, kila, f. [agilis] nimbleness, activity, quickness: navium, Liv. Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, molliorque naturae, Cic.

agilitas, e, *adj.* [agito] easily moved, light: agilitas aër, Ov.

agitatio, odis, f. [id.] frequent or continual motion, agitation: agitationes fluctuum, Cic. 11. Fig.: emotion, activity of mind: animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, *id.*: studiorum, prosecution of studies, *id.*: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, the exercise, Sen.

agitator, eris, m. [id.] a driver, a charioteer, etc.: aëlli, poet. for a rustic

or peasant, Virg.: equorum Achillis, the charioteer, Id. Esp. of charioteers who drove at the public games: ego, at agitator callidus, primumque ad finem veniam, equos subibo, Cic.

agitatus, a, um, Part. and adj. (agito): disturbed, excited, impassioned: actio paulo agitator, Quint.: est magni viri, rebus agitatis, punire consuevit, during a period of public disorder, Cic. (For other meanings see agito, esp. V.)

agito, avi, atum, i. freq. verb. [ago] to put in constant or frequent motion, to drive about. Of cattle, to drive (cf. ago): in curru bifugos agitare leones, Lucr.: lanigeros greges hirtaque capellas, to drive, poet. for to tend, Virg. Of wild animals, to hunt, pursue, etiam excitatus non sine agitatus feras, Cic. 2. Of things, to move or shake about: alas, Ov.: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, Id. 3. to agitate, to toss up and down: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbati, Cic.: agitata numina Troja, tossed upon the sea, Virg.

|| Fig.: Of persons: to rouse, excite, urge, aliquid, sometimes in aliquid: agitare plebem, to stir up, Liv. And of animals: in furias agitatur equus, are excited to fury, Ov. 2. to disquiet, vex, torment: videtis ut eos agitent furiae, Cic.: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitatur, being under the influence of fear and lawless desire, he was distracted by contending passions, Sall. 3. to reproach, insult, harass, mock: agitat rem militarem, insecutur totam legationem, Cic. |||. In gen.: to be engaged in doing or making, to hold, keep, vigilas, Pl.: convivia, Ov.: meum natalem, to keep my birth-day, Pl.: festos dies, Cic.: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, was vigorously promoted, Id.: praecepta parentis mei agitarem, was striving to comply with, Sall.: agitare fenus, to practise usury, Tac.: laeti pacem agitabamus, were in the enjoyment of peace, Sall. Hence of time, esp. life: to pass, spend: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Id. And absol.: to live, to dwell, to be: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. || V. Of the thoughts: agitare aliquid or de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, secum, etc.), to turn a thing over in the mind, to revolve, to consider, to devise, design, etc. (cf. cogito): quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl.: quod agitet in mente, Cic. With Inf. as object: mente agitaret bellum renovare, Nep. Poet.: aliquid invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Virg. And without mente, animo, etc.: oratori omnia agitata esse debent, well considered or weighed, Cic. With de: de bello, Tac. V. to speak of, to confer or deliberate upon, discuss: his rebus agitatis, Caes. VI. Sat agitare, with gen. in Plaut.: sat agere, to have plenty to do, to have trouble enough.

agiaspis, idis, m. (ἀγίασπις), a glittering shield, a body of soldiers

with bright shields (a division in the Macedonian army), Liv.

agnatus, inis, n. [ago]: Lit.: anything driven or set in motion: hence a train, a gang: agnus perpetuum, an unbroken train, Cic. Poet.: Eumenidum agmina, Virg. 2. Also, of animals, and of things (mostly poet.): agmine magno corvorum, Id.: frugiliges aspinximus agmine longo formicae, Ov.: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Virg.: agmine remorum celeri, with the quick moving mass of oars, Id. || Esp. an army on the march: but in translating, it must generally be rendered simply, army: in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes.: agmen primum, the van, Liv.: agmen medium, the centre, Id.: ab extremo agmine, at the rear, Caes.: novissimum agmen, the rear, Id.: agmen quadratum, an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram: it was not a square battalion, but a battalion in line ready to meet the enemy: in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. 3. the line of march or march itself: ratio ordoque agminis, the plan and arrangement of the march, Caes.: agmen hostium claudibant, closed the enemies' line of march, i. e. brought up the rear, Id. 3. a body of troops in column of attack: confestim agmine, Id. 4. Meton. an army = exercitus or acies: instructo agmine, Liv.: iusto agmine, with a sufficient or fully equipped army, Tac.

5. any warlike force, a fleet: cunctum agmen ab Rhodis est, Liv.: also, the arrangement of a fleet: regia classis longo agmine veniens, Id. 6. agmen pedumorum, the baggage train, Tac. 7. military service, warfare: rudis agminum sponsus, Hor. |||. Gen. a crowd or band of people: mulierum ac spadonum agmen, Liv.: educenda dictio est medium in agmen, before the public, Cic.: agmen occupationum, a multitude, Plin.

agnasor (adj.), natus, s. v. dep. to be born in addition to: commonly, of children born into a familia, where there was already an heres: born after the father had made his will: constat, agnascore rumpi testamentum, Cic. 2. Meton. Of plants, etc., to grow to, or upon something: viscum in quercu agnasce, Plin. Of teeth: to grow afterwards, Gell. Of hair: Plin. Of supernumerary limbs, Id.

agnatio, inis, f. [agnasor] a consanguinity on the father's side (v. agnatus), Cic.

agnatus, a, um, Part. (agnasor): a relation on the father's side: cognati, all those descended from the same person, whether male or female: agnati, the cognati of the male sex who traced their descent through males, and were of the same familia. Agnati also signified all those who were adopted into the familia: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, Prov. of a madman, Varr.

2. a child born into a familia, where there was already an heres, Tac. **agnatus**, a, um, adj. [agnus] pertaining to a lamb: lactes, Pl. 3. Agnina, ae, f. (sc. caro) the flesh of a lamb: palinas coenabat omnia villa et agnina, Hor.

agnatio, inis, f. [agnosco] a recognizing: agnatio literarum, Quint. || A knowing, knowledge, in gen.: ad rationem animi, for a knowledge of the nature of mind, Cic.

agnitus (adj.), a, um, Part. (agnosco),

agnomen, (adj.), inis, n. [ad and gnomēn, the old form of nomen] a surname, added to the cognomen or family name.

agnosco (edgn. or adn.), nōvi, nītum, s. v. a. to recognize, or know again something known before, to own: quum se collegit amicos atque recreavit, tum agnosco illa reminiscendo, Cic.: veterem amicum, Virg. ||. to express one's recognition, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess, etc. Aescan agnosco summus prolemque fatetur Iuppiter esse suum, Ov.: an me non agnoscebis duces?, Liv.: sortilegos, believe in or approve, Cic. |||. In gen.: to become acquainted with, to perceive, remark, understand: ut deum agnosceat ex operibus ejus, scd ex memoria rerum et inventione vim divinam mentis agnosco, Id.

agnus, i, m. (In the earliest period, generally common, hence agnus was and agnus femina, a lamb: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. Agnum lupum urere velle, proverb, to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf, i. e. to attempt an impossibility, Pl.

ago, egi, actum, s. v. a. to set in motion, either physically or morally.

A. Of physical impulse: I. Of cattle, to drive, tend: hac agit, ut pastor, capellas, Ov. ||. Of men: to drive, conduct, impel: agere praescipit de fundo, Cic. Poet.: with a reflective pronoun: to come, to go: quo agis te? Pl.: quo hinc te agis? whither are you going? Ter. Without the pronoun: unde agis? Pl. In prose, agi for agere se, to go, to march: si citius agi vellet agmen, to march on quicker, Liv. |||. to drive or carry off: and gen. to steal, plunder (usu. abigere): praedas agere, Sall. Of men or animals taken in war, while ferus is used of portable things: hence the phraee ferre et agere (as in Gr. εἶναι καὶ φέρειν): res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv. || V. to chase, pursue, urge (usu. agitare): apros, Virg. Of men: Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat, Id.

V. Of inanimate objects: to impel, push forward, convey, carry: clancum maximam sub terram agendam, to be carried under ground, Liv. Poet.: agere nave, to steer, Hor.: agere cursum, to drive, Ov.: decum, to collect, Suet. Also, Mitti 4. i., to push on or advance warlike engines: viasque ad

oppidum agere, Caes. Fig.: cuniculos agere ad aerarium, Cic. VI. to throw out, to shoot or extend upwards or downwards, etc. (mostly poet.): acinillasque agere, to throw out sparks, Lucr.: se laetus ad auras palmas agit, shoots up into the air, Virg.: tabernae rimas agunt, split or crack, Cic. Hence animam agere, to breathe one's last, expire: nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus, Id. B. Of the mind, and the moral feelings: to incite, rouse, urge, assault, hurry forward, work upon: quae te, germane, furentem mens agit in lacrimis? Ov. C. Gen.: to do, act, deal with, attend to, etc. I. In the most gen. signif.: to do, to act, to perform, transact: with aliqui, nihil, plus, etc.: Africanus solitus est dicere nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. And absol.: aliquid agendi tempus, aliquid querendi, id.: quid agitur? how do you do? Pl.: quid agis? what are you doing? also, how goes it with you? Id.: nihil agis, you affect nothing, it is of no use, Ter. II. to pursue in one's mind, think upon, have in view: quid quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, dicitur est apponitur, Cic. III. agere cum aliquo de re or ut: to treat, deal, negotiate, confer with, or discuss: egi cum Claudiis et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut cum ab illa injuria detererem, Cic.: velle se de his rebus agere cum eo, Caes. Also, absol.: is ita cum Caesare agit, Id. S. With the adva. bene, praecare, male, etc.: to deal well or ill with: praecare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Freq. in pass.: intelligit secum actum esse pessime, Id. [V. With a subst. to denote the action indicated by the subst.: agere triumphum, to triumph, Cic.: libera de quoque arbitria agere, to decide freely concerning each, Livr.: potentissimum acturum, destined to regard, Quint.: otia agere, to be at leisure, Ov.: alta silentia, to keep profound silence, Id.: agere bellum, to wage war, Caes.: agere proelium, to give battle: levibus proeliis cum Gallis laeta, Livr.: agere gratias (never gratias, poet. gratia), to thank: decima legio ei gratias agit, Caes. Also, I. f. forum or conventum agere, to hold a session, to administer justice: agere in forum Tarrac, dissent, Cic.: Caesar in Italiam ad conventum agrorum profectus est, Caes. Of the Senate: ne unquam eo de senatus ageretur, Suet. Of offices, employments, etc.: to administer, conduct: agere praefectura praetorii, Id. Y. Of time: to spend, pass: aetatem in Bithia, Cic.: ruri agere vitam, Livr. Pass.: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. With nouns and an ordinal: to be of a certain age: quantum annum ago et octogesium, Cic. Hence (rare) absol.: to live, pass the time, or to be somewhere: civitas laeta agere, Sall. VI. Sacrific.: to dispatch the victim: qui calido strictos thuribus sanguine cultros semper "Agones" rogat, Ov. The reply

of the priest to the interrogation of the popo, or sacrificer, Hoc Agis, bespoken the attention of the assembly: when hoc or id agere often means, to pay attention to: oculi et aures, quasi fenestrae sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil quae mens, nisi id agat et adit, Cic. Hence aliud or alias res agere, not to attend to or heed: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, Id. VII. Of civil and political transactions: to manage or transact, to discuss, deliberate: with acc., de with abl. or absol.: recordare velim quae ego de te in senatu agerim, Id.: de conditionibus pacis, Livr. Hence, agere cum populo, of magistrates: to address the people for the purpose of obtaining their suffrages: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Of proceedings in a court of justice: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, etc.: to bring an action, to manage a cause or suit, ex jure civili et praetorio agere, Id.: tanquam ex syngrapha, agere cum populo, to bring an action on a bond, Id.: ex sponsio agit, he brought an action on an agreement, Id.: summo jure agere, to exercise one's strict legal right, Id. Hence, agere reum, to accuse one: tanquam reos ageret, Livr.: and with the gen. of the crime: agere furti, to accuse of theft, Cic. Pass. the thing in question being the subject of the verb: non capite ejus res agitur, sed pecunie, the matter in litigation is not his life, but his money, Ter. Hence, Fig.: to be at stake or in danger, be interested or affected: aguntur injuriae sodorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritatisque judiciorum, Cic.: tua res agitur paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. And as a suit, once decided, could not be recommenced, hence the phrase, actum est de me, etc. it is all over with me, I am undone, etc.: actum est de me, Pl.: de isto, Cic.: so, acta haec res est, this is quite lost, Ter. Actum or acta agere, proverb, to do what has been already done, to act to no purpose, Cic. VIII. to deliver a speech, to perform as an actor, etc. Of an orator: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Id. Of an actor: to represent, play: primas partes agere, to perform the principal part, Ter.: gestum agere in scena, Cic. And Fig.: to act or behave like: amicum, Tac. So, also, se agere = se gerere: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall. IX. Imperat. age, agite, also with the particles dum, vero, nunc, modo, sane, jam, etc., porro (sometimes aegidum and agais in one word) as an exclamation of encouragement: come on! quick! etc.: age, i tu secundum, come, follow me! Pl.: age, da veniam fillo, come now, pry thee, Ter.: agite dum, Livr. In sing. connected with another imper. in the pl.: mittite, aegidum, legatos, Id. 2. In transitions in discourse: well then! well! nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, well now, since I have taught, Lucr.: age porro, tu, cur? Cic.

3. As a sign of assent: very well! good! age, sit ita factum, Cic. [The full form of the root of ago was probably *WAG* or *VAQ*; cf. Engl. *wag*, *wagon* with Lat. *vagus*, *vagor*: the idea of driving, moving, etc. runs throughout.]

Agōn, ōnis, m. = *agōn*, a contest, or combat in the public games: gymnastic, Plin.: manicus, Suet. Prov.: nunc demum agōn est, now is the time for action, Id.

Agōnium, i, n. a Roman festival, at which the *res sacrificialis* offered up a ram: Ov.

agrarīus, a, um, adj. [ager] pertaining to land: Agrariae leges, laws regulating the division of public lands among the poorer citizens: agrarian rem tentare, to attempt a division of public lands, Cic.: Triumvir agrarius, one of three commissioners to manage the division of public lands, Livr. II. Subst.: agrarii, orum, m. plur.: the agrarian party: Cic.

agrestis, e, adj. [Id.] pertaining to the fields or to the country, country-like, rustic, in a good sense: Musa, Lucr.: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Subst. agrestis, is (Gen. pl. agrestum, Ov.), a countryman, a rustic: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Meton.: greges vultus, and (of animals) wild: agrestes palme, Cic.: agrestia poma, Virg. So of the early inhabitants of a country: aborigine genus hominum agreste, Sall. II. rustic, in opp. to the refinement of the citizen, boorish, rude, unmannerly, ignorant, etc.: alterum (hominum genus) indoctum et agreste, alterum humanum et politum, Cic.: agrestiores Musae, more rough and practical, Id. III. wild, brutal, savage: dominus agrestis et furiosus, Id.: vultus, Ov.

agricōla, ae, m. [ager, colo]. Lit.: a land-tiller: a husbandman, one engaged in cultivating the soil, either as a business or a pastime: agricolae assidui, Cic.: Delotarius, diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, agriculturist and cattle breeder, Id. Poet. of the gods: the tutelary deities of agriculture: reddidit agricolis grata coelestibus, Tib.

agricolici, ōnis, f., also agri cultio, husbandry: Cic.

agricultor, ōnis, m., also agri cultor, agriculturist, husbandman (rare): Livr.

agricultūra, ae, f. also agri cultura, agriculture: Cic.

agripeta, ae, m. [ager, peto] one who strives for the possession of land, Cic.

ah, interj. ah! alas! ha! an exclamation expressing pain, indignation, joy, etc. Plant. and Ter. passim: Cic. With acc.: ah me, me, Cat. Sometimes written *ah*, v. a.

Ahā, aha! ah! haka! interj. an exclamation of reproach, and of laughter, Pl.

ahenens, ahenipes, etc. v. aen., etc.

ai, *interj.* denoting grief: **ai**! **alas**! **ov**.

ai, *imperat.* from **alo**.

alens, *part. alens* = *affirmativus*: *negantis contraria alentibus*, Cic.

alo, *verb. defect.* (The forms in use are: *Proas*. *Indic.* **alo**, **alo**, **at**, **alunt**. *Subj.* (rare) **alens**, **alant**. *Past Imperf.* *Indic.* throughout, **aleham**, **et**. *Imperat.* **al** (rare) *Part. praes.* **alens** (rare). **Alin** is used in familiar dialogue = **ale-ne**. For *Past Imperf.* also **albas**, **albat**, and **albant**, in *Plant.* and *Ter.* **Al** is always dissyll. except in the *Imperat.* where it is sometimes monosyll. *to assent*, to say yes (opposed to *negō*, to say no): *vel tu mihi alas vel negas*, Pl.: *negat quis? nego*. *Alit?* **Alit?** **Ter.**: *Diogenes alit*, *Antipater negat*, Cic. *Alit* *to say*, or *assert*: *scio absurde dicere hoc, derisorie dicere, at ego alo recte*, *assert*, Pl. *Alunt* or *ut alunt*, quomodo alunt, quod alunt, in quoting a proverbial phrase, relating a story, etc., as they say: *docebo sum, ut alunt*, *oratoreum cum*, Cic. *Al* as a sort of conversational exclamation, expressing astonishment, regret, etc.: **Alin?** = *alene*? also often strengthened, **alin tu?** *alin tu?* *alin tandem?* *alin vero?* *quid alas?* *how?* *is it possible?* *indeed?* *what say you?* etc.: **Alin tu?** *Scipio hic Metellus proavum sumum nescit censorem non fuisse?* Cic. **Alum** with a plur.: *alin tandem?* *inquit, num castra vallata non habetis?* Liv.

alin = *alene*, v. **alo**.

ala, *ae, f.* a wing: *galli planus pre-munt alas*, Enn. in *Cic.* *Poet.*: *mons alas circumvolat atris*, Hor. *Of sails*: *velorum pandimus alas*, Virg. *Of oars*: *classis centenis remiget alas*, Prop. *Of other things*: *Nisus emicat et ventis et fulminis odor ala*, Virg. *Meton.*: *the armpit*: Liv.: *sub ala fasciculum portare*, Hor. *2.* the shoulder-blade: Plin. *3.* in trees and plants: *the junction of a branch, etc.*: id. *III.* in buildings: *the wings, the side apartments, the colonnades*: also called in *Gr. wrap*, Vitruvius.

Ala, *IV.* *Alit*, *t. t.*: *the wing of an army* (orig. composed of the *Rom. cavalry*): also *equites*, ob hoc *alae dicit*, qui teguntur editis alarum vice, Serv. Virg. *2.* Subseq. when the *Roman army* was composed partly of *Rom. citizens*, and partly of *Socii*, the *Rom.* were placed in the centre of the battle-line and the *Socii* upon the wings. hence *ala* and *alarum* denoted the contingent furnished by the *Socii*, both horse and foot; and the two divisions were denoted as *dextera ala* and *sinistra ala*: *prima legio et dextera ala*, Liv.: *cohortes alarum*, i. e. *sociorum co-hortes*, id. *alarum equites*, i. e. *sociorum equites*, id. *3.* Still later, when the *Italian Socii* had become *Roman citizens*, the *alarum* were the foreign troops serving in the *Roman armies*: *cohortes alarum* et *legionarii*, Caes. *4.* Under the empire the foreign troops serving in the *Roman army* were divided into

cohortes (infantry) and *alae* (cavalry): hence *agmen legionum alae cohortesque praevalebant*, Tac.

alabarches, *ae, m.* = *ἀλαρχης* (from *ἀλαβή*, ink), a receiver of taxes, a tax-gatherer: *Juv.*: *ironically* of *Pompey*, Cic.

alabaster, *tri, m. plur.* *alabastra*, *orum, n.* = *ἀλαβαστρος*, plur. *-ea*, a box of a tapering form for perfumes, or unguents: *alabaster plenus unguenti*, Cic. *Meton.* for a rose-bud: in *virides alabastris fastigato*, Plin.

alacer, *cris, e, adj.* (nom. masc. *alacer*, Enn., *Ter.*, Virg. *Anciently* *alacer*, comm.), excited, cheerful, brisk, gay, active, courageous: *quid tu es tristis? quidne es alacer? why are you so sorrowful? why so excited?* *Ter.*: *videbant Caecilium alacrem atque laetum active ducere*, Cic.: *alacres animi sumus, are cheerful in mind*, id. *ad bella susci-piendi*, *alacer et promptus animus*, Caes.: *equus*, Cic. *Meton.* *alaceris voluptas*, a lively pleasure, Virg. (Hence, Ital. *allegro*, *allegrezza*, Fr. *allegresse*.)

alacritas, *atis, f.* [alacer] excitement, cheerfulness, ardour, briskness, eagerness, gladness: *alacritas republicae defendendae*, Cic.: *vir temperatus, sine alacritate ulla, free from all excitement*, id.: *clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatum, from joy*, Liv.: *alacritas studiumque pug-nandi*, Caes.: *animi incitatio atque alacritas*, id. *Of animals*: *canum in venando*, Cic.

alapa, *ae, f.* a box on the ear: *ducere gravem alapam allici*, to give, Phaedr. Given by a master to his slave on emancipation: hence *Meton.* *multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt*, I sell freedom at a much higher price, id.

alaris, *e, adj.* (rare for *alarum*). *Milit. t. t.*, pertaining to the ala: *cum cohortibus alaribus*, Liv.

alarum, *a, um, adj.* [ala]. *Milit. t. t.*, pertaining to the ala. For examples v. *ala*.

alatus, *a, um, adj.* [ala] furnished with wings, winged (only poet.): *planteae*, of Mercury, Virg.

alauda, *ae, f.* [a Celtic word, lit. great songstress, from *al*, high, great, and *aud*, song]: the lark: Plin. *II.* the name of a legion raised by Caesar, in Gaul, Cic.

albanus, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to *Mons Alb.*: *lapis albanus*, a kind of stone heven from Mount Alba, called in Ital. *piperno* or *piperno*, Vitruvius: hence *Alb.* *columnae*, made of such stone, Cic.

albatrus, *a, um, adj.* [albus, like *astratus*, from *ater*] clothed in white: *cum ipse epuli dominus albatrus esset*, Cic. In the *Circensian games*, the white party: *auriga albatrus*, Plin.

albō, *2. v. n.* [id.] to be white: (mostly poet.) *campi caesibus alben-t*, Virg. *Esp.* in the *imperf.* part.: *al-*

bentes rosae, Ov.: *albente coelo, at day-break*, Caes.

albesco, *3. v. n. incept.* to become white: *mare albescit*, Cic.: *albescent capillus*, Hor. *Of daybreak* (cf. *albo*): *to dawn*: *lux*, Virg.

albico, *1. v. c.* [albus] to make white: *ricus offensus a scopulo albica-tur*, becomes white, foamy, Varr. *II.* *v. n.* to be white (rare): *prata canis albicant pruinis*, Hor.

albiflūs, *a, um, adj. dim.* [albus] whitish, white: *columbus: freta, the foaming waves*, Mart.

album, *1. n.* whiteness, the colour white: *maculis insignis et albo*, Virg.

II. any white object: *oculorum, the white of the eye*: *Cels.*: *ovi, the white of an egg*: id. *2.* a white spot on the eye, i. e. a disease of it—*albedo*, id.

III. a white tablet, on which a thing is inscribed (*Antiquae*). *1.* the tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year, the *Annales maximi*: in *album* referre, to enter or record in, Cic. *2.* the tablets of the praetor, containing his edicts, posted up in some public place: *sedere ad album*, to be studying the edicts of the praetor, Sen. *3.* a list of names, a register, e. g. *Album senatorium*, the roll of the senators: *albo senatorio erudere*, Tac. Also the list of the judges: *albo iudicium erudere*, Suet.

albus, *a, um, adj.* white (prop. dead white, opp. to *ater*, whilst *candidus* denotes a dazzling white, opp. to *niger*): *barba*, Pl.: *Democritus luminum amissis alba et atra discernere non poterat*, Cic. The opposition of *albus* and *niger* (instead of *ater*) is in exception to the gen. rule: *quae albo sint, quae nigra dicere*, id. *2.* *Meton.* *pale*, from sickness, care, etc.: *aqueus albo corpore languor*, Hor.: *vivat et urbanus albus in officia, pale from the cares of office*, Mart. *3.* *Of the weather*, wind, etc.: *bright, clear, dry*: *Notus*, Hor.

Fig. *1.* favourable, fortunate, propitious: *simul abis nautis stella refulsit, the twin-star (Custor), favourable to sailors*, id. *III.* Proverbial phrases: *1.* *Dentibus albis deridere, to deride by laughing so as to show the teeth, to laugh to scorn*: Pl. *2.* *albus an ater sit nescio or ignoro, I know not whether he is white or black, I know nothing whatever about him*: *albus atterere foveis ignorans*, Cic. *3.* *Albo rete oppugnare, to attack or seize without damage or danger to oneself*: *qui hic albo rete alena oppugnant bona*, Pl.

4. *Alba linea*, signare, to mark with a white line, i. e. with a line which leaves no impression: hence *to make no distinction*: *Gell.* *5.* *Alta avis*, for *rara avis*: Cic. *6.* *Filius albae gallinae*, a favourite child of fortune, *Juv.* *7.* *Equis albis praecurrere, to excel, surpass* (from the white horses in a triumphal chariot), Hor. *8.* *album caliculum*, adjectore, to allow, approve,

Plin. (from the white pobble used by the judges as a sign of acquittal).

alecchia (halec), drum, *m. plu.* the winter days during which the kingfisher breeds and the sea was supposed to be calm. Hence Fig.: profound tranquillity: Pl.

alea, *is, f.* the die; *Cæs.* [In old Germ. *Ala* or *Elg* meant a "stag," cf. Greek *alea*.]

alea, *m. f.* orig. a dice or cube. Hence a game played with dice, in gen. any game of chance. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publica et Cornelia, except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia: ludere alea or aleam, also sometimes, in alea: homo nequissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, *Cic.* aleam studiosissime luit, *Suet.* in alea perdere, *Cic.* exerceere aleam, *Ter.* indulgere alea, *Suet.* Fig.: jacta alea est, the die has been cast: the memorable exclamation of Cæsar at the Rubicon, *Suet.* 2. gambling: in lustria, populus alea, vino tempus consumere, *Cic.*

Fig.: a thing uncertain, an accident, chance, venture, risk: alea vitæ ac rei familiaris, the risk, *Varr.* aleam inesse hostis deligenda, *Cic.* dare summam rerum in aleam, *Liv.* in dubium imperii subvertique aleam *Liv.* id: ales belli, id: talibus admisis alea grandis inest, *Pl.*: periculum plenum opus aleæ, *Hor.*: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenti aleam positus, raised above all doubt of his talents, *Plin.*

aleator, *alis, m.* [alea] a dice-player, a gambler: *Cic.*

aleatorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a gambler: aleatoria damna, losses at play, *Cic.*

aleæ (also halec and allec), *æcis, n.* or **alex** (hal), *æcis, f.* and *m.* (plur. not used), the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum: and in gen. the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle, *Plin.*: Pl.: *Hor.* [Prob. connected with *alei, salt*.]

alæ, *alitis* (abl. aliti, *Sen.*: gen. plur. alitum, *Mart.*, and alitum, *Locr.*) [ale] orig. adj. afterwards subst. gen. comm.

1. adj. winged: ales avis, *Cic.*: equus, *i. e.* Pegasus, *Ov.*: Deus, Mercury, *id.* 2. Meton.: swift: ales Auster, *Virg.*: passus, *Ov.* 3. Subst.: a bird (mostly poet.) Gen. comm.: pennæ delatae alas, *Lucr.*: argenteæ, the ravens, before its metamorphosis, *Ov.*: superba, the peacock, *Mart.*: longæva, the phoenix, *Plaut.*: famellæ, the kite, *Plin.*: Phœbeus, the raven, *Ov.*: albus, the swan, *Hor.*: cristata, the cock, *Ov.*: vigil ales, the cock, *id.*: Daules ales = phœnicea, *id.*: fulvus Jovis ales, the eagle, *Virg.*: also Gen.: Jovis ales lapes prægnætheria, *Virg.* 2. Meton.: any winged person or deity: Cyllenius ales, Mercury, *Cic.*: aureus ales, Pegasus, *Suet.*: ales canorus, a swan, for a poet: *Hor.*: also absol.: Mæconit carminis ales, an epic poet, *id.* 3. In augury, alites are birds that give omens by their

flight, as: the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, etc.: but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua: tum buc, tum illic volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, *Cic.* Hence, 4. Meton.: augury, omen: mala soluta navis exit alite, *Hor.*

alex, *v. alec.*

Alexandrinus, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to Alexandria: Alexandrina vita atque licentia, a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria, *Cæs.*

alga, *se, f.* sea-weed, *Plin.*: *Hor.* 2. Meton.: a thing of little value: vilior alga, *Hor.*

algeo, *alis, 2. v. n.* to be cold, to feel chilly: eruditum juventutem, algeo, aestuando, *Cic.*: sudavit et alsit, *Hor.* Fig.: probitas laudatur et alget, suffers from cold, i. e. is not cherished, *Juv.*: Part.: algens, cold, chilly: algentis manus est calcificanda sinu, *Ov.*

algesco, *alis, 3. v. incept. n.* [algeo] to catch cold: ne ille alserit, *Ter.*

2. Of things: to become cold: vites, *Plin.*

algidus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] cold: algida, sc. regio, *Næv.* in *Cic.*

algor, *alis, m.* [id.] the feeling of cold, coldness: patiens algoris, *Sall.*

algorus, *a, um, adj.* [alga] abounding in sea-weed: *Plin.*

aligus, *tis, m.* or **algus**, *n.* [algeo] the feeling of cold, coldness: interficere fame atque algi, *Pl.*

ali-, a root which appears in a great number of words, and from which are derived alius and alid, the old Nom. of alius (v. alius). This root ali has two meanings: 1. Else, other. This meaning is negative, "not this one," but some other. 2. Any, some. This meaning is indefinite, any you please, without limitation.

alibi, *adv.* by another way: equites alii alia in civitates suas dilapsi sunt, some by one way, others by another, *Liv.*

alias, *adv.* [alius] 1. Of place: elsewhere: alii enim sunt alias, *Cic.*: facite le quidem sicut alias, as in other passages, *id.* 2. Of time, past or future: at another time, on another occasion: sed plura scribemus alias, at another (or future) opportunity, *id.* Alias... alias: alias eruptione tentata, alias cuniculis actis, *Cæs.* Alias... aliter, or alias... aliud, at one time in one way, at another time in another way, *Cic.* Alias sæpe: fecimus et alias sæpe, *id.* Raro alias: ut raro alias quiescam tanto favore est auditus, *Liv.* Semper alias: Suet. Non alias = nunquam, never: non alias militi familiaris dixi fuit, *Liv.* 3. In other respects, otherwise, for the rest, on other conditions, for other reasons, etc.: alias salubri pota, *Quæst.*, *Plin.*

alibi, *adv.* [The old dat. of alius, Ali = else, and -bi is the locative case-ending] elsewhere: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, in one place fear, in another joy, *Liv.*: exprobrantes suum

quasque alius alibi militiam, one his service in one place, another, his in another place, *id.*: alibi decem millia peditem, alibi parte plus dimidia rem auctum, invenio (speaking of different passages in authors), *id.* 4. Meton.: in other things, in other respects, otherwise: si alibi plus perdidit, minus aegre habeam, *Pl.*

alica, *se, f.* (orig. adj.) a kind of grain, spell, *Cato.* 2. grits prepared from it, *Cels.* 3. a drink prepared from these grits, *Mart.*

aliothi, *adv.* somewhere, any where: si salvis sit Pompeius et constitit allicubi, *Cic.* With hic: somewhere here, whereabouts: utinam hic propè adesset allicubi, *Ter.* [The older form was aliquo, which proves that alii-cubi is an old dat. of al-quis; cf. al-cubi from al-quis.]

alictia, *se, f.* [ala] a light upper garment: *Mart.*

allicundo, *adv.* lit. any-whence, some-whence: from some place: frequently used with nouns and pronouns in the old writers: venit mediatius allicunde ex solo loco, from some solitary place, *Ter.*: allicunde fluens allicunde extrinsecus aer, from some other quarter, *Lucr.* 2. Of persons: non quo allicunde audieris, nam quæ tu habes heard it from some one else, *Cic.* 3. Of things: non omnes, quibus est allicunde aliquis obiectus labor, from any thing, *Ter.* [The older form was aliquunde: the word should be divided alii-cunde.]

alid, for aliud, *v. alius*.

alienatio, *onis, f.* [alieno] the transferring of a thing from one person to another: alienatio sacrorum, a transfer of the sacred rites of one family to another, *Cic.* 2. Fig.: Of persons: the going over from one person or party to another: separation, desertion, aversion: turpis fuga et alienatio exercituum, *Cæs.*: in Vitellium alienatio, aversion, *Tac.*: alienatio mentis, loss of reason, lunacy, *Cels.*

alienigena, *se, m.* (earlier, alienigenus, *a, um, adj.*), born in another or foreign land: foreign, alien: and subst. a stranger, a foreigner: homo longinquus et alienigena, *Cic.* Of things: vino alienigena utere, *Gell.* Subst.: quid alienigenæ de vobis loqui soleant, *Quæst.* 2. heterogeneous: *Lucr.* [Alienus and GEN. root of gigno.]

alieno, *avi,atum, 1. v. a.* [alienus] to make another's, to alienate, to transfer by sale: ea, quæ acciperent a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, *Cic.* 2. to make other or different, to alter the nature of: tu me alienasse, nunquam, quia noster sum, *Pl.* 3. In gen. to separate, estrange, urbe alienata, subjected to a foreign power, *Sall.* 4. Fig.: Of mental objects: to estrange, set at variance, alienate: eum omnibus eadem republica reconciliavit, quæ alienarat, *Cic.*: me falsæ suspitione alienatum sentiebam, neglected, discarded, *Sall.* 2. P. A. S.

followed by *ab* and *abl.*: to keep at a distance from, to be disinclined to, to avoid = abhorre: a falsa assensio, nos alienatos esse, Cic. 3. followed by *mentem*, *semitam*, etc., to deprive of reason, make delirious, insane: pene alienata mente, Caes. 3. aliquam alienatae mentis, of insanity, Stuet. And *absol.*: odor sulphuris asepis hancus alienat, deprives of sense, Sen.: alienari mentis, to be insane, delirious, Plin.

Alienus, a. um, adj. [alius] belonging to another person, or thing, not one's own (opp. to *suus*): alius sua eripere, alius dare aliena, Cic.: alienum vulnus, intended for another, Virg.: aliena cornua, of Actaeon transformed into a stag, Ov.: alieno Marte pugnant, sc. equites, i. e. without horses, as foot-soldiers, Liv. 2. Aes alienum, lit. another's money, hence debt: v. Aes. Subst.: alienum, i. n. the property of others: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. || not related or allied, foreign, strange: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic.: se suaque omnia alienissimae crediderant, Caes. Subst.: apud me coenant alieni novem, nine strangers, Pl. || Fig.: unsuitable, incongruous, unfavourable, inconvenient, foreign (opp. to *aptus*): with *Gen. Dat. Abl.* *ab*, or *absol.* 1. With *Gen.*: alienum ejus dignitas, quam mihi quicque tribuit, Cic. 2. With *Dat.*: quod illi causae maxime est alienum, Cic. 3. With *Abl.*: alicuius, i. n. the alienum a vita mea, Ter. 5. With *adj.*: ad committendum proelium alienum est, tempus arbitratu, Caes. 8. *Abso.*: alieno loco proelium committunt, in an unfavourable place, id. 1. aliena ac mihi profutura petere, things foreign (to man's nature), unsuitable, Sall. 7. With *inf.* or *clause*: non alienum esse videtur de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus proponere, Caes. 8. Alienum esse in or ab aliqua re, not to understand, or be versed in: in physica Epicurus totus est alienus, in natural philosophy he is altogether out of his element, Cic. || *IV.* *averse, hostile, unfriendly*: illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter.: alieno esse animo in Caesarem milites, Caes. V. in medicine: Of the mind, distracted, delirious: aliena mens, Sall.

Aliiger, gēra, gērum, adj. [ala gero], having wings, winged: amor, Virg.: agmen, i. e. of birds, id.

Alimentum, i. n. [alo] nourishment, sustenance, food: desiderabat alimenta corporis, Cic. 2. Fig.: support, materials, matter: addidit alimenta roribus adventus Attali, gave support to the rumours, Liv.: concipit Iris aquas, alimenta nubes affert, Ov.: lacrimae et alimenta fletu, id.

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Allo, adv. Prop. of place: lit. elsewhere: to some other place: si offendet me loci celebritas alio me conferam, Cic.: principes anno post alio transire cogunt, Caes. Strengthened by *quo*: statum, Arpinumque mihi eundem sit, an quo alio, Cic. b. Of persons or things: quo alio, nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv.: vocat me alio iamdudum tacita vestra expectatio, to another subject, Cic. c. Of purpose or design: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, Liv. 2. alio... alio, in one direction... in another: hither... thither = huc... illic: alio re familiaris, alio duci humanitas, Cic. 3. alio alio, an abbreviated phrase: one in one way, another in another: alio alio dissipat, id. So also: aliunde alio, from one place to another: quassatione terrae aliunde alio aquae transferuntur, Sen.

Alloqui, and **alioquin** (both forms are used indifferently, like *ceteroqui* and *ceteroquin*) *adv.* prop., *Abl.* of alius and quis, other-how, other-wise, in other respects: milites tantum, qui sequenter currum, deferunt: aliqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. || *besides, in general, already, moreover (practerea)*: ne pugemus igitur, quum praesertim plurimis alioquin Graecis sit utendum, many other (Greek words besides, Quint. || In arguments, inferences, etc.: *otherwise, else*: credo minimum istius rei fuisse cupiditatem: alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorem, Cic.

Allosum or **allosum**, contr. of *alio-vosum* and *alio-vosum*, which are also used, *adv.*: lit. else-whether, elsewhere, in another direction: mater ancillae jubet, aliam allosum ire, Pl. || = in aliam partem or rationem, in another manner, in a different sense: verior, ne aliosum atque ego feci, acciperet, Ter. (Hence, *Fr. ailleurs*.)

Alipes, ēdis, adj. [ala pes] (poet. and rare), having wings on the feet, wing-footed: sacra dei alipedis, of Mercury, Ov.: and *absol.*: mactatur vacca Minervae, Alipedi vitulus, id. || *Meton.*: swift, fleet: cervi, Lucr.: equi, Virg. And *absol.* for equus, id.

Alipēs or **Alipēs**, ac, m. = *Alipēs*. || *lit.*: the anowler in the wrestling-schools or the baths: but gen. the trainer or teacher in the gymnasia: Cic.

Alloqui, *adv.* (orig. *Abl.* of alius, agreeing with *via*), by some road, somehow, in some way or other: aliqua evolare si posset, Cic.

Alloqui, *adv.* [aliquis], in some degree: used only in connection with *diu*, *multum*, and *plures*. 1. Aliquam diu, and aliquamdiu, a while, for a while, for some time: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianum, sed aliquam diu incoluntem fuisse miremini, Cic. 2. Often followed by *deinde*, *postea*, *postquam*, *tandem*, etc.: cunctati aliquando diu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 3. Of place: for a long

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distance: Rhodanus aliquam diu Gallias dirimit, Mela. || Aliquam multum, or aliquamultum: considerable in number or quantity: sunt vestrum aliquamultum qui Pisonem cognovunt, Cic. The pronoun *adv.* ending in *us* denote "how much" or "in what degree," as *tam*, *quam*, *quantum*, Key, § 791.]

Aliquando, *adv.* temp. [id.] related to aliquis, as quando to quis: hence, quando, when, aliquando, any-when, some-when, that is, at some indefinite time, past or future, at some or any time, at some time or another, formerly, hereafter. Aliquando is generally used in affirmative clauses, unquam in negative clauses, or those implying doubt: legiones cohortatus at aliquando fructum victoriae perciperet, Caes.: veritus sum deesse Pompei salutem, quum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, ovre, Cic. Strengthened with *ulius* and *aliquis*: quaerere ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, id.: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. Si forte aliquando et si aliquando, if at any time, if ever, etc.: si quid hujus simile forte aliquando eveniret, Ter. || *sometimes, now and then* = nonnunquam, interdum: te nonnunquam a me alienatur, et me aliquando immutatur tibi, Cic. It is sometimes repeated: confirmato aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint.

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Aliquantulus, a. um, adj. dim. [aliquantulus] a little bit: Pl.

Aliquantisper, *adv.* temp. [aliquantus] for a while, for some time: Pl.: Ter.

Aliquanto and **Aliquantum**, *adv.* [id.] somewhat (great or small) considerably, a little, in some degree (the degree depends on the context): a middle term between multo and paulo: nam ut in navi vecta ea, credo timida es. Pa. Aliquantum, soror, somewhat, Pl.: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, not a little, Cic.: quale sit, non tam definitione, intelligi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, etc., in some degree, id. Of time: quum in illam locis aliquanto ante fuisset, some time before, id. 2. With comparatives: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, Caes.

Aliquantulum, *adv.* [aliquantulus] a little, somewhat: aliquantulum tibi pare, Ter.: subtrahis, id.

Aliquantulus, a. um, adj. dim. [aliquantulus] (rare as *adv.*) very little: aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. *Neutr.* *subst.* with *gen.* *partic.*: quum scis alieni aliquantulum relictum esse, Cic.

Aliquantus, a, um, adj. [ali, any, some, and quantus] somewhat (great), or somewhat (small), hence, in considerable quantity or in small quantity: gen. a middle term between much and little: Romanis aliquid et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum, potius, a considerable number, Sall. 2. As a neut. subst.: sed quero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitretur? A. Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, Cic.: with gen. perit: aliquantum acri, id.

Aliquantus, ade. [aliquant and temus]: for some distance. Of place: aliquantus proinde, Mel. 2. Gen. to a certain degree, in some measure, to some extent: aliquantus, inquit, dolere, aliquantus timere permittit: sed illud aliquantus longe producit, Sen.

Aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, plur. aliqui, aliqua, aliqua [ali qui] (the nom. fem. sing. and neut. plur. were originally aliquae: aliquae res verberet, Lucr.: shewards aliqua), pron. indef. adj.: some, any, always emphatic, and opposed, either expressly or by implication, to such words as *all*, *much*, *none*: si est aliqui sensus in morte praeclearorum virorum, Cic.: aliquod bellum, Caes.: ut aliqua pars laboris minuat, id. Ter.: qui aliquid rei est (sc. aptus), who is fit for something, id. In aliquis certe personae laudem aut vituperationem, to the praise or blame of some definite individual, Cic.: haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, in some degree, id. nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc, aut aliquid republicae statui times, in this or any other, id. 2. In the neut. plur. (subst. = aliquid): some, several: in narratione ut aliqua neganda, aliqua addenda, aliqua mutanda, etc. aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. Hence also like aliquid followed by Gen.: trium rerum aliqua consequemur, Cic. 3. With numerals (as Gr. *τις*) to express an indefinite number: aliquos viginti dies, some, or about 20 days, Pl.: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic. 4. With alius, any other, etc.: quae non habent caput aut aliquid aliam partem, Varr.

Aliquidam, aliquidam, aliquodpiam, pron. indef. adj. [aliqui] (a doubtful form), some, any: etiam aliquidam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe, Cic.: num nunc, aut non aliquidpiam membrum, any other, id.

Aliquis, aliquid, plur. aliqui [ali-quis] (fem. sing. and fem. and neut. plur. not used; for the forms aliquae, aliqua, properly belong to indef. adj. q. v. — *Aliq. sing. aliqui*, Plaut.) — pron. indef. subst. (Sometimes for aliqui: quibus est aliqua obiecta labor, Ter.), some one, any one, some or any thing, somebody, something else: in the plur. some, any: quique sit ille, si modo est aliquis, qui, etc., if there be anybody, Cic.: aut tunc aut vino aut aliquid semper supplicat, with something, Pl.: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, I would do any thing whatever,

so as to avoid doing this, Ter.: aut ipse occurrere aut aliquis mittebat, some others, Liv.: Tiberium ne tum quidem aliquod quam iram meditatum, any thing else, Tac. 2. With adjectives: iudicabant, esse profecto aliquod natura pulcrum atque praeciarum, Cic.: aliquod magnum, Virg. 3. With unus, to denote a single, but indefinite person: ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic. 4. With alius, aliud: dum alium aliquod flagiti conficiat, Ter. 5. Partitive with *ex*, *de*, or the Gen.: aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: aliquis de tribus nobis, id.: suorum aliquis, id. 6. Aliquid with the Gen. of a Subst. or Adj. for the adject. aliqui: aliquod pugnae, Pl.: virtutis, Cic.: in quibus aliquod consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Caes. 7. In Plaut. and Ter. with a plur. verb (as *res* in Gr.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, open, some one, Pl. With the 2 pers. sing.: exorare aliquos nostris ex ocellis ultor, Virg. 8. In the neut. as adv.: si in me aliquod offensitas, Cic. 9. somebody or something great or considerable: esse aliquem or aliquid (as *res*, *vi*, in Gr.): to be somebody or something, i. e. to be of some worth, value, or note: atque fac, ut me velle esse aliquem, Cic.: est aliquid, id. non trifle, id. 2. Dicere aliquid, illud, etc., vi, to say something of importance, id.

Aliquidquam, aliquidquam, pron. indef. subst. [aliquis], any one, any thing (rare): Cic. 1. **Aliquid**, adv. [aliquis] lit. anywhere, somewhere: to some place or other: aliquem res aliquo educere, Cic. With Gen. like quo, ubi, etc.: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. in Cic. 2. **Aliquod**, num. indef. indecl. [aliquod] lit. some-what in point of number, some, a few: dies, Ter.: saecula, Cic. Without subst.: aliquot me adierant, Ter. 3. **Aliquoties** (aliquotiens, Sall. Frag.), adv. [aliquot] some-times, either many or few, at several times, at different times: aliquoties causam agere, Cic. 4. **Aliquid-vorum**, adv. towards some place, one way or other: Pl. 5. **Aliis**, old form for alius, q. v.

Aliiter, adv. [alis for alius] otherwise, in another manner: tu si aliter exstimes, nihil errabis, Cic.: uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, otherwise, i. e. personally unknown, Plin.: neque mordeat alter diffugunt sollicitudines, by any other means, Hor.: aliter Didoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippe aliter placet, Cic. With atque, ac, quam: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, id. Non, nec, nihil, hand aliter, non, otherwise, i. e. just as if: nec scripsit aliter ac si, etc., id. Non aliter nisi, or quam ut, on no other condition than: non pati C. Caesarem consulem alter fieri, id. exercitum et provincias tradidit Coel. Cic.: id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non

transcendendum exercitum existimabat, Caes. — **Aliter** esse, or se habere, to be differently constituted or disposed: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, id. 2. in a different manner, i. e. contrary to expectation or wish: verum aliter evenire multo intelligit, Ter. 3. Of local position: atque aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, in the opposite direction, Ov. 4. For aliquo, in any other case, etc.: jus enim semper est quaequam aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic.

Alitius, Part. (ali). 1. **Alitius**, ade. [ali ubi] (Rare for the contr. alibi) elsewhere: ventant hoc alitubi venti, Plin.: alitubi pro aqua, alitubi pro pabulo pendunt, here ... there, id.

Alitum, n. v. alium. 2. **Alitudo**, ade. [ali unde] lit. elsewhere: from another person, place, or thing: eum assumpto alitunde uti bono, Cic.: alitunde dicendi copiam petere, id.: alius alitunde est periculum, some are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another, Ter. 3. **Alius**, a, ud, adj. (old form, *alis*, *alid*, Lucr., Cat. — Gen. sing. m. *alii*, *alii*, — Dat. m. *alii*, *Lucr.* — Fem. gen. *aliae*, *Lucr.*: Cic.: Liv. — Fem. dat. *aliae*, *Plaut.* — Dat. plur. *aliae*, *Lucr.*), not the same, different, other (usually of several, whereas alter means the other of two): diurnitate pugnae hostes defessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, Caes.: freq. with the pron. indef. aliquis, quis, quidam: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sodia, Pl.: ALIO DIE, augural i. t. when the comitia were to be postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem suscepam dirimi, si unus augur ALIO DIE dixerit? Cic.: Followed by atque or ac and et, more rarely by nisi and quam: instead of quam, the Abl. compar. or praeter, and similar words, are sometimes used. 1. With atque or ac: timeo ne aliud credam, atque aliud nunties, I fear that I am giving credit to one thing, and you asserting another, Ter.: ut longe alia in fortuna esset atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat, in a far different condition from that which, etc., Cic.: non alius essem atque nunc sum, a different person from what I now am, id. 2. With et, the things compared are brought together; a pause should precede: lux longe alia est, solis et lychnorum, there is a wide difference between the light of the sun and that of a lamp, id. 3. With nisi or quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic.): erat historia nihil aliud nisi annuum confectio, id. Also, nihil aliud nisi or quam, followed by verb. finite, nothing else than, nothing but, only. This constr. is often elliptical, and fecit, factum est, or something similar must be supplied: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i. e. nulla alia re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Ro-

mande ciatto equine abeunt, Liv. 80, quid aliud quam? what else than? quibus quid aliud quam admodum, cives nos eorum esse, id. In affirmative clauses, rare and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae velle, agere, molestae ferunt, Plin. 4. With *ali-*, other than, different from: qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, Pl.: alius Lysippus, Hor. 5. With *prae-*: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. 11. Alius repeated in distributive clauses or opposed to nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, etc.: in sing. the one... the others: in plur. some... others: alia bestiae nantes, alia volucres, serpentes quaedam, quaedam esse gradientes: earum ipsarum partim solivagae, partim congregatae; immanes alia, quaedam autem cireae, nonnullas additas, Cic. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: castra metari placuit, ut opus, et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. Opposed to aliquis: putat aliquis esse voluptatibus bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, Cic. Sometimes aliud... aliud mark the contrast between two different propositions: one thing... another: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, id. 111. Alius repeated (in another case) or joined with alius, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc.: an abbreviated expression which must be translated twice: signa et ornamenta alia alia in loco intuebantur, some in one place, others in another, Cic.: 1111 alia aliud eadem de rebus sentiant, they are at one time of one opinion, at another of a different opinion, id.: equites alia alia dilapsi sunt, some by one road, others by another road, Liv. 1V. Alius ex alio, alius super alium, alius post alium, one after another: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic.: quae imple per biennium alia super alia esse ausus, Liv.: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. V. Alius atque alius or alia aliusque, one and another: *now this, now that; different*: eodem res saepe ut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic.

VI. With a negative and the comparative: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, than whom no other woman is more beautiful (where other is redundant in English), Pl.: non alia ante Romanam pugna atrocior fuit, Liv. VII. of another kind, different: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, you have changed me, Pl.: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. Hence, in alia omnia, ac vota, ire, transire, or discedere, to reject or oppose a measure, to vote or divide against it: frequens cum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic.

VIII. Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius = reliquus, ceteri, the rest, the others. Dividuo ex aliis (Gallia) maximam fidem habebat, Caes. IX. Like alter: one of two, second: duo Romanis super voruerunt, Liv. Also in

the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, a second Ariovistus, Tac. [Gr. *allos*; Eng. *else*.]

Alia-mōdi [ad] adv. of another kind (rare): res eiusmodi est ac putatur, Cic.

Alia-via, *aliāvia*, *aliudvia*, adv. any other way please (rare), Cic.

Alia-ter, adv. in another manner, otherwise.

al-labor (adv.), apens, 3. v. dep. lit. to slip to or towards; hence, of any easy or noiseless motion: to fly, flow, glide: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: viro alapea sagitta est, Virg.: fama alalabit aures, id.: Curetum alalabimur oris, we sail to, id.: mare crescenti alalabit aestu, rolls in with flowing tide, id.

al-labor (adv.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to labour or toil at: ore alaborandum est tibi, Hor.: simpliciter myrto nihil alaboras, addit to with labour, id.

alacrimans, *alus*, part.: shedding tears: Juno alacrimans, Virg.

alaevo, v. alievo.

alapsus (adv.), a, um, Part. [allibor] *alapsus* (adv.), *ūs*, m. [id.] a gliding to a stealthy approach: serpentina, Hor.

al-latro (adv.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bark at: and fig. of persons: to revile, rail at: Cato alalatrare Africanū magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv.

al-lāus (adv.), a, um, Part. [alferro] *al-lāus* (adv.), 1. v. a. to praise: ingenium alalaudat meum, Pl.

allectatio (adv.), *ōis*, f. [allecto] an enticing or alluring: Quint.

allego (adv.), avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [allico] to allure, entice (rare): Cic.

allectus, a, um, Part. [allico]

allegatio (adv.), *ōis*, f. [allego] a despatching, a mission: quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

allegatus, *ūs*, m. a sending: meo allegatu venit, Pl.

al-lēgo (adv.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to despatch on private business, to commission: (lego, of state affairs) (freq. in Plant., elsewhere rare, but class.): ego si allegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, qui peteret, Cic. Hence *allegati*, *deputati*: inter allegatos Oppianici, id. 11. Meton. (post-Aug.): to address, allego: exemplum, Plin.: (legat) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, bring the gifts, and allego the entreaties and commands (a zeugma), Tac.

2. to investigate = subornare: ut ne credas, me allegatum hunc senem, Ter. *al-lēgo* (adv.), *ēgi*, ectum, 3. v. a. to gather to, to elect into (a body or corporation), to choose: Druidibus praecit unus: hoc mortuo, si sunt plures praesent, suffragio Druidum allegitur, Caes.

allevāmentum, t. n. [alēvo] a means of alleviating (rare): sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic.

allevitō (adv.), *ōis*, f. [id.] a raising up, elevating: humerorum allevatio, Quint. 2. Fig.: the lifting up or taking away of a burden, etc.: an alleviating, assuaging: ut (doloris) disturnitum allevatio consoletur, Cic.

al-lēvo (adv.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lift up, to raise, etc. up: quibus (laqueis) allevati milites quilibet adederent, Sall. Fig.: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritum, et jam consulatu allevatur, was raised (i. e. to distinction), Flor.

11. Fig.: to lighten, alleviate, comfort: una, aliqua ex parte, Cic. 2. to diminish the force of, to weaken: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, id.

allex or *alex* = *alec*, q. v.

allicofacio (adv.), 3. v. a. [allico facio] to allure (rare): Sen.: Suet.

al-līco (adv.), *lēxi*, lectum, 3. v. a. (also *allico*, *allico*, *lēxi*, 2. v. a. *allex*) [alico] to stress gently to, entice: Rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero, Pl.: exules damnatosque tota Gallia magnis praemiis ad se allicere coepit, Caes.

al-līdo (adv.), *si*, sum, 3. v. a. [alcedo] to strike or dash against: (remigum) pars ad scopulis allicta, Caes. 11. Fig.: to endanger; pass., to suffer damage: in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allicus est, Cic.

allicina, *orum*, m. *plu*, s. pocula, large drinking-cups made at *Alifor*, Hor.

al-līgo (adv.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind to, up, etc.: ad statum, Cic. Of binding the vine to trees or other props, Col.: alligatum vulnus, Liv.: oculus alligatus, Cic.: nares alligatae, makes or holds fast, Virg.: alligare colorem, to fix it, Plin.: alligati ac servi, slaves who are fettered, Col.: alligatus calculus, in games, a piece that cannot be moved, Sen.: lac alligatum, curled milk, Mart. 11. Fig.: to bind down, hold fast, to restrain; and in a moral sense: to oblige or bind: lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic.: beneficio alligari, id.: alligare se, to make oneself responsible, to implicate oneself: with *gen.* or *abl.*: hic furti me alligat, Ter.: alligare se scelere, Cic.

al-līno (adv.), *lōvi*, lūum, 3. v. a. (inf. allinire, Pall.) to bewarn, to bewitch (rare): bulbos ephiporia, Plin. Fig.: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, Cic.

allius (adv.), a, um, Part. [allido]

allium (or *plūm*), t. n. part of the genus *allium*, Linn. (Vide, *Cepa* and *Porrum*) garlic (much used for food among the poor): obolusti allium, Pl. (Hence, Fr. *ail*) [Same as our *leek*, Germ. *lauch*.]

allicōtio (adv.), *ōis*, f. [alloquo] a speaking to, an accosting: veritū allocutionem, Plin. 11. a consolatory address, an exhortation: qua solatus

as allocutions? Cat. **III.** *on harangues by a Roman general to his soldiers: v. Smith's Ant. 17.*

allocutus (adj.), a, um, Part. [allocutus]

allocutus (adj.), *id.* n. [allocutus] *an address, consolation, consolation: allocutus leni perorare homines ad deducendo urbem, Liv.: benigno allocutus adhibuit, id.*

al-luquor (adj.), *clitus, v. s. dep. to speak to, address, exhort, console (rare in class per.): Dile gratias agere alique allocui, Pl.: quem nemo allocui vellet, Cic.*

al-lu-beo, v. s. *incl. [lubeo], to begin to please: Hercle vero jam allu-beat (femina) primum, Pl.*

al-lu-ere (adj.), *xl, no perf. part., v. n. to shine upon (very rare): nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen. II. Fig.: as v. a.: fortuna faculam lucis- ficiam allucere vult, is ready to light up the torch of prosperity, Pl.*

allucinatio, allucinor, v. aluc.

al-lu-ere, v. a. *to jest at: quando adhibeo, alludabo, Pl.: and of dogs: to caress, id.*

al-lu-ere (adj.), *lat, sum, v. fr. a. and n. to play with, to joke, jest: (freq. after Aug. per.; in Cic. only once) with ad or per: alludit (taurus) viridescens exultat in herba, Ov.: alludens varie et copiose, discoursing sportively, Cic.: to allude or refer to: Homeri verba, Val. Max. II. Fig. of the waves: to play or dash upon: mare terram suspensum litibus alludit, Cic.: Of the wind: summa cacumina altisve lenibus alludit fabricis levis Auster, Val. Fl.*

al-lu-ere (adj.), *lat, sum, v. a. to wash against, to bathe: non alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Fig.: (Maenella) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae sacudis alluitur, id.*

alluvies (adj.), *ed, f. [alvus] a pool occasioned by the overflowing of a river, etc.: in proxima alluvie portus exponit, Liv.*

alluvio (adj.), *tris, f. [id.] an overflowing, an inundation: terra aquarum scopis alluvionibus mersa, App. 2. alluvial land: jura alluvionum et circumventurum, Cic.*

alvus, a, um, adj. *nourishing (generally poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.): hence, life-supporting or producing, genial, propitious, etc.: matris, Pl.: Venus, Lucr.: Ceres, Virg.: aper, id.: vitas, id.: Fanestis, Hor.: dea, id.: [contr. of alvius, from alo, like the Gr. ἄλως.]*

alvus, i, f. *the elder: alnus glutinosa, Gaert.: Plin. Poet.: anything made of elder-wood: tunc alnus primum savi senescere cavata, Virg.: whence also used for navis: nec sperat excedi gurgitis alnum, Juv. (Hence, Fr. aune.)*

alo, alit, altum, and altum, v. v. a. to rear, nourish, support, maintain:

Athenis natos altisque, Pl.: cum Hannibale aut atque educato inter arma, Liv.: aut equos alere aut canes et venandum, Ter.: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, rear for the sake of excitement and pleasure, Caes.: valuit amnia, imbre quum super notas aluere ripas, have raised above their banks, Hor. With the of the means: reliquam partem blendis se eorum copulis aluerunt, Caes. II. Fig.: to increase, promote, cherish: bonos alit artes, Cic.: civitas quam ipse semper aluisset, whose prosperity he had always promoted, Caes.

alōs, ōs, f. = ἄλως, the alow: alow perfoliata, Linn., and probably other species: Plin. Fig.: from its bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

Alpes, v. alanus.

Alpes, tum (sometimes in the sing. **Alpis**, *is*), *Alp*, high mountain, and in particular, the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps. In the sing. numb.: nec quot apes Hyble, nec quot in Alpe ferre, Ov. As a gen. name for a mountain, only poet.: geminae Alpes, the Alps and Pyrenees, Sil.

alpha, n. *indecl. = ἄλφα, the Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet: hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, Juv. Hence prov. the first: alpha paenultorum, Mart.*

alpinus, a, um (rarely Alpicus), adj. [Alpes] pertaining to the Alps: nives, Virg.: Alpini mures, marmota, Plin.

alvus or alvus, a, um; adj. [alvus] child cold, cool (rare): alva corpora, cold bodies, Lucr.: Alvus only the Comp. neut.: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alvius, nihil amoenius, Cic.

altar and altare, aris, n. (v. altaria).

altaria, tum, n. *plu. [altus: term. -are: cf. alveare, collare] (poet. class. In the sing.: altare, *is*, n.: altar, aris, n. and altarium, *is*, n. Abl. altari, Petr.): that which was placed upon the altar (ara) for the burning of the victims: arae altaria imponere, Quint. Hence poet.: a high altar (built and ornamented with more splendour than the ara): en quatuor aras: ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria Phoebo, two high altars to Phoebus, Virg. Of a single altar: a cujus altaribus, Cic. (Hence, Fr. autel.)*

altarium, *is*, n. v. altaria.

altē, adv. *on high, highly: video te alte spectare et in coelum velle migrare, Cic. 2. Fig.: ingenium altissime aegurit, Plin. II. deeply: nescis altius impressa, Cic. 2. Fig.: indignum *is* qui altius perspiciebat, who took a deeper view, Cic.*

alter, tēra, tērum, adj. (Gen. altēra, and altērium in dactyl. verse: Daē. alteri, rarely altero: Daē. fem. alterae, Ter., Nep.) one of two, the other of two: necesse est enim, alit alterum de duobus, Cic.: alter consulum, Liv. In the plur.: binas a te

accepti literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare: alteris dicebas, etc., Cic. And of more than two, of things regarded as forming two classes or divisions: hos libros alteros quinque mitemus, these other five, id. Alter ambove, one or both of two; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. E. V. = ALTER AMBOVE et VIS VIDERETUR: utique C. Pannas. A. Hirtius comites alter ambove A. E. V. rationem agri habebat, id.

II. Alter... alter, the one... the other: alteram illo amat sororem, ego alteram, Pl. In the plur.: alteri dicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic.

2. With a subst. or pronoun, instead of the second alter: Epaminondas... Leonidas: quorum alter, etc. ... Leonidas autem, Cic. 3. Sometimes one alter is omitted: duas turmas haec, altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera) in repugnando, Liv.

4. The second alter in a diff. case, with an ellipsis similar to that which occurs with alius: alter alterius ova fraugit, each breaks the eggs of the other, Cic. 5. With unus: quum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Pl. After two subs., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second; but the order is sometimes reversed. **III.** As a numeral = secundus, the second, the next: primo die, ... alter dies, ... tertius dies, ... deinde reliquis diebus, Cic.: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, thou shalt now be next after him, Virg.: altera mensis (for mensis secundae), at the dinner, Hor. So with tens, hundreds, etc., etc. Except tua litera, quae mihi Cornificius altero viciesimo die reddidit, on the twenty-second day, Cic.: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, in the three hundred and second year, Liv.: altero quoque die, every other day, Cels.: olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum affert, about every other year, Col. 2. Unus et alter, the one and the other. For two (as in Gr. *ἐκαστὸς*): unus et alter dies intercescerat, Cic. Of a small but indefinite number, one and another, one or two: accessit amans unus et item alter, Ter. 3. Alterum tantum: as much more or again, twice as much (cf. in Gr. *ἑκαυταῖς*): altero tanto aut sequi maior, Cic. 4. To denote similarity: a second, another: Verres, alter Orcus, a second Orcus, id.: Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. So, alter idem: amicus est tanquam alter idem, Cic. Analogous to this is the emphatic use of alter with a neg. or Interrog.: scelesticrem in terra nullam esse alteram, Pl. **IV.** either of two, for alteruter: ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, on one side or the other, Quint. **V.** As a subst.: a neighbour, a fellow creature (ὁ ἄλλος): qui nihil certius causa facit et metuit nisi commodis omnia, Cic. In some cases it has the meaning of another, but only when opposed to a

word in the *sing.*: nil obstat tibi, dum ne sit ad titior alter. [From *AL* or *ALI*, the root of *allus* - *ter* is allied to the comparative suffix, and hence occurs as the suffix of several words which denote one of a pair, or one considered relatively to another: cf. *u-ter*, *neu-ter*, *alter-u-ter*.] (Hence, *Fr. aître, aître*.)

altercatio, *disputatio*, *f.* [id.] *wrangling, a dispute, debate; dissension, contention*, etc. *altercatio*, Cic. 2. *Exp.*: a sharp questioning, or cross-examination in a court of justice: nulla est enim altercatio clamoribus unquam habita majoribus, Cic.

altergo, are (acc. form. for *altercor*), to *wrangle, quarrel*: cum patre altercasti, Ter.

altercor, *atus*, 1. *v. dep.* [alter] to *bicker, to dispute, to wrangle, quarrel*, etc.: Labienus altercori cum Vatino incipit, Caes. 2. to *cross-examine sharply or severely in a court of justice*: Crassus in alterando invenit parum neminem, Cic. Hence poet., to *contend, struggle with*: altercante libidulibus pavore, Hor.

alternus, *v.* *alternus*, *fem.*

alternus, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* [alternus] to *do first one thing, then a second*: alternare vices, Ov.: alternant spemque timore fidem, make it at one time *credible, at another not*, id.: hirundines in fetu summa aequitate alternant cibum, feed their young in *succession*, Plin. 11. *Neutr.*: to *alternate*: alternantes proelia maceant, Virg.: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, alternans, 1. *e.* they bear every other year, Plin.

alternus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [alter] every other (out of two, or a series of pairs, *e.g.* 1, 3, 5; or 2, 4, 6), *alternate, one after the other*: alternis tenebris et lucem tempore signi, Lucr.: alternis trabibus ac axis, with beams and stones *alternately*, Caes.: alternis pede terram quatunt, first with one foot, then with the other, Hor.: alternis metus, mutual or reciprocal fear, Liv.: alternis pene verbis T. Manili factum laudans, with almost every other (second) word, Liv.: alternis dicetis, amant alternia Camoenae, couplets made by two rivals *alternately*, Virg.: alternis aptum sermonibus, dialogue, Hor. Of verses: *alternately hexam. and Pentam.*, elegiac: pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic.

11. *Legal* *f. s.* *alternia* consilia or *alternis* iudices *refere*, to *denote the right of pliff. and dfid. alternately to strike out the names of a certain number of jurors, as in English law*, Cic. 111. *alternis* (*abl. plur.* *acc. vicibus*), *alternately, by turns* (not in Cic.), Lucr.: Liv.

alter-iter, *alterutra* more freq. than *altera vi*, *alterutrum* more freq. than *alterum utrum* (and so in *carib.* *oblig.* *alterutrus*, *alterutri*, etc.), *adj.* one of two, the one or the other, either: utrum te peribundum an praevicari-

rem existimari mavis? video necesse. esse alterutrum, Cic.: alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronetur, Hor.

alticinctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [altus cinctus] *high-girt, 1. e. active, employed*: Phaedr.

altis, *a*, *adj.* [alo] *fattened, fat, large*: boves, Varr. Absol. *altis* (*sc. arvis*), *a fattened bird, esp. of fowls*: satur altissim, Hor. Also of plants: asparagus, Plin. Fig. for *rich, abundant*: dote altit aique opima, Pl.

altisonus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [altus sonus] *high-sounding, sounding from on high* (rare and poet.): cardo, Enn.: Jupiter, Cic. 11. Fig.: *lofty, sublime*: Maro, Juv.

altitona, *antis*, *adj.* [altus tonans] *thundering from on high*: Jupiter, Enn.: pater, Cic. 11. Meton. of wind, *loud-roaring*: Vulturinus, Lucr.

altitudo, *ditia*, *f.* [altus] *height*: altitudo aedium, Cic. Fig.: *elevation, loftiness*: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. 11. *depth*: spelunca infinita altitudine, id.: altitudo fluminis, Caes. Fig.: *depth of soul, unfathomableness, secrecy* (Gr. *βαθύτης*): exercenda est facilitas et altitudo animi, impenetrable reserve, Cic.

altivolans, *antis*, *adj.* [altus volans] *high-flying, soaring*: altivolans solis rota, Lucr.

altivols, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [altus volo] *flying high, soaring*: aves, Plin.

altor, *oris*, *m.* [alo] *a nourisher, foster-father*: educator et altor, Cic.

altrosus, *ade*, from the other side: perge; ego assistam jam hinc altrosus, Pl.

altrix, *icis*, *f.* [alo] *a female nourisher*: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patris dicitur, Cic.: a seed nurse: Ov.

altus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* orig. Part. from *alo*: seen from below upwards, *high*: altae sub arboris ramis, Lucr.: altor illis ipse Dea est, taller, Ov.: altis de montibus, Virg. With gen. of the measure: alta novem pedum, Col.

2. Fig.: *lofty, elevated, noble*: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic.: Roma, Ov. Of the voice: *high, shrill*: concinnate iterum altiore voce, Cat. 3. Subst.: *altum*, 1. *n.* *a height*: sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus aique editus in altum, Cic. Esp. (*sc. coelum*) *the heavens*: Mala gentium demisit ab alto, Virg. 11. seen from above downwards, *deep, profound*: altissimae radices, Cic.: altissima flumina, Caes.: gurgite in alto, in the deep surge, Virg.: altum vulnus, id. Fig.: *somno quibus est opus alto*, Hor.: sopor, Virg.: silentia, Ov. 2. Subst.: *altum*, 1. *n.* *depth, the interior*: ex alto dissimulare, id. Hence, *ex alto* *repetere*, or *petere*, in discourse, to *bring from far*, and part. *far-fetched*: quid causas petis ex alto? Virg.: altus omnem expeditam prima repens ab origine famam, farther back, id. Still more freq. (*sc. mare*) *the deep sea* in

terris jactatus et alto, id.: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Fig.: *imbecillitas in altum provehitur imprudens*, id. 111. Poet.: *ancient, venerable*: genus alto a sanguine Teuci, Virg. (Hence, *Fr. haut*, from old *Fr. hault*: Germ. *alt*, 1. *e. alto*, *countess* *tenor*.)

alucinar (better than *all.* or *hall.*) *atus*, 1. *v. dep.* [prob. from *aluis*, *aluis*]: to *wander in mind, to talk idly, dream, mistake*: quae Epicurus oecitans alucinatus est, Cic.: epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, to be *discursive*, Cic.

alumnus, *ae*, *v.* *alumnus*.

alumnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [alo] *nourished, brought up*: for the most part subst.: a *nursling, a foster-son, a disciple*: quid vocat dulci nutritiula majus alumnus? Hor.: *legionum alumnus, brought up among soldiers*, Tac.: *Platonis alumnus*, Cic. Of the inhabitants of a country: Italia alumnus sum, summo supplicio affluxum videret, id. And of cattle: Faune, abeas parvis aequus alumnus, Hor. Fig.: *ego itaque pectus, ut ai dicam, alumnus*, Cic. 2. *alumnus*, *fem.* *a foster-daughter*: nostra haec alumnus, Pl. Fig.: bene constituta civitas quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, the *foster-child of a well-ordered state*, Cic. 3. *Neutr.*: *numen alumnus*, Ov.

aluta, *ae*, *f.* orig. *adj.* *sc. pellis*, *a kind of soft leather, dressed with alum*: alutae tenuler confectae, Caes. 11. Meton.: *a shoe*: nivea, Ov. 2. *a purse*: tumida superbus aluta, Juv. 3. *a patch for the face*: Ov.

alvearium, *ii*, *n.* (and *alveare*, *is*), [alveus] *lit.* *a belying vessel*: hence, *a bee-hive*: sen lento fursit alvearia vimine texta, Virg. Also, *a bee-house*: circum villam totum alvearium facere, Varr.

alvölus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [alveus] *a little trough*: Liv. 2. *a gaming-board*: alveolum poscere, Cic. 3. *a small channel of a river*, Curt.

alveus, *i*, *m.* (alveum, *n.* in Fest.) [alveus] *a hollow, an excavation, a cavity*: vitiosae illic alveo, Virg. Hence, *a hollow vessel, a tub, or tray*: fluitans alveus, Liv. 11. *the hold or hull of a ship*: alveus navium, Sall. Hence, *a small ship, a boat*: accipit alveo Aeneas, Virg. 111. *a gaming-board*: alveus cum tessaris luseris, Plin. IV. = *alveus* and *alvearium*, *a bee-hive*: apes alveo ac continent, Plin.

V. *a bathing-tub*: Cic. VI. *a river-bed*: fluminis alveo, Virg.: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. (Hence, *Fr. auge*, prop. *alveus*.)

alvus, *i*, *f.* (anciently *m.*) *the belly, the paunch*: purgatio alvi, Cic. Meton.: *excrement, ordure*: varia, Cels.

2. *the womb*: cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. 3. *Gen.*: *the stomach, the digestive organs*.

11. *a bee-hive*: media alvo, qua introant apes, Varr.

am. v. ambli.

Amabilis, e, adj. [amo] *deserving of love, lovely, amiable*: *filium tuum et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio*, Cic.: *amabile carmen, a pleasant song*, Hor.

Amabilitas, itis, f. [amabilis] *amiableness, loveliness*: *si amabilitas nostra tibi placeat*, Pl.

Amabiliter, adv. [amabilis] *lovingly, amiably*: *spectet amabilis juvenem*, Ov.: *lusi amabiliter, pleasantly*, Hor.

Amandatio, onis, f. [amando] *a sending away*: Cic.

A-mando, avi, atum, i. v. a. to send away, to remove: *an amandarat hunc?* Cic.

Amans -entis, Part. [amo] with Gen.: *fond, loving, affectionate*: and subst., *a friend, patron*: *veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem* cui Ciculusque, id. Fig.: *noctem amantius indulgentisque*, id.

A a lower, sweetheart: *amandum inae amoris integratio est*, Ter.

Amante, ad, [amans] *lovingly, affectionately*: Cic. Comp. Tac. Sup. Cic.

Amantissimus, is, m. [ab manus] *a clerk, secretary, a manservant*, Suet.

Amarecius, a, um, adj. [amarus] *of marjoram*: am. oleum, Plin.: also absol., *amaracium*, i. n. ac. unguentum, *marjoram ointment*, Lucr.

Amare, adv. bitterly, Pl.

Amareus, ei, f. [amarus] *bitterness*: *dulcia*, Cat.

Amartitudo, inis, f. [id.] *bitterness*: *of flavour opp. to dulcudo*, Varr. Fig.: *bitterness, severity, acrimoniousness*: *ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat injuria*, Plin.: *amartitudo vocis, harshness of voice*, Quint. (Hence, Fr. *amertume*.)

Amor, oris, m. [id.] *bitterness* (poet. and rare), Lucr.: *Virg.*

Amarus, a, um, adj. *bitter*: *of flavour opp. to dulcis*: *sensus judicat dulce, amarum*, Cic.: *Doris amara*, for the sea, Virg. 2. Meton. of other senses: *scintille amarus, harsh*, Stat.: *fructus amarus odore, offensive*, Plin. Fig.: *disagreeable, sad, calamitous*: *smores dulces aut amari*, Virg. Of speech: *biting, acrimonious, sarcastic*: *dictis amaris*, Ov. Of conduct: *morose, ill-natured, terrible*: *mulleres*, Ter.: *amarorem me senectus facit*, Cic. Subst. plu. *bitterness, bitter things*: *et amara lento temperis risu*, Hor. [Prob. connected with Heb. *marah*, "bitter." (Hence, Fr. *amer*.)]

Amatio, onis, f. [amo] *a making love, an amour, an intrigue*: Pl.

Amator, oris, m. [id.] *a lover, a friend*: *vir bonus amatorque noster, a friend of mine*, Cic.: *amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. readers of his writings*, id.

2. *a gallant, paramour*: *mullerum*, Pl.

Amatoriolus, i, m. dim. *a little, playful lover*, Pl.

Amatoris, adv. amorously, Pl.: Cic. **Amatorius**, a, um, adj. [amo] *loving, amorous*: *frui voluptate amatoria*, Cic.

Amatrix, icis, f. [id.] *a sweetheart, a mistress*: *Sappho amatrix*, Mart. **amb**, v. ambi.

ambastus, i, m. (a Gallic word) *a vessel, a dependent upon a lord*: plurimos ambastos habent, Caes.

amb-ād-ēdo, j. v. a. to eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely: Pl.

ambages, is, f. (found only in the abl. sing.; but the plur. is complete, gen. ambegum) [amb or ambi and ago] *a going around, a roundabout way, a winding*: *variarum ambage viarum* (of the labyrinth), Ov.: *dolos tecti ambageque resolvit*, Virg. Fig.: of speech: *a turning, shifting or shuffling*: *roundabout rambling stories*, quibuses ambages mihi narrare occipit, Ter.: *ne loqui ambagibus morer, to cut the matter short*, Hor. 2. *obscurity, ambiguity*: *immemor ambagem* (of the Sphinx), Ov. Of oracles: *es ambage Chalcodoni monstrabatur*, Tac.

ambēdo, ēdi, ēsum, j. v. a. to eat or gnaw around, to waste, consume (very rare): *robora ambas flammis*, Virg. [Compounded of amb and a verb *bedo*, like *am-buro*: *bedo* is connected with Germ. *beissen*, Engl. *bite*.]

ambens, v. ambedo.

ambens, Part. (ambedo).

ambi, abbrev. amb, amb, an, insep. prep. around, round about: before vowels gen. amb: *ambages*: before consonants, ambi: *ambivium*: *amb: amburo*: and an: *anquiro*.

amb-igo, (no perf.) j. v. n. [ago] *to wander about, go around*: *ambages patriam* et declinans, Tac. Fig.: *to hesitate, to be in doubt, suspense, etc.* (in this sense, in Cic. always *impers. or pass.*): *quale quid sit ambigitur*, Cic.: *cui rei primum occurreret*, ambigebat, Just. Fig.: *to argue, dispute, wrangle, etc.*: *ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat quid sit id, de quo agatur*, Cic.

ambigū, adv. ambiguously, doubtfully: *amb. dicere*, Cic. 2. *undecidedly*: *amb. pugnare*, Tac.

ambiguitas, itis, f. [ambigū] *ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning*: *ambiguitas nominis*, Cic.

ambigū, a, um, adj. [ambigū] *shifting from one side to another, changeable*: *per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, by showing equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv.: *ambiguitas Proteus, of varying form*, Ov.

Fig.: *uncertain, doubtful*: *agnovit prolem ambiguum geminosque parentes*, Virg.: *haud ambiguit rex, i. e. sure of becoming king*, Liv. Subst.: *ambiguum*, i. n. doubt, uncertainty: *in ambiguo est*, Pl. Fig.: *of speech: obscure, dark, ambiguous*: *scriptum ambiguum*, Cic. Subst.: *ambiguum*, i. n. an obscure, dark saying: *ambiguitur complura sunt genera*, id. [V. Of conduct:

vacillating, wavering, untrustworthy: *esse ambigua fide*, Liv.: *domum timet ambiguum Tyrosque billeges*, Virg. And of fortune: *chancing, fickle*: *ambiguarum rerum scias*, Tac. In Tac. with Gen.: *pudoris ac metus, wavering between*.

amb-igo, i, vi and it, itum, 4. v. n. and a. (regularly conjugated throughout, part. perf. ambitus: but *Past Imperf.* ambitus is found as well as ambiebat) *to go around or about*: *ambibat Siculae cautes fundamina terrae*, Ov. Fig.: *to surround, encompass*: *insula quam annis Euphrates ambiebat*, Vell.: *clipei oras ambibat auro*, Virg. Fig.: Of candidates for office: *to go about canvassing, to solicit*, etc.: *virtute ambire oportet, non fastidibus*, Pl. With Acc. of the office: *magistratum sibi*, id.

Fig.: *to ask, entreat, solicit*: *regiam ambire affatu*, Virg. With subj.: *ambienti* at legibus solveretur, Suet. With Inf.: *donec ultro ambiret consulatum accipere*, Tac.

ambitio, onis, f. [ambio] *a going round, hence the going about of candidates for office in Rome; a canvassing* (by lawful means, whilst ambitus implies unlawful means): *quid de nostris ambitiosis loquar?* Cic.: *cretata ambitio* (from a candidate wearing a white dress), Pers. Fig.: *in gen. a striving for favour or good-will, a courting, flattery*: *ambitione labi*, Cic.: *Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusam perduxit, by great importunity*, Nep.: *ambitione relegata, without flattery*, Hor. Hence also partially: *si jubi per ambitionem dictum non esse*, Liv.

Fig.: *a seeking after rank, fame, etc., ambition, rivalry*: *me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit*, Cic.: *a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat*, Sall.: *funerum nulla ambitio, no ostentatious pomp*, Tac. [V. great exertion or effort: *quam admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinuisse*, Just.

ambitiosus, adv. with a wish to please: *neq. amb. corrigere orationem*, Cic. Fig.: *ambitiosus, ostentatiously*: *ambitiosus facere*, id.

ambitiosus, a, um, adj. [ambitio] *going around, encompassing, embracing, turning around* (in its lit. sense, rare, and mostly poet.): *lascivias hederis ambitiosior*, Hor.: *ambitiosa recidet ornamenta, excessive, superfluous*, id. Fig.: *going about in order to canvass or solicit, courting, ambitious*: and, in a bad sense, *obsequious, vain-glorious*, etc.: *qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque quotidie persequat*, Cic.: *ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirare, desirous of the favour of the Greeks*, id.: *malis artibus ambitiosus, seeking to ingratiate oneself*, Tac. Also of things: *ambitiosae et fucosae amicitiae, founded merely on a desire to please, interested*, Cic.: *preces, urgent*, Tac.: *amb. mors, ostentatious, vain-glorious*, id. Fig.: *inse-*

much sought after, fond of being admired: turba coelestis ambitiosa summa, Ov.: turba quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *visited, frequented*, id.

ambitus, *a*, *um*, Part. [ambio].

ambitus, *ūs*, *m*. [ambio] *a going around, a moving round or about, a revolution:* cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput retulerit, Cic. || Rhetor. t. t.: a period: perfectus et completus ambitus, id.: also periphrasis, circumlocution—ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. || Meton.: a circuit, circle, circumference, edge: ambitus parmae, Plin.

IV the space left round a house: Scaevola id solum esse ambitum aedium dixit, quod parietis communis tegendi causa tectum projiceretur, Cic. V. *unlawful canvassing for an office, esp. by bribery:* legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. (On the laws against ambitus, v. Smith's Ant. 18 seq.). VI. *ostentation, vanity, parade:* relinque ambitum: tumida res est, vana, ventosa, Sen. Of speech: bombast, verbiage: ambitu rem, Quint.

ambō, *bā*, *bō* and *bō*, *nem*. (*dat.* and *abl.* pl. ambobus, ambabus; *acc.* pl. ambo and ambo; *ambo* was the old form, like Gr. ἀμφο; Cic. never uses *ambo*: *ambo* for *ambae*, Pl.) both (i. e. two together; whilst uterque means both considered separately, or as individuals): *ambo* accusandi estis, Ter.: una salus ambobus erit, Virg.

ambrosia, *ae*, *f.* = ἀμβροσία, the food of the gods: non enim ambrosia hoc aut nectare lactari arbitror, Cic. 2. the *essence of the gods*: liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odor, Virg.

ambrosius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἀμβροσιος, immortal, divine: hence an epithet for everything lovely, pleasant, etc. (mostly poet.): comae, Virg.

ambubā, *ae* (usu. in the plur., ambubae, *rum*), *f.* a Syrian musician and courtier: ambubaeorum collegia, Hor. (From Syr. ambaba or ambubaya, tibia, flauta.)

ambulation, *ōnis*, *f.* [ambulo] *a walking about, a walk:* ambulationem postmeridianam conficere, Cic.

|| Meton.: a place for walking, a promenade: nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem, id.

ambulationula, *ae*, *dim. f.* (rare) *a short walk:* Cic. || Meton.: a small place for walking: tecta ambulationcula, id.

ambulator, *ōris*, *m*. [ambulo] *one who walks about, an idler, loungers:* villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato. || a pedlar, a costermonger: transfiberinus, Mart.

ambulatorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] (rare), *moveable:* turres ambulatoriae, Hirt.

ambulo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* *to go about, to go backwards and forwards, to walk:* ares ambulant aliquae ut cornices, Plin.: hence, *to take a walk:* visus sum mihi cum Galba ambulare, Cic.

Bene ambula, a form of bidding farewell: bene ambula et redembula, Pl. Ambula in Jus, to go to law, id.

|| *to travel, make a voyage, etc.* biduo, aut triduo septingenta milia passuum ambulare, Cic. 2. Of inanimate things: amnia, quae naves ambulant, Cato. Fig.: quod deinde caput translatione per omnes leges ambulavit, peroratus, *went through*, Plin. 3. Act.: with the acc. of such words as iter, mare, etc., *to navigate, traverse, etc.*:

quum Xerxes tantis classibus, tantisque copulis, Hellesponto juncto, Athone peracto, maria ambulavisset, terrarumque navigasset, Cic. [Prob. formed directly from the prep. amb—like intro, extro.]

ambūro, *usel*, *ustum*, *i. v. a.* *to burn around, to scorch:* but also, with an extension of the idea, *to burn wholly up, to consume* (gen. in part. perf.): Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Varro sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.: ambusta nubila fumant, Ov. Hence ambustum, *i. n.* Medic. t. t.: a burn: inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. Meton.: to wip or wither with cold: ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. || Fig.: ambustus fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic. (From *amb* and *burno*: cf. *com-burno* and *bustum*; with Gr. *wip* and Eng. *burn*, Germ. *brennen*.)

ambustus, Part. [amburo].

amellus, *i*, *m*. the purple Italian star-wort: Aster amellus, Linn.: Virg.

amens, *entis*, *adj.* *out of one's senses, mad, senseless, frantic:* incepto est amentium amentium, Ter.: homo amentissimus: siquis in omnibus consiliis praecoepta, Cic. With gen. or *abl.*: aspectu amens, Virg.: amens animi, id. More rarely foolish, stupid: homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Of things: amentissimum consilium, id. [a is the prep. *ab*: cf. *demens*.]

amentatus, *a*, *um*, Part. [amento].

amentia, *ae*, *f.* [amens] *want of reason, madness, stupidity:* furor atque amentia impulsus, Caes.

amentio, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [amentum] *to furnish with a strap or thong:* hastae velutibus amentatae traduntur, Cic. Fig. of discourse: amentatae hastae, ready-made arguments, id. || Poet.: to hurt or dart the javelin by means of this thong: quum jaculum parva Libys amentavit habena, Lucan.

amentum, *i*, *n*. a strap or thong attached to a spear, and used for throwing the missile (Smith's Ant. 200): epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes.

|| a shoe-stic: soleae sine amento, Plin. [Root probably *ap*, as *amentum* is a termination: cf. *ap-tus*.]

ames, *itis*, *prob. m.* a pole for spreading bird-nets: aut amite levi raris tendit retia, Hor.

amfractus, *v. anfr.*

amica, *ae*, *f.* [amicus] *a female*

friend: amicae, cognatae, Ter. || a mistress, concubine: sive ista uxor sive amica est, id.

amicō, *adv.* *a friendly manner, kindly, amicably:* amicos et benevolos facere, Cic.

amicō, *leui*, *or* *lxi*, *lotum*, *4. v. a.* (Lat. amicor, Pl.) *to throw around, to wrap about* (property, upper garments), or pass, to scilicet or throw around oneself: Hippiae gloriatum est pallium, quo amictus esset, ne sua manu conficere, Cic. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, Hor. || Fig.: to veil, cover, wrap up: amictur vidibus arbor, Ov. (Am or amb and facio: the j has been dropped.)

amicitia, *ae*, *f.* (gen. sing. amicitia, Locr.) [amicus] *friendship:* est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi quantum divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Fig.: of plants: rutae cum floo, Plin. || Of a league or alliance between nations: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. || Meton. = amicus: quin et parte ejusdem epistolae increpuit amicitias mulieres, Tac.

amicticia, *ae*, *f.* = amicitia: amicticem jungere, Lucr.

amicus, *a*, *um*, Part. [amico].

amicus, *ūs*, *m*. [amico] *prop. an upper or outer garment, also any garment:* statum esse ejusdem, statum, amictum, anulum, imago ipsa declarat, Cic. || a mode of dress, dress, clothing: nihil amictui est Scythicum tegmen, my clothing is, id. || Fig.: nebulae amictus, Virg.

amicula, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* of amica, a mistress: de amicalia rixata, Cic.

amiculum, *i*, *n*. [amico] *a mantle, cloak:* agreste duplex amiculum, Nep. (Not a diminutive, but derived immediately from the verb: as curriculum, feroculum, gubernaculum, etc.)

amiculus, *i*, *m*. *dim.* [amicus] *a little friend, a dear friend:* quid de Docimo amiculo meo? Cic.

amīcus (old form AMICUS), *a*, *um*, *adj.* (amo) *friendly, kind, fond of, with Dat.:* amīco amo amīco erga aliquem, Ter.: tribuni sunt nobis amici, Cic. Amīcus est mihi, ite pleneas nec: nec Dis amīcus est nec mihi, Hor.

amīcus, *i*, *m*. [id.] (Gen. plur. amīcūm, Ter.) *a friend:* ex omnibus saecula vix tria est quatuor nominantur paria amīcorum, Cic. Also for patronus, patron, protector: amīcus potens, Hor. And for socius, companion, comrade: trepidū fugam exprobravit amīco, Ov. 2. In and after the Aug. per., a courtier, or minister of a prince: fuerunt multi reges ex amīcis Alexandri Magni, Nep. (Hence Fr. ami.)

amīcio, *ōnis*, *f.* [amitto] *a losing, a loss:* oppidorum, Cic.

amīcus, *a*, *um*, Part. [amitto].

amīcus, *ūs*, *m*. for the more usu. amīco, a loss: Siciliae, Nep.

amīta, *ae*, *f.* a father's sister, a paternal aunt (the mother's sister is

called matertera): Cic.: *Liv.* (Hence *Pr. ante*, *Old Fr. aune*, *Eng. aunt*.)

Amittō, *im. intrans.*, *3. v. a.* (*amittit* sync. = *amittit*, Ter.: *amittis*, sync. = *amittis*, Plant.): *to let go, let slip, to disengage* (freq. in Plant.): *stulte fide, qui hunc (servum) amittit*, Pl.: *vis me a uxore ducere? hanc amittere?* Ter. *præda de manibus amissa, vas let slip*, Cic. *Fig.*: *tibi hanc amittam noxam unam, ressit, pardon*, Pl.: *serve tempore et non amittare tempus*, Cic.: *fidem amittite, to break one's word*, Nep. *||* *to lose* (sometimes *opp.* to *perdere*, *to lose by one's own fault*; but the two words are often confounded): *stimul consilium cum re amittit?* Ter.: *classes amittite et perditis*, Cic.: *ignorantia amissionum navium*, Cæsa.: *oppidum Capenam et magnam pecuniam amiserat*, Sall. *amissor* and *amissio*, *v. admisor*, *ac*.

amoneo and **ammonitrix**, *v. admoneo*, etc.

amniola, *ae. com.* [*amnis col.*] *dwelling or growing by a river*: Ov.

amniculus, *1. m. dim.* [*amnis*] *a rivulet, brook*, Liv.

amnis, *1. m.* (anciently *fem.*): *Abd. amne*, sometimes *amni*; esp. in the poets: *a stream of water, a river, a torrent*: quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus aurum, in *his current*, Ov.: *produrus amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, corruptur*, Cic.: *ruunt de montibus amnes*, Virg.: *secundo amni, down the stream*, id.: *adverso amne, up the stream*, Curt. *||* *Also in contradistinction to the sea*: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem committant, Sen. *On the contr.* of the ocean, like the Gr. *ἁλῶν τε ὁκεανὸς*: *oceani amnis, the ocean-stream*, Virg. *Poet.*: *Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanus cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem*, Cic. *||* *Meton.*: *anything flowing, liquid*: Virg.

amo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* (*amasso* = *amare*, Plant.): *to love, to have a warm, hearty affection*: *videns corde amare (hoc)* Inter *ac*, Pl.: *magna te, quam coeque nuno amo meos*, Ter.: *amare alienum ac amio*, Cic. *Amare* and *diligere* are often contrasted, the former denoting a stronger feeling: *eum a me non diligit solum, verum etiam amat*, id. *||* The phrase *amare et diligere, to love and esteem*, is often found: *homo nobilis qui a suis amari et diligi vellet*, id. *||* *Of sexual love*: *meum genium rumor est amare*, Ter. *||* *Used in oaths or strong asseverations*: *ita (sic) me dii (hæc) ament or amant, so help me (God, most assuredly)*: *ita me dii amant*, Plant. and *Amor*. *||* *Also ellipse*: *ita me Jupiter!* *ac amet* or *amabit*, Pl. *||* *Of things*: *to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in*: *arven, orationem, vultum, incessum aliquid amare*, Cic.: *non omnes eadem natiuntur amantque*, Hor. *And with Inf.* as object: *hic ames dici pater*

alique princeps, id. *||* *Amare aliquem de or in aliqua re, quod, etc., to be obliged to one for something, to be thankful*: *de raudesculo multum te amo*, Cic.: *et in Attilii negotio te amari, id. Abo.* *||* *bene facis: merito te amo*, Ter. *||* *Hence in intreaties, amabo or amabo te* (never *vos*), *lit. I shall be much obliged, may often be translated by, be so good, I pray, etc.*: *amabo te, advola*, Cic. *||* *With ut or ne*: *amabo ut illic transeas*, Ter.: *amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes*, Cic. *||* *With Inf.*: *to be wont or accustomed*: *clamore, vultu, sæpe impetu, atque alia omnibus, quæ fra fieri amat*, Sall. (Hence *Fr. aimer*.)

amoenus, *adv.* *pleasantly, sweetly*: Pl.; *Gell.*; *Plin.*

amoenitas, *1. f.* [*amoenus*] *pleasantness, delightfulness, a delight, a pleasure*: *nunc domus supposita mihi hortorum amenitatem*, Cic. *||* *2.* *As a term of endearment in Plant.*: *uxor mea, mea amenitas, quid tu agis?*

amoenus, *a. um, adj.* *pleasant, delightful, charming* (mostly of sensible objects): *locus*, Cic.: *locus amoenus, voluptaria*, Sall.: *rus*, Hor.: *aquæ, auræ, id.* *||* *In Tac.* *amœna, brum, n. plu. pleasant places*: *per amœna Asiæ atque Achaiæ*. *||* *3.* *Of abstract things*: *vita*, Tac. *||* *4.* *Of dress*: *showy*: *cultus amoenior*, Liv. [*Most prob. am-œnus, from amo.*]

amollor, *itus*, *4. v. dep.* *to remove* (with effort or difficulty): *amolliri omnia*, Pl. *||* *2.* *to send away, to get rid of*: *donec uxorem amolliretur*, Tac.

|| *3.* *With a reflexive pronoun*: *to take oneself off, begone*: *hinc vos amollimini*, Ter. *||* *Fig.*: *to avert*: *In rhetoric, to refuse, repel*: *invidiam crimineque ab aliquo*, Tac.: *amollor et amoveo nomen meum, I pass over, lay no stress on*, Liv.

amollitus, *Part.* [*amollor*].

amomum or **-on**, *1. n.* = *ἀμώμον*, *an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam*: *Asyrium vulgo nascetur amomum*, Virg.

amor (old form *amos*, like *honos*, *labos*, *colos*, etc., Pl.) *1. m.* [*amo*] *love*: (of natural affection among kinsmen, etc.; of sexual passion; and of a high degree of friendship). *||* *With inf.*, *or Gen.* of the object: *ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus*, Cic.: *si quid in te residet amoris erga me*, id.: *ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori*, Hor. *In the plur.*: *amores hominum in te*, Cic. *||* *Also Meton.*: *the loved object itself*: *Pompilius nostri amores*, id. *||* *Personified*: *Amor, the god of love*, *Love*, *Cupid*, *Eros*: *Virg.* *||* *Also in the plur.*: *Cupidus, Loves*: *corpora nudorum Amorum*, Ov. *||* *Gen.*: *a passionate longing, an eager desire*: *consulatus amor*, Cic.: *with gerund*: *habendi*, Ov. *Poet.* *with Inf.*: *si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros*, Virg. *||* *amos*, *v. amor*.

amotio, *1. f.* [*amoveo*] *a removing, removal* (rare): *doloris*, Cic.

amoveo, *a. um, Part.* [*amoveo*].

amoveo, *mōvi, mōtum*, *2. v. a.* *to move away, put or take away, to remove*: *me exinde amovit loco*, Pl.: *illum ex latib locis amove*, Cic. *||* *With a reflexive pronoun*: *to retire, withdraw*: *te hinc amove*, Ter.: *e costu se amovissent*, Liv. *Fig.*: *to lay aside, to cast off*: *libidinem, odium, cupiditates omnes amovere*, Cic. *||* *to take away by stealth*: *euphem. for furari, furivum facere*: *boves per dolum amotas*, Hor.

|| *to banish*: *amotus Cæcinum quatuordecim annis exsilium toleravit*, Tac.

amphibolia, *ae. f.* = *ἀμφιβολία*, *In rhetoric, ambiguity, double-meaning*, Cic.

amphitheatrum, *1. n.* = *ἀμφιθεάτρον*: *lit. a double theatre* (the ancient theatres being usually of a form approaching that of a semicircle) *an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building for public spectacles*: *Plin.*; *Tac.* (For an account of the Roman amphitheatres, *v. Smith's Ant.* 21.)

amphora, *ae. gen. pl.* as a measure, usually *amphorum*, *f.* = *ἀμφορεύς*, *a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears*: *for liquids*, *esp. wine*, *a flagon, pitcher, jar*, etc. (*v. Smith's Ant.* 21): *amphora coepit institui*, Hor. *||* *Meton.*: *for the wine contained therein*: *id.* *||* *For oil*: *amphoræ oleariae*, Cato: *for honey*: *aut pressa puris mella condit amphoria*, Hor. *||* *a measure for liquids*, also called *quadrantal* = $4\frac{1}{2}$ sextarii, or rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ Imp. gallons: *in singulas vini amphoras*, Cic. *||* *a measure of a ship*: *as we speak of a ship of so many tons burden*: *navem, quæ plus quam trecentarum amphorum esset*, Liv.

ample, *adv.* *abundantly, richly, splendidly*: *exornare ample magnifico triclimum*, Cic.: *elate et ample loqui*, sublimely, id.

am-plector, *exui*, *3. v. dep.* (*act. form ampletto*: *ampletictio* crura festuosa, Pl. *In pass.*: *id.*) *1. lit.*, *to wind or twine around, to encompass, encircle*: *of living beings*: *to embrace*: *ampletitur tibi genia*, Pl.: *serpens artoris ampletens stirpem, coiling round*, Lucr.: *manibus saxa, to grasp*, Liv.: *quindecim millia passuum circumplexus, hoc spatia palubularum*, Cæsa.: *ille me amplectus atque oculana fieri prohibebat*, Cic. *||* *Fig.*, *to embrace or grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend*: *quæ si Iudex non ampletitur omnia condilio, non animo ac mente circumpiciet*, id. *||* *In discourse, to discuss, to handle, to comprise*: *omnes res per scripturam amplet*, id. *||* *Also, to comprehend under a term*: *quod item interdum virtutis nomine ampletitur*, id. *||* *2.* *to embrace in our affection, to love, cherish, esteem*: *me amicissime quotidie magis Cæsar ampletitur*, id.: *hoc se am-*

plectitur uno, *valens, esteems himself, Hor.*

amplexor, atus, i. v. *freq. dep.* (the act. form **amplexo**, analogous to **ampecto**, in Plaut., Attius, Lucili., and Petr.) [**ampector**] to encircle, embrace: aram amplexatus, Pl.: inulicium meum amplexabatur, Cic. || *Fig.*: to love, esteem: Apollus totum me amplexatur, id.

amplexus, a, um, Part. [**ampector**].

amplexus, ūs, m. [**ampector**] an encircling, embracing, surrounding: amplexu terrarum, Lucr.: puer circumplexatus serpentis amplexu, Cic.: cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Virg.

ampliatio, ōnis, f. [**amplio**]. Legal t. t. an adjournment of the hearing of a case to another day: the Juxdex announced this adjournment by the word "amplius." The "ampliatio" was an adjournment to any day which the Juxdex might please: cf. *comperendinatio*.

amplificatio, ōnis, f. [**amplifico**] a widening, an increasing, enlarging: pecunias, Cic. 2. Rhetor. t. t. an exaggerated description: an *amplification*, id.

amplificator, ōris, m. [*id.*] one enlarger, an amplifier (rare): rerum, Cic.

amplifico, adv. splendidly, Cat.

amplifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [**amplius facio**] to widen, to extend, enlarge: divitias, Cic.: sonum, to strengthen, increase, id.: urbem, id. 2. Rhetor. t. t. to amplify, dilate, enlarge: amplificare rem orando, id.

amplio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [**amplius**] to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase: rem, Hor. *Fig.*: ampliare nomen, to render glorious, Mart.

|| Legal t. t. ampliare aliquem or aliquid, to adjourn the hearing of a case (*vide ampliatio*): potestas ampliandi, Cic.

amplius, adv. *amplius*, abundantly, magnificently, Pl. 2. greatly, vehemently, much, id.

amplitudo, ōnis, f. [**amplius**] width, breadth, size, bulk: cornuum, Caes.

|| Of moral qualities, etc.: qualified by a gen.: *greatness*: amplitudo animi, Cic.: propter amplitudinem civitatis, Caes. 2. Absol.: *dignity, grandeur, importance*: homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, Cic. 3. In Rhetor. *copiousness and dignity of expression*: amplitudo Platonis, id.

amplius, adv. (*comp.* of **amplus**) more, longer, further: (usually of time and number) *freq.* used without quam, the case not being affected by the omission: also in the usual construction with quam or abl.: quum eum amplius centum cives Romani cognoscere, Cic.: duo haud amplius millia pedum et equitatus omnis effugerunt, Liv.: milites amplius horis quattuor fortissime pugnauerunt, Caes.: inveniebant Sabim su-

on amplius millia passuum decem

abesse, id.: de sepulchris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, etc., Cic. 2. Besides, moreover = praeterea, insuper: nihil dico amplius, I say nothing further, id. 3. Nihil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that nothing remains to be stated: esse ipsum adeo res: nihil amplius, id. 4.

Also ellipt.: si nihil amplius, like si nihil aliud ac possit, excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obtem? Or. || **Amplius**, legal t. t. pronounced by the Juxdex, on adjourning the hearing of a case, (*vide ampliatio*): tanta in isto improbitas putabatur ut de Philodemo amplius pronuntiaretur, Cic. Also, amplius non petere: to bring no further action, to make no further claim: id. And polli. t. t. of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposal, but made an addition to it: Servilius assentior et hoc amplius censeo, id.

amplus, a, um, adj. Of space: large, wide, spacious, roomy: amplissima curia et amplissimum gymnasium, Cic.: porticus, Virg. || **Meton.**: abundant, great, long, much: pabula, Lucr.: civitas amplius atque florens, Caes.: Galli ampliores copias expectabant, id.: amplissima dies horarum quindecim, the longest day, Plin. And of abstract things, passions, etc.: amplior potentia, Plin.: haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter.: pro viribus amplius, in proportion to the great strength, Lucr. Also in *comp.* n. amplius, as a subst. (not to be confounded with the adv.) more: daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Also with *Gen.*: amplius obeldum, Caes. || **With Gen.**: magnificent, splendid, glorious, renowned, distinguished: ne ulum munus acedillatiss amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic.: praemia, id.: amplissimogenere natus, Caes. Hence, *amplissim*, as a title for persons high in office: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic. || **IV.** In Rhetor. *amplus orator, who speaks with dignity and fulness*, id.

ampulla, ae, f. a globular vessel for holding liquids, a flask, bottle, jar, pot, etc. (sometimes of leather), Cic. || **Meton.**: of inflated discourse, bombast: proicit ampullas et dissequedilla verba, Hor.

ampullaceus, a, um, adj. [**ampulla**] pertaining to a flask, bottle-shaped or globular: pira, Plin.

ampullarius, i, m. [*id.*] a flask-maker: Pl.

ampullor, atus, i. v. *dep.* [*id.*] to employ a bombastic style, ampullari in tragica arte, Hor.

amputatio, ōnis, f. [**amputo**] a pruning, lopping off: sarmentorum, Cic. || **Meton.**: the part cut off, a cutting: Plin.

am-pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut away or off, to lop off, prune: esp. of plants: vitem ferro, Cic.: caput, Suet. || *Fig.*: to curtail, shorten, remove: amputata et circumcisa inanis omnis

et error, removed, Cic. In rhet., *amputata loqui, to speak unconnectedly*, id.

amigdalum, i, n. an almond, an almond kernel, Or.

amystia, idis, f. a long drought, the emptying of a cup at once: Hor.

An, conj. It introduces the second and succeeding members in a disjunctive interrogation, or in sentences implying doubt: or, or whether: in disjunctive interrogations. Direct: dicam huic an non dicam? Ter.: Romanoe venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. 2. Indirect: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, Sall. An potius, or rather: an id flagitium est, an potius haec patri aequum est fieri? Ter. 3. When an alternative, or inference is implied from something said before, an may begin the whole interrogation: ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jampridem oportebat: an vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? Cic.

4. Particular constr.: an non, and in one word, *an*non, occurs in direct questions more freq. than *ne*ne: *isne* est quem quaero an non? Ter.: nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes an non? Cic. An ne, commonly *an*ne, pleon. for an: nec, aequum anne iniquum imperet cogitabit, Pl. ||

In disjunctive clauses expressing doubt: whether: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic. 2. As in such disjunctive clauses the opinion of the speaker himself usually inclines to the second, or that introduced with *an*, the particle sometimes obtains a modified affirmative signif.: I almost think, it is possible that, perhaps, probably. ||

With a negative, or word implying doubt in the principal clause: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, I would almost venture to say the most important, Cic.: ingens eodie res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 2. With negatives also in the dependent clause: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, Cic.

anādema, ātis, n. a band for the head, a wreath: et bene pars patrum sunt anademata, Lucr.

anagnostēs, ae, m. a reader: noster, Cic.

analectris, idis, f. a pad for the shoulders, used to improve the figure: Or.

anapaestum, i, n. sc. carmen, an anapaestic poem, Cic.

anapaestus, a, um, adj. pes, the metrical foot anapaest: — — — (a reversed dactyl), Cic.

anas, anatis (gen. plur. *anatum*, rarely *anatum*), f. the duck: anatum ovis, Cic. (Hence, Ital. *anatra*; Fr. *cane, canette, canard*.)

anaticula, ae, f. dim. [**anas**] a little duck, a duckling: Cic. 2. A term of endearment: my duckling: Pl.

anatinus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of or

pertaining to the duck: fortuna anatina, Pl.

anathemismus, i. m. interest upon interest, compound interest: centesimo cum anathemismo anniversario, Cic.

anceps (anciently *anceps*, Pl.: *ab. sing. anceps*): cipitā, *adj.* [amb- and caput, v. amb.] *that has two heads, two-headed* (cf. *biceps*, *præceps*, etc.): only in the poets: *anceps* Janus, Ov. Also of a mountain: *two-peaked*: *anceps* acumen, id. || In gen. *having two sides, two natures, double*: and of abstract things: *doubtful, uncertain, undecided, changeable*: *securicula anceps*, a two-edged hatchet, Pl.: *bestiae quasi anceps* in utraque sede viventes, *amphibious animals*, Cic.: *anceps* proelio diu alicui scriber pugnatum est, *with two fronts*, Caes.: *ius anceps*, a *doubtful point of law*, Hor.: *anceps* Marto pugnare, *to fight with doubtful success*, Liv. || *dangerous, critical*: *ipse, Ov.*: vox pro republica honesta, *vise* *anceps*, Tac.

anchora and **anchoralis**, v. *an-* *cora*, etc.

ancile (also *ancule*), is, n. (*gen. plur.* also *anciliorum*, Hor.): a *small oval shield*: Virg. *Ep.*: the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome depended: Liv.: (cf. Smith's *Ant.* 326). *Adj.*: *alapis ancilibus*, Juv.

ancilla, ae, f. *dim.* a *maid-servant, female slave*: *ancilla* *erae* *empta*, Ter.: *servi ancillaeque*, Cic. [*Dim.* of *ancula*, from an old verb *anculare* or *anculare*, "to serve."]

ancillaris, e, *adj.* [*ancilla*] *relating to female servants*: *ancillare artificum, maid-servant's work*, Cic.

ancillula, ae, f. *dim.* [*id.*] a *little serving-maid, a young female slave*: Ter. *F.*: *juris scientiam eloquentias tanquam ancillulam pedisse* *quaque auxilium*, Cic.

anceps, v. *anceps*.

ancus (also *ancu*), a, um, *Part.* [*amb and caedo*] *cut around or away*: *omnis ancus recent* *volvere*, Lucr.

ancora, ae (erroneously written *anchora*), f. *an anchor*: *dente tenaci ancora fundabat* *naves*, Virg.: *ancoras jecere, to cast anchor*, Caes.: *consistere ad ancoram, to lie at anchor*, id.: *solvere, to weigh anchor*, Cic.: *tollere*, Caes. *F.*: as a symbol of security: *refuge, hope, support*: *ancora jam nostram non tenet* *ultra* *ratem*, Ov. [*Root* *ANC* or *ANG*, "a bend," or "crooked": v. *ango*.]

ancoralis, e, *adj.* [*ancora*] *belonging to an anchor*. Hence *ancorale*, is, n. a *cable*: Liv.

ancorarius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *belonging to an anchor*: *funes, cables*, Cui.

andabata, ae, m. a *gladiator*, whose helmet was without any openings for the eyes, Cic.

androgynus, i, m. -*gynē*, ea, f. a *man-woman, hermaphrodite*: Cic.

anelus (ann), i, m. *dim.* [anulus] a *little ring*: cum *tribus anelis*, Hor.

anethum, i, n. *dim.* *anise*: Virg.

anfractus, us, m. [*Axis and frax*] the root of frango] a *curving or bending, an orbit*: *solla anfracta, a circuit, revolution*, Cic. Also, a *tortuous, circuitous route*: *si nullus anfractus intercederet*, Caes.: *litum anfractus, the windings*, Liv. || *Fig.*: of discourse = *ambages, digression, prolixity*: *quid opus est circuitu et anfractu*? Cic. Of legal proceedings: *intricacies, prolixity*: *judiciorum*, id.

angina, ae, f. [ango] *the quinsy*: Pl.

angiportus, us, m., and angiportum, i, n. a *narrow street, lane, or alley*: in angiportum quoddam desertum, Ter.: *vias omnes angiportuque*, Cic. [The root *ANG* means "make narrow": v. *ango*: *portus* anciently meant "a passage, a gangway."]

ango, xi, ctum, and anxi, m. 3. v. a. (*perf.* and *sup.*, only in Gram.) *to press tight, to throttle, strangle* (in this signif., poet. or antiquated): *angit inhaerens elisos oculis*, Virg. || *Fig.*: *to cause pain, both physical and mental*, esp. the latter: *to torment, vex, trouble*: hence *angit, to suffer pain*: Plin.: *cura angit hominem*, Ter.: *cruciatus timoris angit*, Cic.: *ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodat angat, or vex by refusing*, Hor. With *de*: *de Statia manibus angit*, Virg.: *Angi Statim* (as in Gr.): Pl. On the other hand, Cic. says *angit animo*. (In the root *ANG* or *ANC* the ideas of "bending" and "squeezing" are comprised.)

angor, oris, m. = *angina* [ango] a *compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy*: *aestu et angore vexata*, Liv. || *Fig.*: *anguis, torment, vexation* (of a transitory nature, whereas *angustia* is of an abiding nature): *differt angustia ab angore*: *neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando*: *neq. qui anxii, semper anguntur*, Cic. In plur.: *confici anguribus*, id.

anguen, v. *anguis*.

angulomus, a, um, *adj.* [angulus] *coming with maky hair* (poet.): Gorgon, Ov.

angulotulus, i, m. *dim.* [angulus] a *small snake*: Cic.

angulifer, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [angulus] *fero*] *serpent-bearing*: caput, Ov.

anguligena, ae, m. [anguis and ovis, root of gigno] *snake-born, sprung from a snake or dragon*, an epithet of the Theban, who sprung from dragons' teeth: Ov.

angilla, ae, f. [anguis] *an eel*: *vos angilla manet lingue cognata colubrae*, Juv.: *angilla est*, *slender*, proverb. of a *slippery fellow*: Pl.

angulinus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis] (rare) *pertaining to the serpent, snake*: Gorgonia comae, Ov.

angulus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertain-*

ing to the serpent, snake: Cato: Plin. Subst.: *angulum*, i, n. (*sc. ovum*), a *snake's egg*, id.

angulipes, ōdis, *adj.* [angulus] *snake-footed*, an epithet of the giants: Ov.

anguis, is (rare form *angon*, like *angonem* for *anguis*. *Ab.* *angue* and *angul*), m. and f. a *snake, a serpent*: *femina anguis*, *mas anguis*, Cic. As *fem.*: *tortu*, Ov. *Latet anguis in herba*, proverb. for some concealed danger, Virg. 2. *Fig.*: for anything odious: *odisse aliquem aequae atque anguis*, Pl. As an emblem (1) of terror: of the head of Medusa, Ov. (2) of rage: the serpent-girdle of Tiphon, id. (3) of art and wisdom: the serpent-tail of Medea, id., and of the Inventive Ceres, id. || Meton.: As a constellation = *draco*, the *Dragon*, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic. 3. = *hydra*, the *Hydra, water serpent*: Ov. 3. the *Serpent*, which Anguitenens carries in his hand, id.

angul-tēnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis *tēneo*] *serpent-holding*: hence, subest. the constellation *Ophiuchus* = *angulifer, serpent-bearer*, Cic.

angulātus, a, um, *Part.* [angulo] *made angular, with angles*: Cic.

angulus, i, m. [root *ango*, v. *ango*] *an angle, a corner*: *obtusulus*, Lucr.: *hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium*, Caes.: *extremus, the extreme point, corner*, Ov. || *A retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner*: *lurking-place* in angulum abire, Ter.: *gratus puellae rursus ab angulo*, Hor.

angustus, adv. *narrowly, closely, sparingly, briefly*: *anguste videri*, Cic.: *eo anno frumentum angustius proveniat, more sparingly*, Caes.: *anguste transportare milites, with difficulty*, id.

angustia, arum, f. *plu.* rare in the sing. *angustia*, ae [angustus] a *narrow place, a strait, defile*: *Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae*, Cic.: *per angustias Hellespontis, the straits of the Hellespont*, Suet. Hence,

|| *Fig.*: In gen. *shortness, narrowness, want, deficiency, difficulty, perplexity*, etc.: *angustiae spiritus, shortness of breath*, Cic.: *pecuniae publicae*, id.: *rei frumentariae*, Caes. Sometimes *abst.*: *ex mels angustie illius sustento tenuitate*, Cic. In summa: *angustias adduci, perplexity*, id. (Hence, Ital. *angoscia*; Fr. *angoisse*.)

angusticlavus, a, um, *adj.* [angustus *clavus*] *wearing a narrow stripe of purple*, as a plebeian tribune: Suet.

angusto, avi, atum, i, v. a. [angustus] *to make narrow, to straiten*: *iter caele angustans corporum acervis*, Cat.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [ango]. Of space: *narrow, strait, contracted*: *longa brevis, lata angusta*, Cic.: *montibus angustis mare continetur, contracted mountains* (probably so called because they had no slope) *Caes.* Subst.: *angustum*, i, n. (mostly plur.) *narrowness*: *angusta viarum*, Virg. || *Fig.*:

in angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc.: to reduce to a strait, to restrain, confine, etc. as illa immensa societas humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. 2. short, scanty: angustus spiritus Demosthenis, short breath, id. 3. needy, pinching: pauperes, Hor.: domus, poor, built inexpensively, Tac. 4. critical, difficult, uncertain, wavering: rebus angustus animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Subst.: angustum, a critical condition, difficulty, danger: rem esse in angusto vidit, Caes. 5. base, low, mean-spirited: nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divites, Cic. 6. subtle, minute: minutae angustae concertationes, id. 7. Of style: brief, simple: angusta oratio, id.

anhelitus, ū, m. [anhelō] a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing: cum nimiae celeritates sunt, anhelitus moventur, are occasional, Cic. II. Meton.: breathing, breath: sufferre anhelitum, to draw breath, Pl.: recipere, to take breath, respire, id. III. Fig.: an exhaling, exhalation: terrae, Cic.: vini, fumes, id.

anhēlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [anhelus] to draw the breath with difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp, etc.: nullus anhelat sub aduoco vomere taurus, Ov. II. Fig.: fornacibus ignis anhelat, roars, Virg.: Catilinam furentem audacia, scelsus anhelantem, breathing out wickedness, Cic.

anhēlus, a, um, adj. [halo] panting, puffing (poet.): equi, Virg. 2. causing shortness of breath: cursus, Ov. **anhēlus**, ae, f. dim. [anus] a little old woman: haec ne anculae quidem existant, Cic.

anhēlis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to an old woman, old womanish: volutus, Virg.: ineptiae pene ancilae, Cic.

anilliter, adv., like an old woman: superstitiose atque anilliter dicere, Cic.

anima, ae, f. (gen. animā), Lucr.: air, a breeze, wind (mostly poet.): impellunt animas lites, Hor.: ignes animaeque, Virg. II. the air, as an element: Inter ignem et terram aquam deus animaeque posuit, Cic. Hence, III. the breath: animam compressit, Ter.: animam recipere, take breath, id. Fig.: anima amphora, the fumes of wine, Phaedr. IV. Meton.: the principle of animal life, animus, the spiritual principle of life, the rational soul: sapimus animo, frumur anima: sine anima quibus est debilla, Att.: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, Sall.: adimere animam, Pl.: extingueri, Ter.: relinquere, id.: edere, Cic.: animam agere, to give up the ghost, to die, id. As a term of endearment: my life, my soul: vos meae carissimae animae, id. Fig.: anima putei, water, Pl. Prov.: animam debere, to owe his very life, of one deeply in debt: quid, si animam debet? Ter.

2. an animal, a living being: esp. of men: egregias animas, quae sanguine

nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Hence also, souls separated from the body, manes: tu pias laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. 3. Sometimes for animus: the rational soul of man, the mind: anima rationis consilique particeps, Cic. (Hence, Fr. âme.)

animadvertō, ōnis, f. [anim- + ver-] the perception or observation of an object, attention: notatio naturae et animadvertō peperit artem, Cic.: excludenda animadvertō et diligencia, our care, attention, id.: and in gen. inquiry: quaestio atque animadvertō in alquem, Liv. II. reproach, censure, chastisement, punishment: nec eugere possumus animadvertionem, Cic.

animadvertor, ōris, m. [id.] as observer (rare): Cic.

animadvertō (vort.), ū, sum, 3. v. a. contr. from animum advertō, which orthography is very freq. in the anteclass. per.; cf. advertō vort. 2] (scarcely found in any poet except Ter. and Virg.) to turn or bend the mind to, to give heed to, to attend to, to consider, observe: alios tuam rem credidisti magis quam te animadverturos? Ter.: dignitas tu facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias, Cic. Of the lictor, whose duty it was to see that the consul received due homage, as he passed by, etc.: consul animadvertere proximum lictorem iussit, Liv. (cf. Smith's Ant. 239). II. to remark, notice, understand, perceive (as the result of attention): nutrit animadvertit puerum dormientem circumpulsum serpentis amplexu, Cic.: animadvertit Caesar unus ex omnibus Sequanos nihil eorum rerum facere, Caes. III. to avenge, punish, blame, etc.: ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est, deserves to be punished, Ter. Esp. followed by in: satis esse causae arbitratur quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere iuberet, Caes. And absol.: to inflict capital punishment: in M. Iulium animadvertsum, Tac.

animā, ū, m. (Abt. reg. animāl) [animālis], a, um, a living being, an animal: quod animal est, id motu cetero interius et ruo, Cic. Of man: animal providum et sagax homo, id. Of the universe: hunc mundum animal esse, id. 2. As anth. to man: multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Varr. Hence, contemptuously of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefaria stupris concretum, Cic. (Hence, Fr. *animal*, "black cattle.")

animālis, e, adj. [anima], of air, aerial: natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic.

II. living: animalia corpora, Lucr.: quaedam animalis intelligentia per conula ea transit, a kind of living mind, Cic.

animans, antis, Part. [animō] animate, living: deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic. II. Subst.: any living being: an animal. (The gender is either masc., fem., or neut.; Gen. plur.

animantum Lucr.): heu! quantum scelus est alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, Ov. Poet.: of man: hic stilus hand petet ulro quemquam animantem, Hor.

animatio, ōnis, f. [id.] the bestowal of life, animating (extremely rare): and meton. for the living being itself: divinae animalionis species, Cic.

animatus, a, um, Part. [id.] animated. II. Adj. disposed, minded: animatus melius quam paratus, Cic. With inf.: aliquid animatus es facere, Pl. 2. courageous, stout-hearted (= animosus): milites armati atque animati probe, id.

animō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [anima] lit. to fill with breath or air: hence, to make alive, animate: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. Poet.: animare in aliquid, to transform: a lifeless object to a living being: gustus animavit in angues, Ov. II. to endow with, to temper: utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque formare, Cic.

animosē, ade. courageously: animosē et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic.

II. ardently, eagerly: Suet.

animosus, a, um, adj. [anima] full of air, airy: animosa guttura, through which the breath passes, Ov. Of the wind, blowing violently: Eurus, Virg.

animosus, a, um, adj. [animus] full of courage, bold, spirited: in gladiatoris pugnis timidos odisse solemus, fortes et animosos servari cupimus, Cic.: quadrupes animosus, i. e. equus, Ov. II. Poet.: parens, with abl. en ego (Latona) vestra proventus, vobis animosa creatis, proud to have borne you, Ov.

III. ardent, eager: corruptor animosus, a bold briber, Tac.

animōla, ae, f. dim. [anima] a little soul, life, courage: quae (litterae) nihil quiddam quasi animulae restitillant, refreshment, Cic.

animulus, i, m. dim. [animus] only in the voc.: mi animule! my heart: my darling: Pl.

animus, i, m. [v. anima] the spiritual principle of life in man, the rational soul (opp. to *anima*, the principle of animal life): credo, deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic. In a more restricted sense, for the separate faculties of the soul: as the will, the passions, and the reason or understanding: with their different branches, or subdivisions. When mens and animus occur together, animus expresses the impetuosity and impulse, mens more of the habit and character of a man: ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. I. will, purpose, desire: istum exheredare an animo habebat, Cic.: legatos mittunt qui discrent sibi esse in animo iter per Provinciam facere, Caes. Hence, est animus with Dat.

and *Inf.*, to have a mind to do something, to aim at, etc.: fuerat animus conjuratis bona publicare, the conspirators had intended, Suet. Sometimes without dat.: perhibere est animus, sineque imponere curis, Virg. **¶** the affections, inclinations, passions.

1. the feelings, in gen., heart, disposition, or character: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec collibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, Cic. Fig. of plants: haec quaeque exerant sivestem animus, *quae of their wild nature*, Virg. **2.** of particular passions: (1.) *courage, spirit*: (freq. in plur.): virtute animo restare, Cic. Hence homo animo aequo, to be of good courage, id.: et satis animi, sufficient courage, Ov. Also for hope, confidence: magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem initium libertatis fore, Tac. (2.) *haughtiness, pride*: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unus tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? could satisfy the arrogance and pride, Cic. (3.) *vehemence, wrath*: vince animos frangue tuam, Ov. Fig. of the stormy winds: Aeolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. (4.) *entertainment, pleasure, delight*: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatibus caesa, as a pastime or amusement, Caes. (v.) *disposition towards any one*: hoc animo in nos esse debetis, Cic. Hence meton. of a beloved person, my heart, my soul: salve, anime mi, Pl. (vi.) *care, anxiety, solicitude*: multae opinionibus, quae mihi animum exaugent, Ter. **¶** the reasoning faculty, the understanding, intellect: recordari cum animo, Cic.: and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Hence the expressions annuere advertere, adjungere, applicare, appellare, inducere, etc. **3.** the memory: ex animo effluere, Cic. **3.** consciousness: reliquit animus Sextum, Caes. **4.** opinion, judgment: mostly in the Abl. meo quidem animo or meo animo, in my opinion: hoc, meo quidem animo, amoris mei signum debet esse certissimum, Cic. **¶** sometimes poet. in the signif. of animas: vital power, life: una eademque via sanguis animasque sequuntur, Virg. The phrase ex animi sententia is explained under sententia. The Gen. animi, instead of the Abl. animo, with Adj. (aeger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, etc.), is freq. used both by the poets and historians.

annalis, a, adj. [annus] continuing a year, annual: tempus, cursus, Varr. **¶** relating to the year or the age: lex, the law which determined the age necessary for election to any public office: legibus annalibus grandiorum aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. **¶** Subst. m. s. lib. mero, freq. in the plur. annales, tum, s. lib. year-books, yearly records, chronicles, annals: quem ego arbitror, praesertim quem scribat historiam, multos ex suis annalibus posse deligere, id. Respecting

the annals of the pontiffs, see Smith's Ant. 304.

annasacor, v. agnasacor.

anno, v. an.

an-anno (adv.), exul, exum, 3. v. a. to tie on or bind to, to annex: funiculus scapham annexam trahabat, Cic. Fig.: rebus praesentibus annexit futura, id.

annellus, v. anellus.

annexus (adv.), a, um, Part. [annect].

annexus (adv.), tis, m. [id.] a tying or binding to, a connection: Tac.

annus (adv.), a, um, Part. [annitor].

an-actor (adv.), nusus or nirus, 3. v. dep., to press or lean upon: with ad or Dat.: natura ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum annititur, Cic.: hasta ingenti annexa columnae, Virg. **¶** Fig.: to take pains, to exert oneself, strive: with ut, ne, or a Gerund with ad: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut illi frustra sint, Sall.: ad ea patrandi omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, id. **2.** With de: nisi Bibulus anniteretur de triumpho, Cic. **3.** With pro: patres non temere pro ullo aequo annitunt, Liv. **4.** With acc. quod ego annitor, Plin. **5.** With Inf.: annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. **6.** Absol.: annitente Crasso, Sall.

anniversarius, a, um, adj. [annus verto] annual, yearly: sacra, Cic.: (coeli) vicissitudines, the annually recurring seasons, id.

annixus (adv.), a, um, Part. [annitor].

an-no (adv.), 1. v. n. to swim to, near, or towards: with ad, the Dat. or Acc.: pauci milites, qui naves annare possent, Caes.: terrae, Virg.: ad litus, Gell. Absol.: plures annabant thygni, Hor. Fig.: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic.

annus, v. an.

annus, m. f. [annus, like pomona from pomum] the year's produce, hence the necessities of life, esp. grain: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aharum, a tolerable supply, Liv.: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, Cic. **¶** Meton.: the price of grain or other food: annona est gravis, Pl.: putarem annonam in macello cariorum fore, Cic. Fig.: vills amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, small indeed is the price of friends, Hor.

annona, a, um, adj. [annus] full of years, aged, old: annus, Ov.

annotinus, a, um, adj. [annus, formed like homo-tinus, diu-tinus] a year old, of last year (rare): cum ainothis (navibus), the ships used in the former year, others interpret it, the provision ships, Caes.

annularis, annularius, annulatus, annulus, v. anul., etc.

an-numero (adv.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to count out to, to pay: quoniam senatus singulos tibi denarios annumerasset, Cic. **¶** to add to, to reckon with: with dat.: his libris annumerandi sunt sex

de republica, id. With in: in grege annumeror, I am numbered with the multitude, id.

an-nuncio (adv.) or **an-nuncio** (adv.), 1. v. a. to bring news, make known, proclaim: annuntiavere exanimatum illum, Plin.

an-nio (adv.), ti, atum, 3. v. n. to nod at, to nod to: ne illa ulli homini nunti, nictet, annuat, Plin. **¶** to nod assent, approve, consent: petenti annuit, Virg. With acc. and Inf.: amicitiam se Romanorum sociis annuit, Liv. **¶** With acc. and Dat.: to promise or grant: coeli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. **¶** IV. to designate by a nod or wink: quos lata annuerat, Cic. **V.** to state, declare: falsa annuere, Tac. [Root nu: v. abnuo.]

annus, 1. m. a year: annos sexaginta natas, Ter.: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic.: poet. anno pleno, at the close of, Hor. Adverbial phrases: 1. Anno, a year ago, last year: quatuor minis ego emi istanc annu, Pl.: a whole year: qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerat, Liv.: in each year, yearly, Plin. In is freq. added with the adverbial numerals: ter in anno, Cic. **2. Anno, a year, during a whole year: matronae annum cum luxerunt, Liv. **3.** Ad annum, a year hence, for the coming year: faciendum est ad annum, Cic. **4.** In annum, for a year: prorogatum in annum imperium est, Liv. With numerals annus is used in various phrases to denote (1.) age: cum annorum octoginta in Aegyptum visset, at the age of eighty, Nep. (2.) other dates: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, since, Cic. **¶** Poet.: for a season of the year: nunc formosissimus annus, now the season is most beautiful, Virg. **¶** Poet. the produce of the year: nec arare terram aut expectare annum, Tac. **¶** IV. Poet.: age, time of life: ruga ingenio atque Prop. **V.** the legal age for an office: hoc honore me affecisti prima petitione, quod anno meo, Cic. [Root ax, "round," whence annus, "a ring."] (Hence, Ital. annata, from which Fr. année; also an, directly from annus.)**

annus, a, um, adj. [annus] lasting a year, of a year's duration: tempus, Cic.: magistratus, Caes.: non erat annua nobis, seemed a year long, Ov. **¶** recurring every year, yearly, annual: commutationes, the changes of the seasons, Cic.: vice, annually, Plin.

an-qui-ro, quidvi, tum, 3. v. a. [am- or amb- quero] to seek on all sides, to search after: anquirere aliquem, Cic. **¶** Fig.: to inquire into, to examine: anquirentibus nobis omniaque acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. **¶** Legal 1. to institute an inquiry or examination: de perditione, Liv. **2.** to accuse, with Abl. or Gen. of the punishment: capite or capitis acquisitus, Liv.

ansa, *a. f.* a handle, haft. *Of an earthen vessel.* Cato. *Of a door:* *ansa ostii*, Petr. *Of the loop of a sandal:* Plin. *Fig.* occasion, opportunity (rare): *reprehensionis ansa*, Cic.

anastus, *a. um, adj.* [ansa] having a handle: *vas, Col.* homo *anastus*, with his arms *a-kimbo*, Pl.

anser, *bris, m.* (*f.* Varr.) a goose: *pinguis* et *frica* pastum *secur* *anseris* *alibi*, Hor.

antē, *praep. and adv.* *A. Prep.* with *Acc.*: before, in front of, facing. *I. In space*, or *Fig.* in regard to order and preference. *1. In space* (a) without motion: *ante suum fundum*, Cic. *Of persons:* *ante se statuit funditores*, Liv. *Fig.* *causam ante eum diceret, before him as judge*, Cic. Hence, *homines ante pedes, servantes*, Juv. (b) with motion: *equitatum omnem ante se militit*, Caes.

2. Fig. in regard to order and preference: *before = prae*: *O felix una ante alas Parnasia virgo*, Virg. Hence, *ante easse*, to surpass, excel: *facundia Graecorum, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse*, Sall. The phrase *ante omnia* is used adverbially. (i.) *first of all*: Suet. (ii.) comparatively: *above all*, especially: *dulces ante omnia Musae, pleasing above all things*, Virg. (iii.) in discourse: *firstly, in the first place*: *ante omnia quid sit rhetoricus*, Quint.

II. In time (the more usual meaning), *before*: *ante noctem*, Hor. Often parapsychically: *jam ante Socratem, before the time of Socrates*, Cic.: *ante has meas litteras, before the receipt of this letter*, id. So with a part. perf.: *ante decemviris creatos*, Liv. *2. Particular phrases:* (i.) *ante tempus, before the right time*: *ante tempus excitatis suis*, id.: *before the fixed or lawful time*: *factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus*, Cic. (ii.) *ante diem*, poet.: *before the usual time*: *Caesaribus virtus contigit ante diem*, Ov.: *before the time destined by fate*: *ante diem patris inquit in annos*, id. (iii.) *ante hunc diem nunquam*, in Plaut. and Ter.: *never before*. (iv.) *ante diem* (abbrev. *a. d.*) and an ordinal number are used to denote the day of the month; where the prep. causes the abl. of time to be changed into an acc., as if the word depended upon the prep. Hence, in translating such phrases *diem* must be translated by *on the day*, and the prep. ante be transferred to the following acc.: *a. d. IV. id. Mart.* (i. e. *ante diem quartum Idus Martias*), *on the 12th of March*, Liv. As in this constr. *ante diem* were considered as one word, they are often found with the prep. *in* or *ex*: *caedem* to optatum *confulisse* in *ante diem V. Cal. Nov.* to the 28th Oct., Cic.

B. Used without a case, or adverbially. *1. In space* (a) without motion: *in front*: *fluvius ab tergo*, ante *circaque velut ripa praepere* oram *ejus* *omnem* *cingebat*, Liv. (b) with motion, forwards: *si aut manibus ingreditur quis, aut non ante sed retro, not forwards, but backwards*, Cic. *II. In time*: *before* (in the sense of previously), either with an abl. of time, or with an acc. depending upon the prep. In syntax, but not in signification: *perpetuus ante diebus dederam Q. Mucio litteras ad te*, id.: *ante quadriennium amissus es, four years previously*, Tac. With the Advv. *multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto, more rarely multum and paulum*: *multo ante prospexit tempestatem futuram*, Cic.: *permultum ante certior factus eram litteris*, id. *2. With quam* (when the two words come together, they are frequently joined, making what is sometimes called the conjunction *antequam*, sooner than, before: *ut te ante videret quam e via discederet*, id.: *antequam de incommodis Siciliae dico*, id. *3. As adv.* (rare) *before* enim *ignari sumus ante malorum, previous calamities*, Virg.

C. In composition: with verbs, before, in place, time and excellence (Key, § 1310): *e. g.* *antecapere, antecedere, antegere, anteferre, antestare, anteporere*. In designations of time often with *adv.* and *adv.*: *e. g.* *ante-lucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, anteculo*. Ante sometimes appears as *anti*, *e. g.* *anticipare*, and sometimes with the suffix *a*, *anted* or *antid*. (Hence, Ital. *anti*.)

antē, *adv. temp.* (of any past or present time, whereas antehac means before this present time, i. e., the present time of the speaker): *before this* or *that*, before, formerly, *aforetime*: *so* *ful* *antea tempus*, Caes.: *et ante laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus*, Cic.: *clipses ante Romanus usi sunt*: *deinde scuta pro clipsis fecere, at an earlier period*... *subsequently*, Liv. [a is not the abl. termination, but a corruption of the acc. ending, *am*: cf. *interea, propterea, praeterea*, with *antequam*, *postquam*, *praeterquam*.]

anteactus, *a. um*, and *anteago*, better separately, ante actus and ante ago.

antē-cēpio, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *3. v. a.* to take beforehand, to pre-occupy: *multa ante capere, quae bello usui forent*, Sall.

II. to anticipate, i. e., not to wait for: *noctem*, id.

antēcedens, *entis*, *Part.* [antece]do. *II. Subst.* in rhet.: *the antecedent*: *locus ex antecedentibus*, Cic.

antē-cēdo, *esal*, *essum*, *3. v. n.* to go before (in space), to get the start: with *Acc.*, or *ablat.*: *Pompeius expeditu antecesserat legiones*, Cic. *Abol.*: *ex locis superioribus, qui antecesserant, suos* *adscendentes* *protegebant*, Caes.

II. to precede (in time): with *dat.* or *abl.*: *haec (dies) antecessit*, Ter.

III. Fig. to have precedence, to excel, surpass: with *dat.* or *acc.*: *quantum natura hominis pectus hinc antecedit*, Cic.: *Venetis unum nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedit*, Cues. *Abol.*:

ut quisque honore et aetate antecederet, was superior, Cic.

antē-cello (*perf.* and *perf. part.* not used), *3. v. n.* to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel: with *dat.* Asia facile omnibus terris antecellit, Cic. With *Acc.*: *pergrinam stirpem*, Tac. *Abol.*: *humilitate antecellens*, Cic. [The simple verb *cello* is not found. The root *cel* signified "to raise"; hence *antecello* would signify orig. "to raise," (or used reflectively) "to rise, before others": the same root appears in *celsum, excello, collis, culmen, columna, culmus, calamus*. Also in *percello* "to overturn," *celer, celos*, &c.]

antēcepso, *v. antecapio*.

antēcessio, *entis*, *f.* [antece]do a going before, preceding, Cic. *II. That which goes before, the antecedent cause*: *homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus, et quasi antecessiones non ignorat*, id.

antēcessor, *bris, m.* [id.] he who goes before; hence *multit. l. t.*, antecessores, the advanced guard: *agminis antecessores*, Suet. (Hence, Fr. *ancêtre*, and Eng. *ancestors*.)

antēcessor, *bris, m.* a forerunner. Hence *multit. l. t.*, antecessores, the advanced guard, pioneers: *Caes.*

antēdico and **antēdictus**, more correctly ante dico, &c.

antē-dico, *1. v.*, *II. 4. v. p.* (Old form *antēdico* = antecō, like antecito for antea, Pl.: *antidit* = antedit, id.: *antetra*, *trity*, Lucr.: *antela*, *antel*, *disyll.* Hor. *Pres. subj. sync.* *antēat*, Ov.: so also *antelo*, Tac.: *perf. subj.* *antēntis*, id.: *inf.* *antēnsie*, id.: *to go before, precede*: with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *ablat.*: *praetoribus antecunt*, Cic.: *to antel* *necessitas*, Hor.: *barbarum jubet antel*, Cic.

II. Fig. to excel, surpass: *aliquem sapientia*, Ter.: *alici aetate*, Cic. Also pass.: *se aequalis tui, abs te antel* *putant*, id. *III.* to anticipate: *seuitem meam honoribus vestis antel* *stetis*, Liv. *IV.* to prevent, resist: *damnationem antel*, Tac.

antē-fero, *trāsi*, *lātum*, *ferre*, *3. v. a.* to carry or bear before: *anteferre fauces*, Caes. *II. Fig.* to set before, prefer: with *dat.* and *acc.*: *longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem*, Cic.: *hi inter se controversias habebant quānam anteferebantur*, Caes.

antēfixus, *a. um*, *Part.* [ante] and *fixus* part. of *fixo* *fasces* before, nailed to (rare): *truncis arborum ante fixa ora*, Tac. Hence *sub ante*, *antefixa*, *orum*, *n. plu.*, the little ornaments affixed to the cornice of an entablature: *antefixa stictula deorum Romanorum*, Liv.

antēgressus, better separately, ante gressus.

antē-gradior, *essus*, *3. v. p.* [gradior] to go before, to precede: *stella Veneris cum antegraditur solem*, Cic. *Fig.* *id* *num* *apparet*, quum *antegressa* *est honestas*, id.

antē-hābo, *2. v. a.* to prefer: *incredibilia veris*, Tac.

ut quisque honore et aetate antecederet, was superior, Cic.

antē-cello (*perf.* and *perf. part.* not used), *3. v. n.* to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel: with *dat.* Asia facile omnibus terris antecellit, Cic. With *Acc.*: *pergrinam stirpem*, Tac. *Abol.*: *humilitate antecellens*, Cic. [The simple verb *cello* is not found. The root *cel* signified "to raise"; hence *antecello* would signify orig. "to raise," (or used reflectively) "to rise, before others": the same root appears in *celsum, excello, collis, culmen, columna, culmus, calamus*. Also in *percello* "to overturn," *celer, celos*, &c.]

antēcepso, *v. antecapio*.

antēcessio, *entis*, *f.* [antece]do a going before, preceding, Cic. *II. That which goes before, the antecedent cause*: *homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus, et quasi antecessiones non ignorat*, id.

antēcessor, *bris, m.* [id.] he who goes before; hence *multit. l. t.*, antecessores, the advanced guard: *agminis antecessores*, Suet. (Hence, Fr. *ancêtre*, and Eng. *ancestors*.)

antēcessor, *bris, m.* a forerunner. Hence *multit. l. t.*, antecessores, the advanced guard, pioneers: *Caes.*

antēdico and **antēdictus**, more correctly ante dico, &c.

antē-dico, *1. v.*, *II. 4. v. p.* (Old form *antēdico* = antecō, like antecito for antea, Pl.: *antidit* = antedit, id.: *antetra*, *trity*, Lucr.: *antela*, *antel*, *disyll.* Hor. *Pres. subj. sync.* *antēat*, Ov.: so also *antelo*, Tac.: *perf. subj.* *antēntis*, id.: *inf.* *antēnsie*, id.: *to go before, precede*: with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *ablat.*: *praetoribus antecunt*, Cic.: *to antel* *necessitas*, Hor.: *barbarum jubet antel*, Cic.

II. Fig. to excel, surpass: *aliquem sapientia*, Ter.: *alici aetate*, Cic. Also pass.: *se aequalis tui, abs te antel* *putant*, id. *III.* to anticipate: *seuitem meam honoribus vestis antel* *stetis*, Liv. *IV.* to prevent, resist: *damnationem antel*, Tac.

antē-fero, *trāsi*, *lātum*, *ferre*, *3. v. a.* to carry or bear before: *anteferre fauces*, Caes. *II. Fig.* to set before, prefer: with *dat.* and *acc.*: *longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem*, Cic.: *hi inter se controversias habebant quānam anteferebantur*, Caes.

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antē-hābo, *2. v. a.* to prefer: *incredibilia veris*, Tac.

antē-hāc (old form antīdhac, like antidea for antea.—Antehac, dissyll., Hor.) before this (present) time, formerly, previously (cf. antea): antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id creptum est, Cic. Sometimes = antea: earlier, before that time: ea seipso antehac fidem prodiderat, Gall. [Prob. hāc to a corrupted form of acc. hanc: cf. antea.]

antē-lātus, a, um, Part. [antefero]. **antē-lācānus**, a, um, adj. [lux] before daybreak: ex antelucano tempore, Cic.: coenae, which continue until daybreak, id.

antē-mēdiānus, a, um, adj. before mid-day, in the forenoon: sermo, Cic.: litterae, received before mid-day, id.

antē-mitto, 3. v. a. to send before (rare for praemittere): antemissis equitibus, Caes.

antenna (less correctly, antenna), ac, f. a sail-yard: funes, qui antennis ad malos destinabant, Caes.: cornua velatarum antennarum, the ends of the clothed sail-yards, i. e. with sails set, Virg. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 267.) [Prob. from *antra*, *ēdis*, = to spread out.]

antē-pes, *ēdis*, m. the fore-foot, Cic. **Anteambulō**, a forerunner, Juv.

antē-pīlānus, i, m. Milit. i. t., the soldiers who fought before the pilot, or triarii; the hastati and principes, Liv.: (Cf. Smith's Ant. 168.)

antē-pōnō, sul, atum, 3. v. a. with acc. and but: to set or place before: equitum locos antipositis plebs anteponebat, Tac. **Antepōnere**, II. Fig.: to prefer, give the preference: neque has occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponeudas judicabat, Caes.

antē-pōtens, entis, adj. superior in power, fortune, etc.: Pl.

antequam and **antequam**, v. ante, B. M. 2.

antea, tum, m. plur. roses, or ranks, of anything: e.g. of vines, Virg.: of soldiers, Cat.

antē-sīgnānus, i, m. [signum] that is before the standard: hence, Antesignani ac milites, a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards, Caes.: (Cf. Smith's Ant. 168.) Meton.: a leader, commander: antesignanus in acie Pharsalica, Cic.

ante-sto or **antisto**, stēti, i. v. n. to stand before, used Fig. only: to be foremost, to excel: with Da. or Caes. also Abod.: antestat eloquentia Innocentiae, Nep.

antestor, atus, i. v. dep. [contr. from antestor] Legal i. t. to call to witness: the formula was, "licet antestari?" and was addressed to a bystander by the plaintiff who, when about to summon a defendant into court, wished to have a witness to the summons: at the same time he touched the ear of the witness: manus inclinat vocat et "licet antestari?" Ego vero oppono auriculum, Hor. In Cic. once without respect to

judic. proceedings: nae iste te antestatur.

antē-vēnīo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come before, get the start of: with Dat. or Acc.: tempori, Pl.: consilia et insidias (hostium), to anticipate, prevent, Sall. **Antē-vēnīo**, II. Fig.: to exceed, surpass, excel (very rare): per virtutem nobilitatem, id. Abod., beneficia, ubi multum antevenero, have become very excessive, Tac.

antē-vertō (-vor-), ti, sum, 3. v. n. and a. (As dep. antevortor, Pl.) to take one's turn before another, to go or come before, to precede: stella tum antevertens, tum subsequens, Cic. **Antē-vertō**, II. Fig.: to anticipate, prevent: miror, ubi ego hunc antevorterim, Ter. **Antē-vertō**, III. to prefer: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, Caes.

anticipatio, ōnis, f. [anticipo] a preception, an innate idea: anticipatio Deorum, Cic.

anti-cipō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [ante and cap the root of capio] to take beforehand, to anticipate: anticipatum mentibus nostris, already anticipated, Cic.: anticipata via, travelled over before, Ov.

anticus, a, um, adj. [ante] in front, foremost: in anticam partem pellit, Cic.

antidōtum, i, n. and -um or -os, i, f. = *antidoto* (-os), a counterpoison: Suet. In gen. an antidote, remedy: Fig.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet.

anti-pōdēs, um, m. plur. = *antipodes*, the antipodes. In Cic. as a Gr. word. **antiquarius**, ii, m. [antiquus] one who is an antiquities, an antiquarian: nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, Tac.

antiquē, adv., like the ancients, Hor. Comp. Tac.

antiquitas, *ātis*, f. [antiquus] olden time, antiquity, ancientness: fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic. **Antiquitas**, II. Meton.: the events of antiquity, the history of ancient times: memoria antiquitatis, id. **Antiquitas**, 2. men of former times, the ancients: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. **Antiquitas**, III. primitive virtue, integrity, honesty, etc.: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id.

antiquitās, adn. [id.] in former times, anciently: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transducos, Caes. **Antiquitas**, 2. from ancient times; hence sometimes with *inde* or *ab*.... ad: quum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. Also in speaking of times comparatively recent: hordeo corrupto alebantur, quod ad hujusmodi casus antiquitus paratum in publicum contulerant, Caes.

antiquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to restore a thing to its former condition. Only as a forensic term: to reject a bill, not to adopt it: legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic.

antiquus, a, um, adj. [ante; an-

other form of anti-icus opposed to post-icus] (antiquus refers to time, anticus to space), former, old, ancient, that has formerly been in existence: (opp. to novus, as vetus to recens. Yet antiquus and vetus are often synonymous: Jupiter Alcumenaem rogitat in antiquam concordiam conjuga, togas former has money with her husband, Pl.: antiquior dies in tuis erat ascripta littera, quam in Caesaris, an earlier or older date, Cic. Subst.: antiqui, the ancients, esp. the ancient writers: habebamus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Poet.: praetertitis, past, gone by: vulnus, Ov. **Antiquus**, II. Of things begun before the present age, yet still existing: antiquissima scripta, Hor.: saxum antiquum, Virg.: antiquum obtinere, to retain an old custom or habit: antiquum hoc obtines tum, tardus ut sis, Pl. **Antiquus**, III. Meton.: of the old stamp, or fashion, for, simple, honest, innocent, venerable, etc.: homo antiqua virtute et fide, Ter.: terra antiqua potens armis, venerabile, illustrius, Virg. **Antiquus**, 2. Hence, comp. and sup.: more or better celebrated, famous, preferable or better: quod honestius, id. mihi est antiquus, Cic.: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habuiturum dixit, id. **Antiquus**, IV. aged: Virg.

antistes, *ātis*, m. and f. also antistita, ae, f. (like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from eliens). Lit.: a foreman, an overseer, president in gen. (rare): vindictatorum, Col. **Antistes**, II. a president of a temple, a high-priest: caerimiarum et sacrorum, Cic. In fem.: a priest, priestess: Antistes templi antistites, Liv. **Antistes**, III. Fig.: a master in any science or art: artis docendi antistes, Cic. [Ante and stat: the root of sto appears under the two forms stat and sta: cf. Eng. stand, stood, stead, etc. Cf. superstes.]

antistitia, v. antistes.

antisthōn, i, n. = *antipros*, a care, a cerna (almost entirely poet.): antea cerna, Virg. Of the hollow of a tree: exesae arboris antrium, id.

antistarius [ann.], a, um, adj. [anulus] pertaining to a signet-ring. **Antistarius**, II. Subst. anularius, II, m., a ring-maker: Cic.

antistatus [ann.], a, um, [id.]: furnished or ornamented with a ring: aures, Pl.

Antilus [ann.], i, m., any article in the form of a ring: velares anuli, curtain rings, Plin.: anulus catenae, a link of a chain, id.: anulus crutibus aptus, fetters, Mart. **Antilus**, II. Esp. a ring for the finger, a signet-ring: (Gygae) anulum detraxit, Cic. The right to wear a gold ring was possessed in the time of the Republic by the equites only: hence anulus equestris, Hor.: anulum inventi, i. e. he has been promoted to the equestrian order, Cic. So his anulorum, equestrian rank, Suet. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 25.) [The root *an*

Pl.: eques mecum una demersus, rursus apparuit, Cic. With *Dat.*: angustis ille, qui Sallia apparuit insolentis, id. rebas angustis animosus atque fortis apparere, *show yourself, appear*, Hor. Hecus apparet, opp. to latens, *visible, evident*: tympana non apparetia obstreperet, Ov. **II.** Res apparet, and fore more freq. *impers.* apparet with acc. and *inf.* or *relat. clause*: the thing (or it) is evident, clear, manifest, certain, *ἐπὶ δὲ δὲ, φαίνεται*: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv.: apparet aereum hunc esse domus pamparis, Ter. And by attraction with the nom. and *inf.* as in Gr. *ἐπὶ δὲ δὲ*: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quamdam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, Cic. Or without the *inf.*: apparet atrox cum plebe certamen, there was at hand a fierce struggle, Liv. **III.** *to appear as the advocate of any public officer, the priest of a deity, etc.*: apparet, *seems* (rare): *cl. apparitor*: quum appareret aedilibus, Liv.: quatuor et viginti lictores apparet, consilium, id.

ap-pāro (adv.), *3. v. a. to gain, acquire, Loc.*

appāro (adv.), *ōnis, f. [appāro no. 3] service, attendance*: in longa appāratione singulariter domus cognovi, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *fœdicitæ, servitūs*: ex necessariis appārationibus, id.

appātor (adv.), *ōnis, m. [id. a servus, esp. a public servant (Victor, scribe, priest, etc.)]*: Cic. Fig. sit licet non suus, sed tunc lentitatis appātor, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 29).

ap-pāro (adv.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to prepare or make ready, to fit out, put in order, provide, etc.*: ornare et appāre convivium, Cic.: nuptias, Ter.: bellum, Cic.: ludos magnificentissimos, id.: aggerem, Caes. With *acc.* ad hostes bellum apparat, Liv. With *in*: in Sæctum apparabantur crimina, *were got up against*, Cic. Fig.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam appāro, Pl. With *inf.* as object: trahere ex Fluctis apparantem tempestates inhibuerunt, Suet. Absol.: dum apparat, Ter. With *ut*: ut eriperet, apparabas, Pl. So apparat with *inf.*: qui sese parare apparat legibus, id.

appellatio (adv.), *ōnis, f. [appellatio] an addressing, addressing*: hanc nactus appellatōnem causam, *this opportunity of addressing*, Caes. **II.** Legal *t. t.*, an appeal to a tribune for assistance, and from one magistrate to another of equal or higher rank: provocatio and provoco of an appeal to the populus in a matter affecting life (Smith's Ant. 29): intercessit appellatio tribunorum, i. e. ad tribunum, Cic.: appellatōnem et tribunum auxilium, Liv. **III.** a naming, a calling by name: neque nomen ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. Hence, Meton.: *name, title*: voluit appellatōne has inani nobis esse par, Cic. **IV.** in gram., pronunciation: *suavitas vocis, et lenis appellatio litterarum*, Cic.

appellator (adv.), *ōris, m. [id.] one who appeals, an appellant*: Cic.

appellio (adv.), *1. v. freq. a. [id.] to name often, to be accustomed to call or name*: Montem Caellum appellatum a Caese Vibenna, Tac.

ap-pello (adv.), *pāli, pulsus, 3. v. a. and n. to drive, move, or bring to*. With *acc.* or *Dat.*: ad litora juvenos, Ov. Fig.: animum ad scribendum appellat, applied his mind to writing, Ter. **II.** Nautical *t. t.*, to bring to land, to make any coast, haven, etc. (very freq.) Constr. with acc. or abl. of navis, classis, etc., or in pass. with nom.: and absol., both act. and pass.

1. With acc. or nom.: quum Perseus classem ad Delum appulisset, Cic.: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, id. **2.** In a similar sense with acc. of person: me vocat deus appulsi oris, Virg. So pass.: alios milites ad Siciliam appulso esse, Cic. And fig.: *thence*, tanquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, scis tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulsi, *you have directed your mind towards*, id. **3.** With *abl.*: quum Rhegium oneraria nave appulisset, Suet. **4.** Absol.: huc appelle, Hor. **5.** Intrans.: Germanici tremis Chancorum terram appulsi, comes ashore, Tac.

appello (adv.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a. (perf. subg. appellasse = appellaveris, Ter.)*, to call upon, speak to, accost or address: aggrediar hominem, appellabo, Pl.: appellat hilari vultu hominem, Cic. Also, to address by letter: crebris nō literis appellato, id. **II.** *to entreat, implore*: quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall. **3.** With *acc.* and *de*: to incite to something (bad): aliquem de proditione, Liv.: and without *de*: aliquem, Sen. Also, to apply for payment, to demand: Tulliola tuum manusculum flagitat, et me ut sponsozem appellat, Cic. **III.** Legal *t. t.*: to appeal to, especially to a tribune for assistance, v. appellatio: procurator a praetore tribunus appellare ausus, id.: *to appellare auctoritate, to quote the authorities*, Plin. **4.** *to accuse, summon*: ne alii placent, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.

IV., to name or call, to entitle: ne me appella falso nomine, Pl.: O Spar-tace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. **V.** Appellare literas, to pronounce: id. [There are three verbs, appellare, compellere, interpellare, in which *pell* means speak.]

appendeo, v. appendo.

appendicula, *ae, f. dim. [appendix] a small appendage*: Cic.

appendix, *icis, f. [appendix] that which hangs to anything, an appendage*: hence **II.**, an addition, supplement: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.: appendices Olcudum, Liv.

ap-pendo (adv.), *endi, ensum, 3. v. a. (kindred with appendo, ēre), to weigh to*: aurum allici, Cic. Fig.: non

verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, to have regard not to their number, but their weight, Cic.

appensus (adv.), *a, um, Part. [appendo]*

appētens (adv.), *entis, Part. [appeto] striving passionately after, eager for*: with Gen.: appētens gloriæ atque avidus laudis, Cic. **II.**, grasping, avaricious: homo non cupidus, neque appētens, id.

appētenter (adv.), *adv. eagerly, greedily*: ne cupide quid agerent, ne appētenter, Cic.

appētentia (adv.), *ae, f. [appētens] a longing after, appetite*: cibis, Plin.: libido effrenata (efficit) appētentiam, Cic.

appētitiō (adv.), *ōnis, f. [appeto] a grasping at*: solis, Cic. **II.** Fig.: a passionate longing for, desire: alieni, id.

appētītus (adv.), *a, um, Part. [appeto]*

appētītus (adv.), *ūs, m. an onset, attack*: Amm. **II.** Fig.: a passionate, eager longing or desire: voluptatis, Cic. *Passion or desire, as a faculty of the soul*: id.

ap-pōto (adv.), *ivi or it, itum, 3. v. a. and n. (in poetry rare). A. v. a. to go to, approach, arrive at*: Europam, Cic. And of things without life: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems appetebat, only now and frost approached, Tac.

II., to seek or grasp after: solem manibus, Cic. **III.**, to attack as an enemy, to fall or seize upon, assail: filii vita infestis, saepe ferro atque insidiis appetita, id. **IV.** Fig.: to strive after eagerly, to long for: amicitiam, Caes.: allenum, Phaedr. **B.** v. n. to draw on or nigh, to approach (only of time): dies appetebat, Caes.

ap-pingo (adv.), *3. v. a. to paint upon (very rare)*: delphinum silvis ap-pingit sacculus aprum, Hor. Also, to write, add by writing: appingis aliquid novi, Cic.

ap-plaudo (adv.), *avi, sum, 3. v. a. to strike upon, to clap*: cavi applaus corporis palmis, Ov. **II.**, to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud: cui generi civium maxime applauditur? Cic.

applausus (adv.), *a, um, Part. [applaudo]*

applicatio (adv.), *ōnis, f. [applico] Lit.: a binding on, a joining to*: hence, fig.: applicatio animi, a bending or inclination of the mind, Cic.

applicatus (adv.), *a, um, Part. [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to*: Leucas colli applicata, Liv. **II.** Fig.: inclined or adapted to, directed to: omne animal applicatum esse ad diligendum, inclined to self-love, Cic.

applicitus (adv.), *a, um, Part. [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to*: Plin.: Quint.

ap-plioo (adv.), *avi and ui, atum*

and (later) Itum, i. v. a. (the perf. applicat appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic., but he frequently uses applicavi) [pilico] to join, fasten, or attach to: to place at or near, etc. (very frequent, esp. in fig. signif. and in more elevated style). With *ad*, more rarely with *Dat.*: ratem (sc. rat) applicare, Liv.: se ad approperantem applicat, lean against, Caes.: flumini castra, Liv. || Fig.: to connect with, to add to: ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, Cic. || 2. to direct intently towards, to apply, devote to: Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicat, id.: se ad philocephiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. || 3. Crimen alio, to charge one with a crime: Plin. || 4. Nautical i. t., Naven applicare, or absol. applicari, and as v. n., to steer a ship towards, to bring to land: ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv.: Caes telluris ad oras applicor, Ov.: quae vis immanibus applicat oras, bring you, Virg.: Medea Creteis regionibus applicat angues, Ov.

ap-plo-ro (adv.), avi, i. v. n. to deplore, weep at: querere applorans tibi, Hor.

ap-plo-no (adv.), pōteli, pōtētum, j. v. a. (perf. appōteli, Pl.; cf. pono) to put, or lay at, near, or by the side of, to apply to, etc.: appone hic mensulam, Pl.: omnes columnae machina apposta dejectae, Cic.: scalls appostita urbem defenderunt, Liv. Of the putting on of anything: cur tam apposta velatur janua lauro, Ov. || to serve up, put on the table: apposta sit coena, Pl.: appositum patellam, Cic. || 3. With acc. and dat.: to appoint to any service or duty, to join as an assistant: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id.: moderator et magister consilii appositus, Liv. || 4. To add to, superadd (rare): aetate illi, quos tibi demperis, apponet annos, Hor. || 5. With a dat. of the effect: to put down as, reckon, or consider (very rare): aliquid lucro, id.

ap-pro-rectus (adv.), a, um, Part. [ad and porrectus] stretched or extended near: draco, Ov.

ap-porto (adv.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry, bring, convey to: divitias domum, Pl.: signa populo Romano, Cic.

ap-posco (adv.), j. v. a. to demand in addition (rare): Ter.: Hor.

ap-pō-tis (adv.), adv. pertinently, appropriately: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic.

ap-pō-tus (adv.), a, um, Part. put or applied to. Prop. of place: adj.: situated at or near to, contiguous. With *Dat.*: castellum flumini app., Tac. Fig.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, Cic. || fit, suitable, appropriate, etc. With *ad*: ager ad viem appositus, Varr.: menses ad agendum maxime app., Cic.

ap-pō-tus (adv.), a, um, adj. drunk, intoxicated, Pl.

ap-pro-or (adv.), i. v. dep. to worship, pray to: rite Deos, Hor.

ap-pro-hēdo (poet. apprendo), di, sum, j. v. a. to seize, take hold of: aliquid manu, Pl. So of embracing, etc.: manum oculandi causa, Suet.

2. to seize hostilely: apprehendere Hispanias, Cic. || Fig.: Of discourse: to bring forward, allege: quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id.

ap-pren-do, v. apprehendo.

ap-prīmō (adv.), adv. especially, very: ap. nobilia, Pl.

ap-primo (adv.), essi, essum, j. v. a. to press to (rare): ad ossa carnes, Plin.: aliquid pectori, Tac.

ap-primus (adv.), a, um, adj. by far the first: flos aprimus tenax, Virg., but the best edit. have ad prima.

ap-pro-bā-tio (adv.), ōnis, f. [approbo] an approving, assenting to, approbation: id vulgi assensu et populari approbatione judicari solet, Cic. || proof, confirmation: approbatio assumptionis, proof of the minor premises, id.

ap-pro-bā-tor (adv.), ōris, m. [id.] one who gives his assent or approval (rare): Cic.

ap-pro-bō (adv.), adv. very well: Pl.

ap-pro-bō (adv.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to approve, assent to, favour: id fama approbat, Ter.: legiones clamore donum approbatas, Liv.: orationem approbat, Caes. || to prove, demonstrate, establish, justify: innocentiam, Tac. || 3. to do according to one's liking or satisfactorily: opus approbavit, Phaedr.

ap-pro-mitto (adv.), j. v. a. to promise in addition: Cic.

ap-pro-pō-re (adv.), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act.: to hasten, accelerate: opus approperatum est, Liv. || Neutr. to hasten, hurry: eum, ut approperet, auctoritas, Cic.

ap-pro-pinquā-tio (adv.), ōnis, f. an approach (in time), drawing near (very rare): mortis, Cic.

ap-pro-pinquō (adv.), avi, atum, i. v. n. to approach, come, or draw near to. Of place: ad summam aequam, Cic. With *Dat.*: finibus Bellovacorum, Caes. Fig.: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, were near obtaining, id. || Of time: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id.

ap-pu-go (adv.), i. v. a. to fight against, attack, assault: castra, Tac.

ap-pul-sus (adv.), a, um, Part. [appello].

ap-pul-sus (adv.), ōis, m. [i. appello] lit. a driving to; hence, || a landing, bringing to land: ab littoribus appulsus accere, Liv. || 3. an approaching, approach, in gen.: pars terrae appulsus solis exarsit, Cic. || 4. an effect, influence caused by approach: frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, id.

ap-pul-sio, ōnis, f. [apricor] a basking in the sun (very rare): Cic.

ap-pul-sus, ōis, f. [apricus] summi-

nus, sunshine: regio apricitatis inclinata, Plin.

ap-pri-or, i. v. dep. [id.] to run oneself, bask in the sun: Alexander offero Diogeni apricanti, Cic.

ap-prions, a, um, adj. lying open, uncovered: qui tulit aprico frigida castra Laer., under the open sky, Prop. || Exposed to the sun, sunny: loci opaci aprici, Cic. Also subst. apricum, i. n. a sunny spot: baxus amat aprica, Plin. Fig. in apricum proferre, to bring to light: Hor. || 2. Meton. of objects exposed to the sun: arbor, Ov.: fiores, Hor. [Apricus is opp. to opacus, and may possibly come from aperio: terminus, as in ant-icus, post-icus.]

ap-prilis, is [contr. of aperilis, from aperio] (orig. adj.: sc. mensis) m. the month April (as the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants): mense Aprili atque Maio, Cic.

ap-prig-nus (also written aprignus), a, um, adj. [aper] pertaining to the wild boar: callum, Pl.

ap-pri-ātus, a, um, Part. [apto] adapted to, suitable, appropriate: verbum aptatum ad aliquid, Cic.

ap-pri-ātus, adv. closely, fitly, suitably: mundi corpus apte cohaeret, Cic.

ap-to, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to fit, apply, put on, adjust, etc. with *Dat.*: vincula collo, Ov. || In gen.: to prepare, get ready, furnish, etc. With *Dat.*, ad, or absol.: aptare Idonea bello, Hor.: ad pugnam classem, Liv.: aptare classem velle (Abi.), to furnish with sails, Virg.: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, had armed himself, Liv. [Root AP: v. aptus.]

ap-ptus, a, um, Part. and adj.: fitted, attached to: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Fig.: ex aliqua re = pendens ex aliqua re, depending on, arising from: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Also without dat.: vita apta virtuti perferri, id. Poet.: in aliquid: changed into: formas Deus aptus in omnes, Ov. || bound or tied together, connected, etc.: facilius est aeta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Poet. with Abl.: endowd or furnished with: coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Virg. || 3. suitable, appropriate, adapted: with ad or dat. (of persons always with *Dat.*): castra ad bellum ducentum aptissima, Caes.: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. With in: in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. With qui: nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de aetate loqueretur, Cic. Poet. with Inf.: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. Absol.: lar aptus, am adequate possession, Hor.: aptus exercitus, in fighting order, Liv.: tempus aptum, the right time, id. [Aptus is a participle from root AP, "go to," and hence "obtain": v. apicor, adipiscor.]

ap-pri-ātus, prop. with acc. (also apud, laer.) near, at, by, with, always of rest, and principally of persons. || Of persons: quum in lecto Crassus

emset et apud eum Bulpicus sederet, Cic. 2. Apud me, *te, me, etc., at the house of*: apud me domi, Ter. So, in the country of, among the people of a nation: apud nostros Iustitia culta est, Cic. Hence, 3. Fig., with a personal pronoun: to be in one's senses, not wondering in mind (only conventional): sumne ego apud me? Pl. 4. before, in the presence of = coram: apud Iudices reus est factus, Cic.: Caesar apud milites concionatur, Caes. 5. in the mind of a person: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic. 6. in the time of: haec apud majores nostros faciliata, id. 7. in authors: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id.: apud Solonem, i. e. in his laus, id. 8. Instead of the Dat. (rare): sacrificasse apud deos, Tac. 9. Of places (rarely): at, near, in: nos apud Alyziam unum diem commorati sumus, Cic.: apud oppidum morati, Caes. 10. For ad implying motion: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Pl. Apud is sometimes placed after its subet. Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac.

Aqua, ae (aquil, Lucr.), *f.* water in gen.: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. Particular phrases: 1. Praebere aquam, to invite to a feast, to entertain (from the use of tender water for washing and drinking), Hor. 2. Aquam aspergere alicui, to animate, refresh: Pl. 3. Aquam liberam, servum bibere, to be in freedom, in slavery, Ov. 4. In aqua scribere, applied to vain or resultless actions, Cat. 5. Aqua et ignis, to denote the necessities of life: non aqua, non igni, ut abunde, pluribus locis attum quoniam amicitia, Cic. Hence aqua et igni interdicere alicui, to exclude from civil society, to banish, id. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis as a symbol of their union: v. Smith's Ant. 173.

6. Aquam et terram petere, from an enemy, to demand submission, Liv. 7. water, in a more restricted sense. 1. the sea: coque, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Fennenses mittantur, on the sea-coast, Cic. 2. a lake: Albanae aquae deductio, id. 3. a stream, a river: in Tuscae gurgitis mersus aquae, i. e. the Albula, Ov. 4. rain: cornix angur aquae, Hor. 5. In the plur.: medicinal springs: ad aquas venire, Cic. Hence, often as the name of a place, Aquae Sextiae, etc. 6. the water in the water-clock. Hence the phrases: aquam dare, to give the advocate time for speaking, Plin.: aquam perdere, to spend time uselessly, to waste it: Quint.: aqua haeret, the water stops, to denote a difficulty in explaining one's meaning: Cic. 7. Aqua intercus, the drop: medicamentum ad aquam intertem, Cic. (Hence, Fr. eau, from old Fr. aigue, *jaure*.)

Aqueductus, tis, m., separ. aquae ductus, a conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct: Cic. Also, the right of conducting water: id.

Aquilis, e, adj. [aqua] pertaining to water: nubes aquales, Varr. 11. Aquilis, is, comae. (sc. urceus or hama), a vessel for washing, a basin, ewer: Pl.

Aquarius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to water: rota, a wheel for drawing water, Cato: provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic. 11. Subst., Aquarius, il, m. a water-carrier: veniet conductus aquarius, Juv. 12. an inspector of the conduits or water-pipes: cum tabernarilis et aquarilis pugnare, Coel. in Cic. 13. the water-bearer, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor.

Aquaticus, a, um, adj. [id.] found in or by the water, aquatic: aves, water-fowl, Plin. 11. watery, moist, humid: Austus, Ov.

Aquatilis, e, adj. [id.] found in or near water, aquatic: vescimur botulis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus, Cic. Subst., Aquatila, n. plu., aquatic animals: Plin. 11. having a watery taste, waterish: sunt aquatiles cucurbitae, id.

Aquatio, onis, *f.* [aqua] a fetching of water: aquationis causa prodeger, Caes. 11. a place where water is brought, a watering-place: hic aquatio, Cic.

Aquator, oris, m. [id.] a water-carrier: Caes.

Aquila, ae, *f.* an eagle: nec imbellem feroces progenierant aquilae columbum, Hor.: in poetry, the lightning-bearer of Jupiter, Plin. From aquilae senectus, a vigorous old age, Ter. 11. the eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion (while signs are the standards of the cohorts), v. Smith's Ant. 343: aquila argentea, Cic.: aquilifer aquilam intra vallum projecti, Caes. Hence meton.: a legion: Lucan. 11. In architecture, aquilae, the timbers which formed the pediment of a temple, and were called aquilae from their resemblance to an eagle with outspread wings: sustentines fastigium aquilae, Tac. 12. the name of a constellation: IV. (Hence, Fr. *aigle*.)

Aquilifer, oris, m. [aquila fero] an eagle or standard-bearer: the chief centurion of a legion: Caes.

Aquilinus, a, um, adj. [aquila] pertaining to the eagle, aquiline: ungula, Pl.

Aquillo, onis, m. the north wind: Aquillo aquilonem claudit in antris, Ov. In plur., Cic. Meton. for the North: spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, id.

Aquilonarius, e, adj. [aquilo] northerly, northern: regio tum aquilonarium tum australis, Cic.

Aquilus, a, um, adj. dark-coloured, dim, swarthy (rare): colore aquilo, Pl.

Aquor, atus, i. v. dep. [aqua] to bring or fetch water (a milit. t. t.): aquantur aegro, Caes. Poet. of bees: Virg.

Aquonus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in water, humid, rainy: nubens, rainy winter, Virg.: nubes, rain-clouds, Ov.: languor, the droopy, Hor.: mater, i. e. Thetis, Ov.: Aquonus Placidia, a constellation, id.

Aquila, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] a little water, a small stream (rare): non secus aliqua aquila, sed universum flumen, Cic.

ar, an old form for ad, q. v.

ara, ae, *f.* (old form *ara*): orig. any elevation (of wood, stone, earth, etc.): ara seculi, Virg. 2. a tombstone, Cic. 11. an elevation for sacrifices, etc., an altar: aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr.: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. One who took an oath laid hold of the altar: hence, qui si aras tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic.: aras et foci, altars and hearths, meton. for home (from the altars to the Penates, erected in dwelling houses): hence, pro aris et fociis pugnare, to fight for one's dearest possessions: de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac fociis, deoerale, Cic. Criminals and others fled to the altars for safety: Priamum quum in aras confugisset, hostilis manu interemisset, id. Hence, 11. Fig., protection, refuge, shield: in aras legum confugere, id. 12. The altar, as a constellation in the southern part of the heavens: flatu permulcet spiritus aethri, id.

aranea, ae, *f.* [ἀράχνη] a spider: antiquas exerceat aranea telas, Ov. 11. Meton.: a spider's web, cobweb (aedes) oppletat aranea, Pl. (Hence, Ital. aragna: Fr. araignée; cf. also Ital. ragnatela, "cobweb.")

araneola, ae, *f.* dim. [aranea] a small spider: Cic.

araneonum, a, um, adj. [araneum] full of spiders' webs: stus, Cat.

araneum, i, n. a spider's web: Phaedr.

araneus, i, m. [ἀράχνη] a spider: Lucr. (Hence, Ital. ragno.)

araneus, a, um, adj. [araneus] pertaining to the spider: araneum genus, Plin.

aratro, onis, *f.* [aro] a ploughing, and in gen. the cultivation of the ground, agriculture: at quaestuosus mercatura, fructuosus aratio dicitur, Cic. 11. Meton.: arable land: arationes, the public farms or plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce, Cic.

aratruncula, ae, *f.* dim. [aratro] a small arable field, or a small estate: Pl.

arator, oris, m. [aro] a ploughman, husbandman, farmer: neque jam stabulum gaudet pecus aut arator igni, Hor. Also adj.: tanus arator, Ov. 11. Aratores, the cultivators of public lands for a tenth of the produce: aratorum penuria, Suet.

Aratrum, *i. n.* [id.] a plough (of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 31: seq.): *uncus aratri*, Lucr.

arbitrator, *tri*, *m.* [ar] and the root *itr*, "to come," or "go," one who comes to a place, a visitor, intruder: *ab arbitrio remoto loco, in a spot safe from all intruders*, Cic.: *a spectator, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness: remotis arbitria*, id. || Legal *t. t.* an umpire, *arbitrator*, a judge (one who decides acc. to equity, while the judges decides acc. to strict law): *vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: me cepere arbitrum*, Ter.: *Caesar constituit ut arbitri darentur; per eos fierent aestimationes*, Caes. Fig.: *arbitrator inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem*, Cic.: *pugnae, the judge, umpire of the contest*, Hor. || *He who governs or manages, a lord, master: arbitri imperii* (Augustus), Ov.: *armorum* (Mars), id.

arbitratorius, *v.* *arbitrium*.

arbitratrix, *ae, f.* [arbitr] *a female witness: arbitrix Nox et Diana*, Hor.

arbitrario, *adv.* with uncertainty: Pl.

arbitrarius, *a, um, adj.* [arbitr] *uncertain, not fixed: hoc certum est, non arbitrarium*, Pl.

arbitratus, *us, m.* [arbitr] *an arbitrating, an arbitration: si quid dominus emptori damni dederit, viri boni arbitrati resolvitur*, Cat. || *will, pleasure, choice, decision: meo arbitratu loquar libere*, Pl. || *direction, superintendence: considerare oportet, cuius arbitratu sit educatus*, Cic.

arbitrium (sometimes *arbitrium*), *ii, n.* [arbitr] *a being present, presence. || The judgment or decision of an arbitrator: aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium: iudicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae*, Cic. || In gen.: *an arbitrating, a sentence, decision: quorum (principum) ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat*, Caes. || *will, mastery, dominion, authority: Bellouaci se suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos dicent, on their own account and at their own pleasure*, id. || *V. Arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral*, Cic.

arbitro, *ira, v.* *arbitror, ad fin.*

arbitror, *atur, i. v. dep.* [arbitr] *to observe, perceive, hear: dicta aliquis*, Pl. || Legal *t. t.* (cf. *arbitrum* no. 2): *to make a decision, give judgment or sentence: hence, fidem aliquid arbitrat, to put faith in*, id.

|| Also legal *t. t.* *to give evidence, testify, declare one's opinion: quaero de te, arbitratorne C. Semppronius consul in tempore pugnae milasse*, Liv.

|| *In gen.: to be of opinion, to believe, think: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse*, Caes. || *V. Act. form, arbitro, are: to si arbitratum dignum*, Pl. || *2. Arbitror in pass. signif. (rare): quum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur*, Cic.

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arbor, *oris* (older form *arbos*, like *labos*, *colos*, *hodos*, etc. Hence acc. *ARBORIS*), *f.* a tree. Post.: *arbor Jovis, the oak*, Ov.: *arbor Phoebe, the laurel*, id.: *arbor Palladis, the olive*, id.

|| Meton. for things made of wood. 1. *a mast, with or without mail: adversaque infligitur arbore mail*, Virg. 2. *an oar: centenasque arbore fluctus verberat assurgens*, id. 3. *a ship: Phryxam petit Pelias arbor ovem, the ship Argo*, Ov. 4. *Arbor infelix, a galloway, gibbet: caput obnubito, arbore infelici suspendito*, Cic.

arborarius, *a, um, adj.* [arbor] *pertaining to trees: arboraria falx, a knife for pruning trees*, Cat.

arboris, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a tree: arborae frondes*, Ovid.

arbor, *v.* *arbor*.

arbuscula, *ae, f.* dim. [arbor] *a small tree, shrub: Varr.*

arbutum, *i, n.* [contr. from *arbo-setum*, from *arbos=arbor*, like *virgultum* from *virguleum*, *salcetum* from *salcetum*, etc.] *a plantation, a vineyard placed with trees (while vines are one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): expressa arbutis regebat convicia, abusive language that smacked of the vineyard*, Hor.

arbutus, *a, um, adj.* [arbor or *arbus-tus*] *planted with trees: ager, Cic.*

arbutus, *a, um, adj.* [arbutus] *of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: foetus*, Ov.: *crates*, Virg.

arbutum, *i, n.* [id.] *the fruit of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus, the wild strawberry: glandes atque arbuta*, Lucr. || Meton.: *for arbutus, the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: jubeo frontidia capris arbuta sufficere, that you give the goats a supply of arbutus-shoots*, Virg.

arbutus, *i, f.* [perh. connected with *arbor*, since the *arbutus* abounds in Italy] *the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: viridi membra sub arbutu stratus*, Hor.

arce, *ae, f.* *a place for keeping any thing, a chest, strong box, coffer: ex illa olea arcani esse lactem eoque conditas sorites*, Cic. Hence meton. like our purse, for the money in it: *arce nostrae confido, rely upon my purse*, id. 2. *a coffin: in arce* (arca) *Nu-mam Pompeium sepulchrum*, Liv.

|| Meton. for any closed or confining place: *a close prison, a cell: (Servi) in arce conjunctum, ne quis cum illis colloqui possit*, Cic. [From the same root as *arceo*, "to enclose," *y. arce*.]

arcano, *adv.* *in secret, privately: Domitius arcano cum pancia familiaribus suis colloquitur*, Caes.

arcanus, *a, um, adj.* [arce]. Lit.: *shut up, closed: [of things: secret, private, hidden, concealed: consilia*, Liv.: *fontis arcani aqua*, Tac. Esp. of things secret and mysterious: *arcano*

quum sunt sacra, Hor.: and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: *qui Cereis arcanum volgarit arcanus*, id. || Of persons: *that keeps a secret, trusty: dixisti arcanum satis*, Pl. Fig.: *omnia arcano nocte petita, in silent night*, Ov.

|| *S. et al.*: *arcanum, i, n. a secret, a mystery: arcani Fides prodiga*, Hor.

arceo, *cui, 2. v. a.* *to shut up, to inclose: [of things: secret, private, hidden, concealed: consilia*, Liv.: *fontis arcani aqua*, Tac. Esp. of things secret and mysterious: *arcano*

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arceo, *cui, 2. v. a.* *to shut up, to inclose: [of things: secret, private, hidden, concealed: consilia*, Liv.: *fontis arcani aqua*, Tac. Esp. of things secret and mysterious: *arcano*

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archipirata, ae, m. = ἀρχιπειράτης, a leader of pirates, arch-pirate: Cic.

architectus, ōtis, m. = ἀρχιτέκτων, a master-builder, architect: Pl. Fig.: a master in cunning: id.

architectus, stus, i. v. dep. [architectus] to build, construct, fabricate (very rare). || Fig.: to devise, invent: voluptuatus, Cic.

architectura, ae, f. [architectus] the art of building, architecture: Cic.

architectus, i, m. = ἀρχιτέκτων, a master-builder, architect: Philo architectus, Cic. || Fig.: an inventor, deviser, author: princeps atque architectus sceleris, id.

archid, ōtis, m. = ἀρχων (a ruler), the highest magistrate in republican Athens, a Cicerone: Cic.

archimena (in MSS. also arquimena, like arcus for arcus, quur for cur, etc.), ōtis, adj. [arcus teno] holding a bow, bow-bearing. A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Ov. || A constellation: the archer: Cic.

archi, ōdo, v. arte.

arctos, v. arto.

arctophylax, ūtis, m. = ἀρκτοφύλαξ, the Bear-keeper, a constellation, was called Bootes: Cic.

arctos (rar. arctus; acc. arcton, Ov.: Virg. nom. plur. arctos), i, f. = ἄρκτος, the Great and Little Bear (una major et minor), a double constellation. || Meton.: the north pole: Ov. 2. the north wind: Hor.

arcturus, i, m. = ἀρκτοφύλαξ (the bear-keeper), the brightest star in the constellation Bootes: Cic. 2. the whole constellation: Virg. 3. the ruling of Arcturus: id.

arctus, a, um, v. arctos.

arctus, i, m, v. arctos.

arctatus, a, um, Part. (arctus), bend like a bow, curved: arcuatus curus, Liv.

areola, ae, f. dim. [arca] a small box, a casket for perfumes, ornaments, etc.: arcuata muliebris, Cic. Hence, Fig.: of rhetor. ornament: id.

arens, ūis, m. (anciently arcus, like quur for cur, quinos for cūis, etc.), a bow: arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic.: incurvare arcum, Virg. || the rainbow: arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quodammodo coloratus, Cic. || anything arched or curved. Of waves: siger arcus aquarum, Ov. Of a serpent: immensus saltu sinuatur in arcus, id. Of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcum, id. Of a harbour: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Of the boughs of trees: id. Hence of the zones: via quique per arcus, Ov. In architecture: an arch, a vault, triumphal arch, etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, id.

arides, ae, f. = ἄριστος, a heron: Virg.

ardillo, ōtis, m. [arduo] a busy-body, a scold: Phaedr.

ardens, ōtis, Part. [id.] blazing, burning: oppidani cupas ardentes in

opera provolvunt, Hirt.: hence, glowing, fiery: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, Hirt. Ov. || Fig.: ardentes oculi, glowing eyes, Virg.: ardentis Falerni pocula, fiery, Hor. 2. Of passions, diseases, etc., eager, ardent, excited, burning: volneris ardentis dolore, from the burning pain of the wound, Lucr.: avaritia, Cic.: ardentior studio, id.

ardenter, adv. ardently, hotly, eagerly: quod cupias ardent, Cic.

ardido, ūis, rum, 2. v. n. [kindred with areo] to be on fire, to burn, blaze: multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, the soil is on fire in many places, Lucr. || Fig.: to flash, glow, sparkle, shine: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, shone, Virg. 2. Of passionate emotion, bodily disease, etc.: to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed, etc.: in fluvios pluvium gelidos ardentia morbo membra dabant, their limbs burning with fever, Lucr.: dolore et ira, Cic.: ardere Galliam, Gaius was in a state of excitement, Caes.: militibus studio pugnae ardentibus, id. Esp., to burn with love: ex aequo capitis ardebat mentibus ambo, Ov.

ardesco, arsi, 3. v. insep. [ardeo] to take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. || Fig.: to gleam, glitter: fulminis ardescunt ignibus undae, id. 2. Of the passions: to be inflamed, become more intense: ardescere dira cupidine, Lucr. 3. Of the passions or feelings: heat, ardour, eagerness: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. With Gen. of the object: at te ejusdem virginis ardor perdidit, Ov. And meton.: the beloved object: tu prima, et ultimus illi ardor eris, id.

ardus, a, um, adj. v. aridus.

ardius, a, um, adj. steep, lofty, high: apud erit difficult ascensu atque arduo, Cic. 2. Subst.: arduum, i, n. a steep place, a steep: ardua terrarum, Virg. || Fig.: difficult, arduous, hard: magnus opus omnino est arduum consumar, Cic.: id arduum factu erat, Liv.: rebus in arduis, in difficult circumstances, adversity, Hor. Subst.: nec fuit societas in arduo, Tac.

are, v. arefactio.

area (in inscriptions sometimes AREA), ae, f. a vacant piece of ground, esp. in a town: pugnabatur ab illis ex area quae erat adversus pontem, Hirt. The word has various special meanings determinable by the context: 1. A plot of ground for building, the site of a house: si ponendae domo quaerenda area primum, Hor. 2. An open space for games, a playground: id. Hence, fig.: area scelerum, i.e. where vices have full scope, Cic. Also, a race-ground: Ov. 3. A threshing-floor: neque in segibus, neque in area,

neque in horreis, Cic. Respecting its construction, see Smith's Ant. 37.

are-facio (per anastrophe: facio are), fact, factum, 3. v. a. [areo facio] to make dry, to dry up: principio terram excoquit et facit are, Lucr.

arena (arena, Varr.), ae, f. [areo] orig. adj. ac. terra, dry earth: bene, 1. sand: litorea incurvi bibulant, pavit aequor arenam, the thirsty sand, Lucr. Arena nigra = lituis, alius, mud, Virg. Poet.: in the plur. summæ cauda verruntur arenae, Ov. Prov. arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, i.e. to begin a fruitless work, id. || a sandy place, sandy land: ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. Hence, 1. (in plur.) a sandy desert: super Libycas arenas, Ov. 2. the sea-shore: undae inlitor arenae, id. 3. the place of combat (covered with sand) in the amphitheatre, the arena: missus in arenam aper, Suet. Hence, meton., the combat in the amphitheatre: operas arenae promittere, Tac. Hence, fig., 4. the fighting ground, the scene or theatre of any kind of contention: civilis belli arena, Flor. (Hence, Ital. rena.)

arenarius, a, um, adj. [arena] pertaining to sand: lapia, sandstone, Serv. Virg. || Arenaria, ae, f. (sc. to dina), a sand-pit: Cic.

arēnōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of sand, sandy: litus, Virg.

arens, entis, Part. [areo] dry, arid, parched: arentia saxa, Ov.: dried up, thirsty: arente facie trahere pocula Hor. 2. v. n. to be dry: tellus succis arde adempta, Ov. 2. to be dried up, to languish from thirst: arenibus siti faucibus, Liv.

ares, v. aries.

aresco, 3. v. insep. [areo] to become dry, to dry up: cito areciti lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic.

areolōgus, i, m. = ἀρεολόγος, a babler about virtue, a boaster: in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic: Suet.: Juv.

argentaria, ae, f. (sc. taberna) a banking-house, a bank: Liv. || (sc. ara) the trade of a banker or money-changer: argentariam Lepti facere, Cic. || (sc. fodina) a silver mine: Liv.

argentarius, a, um, adj. [argentum] pertaining to silver: metalla, silver mines, Plin. || pertaining to, care of money, Ter.: taberna, a bank, Liv.

argentarius, ūis, m. [id.] a money-changer, banker: Cic.

argentatus, a, um [id.] plated or ornamented with silver: milites, whose shields are plated, Liv. Fig.: semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito quærimonia, come only with silvered complaints, i.e. bring money with your complaints, Pl.

argentatus, a, um, adj. dim. [argenteus] of silver: Pl.

argentatus, a, um, adj. [argentum] of silver, made of silver: argentea

aquila, Cic.: salus argentea, a silver salutation (a present), Pl. || Meton.: adorned with silver = argenteus: argentea scena, Cic. 2. of a glittering white colour, silvery: niveis argentea pennis ales, Ov. 3. of the silver age: sublit argentea proles, id.

Argentitexterebronides (argumtum exterebro) a name coined by Plautus, an extortioner, a sponger.

argumentum, i. n. Lit.: the white metal; silver: vilis argentum est auro, Hor. || Meton.: silver plate: argumtum expositum in sodibus, Cic.

2. silver money; also, money in gen.: argumtum aere solutum est, Sall. (Root also seen in Gr. ἀργός, ἀργύρεος.)

argilla, ae, f. white clay, potter's earth: homulus ex argilla et luto factus, Cic. (Root also: same as in argumtum.)

argumentatio, onis, f. [argumentor] (a rhetor. t. i. most freq. in Cic.), an adducing of proof, an argumentation: probabilis, Cic. || the proof itself: id.

argumentator, atus, i. v. dep. [argumentum] to adduce proof, to demonstrate: nec jure an injuria caesi aut argumentari refert, Liv.: argumentari de voluntate alienigenis, to conclude from, Cic. || to adduce something as proof: multaque in eam partem probabiliter argumentantur, Liv.

argumentum, i. n. [arguo] an argument, proof, evidence, sign: argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic.: animi laeti argumenta, indications, Ov. || a logical conclusion: si conclusum argumentum non potest, nihil las, quoad concludendum sumpta erant, probatis, Cic. || the subject of any written composition, theme, argument, plot: argumentum est facta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, id.: epistola, id.: Livius Andronicus ab saturis anus est primus argumento fabulam serere, a play with a plot, Liv. IV. the subject of artistic representations (sculpture, painting, embroidery, etc.): ex eborie diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic.

arguo, ū, ātur, 3. v. a. to make clear, prove, assert, declare: hoc uno tenetur, al arguor non licere, Cic.: M. Valerius Laevinus speculatoris, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. Pass. in a reflect. signifi.: apparet virtus arguturque malis, shows itself in, Ov.

|| With acc. or pass.: to accuse, censure, charge with, convict, refute: seipso laqueis neque accuso, neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic.: laudibus argutur viti vinous Homerus, is convicted, Hor. The offence charged is expressed by a word in the gen., abl., or dependent on de; by the acc. and inf.; or by the acc. with ut. 1. With gen.: viros mortuos summi accleris, Cic. 2. With abl.: te hoc crimine non arguo, id. 3. With abl. and de: de eo crimine, quo de argutur, id. 4. With the acc. and inf.: me arguit

hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Pl. 5. With acc. and ut: fratrem ut subditum apud patrem arguere, Suet. || Meton. of things: to find fault with, complain of, censure: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv.

argutus, ade, subtly, acutely: Cic. || craftily: Pl.

argutias, ārum, f. plu. [argutus] that which affects the senses strongly, vigour of expression, liveliness, animation: nulla mollitia cervicem, nulla argutia digitorum, quick motion of the fingers, Cic. || Of mental qualities: genius, acuteness, wit, subtlety, shrewdness, cunning: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutis et acuminis Hyperidi, id.

argūtulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat subtle, acute, keen: libri, Cic.

argutus, a, um, Part. [arguo], but usually adj. Lit. made clear: hence of objects affecting the senses: clear, lively, active, sharp, pungent, etc.: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic.: argutum caput, graceful in motion, Virg.: hirundo, the twittering swallow, id.: colores, id.: illex, rustling, id.: Neaera, melodious, Hor.: forum, noisy, Ov.: serrae, creaking, Virg.: Of omens: distinct, clear, conclusive: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. || babbling, wordy (in good as well as bad sense): sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praefico, Cic.

|| Of mental qualities: 1. In a good sense: sagacious, acute, witty: poema facit its festivum, its concinnum, its elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutus, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: cunning, sly, artful: meretrix, Hor.

argyraea, idis, adj. = ἀργυραῖος, having a silver shield: Liv.

aridus (contr. aridus), a, um, adj. [arid] dry, withered, parched: ligna, Lucr.: folia, Cic. Subst. aridum, i. n. a dry place, dry land: ex arido tela conficere, Caes. || Fig.: arida febrilis, Virg.: aridus altis montibus (incipit) auditur fragor, a dry crackling noise, id.: in victu arido, immutatis food, Cic.: genus sermonis exilis, aridum, concinnum ac minutum, dry, scintillating, id.: aridissimū libet, Tac.: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, avaricious, Ter.: arido argento et opus, ready money, Pl.

aries (old form ares; poet. aries, sometimes disyll., like abies; hence a long), ſētis, m. a ram: Varr. || the ram, a sign of the zodiac: Ov. 40. a battering-ram (v. Smith's Ant. 40): arietibus aliquid muri discat, Liv. IV. a beam, a prop: quae (emblicae) pro arietē subiectae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes.

arieto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and neut. (aryetel, trisyll. Virg.) [aries] to butt like a ram, to strike violently. 1. Act.: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? knocks so vio-

lently at, Pl. 2. Neutr.: arietat in portas, Virg.

arista, ae, f. the awn or beard of an ear of grain: munitur vallo aristatum, Cic. || Meton.: the ear itself: maturae aristas, Ov. Also, spikenard: id.

arithmeticus, a, um, adj. = ἀριθμητικός, pertaining to arithmetic. Subst. arithmetica, ōrum, n. plu. arithmetici: in arithmeticiis satis exercitatus, Cic.

arido, ōnis, f. [aridus] dryness: Pl.

arma, ōrum, n. plu., tools, implements. 1. of agriculture: duris agrestibus arma, Virg. 2. of grinding and baking: cerealia arma, id.

3. the tackle of a ship: nares omni genere armorum ornatisimae, Caes. 4. of the weapons of Dardanus: Ov. || usually implements of war, arma, both of defence and offence: but of the latter only those used in close combat, as distinguished from tela, used at a distance: arma alla ad tegendum, alla ad nocendum, Cic.: armis et castris, proverb. = remis velisque, viris equisque, with vigour, with might and main, Cic. 2. Specifically, a shield: coelestia arma, quae ancilla appellatur, Liv.: se in sua colligit arma, covers his whole person with his shield, Virg. 3. Meton.: soldiers, army: nulla usquam appaerunt arma, Liv.: auxillaria arma, auxiliaries, Ov. b. war: silent leges inter arma, Cic. Also for battle: in arma feror, Virg. 4. Fig.: means of protection, defence, weapons: horribilior contra boream ovīs arma ministrat, Ov. [Prob. from root ar, "fit," "join," v. an.]

armamenta, ōrum, n. plu. [armo] outfitting, esp. the tackle of a ship, including everything except the hull of the vessel: aptari suis pinum jubet armamenta, Ov.

armamentarium, i, n. [armamenta] an arsenal, armoury: ex armamentariis publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. 2. armamentarium navium, a dock-yard, Plin.

armatōrium, i, n. dim. [armarium] a little chest or closet: Pl.

armarium, i, n. [arma] lit. a place for tools; hence, a chest for clothing, money, etc.: reclusit armarium, Pl.

armatura, ae, f. [armo] an outfit, equipment, armour: Numidae levīs armaturae, the light-armed Numidians, Caes. || Meton.: armed soldiers: nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levīs armatura, nostrarum equitatus, Cic. Fig.: haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levīs armatura, prima orationis excursio: nunc cominus agamus, id.

armatus, a, um, Part. (armo) equipped, armed: armatum consilium indicit, he summons an armed assembly, i. e. a Gallic assembly, which all male adults were bound to attend fully equipped for war, Caes.: saepe ipsa piebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall.

In the *Sep. armatusi*, Ck. Subst. *armatus*, f. m. an armed man, a soldier; *arma* fere superiora loca multitudinis armatorum completa conspiciuntur, Cae.

armatus, f. m. [arreo] the manner of arming (only in the abt.); hand clari armatus Liv. || Meton.: *armati* *soldiers*: magna pars impedimentorum relictis in Bruttia, et omni gaviore armati, id.

armatus, f. m. v. armentum. *armatus*, e. adj. [armentum] pertaining to a herd: equa, Virg.

armatus, f. m. um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a herd: App. Subst. *armatus*, f. m. a herdman, neath-herd: omnis secum armatus Afer apt, Virg.

armatum, f. m. (old form *armata*, se, f.) [aro]: lit. cattle for ploughing, any beast of draught: most freq. in the plur.: greges armentorum reliquos pecoris, Ck.: and collectively a herd: at accensis cornibus armenta conchatur, Liv. In the sing.: *armatum* agrosit in agria, Hor. || Me-ton.: Of other large animals: bos (cervus) tota armenta sequitur, Virg.

armiger, f. m. arm, adj. [arma fere] weapon-bearing, armed, warrior: *armiger*, f. m. pancia armigeri, Curt.: a weapon-bearing shield-bearer (the usual signif.): Pl.: Sergius armiger Catiline, cum adherent, Ck.: *armiger* Jovia, i. e. aquila, Ov.

armilla, se, f. [armus] an arm-let, an arm-ring, a bracelet: manipulum hastatorum armillis aureisque coronis donavit, Liv.

armillatus, a. um, [armilla] ornamented with a bracelet: armillata et phalerata turba, Suet.

arm-potens, entis, adj. [arma potens] powerful in arms, valiant, warrior: Diva, Virg.

arm-olens, a. um, adj. [arma olens] resonating with arms (poet.): munia Palladis armolens, Virg.

arme, avi, atum, i. v. a. [arma] to furnish with implements, to fit out, to equip: ea quae sunt usui ad armandas aves ex Hispania apportari jubet, Cae. || To furnish with weapons, is *arme*: servos pastores armat, id. With in, contra, adversus: servi in dimisso armentibus, Ck.: delecta juvenes contra Milione impetum armata est, id.: Hannibal regem armavit et socerum adversum Romanos, Nep. || Fig.: nagle armatus, armed with noise, Hor.: Claudius sententia consules amabat in tribunatu, Liv.

armus, f. m. the shoulder where it is fixed to the shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter: gon. of an animal, while laeva designat parts of men: ex laeva armis sunt (of Hippomenes

changed into a lion), Ov. Of men: latus huic hasta per armos acta, Virg. || The side of an animal: equi fodere calcarios armos, Virg. (Root as. "fit," "join": v. ars: cf. Gr. *ἀρμός*, "a joint," Eng. *arm*.)

aratus, avi, atum, i. v. a. = *apote*, to plant, till, in fundo fodere, aut arare, Ter.: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Ck. Fig.: Of a ship: to plough: sequor, Ov. Of age: to furrow, wrinkle: Jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, id. Proverb.: arma litia, to lose one's labour: non profecturis litia bobus aras, id. || Meton.: to live by husbandry, to farm or cultivate: cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, Ck.

aratus, a. um, adj. [aratus = arcus] bowed, bent: Iris arqualis coelum curvamine signans, Ov.: *aratus* morbus (lit.), the disease in which the skin becomes of the yellow colour of the rainbow, the jaundice, Cels. Subst. *aratus*, f. m. he who has the jaundice: Lucr.

arquitomens, entis, adj. v. arcitomena.

arqus, us, m. v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, arrhabo, arrhabis.

arrectus (adv.), a. um, Part. [ar-rigo] set upright: Adj.: steep, precipitous: plerique Alpiam ab Italia crept breviora, ita arrectura sunt, Liv.

ar-rigo (adv.), psi, pium, i. v. n. to creep towards, to steal softly to: with ad, post-Aug. with dat.: mna aut lacerta arripit ad columbaria, Varr. Fig.: sensum atque moderate ad amicitiam arripere, Ck.: animis muliercularum, Tac.

arripio (adv.), a. um, Part. [ar-rigo]

arra or *arra*, se, f. and *arrhobo*, or *arrabo*, bus, m. the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, deposit (v. Smith's Ant. 42): *arrhaboni* has dedit quadraginta minas, Pl.

arrhobo, onis, v. the preceding.

ar-rideo (adv.), risi, risum, 2. v. n. to smile upon, especially approvingly: used by Ck. in opposition to *derideo*: ab eo, or with dat., more rarely with acc.: quum risi arides, Ov.: identibus arident humani vultus, Hor.: video quid ariseris, Ck. Pass.: si ariderentur, esset id ipsum Attiorum, id.

|| Fig.: to be favourable, kindly disposed to: quom tempestas aridet, Lucr. Also: to be pleasing to, to please: Inhibere illum tuum, quod valde mihi ariserat, vehementer displicet, Ck.

ar-rigo (adv.), rixi, rectum, i. v. a. [rego] to set upright, raise, erect: leo comas arrixit, Virg. || Fig.: to encourage, animate, rouse, excite: eos non paulum oratione sua Marius arrexerat, Sall.: arrigere armos, to incite, rouse the courage: arrexere animos Itali, Virg.

ar-rigo (adv.), ripidi, reptum, i. v. a. [rapio] to seize, snatch, lay hold of,

draw to oneself (esp. with eagerness and force): nostri, repentina fortuna permoti, arma quae possum arripunt, Cae. Poet.: arripere tellurem vellis, to seize towards, Virg. || To seize upon, to take to oneself, appropriate: cognomen sibi ex Aeslino imaginibus arripuit, Ck. || To take hold of, or grasp with the mind, to learn quickly or with avidity, to apprehend: pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripunt, id.

IV. Judicial t. t. to drag before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse: tribunus plebis consules abeunt magistratum arripuit, Liv. V. Poet. to attack with ridicule or reproach, to satirize: primores populi arripuit, populumque tributum, Hor.

ar-rōdo (adv.), rōsi, rōsum, 3. v. a. to gnaw or nibble at: Plin. Fig.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitidula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Ck.

arrogans (adv.), antia, Part. [ar-rōgo] appropriating something not one's own; being assuming, arrogant, haughty: Indulomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Ck.: ne arrogans in praeripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Cae.

arroganter (adv.), adv. proudly, arrogantly: Ck.

arrogantia (adv.), se, f. [arrogans] assumption, i. e. the claiming of what belongs to another: licentiam arrogantiamque (militum) reprehendit, Cae.

|| The assumption of superiority, of some specified kind: With gen.: quum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, illa ingenti atque eloquentia multo molestissima, Ck. 2. of superiority in general, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit: Ahol.: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, despiciantur suae, Cae. || A pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy: Rhodii ceassos se potius arrogantiae Antipatri, quam causam turbatae pacis prebuitur dixerunt, Liv.

ar-rōgo (adv.), avi, atum, i. v. a. || To ask or inquire, to question: aliquem, Pl. || With dat.: to associate an officer with another, to place by the side of: huic (consuli) dictatorum arrogari haud esset decorum visum est patribus, Liv. || To claim what is not one's own, to assume, arrogate: nihil non sumo tantum, Iudeas, neque ar-rogo, Ck. IV. Poet. With dat. and acc.: to confer upon, claim for (opp. to *abrogare*): scribe velim, chartis pretium quotus ar-roget annos, Hor.

ar-rōrus (adv.), a. um, Part. [ar-rōdo]

ars, artis, f. acquired skill, whether manual or mental: artium aliud quidam genus est, ut tantummodo animo rernat, aliud, ut mollatur aliquid et faciat, Ck. Hence art, according to Roman notions, was both theoretical and practical, and the arts either liberal or illiberal. The end of art was to produce: Zeno censet artis proprium esse, creare et signere, id. Hence art denot-

the faculty of producing some material object, whether of mere handicraft, or of that higher kind included under the name of the *fine arts*. 1. *the skill exercised in any trade or calling* (artes sordidae or illiberales): opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, minimeque artes esse probandas, quae ministratae sunt voluplatum, id. 2. *Meton.*: the object produced: clipeum effudit Jussit Didymaenae artes, Virg.: the workmanship; et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov. 3. *skill in the liberal arts, combining theory and practice*: quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest, aut non mediocri utilitas quaeritur, ut medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, hae sunt illae quorum ordini conveniunt, honestae, Cic. 80. ars gymnastica, Pl.: ars disserendi, dialectica, Cic.: artes urbanae, jurisprudentiae et eloquentiae, Liv. 2. *Meton.*: a work of art: divite me scilicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopos, Hor. 3. *the theory of any art or science, abstract knowledge*: res mihi videtur esse facilitate (in practice) praecleara esse facilitate, medicaria, Cic. 2. Hence, *meton.*: for rhetorical, and a later period for grammatical treatises or systems: id. IV. Transferred to moral qualities, conduct, character, way or manner of acting: both in a good and in a bad sense: si in te segrotant artes antiquae tase, thy former manner of life, conduct, Pl.: multae sunt artes (i. e. virtutes) eximiae, hujus administratae comiteque virtutis (sc. Imperatoris), Cic. Hence also absol.: *imperator, artificer, hypocrite*: capiti eadem arte sunt, quae cepant Fabius, Liv. V. Artes (personified) the Muses: artium chorus, Phaedr. [Root probably *ar*, "fit," "join." seen in the Greek *ἀρ-αρ-*: hence the etymological meaning of *ars* would be *adaptation or fitness*, and most of its secondary significations have a reference to and include this elementary one.]

arsus, a, um, Part. [ardeo].
arctē (arcte), adv. narrowly, closely, tightly, briefly, vehemently, etc.: arte continenter trabes, Caes.

arteria, ae, f. (arterium, i, n. Lucr.) = *ἀρτηρία*, the windpipe: arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinet, Plin. From its roughness also called *arteria aspera*: quum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. 3. *an artery*: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, id.

arthriticus, a, um, adj. = *ἀρθρικός*, gouty, arthritic: coxus, Cic.

articulātus, ad, [articulus] joint by joint, piecemeal: membra (pueri) articulatum dividi, old poet in Cic. 3. *Fig.*: Of speech: properly divided; hence clearly, distinctly: aliquid articulatum distincteque dicere, Cic.

articulō, avi, arum, i, v. a. [articulus]. Lit.: to divide into joints, to separate into natural divisions: but used only of discourse, to utter distinctly, to articulate: haec voces mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, the nimble tongue articulates, Lucr.

articulū, i, m. dim. [artus] a little joint, a joint, a knuckle: a inot in trees: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes.: auxerat articulos macies, and made the joints larger (apparently), Ov.: articulum dolores habere, gouty pains, Cic. Of plants: exsistit, tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum, eas quae gemmae dicuntur, id. 2. *limbs, members* in gen. (cf. *artus*): Lucr. 3. *Fig.*: of discourse: a member, division: Cic. 2. Of time: a point of time, a moment: in ipso articulo temporis, at the most critical moment, Cic. Also, without tempus: in ipso articulo, at the very nick of time, Ter. And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. 3. Of other abstract things: part, division, point: per eodem articulo et gradus (honorum) producers, August. in Sat.

artificēs, kōs, m. [ars facio]. 1. *Subst.*: i. one who exercises a liberal art (while opifex is one engaged in the artes sordidae), an artist, artificer: gen. with some qualifying word: artifices scendi, Cic. Also absol. artifices: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. Of a physician, Liv. Of an orator or writer: Graeci docendi artifices et doctores, Cic. 2. *a maker, originator, author, contriver*: si pulcer est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, id. 3. *Adj.*: 1. Act. *skillful, ingenious, dexterous*: with gen. or absol.: Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. Fig.: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. 2. *Pass.*: *skillfully made, artificial, ingenious*: artifex vultus, Pers. Poet. of a horse: broken, trained: Ov.

artificiosus, ad, *artificially*, according to art: illa artificiosae digesta, Cic.

artificiosus, a, um, adj. [artificium] accomplished in art, *skillful*: rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. 3. *Pass.*: made with art, *ingenious*: utraque (sc. venae et arteriae) viti quondam incredibili artificiali opifice diviniqum, id. 3. *Artificial* (as opp. to natural): ea genera divimandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, id.

artificium, n. n. [artifex] the occupation of an artificer, profession, trade, handicraft, art: de artificis et quaevis lib. liberos habendi, qui sordidum sint, Cic.: credo magna artificia fuisse in ea insula, i. e. the arts in the highest sense, sculpture, painting, etc., id. 3. *skill, ingenuity*: simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, id. 3. *theory, system*: non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex

eloquentia natum, id. IV. In gen.: dexterity, skillfulness: and in a bad sense, craftiness, cunning: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artifice quodam singulari, id.: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, et artifice quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Caes.

arto (arcto), avi, arum, i, v. a. [artus, Part.]: to press close, to compress, contract: omnia conciliata artari possunt, Lucr. 3. *Fig.*: to abridge, limit, curtail, etc.: in praemissis in honoribus, omnia artata, Liv.

artolāgus, i, m. = *ἀρτολάγος*, a kind of bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper): Cic. 3. *artopos*, ae, m. = *ἀρτοπός*, a baker: Juv. 3. *a vessel to bake in, a bread-pan*: Pl.

artor, are, v. aratro.
artus, v. artus.

artus (in some odd. artus), a, um, Part. [arceo] pressed together. Hence, *adj.*: close, thick, narrow, confined, short: hostes caros impedimentaque sua in artos silvas abdidit, Caes.: nexus, Ov.: arto stipata theatra, crowded in a narrow theatre, Hor.: nimis arcta convivia, too crowded, id. 3. *Fig.*: strict, severe, scanty, brief, etc.: sponte sua cecidit sub leges atque iura, severe laws, Lucr.: arctor somnus, a sounder sleep, Cic.: arctis in rebus, in distressed circumstances, Ov. 3. *Subst.*: Artum, i, n. a narrow space (lit. and fig.): nec desiliis imitator in artum, Hor.: ne spem nisi ponat in arto, Ov.: ne in arto res esset, straitened, Liv.

artus, um, m. plur. (artus, n. Pl.: dat. artibus, better artibus: sing. Locan.) joints: molles commissurae artus (digitorum), Cic.: per membra, per artus, in every limb and joint, Lucr. 3. *Meton.*: the limbs: tota mente atque omnibus artibus contemisco, Cic.: torpor gravis alligat artus, Ov.

arūla, ae, f. dim. [ars] a small altar: ante hosce Deos arant arulae, Cic.
arundifer (har.), ēra, erum, adj. [arundo fero] reed-bearing: caput, Ov.
arundineus (arund.), a, um, adj. [arundo] made of or abounding in reeds, reedy: arundinea silva, Virg. Poet.: arundinum carmen, a shepherd's song, Ov. 3. *Infia*, f. a reed, cane (tendriller and taller than canna), the common reed: erat summa inopia paull, adeo ut foliis ex arboribus stratis et teneris arundinum radicibus equos alerent, Caes. 3. *Meton.* for anything made of reed: 1. *an angling rod*: haec laqueo volucres, haec captae arundine pisces, Tib. 2. *time-twice for catching birds*: Petr. Fig.: duse um expetis palumbem: perit, arundo alas verberat, Pl. 3. *the shaft of an arrow*: quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum, Ov.

Hence, an arrow: haeret lateri totalis arundo, Virg. 4. a *pon*: Pers. 8. a *root* or *Pen-pipe*, *arvyp*: junctioque cuncto vineo arundinibus servantia lumbus tentat, Ov. 6. a *stole*: Id.

7. a *weaver's comb* made of reed: stamen occidit arundo, Id. 8. a *reed* for brushing down cobwebs: Pl. 9. a *plaything* for children, a *hobby-horse*: equitare in arundine longa, Hor. [In some MSS. and Inscr. *arundo* is found, which may be a dialectic variety; cf. *arvens* for *arvens*.]

aruspex, v. *haruspex*.

arvina, ae, f. *grass*, *fat*: pinguis, Virg.

arvum, l. n. (ae. *arum*) [aro] an *arable field*, *cultivated land*: Numidae pabula pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. II. Meton.: a *region*, *country*: aspice an, praesens, quali jacemus in arvo, Ov. Arva Neptunia, the sea, Virg.: *land*, *shore*: nec places (quoniam) vivere in arvis, Lucr.

arvus, a, um, adj. [instead of *arvus* from *aro*] that has been ploughed, but not yet sown, *arable*: agri, arvi et arboris et pascui, latiusque uberes, Cic.

arx, arcia, f., a *keep*, *stronghold*, *citadel*, equivalent to the Greek *ἀκρόπολις*: minora castra, inclusa majoribus, castris atque arce locum obtinebat, Caes. In Rome the *ars* was on the northern summit of the Capitoline hill, and the *Capitolium*, or temple of Jupiter, on the southern summit: arx et Capitolium, Cic. The auspices were taken on the arx at Rome, Liv. 2. As *citadels* were the usual abodes of tyrants, Meton.: *tyranny*: capiti arciem, Sen.

3. Proverb.: arcem facere e *clausa*, to make much ado about nothing, Cic. II. Fig.: *defence*, *protection*, *refuge*, *bulwark*, etc.: Castris templum fuit coeleste arcium portuorum, Id. III. Since *citadels* were usually on heights, *arx* came to mean generally, a *summit* or *height*, especially of a *mountain*: colina adet Aetnae arce, Virg.: *summa* locum sibi legit in arce, at the very top, Ov. Of the citadel of heaven: siderum mundi qui temperat arcem, Id. Of the heavens themselves: arces igneae, Hor. Of temples erected on an eminence: dextra sacrae jaculatus arces, Id. Fig.: (rare): ubi Hannibal ait, ibi caput aequum totius belli esse, Liv. [Arx is derived by the ancient gramm. from *arce*: the root is the same as the Greek *ἀρξ*.]

as, asis, m. a *twist*. As a standard of weight, a *pound*, divided into 13 parts, viz.: uncia, an ounce; sextans, one-sixth or 3 ounces; quadrans, 3 ounces; triens, 4 ounces; quincunx, 5 ounces; semis, the half, 6 ounces; septunx, 7 ounces; bes, 8 ounces; dodrans, 9 ounces; dextans or decunx, 10 ounces; decunx, 11 ounces.

II. As a coin, the *as* was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally a *pound weight* of uncoined silver (*aes* librales or *aes grave*),

afterwards gradually reduced in weight. (Respecting these reductions, as well as respecting the *as* in general, v. Smith's Ant. 43 seq.) The small value of the *as* after the last reduction led to the word being used in various phrases to denote anything worthless: quod (sc. pondus auri) si communis, vilem redigat ad asem, Hor.: *violatus ad asem perdidit*, to the last farthing, Id.

III. In divisions of money among heirs, etc., the *as*, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus, *heres ex aere*, is *sole heir*; *heres ex coemula*, he *sole receives half*; *heres ex coemula*, he *sole receives three-fourths of the inheritance*; and so *heres ex besse*, *triente*, *quadrante*, *sextante*, etc.: Cic. (Hence, Fr. and Eng. *ace*, in dice and cards.)

a-ascendo (ascē), ndi, neum, 3. v. n. (In MSS. *ascendo* is often found where edit. have *ascendo*) [scando] to climb up, mount up, ascend. Mostly with *in*: but also with *ad* and *acc.*, and *absol.* With *in*: ascendi in lembum, Pl. in Amanum (urbem), Cic.: in equum, Id. With *ad*: ad Gitanas, Epitri oppidum, Liv. With *acc.*: summum Jugum montis, Caes. Also pass.: si mons erat ascendendus, Id. Absol.: quia sefeleerat ascendens hostis, Liv.

II. Fig.: with *in*: in summum locum civitatis, Cic. With *ad*: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. With *acc.*: ex honoribus continuis familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. Absol.: gradatim ascendit vox, Id. 2. Super, supra aliquem or aliquid ascendere, to surpass, to stand higher (only in Tacitus): liberti sibi super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac.

ascensio (ascē), ōnis, f. [ascendo] a climbing up, an ascending, ascent: ad ibundinum nigrum ascensionem, Pl. Fig.: quorum (oratorum) quae fuerit ascensio, a rising, a soaring, Cic. ascensus (ascē), a, um, Part. [ascendo]

ascensus (ascē), ōnis, m. [Id.] a climbing up, an ascending, ascent: primos probibere ascensus coeperrunt, Caes. Also in plur.: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. Fig.: omissis ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. II. Meton.: a *place* for ascending, an ascent, approach: ascensus difficilis atque arduus, Id.: qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. Fig.: in virtute multi ascensus, many degrees, Cic.

ascia, ae, f. an *axe* or *hatchet*: ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. In Cic. II. a *maeson's trowel*: Vitruv. The phrases sub *ascia* posuit; consummatum hoc opus sub *ascia* est; sub *ascia* or ad *asciam* dedicatum; occur often in sepulchral inscriptions, and are supposed to mean that the tomb was consecrated before its building was finished. [Gr. *ἀξίς*; O. H. G. *sahs*, *saz*; Germ. *ast*; Eng. *axe*.]

a-ocio (ascē), 4. v. a. to take to, or associate with oneself: socios ascicere, Virg. [This verb is only found in the infinitive, and was probably formed by the Romans on false analogy from the perfect tenses of *ascisco*.]

a-ascisco (ascē), lvi (in class. Lat. never li), itum, 3. v. a. to approve or adopt anything: quum iussisset populus Romanus aliquid, ad id assensissent socii populi ac Latini, Cic. II. to receive or admit a person in some capacity (as citizen, ally, son, etc.): Numam Pompilius regem alacrum sibi ipse populum adsciscere cunctum ad regnum Romanum Caribus acclivit, Id.: socios sibi ad id bellum Oesimios adsciscunt, Caes.: aliquem suocessorem, Suet. In the hist. with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc.): acclit simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. With *inter*: inter patricios, Tac. III. In gen.: to admit into one's society, associate: also, of things, to appropriate, adopt: Venetus voluntarius undique ad spem praedae acclivunt, Liv. 2. Of things: sibi oppidum, Cic. IV. = *arrogare*, to assume or arrogate something to oneself (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi adsciscerent, Id.

ascitus (ascē), a, um, Part. [ascisco] approved, adopted, etc.: of speech: assumed, affected: in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. ascitus (ascē), ōnis, m. [Id.] an acceptance, reception: Cic. ascōpera, ae, f. = *ascōperia*, a leather sack or wallet: Suet.

a-ascibo (ascē), pui, ptum, 3. v. a. to add to or insert in a writing: constr. Absol., with *dat.*, *ad* or *in* with *acc.*, or with *in* and *abl.*: antiquior dies in tua ascripta littera, Cic. Exp. of superscriptions and inscriptions: nec credo ascriptum esse MAGNO, Id. II. Fig.: to ascribe, attribute, impute, etc.: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Id. 2. to place to one's credit, to fix, appoint: eidem (servo) ascripisse legatum, bequeathed to him, Plin. Poet.: culpam laes, olim quum ascriptus venerit poenae dies, Phaedr. So ascribe sibi aliquid, to apply something to oneself, Id. III. to enrol, enter in a list (as citizen, soldier, colonist, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem vult, to be entered, received as citizen, Cic.: colonos Venusiam ascriperunt, Liv. IV. Fig.: to reckon or number in a class, include among: Sattyris postea, Hor.

ascripitivus (ascē), (-cius), a, um, adj. [ascribo] enrolled or received in any community (as citizen, soldier, etc.): novi et ascripitivi cives, Cic. ascriptio (ascē), ōnis, f. [Id.] an addition in writing: Cic.

ascriptivus (ascē), a, um, adj. [Id. no. 3] enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier (cf. *ascripitivus* and *ascensus*): Pl.

ascripctor (adscr.), *scriba*, m. [id. no. 1] *one who approves or subscribes to anything (rare)*: *ascriptores legis agrariae*, Cic.

ascriptus (adscr.), *a*, um, *Part.* [ascribo]: *civis, a naturalized citizen*, Cic.: *of colonists: veterani Tarentum et Antium ascripti, enrolled for Tarentum*, Tac. Adj. *prescribed, fixed*: *ascriptus dies*, Phaed.

asella, *ae*, f. dim. [asina] *a small she-ass*: Ov.

asellus, *i*, m. dim. [asinus] *a little ass, an ass's colt*: *asellus onustus auro*, Cic. Prov.: *narrare fabulum surdo asello, to preach to the deaf*, Hor.

asellatus, *a*, um, *adj.* = *Asiaticus*, *Asiatic*: *Asiaticum genus dicendi, a florid, oriental style of speaking*, Cic.

asellus, *i*, m. *a gad-fly, horse-fly*, for *tabanus*: Virg.

asellus, *ae*, f. [asinus] *a she-ass*: Varr.

asinus, *i*, m. *an ass*: Cic. II. *Meton.*: *a dolt, blockhead*: *neque ego homines magis asinos unquam vidi*, Pl. [asinus is a suffix, as in *asinus*, *asinus*, *asinus*: hence it appears that the root is *as*; Germ. *esel*; Eng. *ass*.] (Hence, *Fr. âne*.)

asistus, *i*, m. = *asotus*, *a sensualist, a debauchee*: Cic.

aspiragus, *i*, m. = *asparagoc* (*ἀσπράγος*), *asparagus*: *velocius quam asparagi coquuntur*, Suet.

asporgo, *inis*, v. *aspergo*.

aspectabilis (adsp.), *e*, *adj.* [aspecto] *that may be seen, visible (rare)*: *corporeum et aspectabile ius tractabile*, Cic.

aspecto (adsp.), *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. *a. freq.* [aspicio] *to look at repeatedly or attentively, to gaze at: quid me aspectas?* Cic.: *stabula aspectans regnis excessit arvis, gazing upon*, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *to observe, pay attention to: iussa principis aspectare*, Tac. III. *Of site: to face, lie towards: collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces*, Virg.

aspectus (adsp.), *a*, um, *Part.* [aspicio]

aspectus (adsp.), *nis*, m. (*dat. sing.* aspectu, like *iussu*, *manu*, etc., Virg.) [id.] I. *Act.*: *a seeing, looking at, a glance, sight, view: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo velent, facile converterent*, Cic. In plur.: *sic oras Apollo moxiales medio aspectus sermone rellquit*, Virg.

2. *The sense of sight: spectrum omnino amittere, to go blind*, Cic. 3. *The sensible horizon: portus prope in aspectu urbis inclui, within sight*, id.

II. *Pass.* (*i. e.* transferred to the object seen): *visibility, appearance: siderum*, Plin. 2. *Meton.*: *the look, aspect, mien, countenance: pomorum jucundus aspectus*, Cic.

as-pello (absp.), *i*, v. *a.* *to drive away: eos, qui adversum eunt, aspellito*, Pl.

asper, *era*, *erum*, *adj.* (*aspra* = *aspera*, *Erin.*: *aspris* = *asperis*, Virg.)

1. *Of touch: rough, uneven (opp. to lenis or levis): loca aspera et montuosa*, Caes.: *quid iudicant sensus? dulces, amaram: lene, asperum*, Cic.: *aspera arteria, the windpipe (v. arteria)*, id. *Of carvings or bas-relief: as in Gr. ῥαγός: aspera signis pocula*, Virg. *Fig.*: *of climate, etc.: aspera coelo Germanica, severa*, Tac.: *hiems*, Ov. Subst. *asperum*, *i*, n. *an uneven, rough place: aspera maris*, Tac. II. *Transf.* from the touch to other senses. *Of taste: harsh, sour, bitter, pungent: asper sapor maris*, Plin. 2. *Of sound: harsh, grating, etc.: pronunciationis genus lene, asperum*, Cic. 3. *Of smell: sharp, pungent: herba odoris asperi*, Plin. III. *Fig.*: *of moral qualities: rude, harsh, violent, unkind, savage, wayward: homo asper et durus*, Cic.: *homines asperi et montani*, Caes.: *cladibus asper, exasperated*, Ov.: *aspra Phoeoe, q. skittish*, Hor. 8. *Of principles, tenets, etc., rigid, austere: doctrina (sc. Stoicorum) non moderata, nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior*, Cic. *And of diseases: harsh, biting: asperibus facilius asstringere*, id. 2. *Of animals: wild, savage, fierce: (an) gulus asper sit*, Virg.: *tigris aspera*, Hor. IV. *Of circumstances or situations: critical, adverse, calamitous, perilous, etc.: in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio erat*, Caes.: *bellum*, Sall. (Hence, *Fr. âpre*.)

aspero, *adv. roughly*. *Fig.*: *harshly, severely, rudely*: Cic.

asperatus, *a*, um, *Part.* [aspereo]

as-pergo (adsp.) (In MSS. sometimes *aspargo*, *erai*, *ersum*, *i*, v. *a.* [aspargo] *to scatter or strewn upon: or of liquids, to sprinkle upon: to bestrew, besprinkle, bespatter*. The constr. is twofold: 1. the thing scattered is expressed by the acc. (or nom. with verb. pass.), that on which it is scattered by the dat. 2. the former is expressed by the obj., the latter by the acc. (or nom. with verb. pass.). I. with acc. and dat.: *guttam bulbo*, Cic.: *pecori virus, to infect, poison*, Virg.: *Sometimes in with acc. instead of dat.*: *pigmenta in tabula aspergere, to dash in*, Cic. 2. *Fig.*: *to cast upon, mingle with: quum clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua labellum aspergas, fasten upon*, id.: *si illius (sc. Catonis maioris) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitatis severitatisque asperseris, mingled*, id. 8. *Of an inheritance: to bequeath, set apart for: Aebutio sextulum aspergit*, id. II. with obj. and acc.: *ne aram sanguine aspergeret*, id.: *vaccam semine*, Liv. 2. *Fig.*: *to asperse, defile, sully, stain: hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergit* laeta? Cic.

aspergo (adsp.) (In MSS. sometimes *aspargo*) *inis*, *f.* [aspergo] *a sprinkling, besprinkling: aquarum*, Ov. II. *Meton.*: *that which is sprinkled, drops: obiectae sales spumant aspergine cautes, the spray*, Virg.

aspiratus, *itis*, *f.* [asper] *uncereness, roughness, opposed to levitas: saxorum asperitates*, Caes.: *locorum*, Sall.: *ob asperitatem hiemis, the severity*, Tac. 2. *Of taste: harshness, sharpness, tartness: vini*, Plin. 3. *Of hearing: shrillness, harshness of tone: vocis*, Lucr. 4. *Of sight: inequality, contrast: Vitr.* II. *Fig.*: *of moral qualities: roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness: si quia ea asperitate est et immitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit*, Cic. 2. *Of speech: verborum*, Ov. 3. *Of circumstances: adversity, calamity, difficulty, etc.: asperitas bellis*, Sall.

aspiratio, *onis*, *f.* [asporior] *contempt, disdain (rare): aspiratio rationis*, Cic.

asporior, *atus*, *i*, v. *dep. act.* [ab spornor, like *aspello* for *abspello*, *asporto* for *absporto*] *to kick away, spurn, reject, despise: alioquin familiaris*, Ter.: *gustus id, quod valde dulce est, asporatur ac respuit*, Cic.: *querimonias asporit, contemnere ac negligere*, id.: *asporit furorum aliquid aequa crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, to avert (a rare signif.)*, id. *Fig.*: *qui colore ipso patriam aspernari, deny*, id. With *inf.* as object: *dare aspernabantur*, Tac. *Pass.*: *qui habet, ultro appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur*, Cic.

aspere, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. *a.* [asper] *to make rough, uneven, harsh: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur, become rough*, Varr.: *et glacialis hiems aequilibus asperat undas, roughens*, Virg. II. *to sharpen, whet: sagittas inopia ferri casibus asperant, point*, Tac. III. *Fig.*: *to make fierce, to rouse up, excite: hunc quoque asperare carnalis in aevitiam*, id.

asperio (adsp.), *onis*, *f.* [aspergo] *a sprinkling: asperione aquae*, Cic. *Of the laying on of colours: asperioe fortuita*, id.

asperus (adsp.), *a*, um, *Part.* [aspergo]

a-spielo (adsp.), *exi*, *ectum*, *i*, v. *a.* (*aspielit* = *asperieli*, Pl.), *to look at, to behold*, see: with *acc.*, or *absol.*

1. With *acc.* (*ante-clause*): *aspice ad me*, Pl. 2. With *acc.*: *aspicite ipsum, contemni mi*, Cic.: *odi celebritatem, fugo homines, lucem aspiciere vix possum*. I. *can hardly bear to live*, id. *Fig.*: *lumen aspiciere*, to be born: *ut proper quo hanc suavitissimam lucem aspererit, eos indignissime lucem privarit*, id. In *Plant.* with *contra*: *aspiciam aliquem contra oculos*. 2. *Absol.*: *postquam aspectu, illico cognovi*, Ter. II. *Fig.*: *of locality: to face, lie towards: ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspiciat*, Tac. III. *to consider, survey, inspect, contemplate, etc.: huius ut aspiciere opus admirabile*, Ov.: *Boeotiam atque Euboeam aspiciere* Iussu, Liv. IV. *to look upon with respect, admiration: erat in classe*

Chabrias privatus, sed etiam magis militibus quam qui praecurrant, aspiciant, Nep.

aspiratio (aspiratio), *aspiratio*, *f.* [aspiratio] a breathing to or upon. Fig.: animantes aspiratione aëris sustentantur, by breathing the air, Cic.: aspiratio coeli, the stygian influences, id. || enaporation, exhalation: quae omnia sunt et ex coeli varietate et ex dispersis aspiratione terrarum, id. || In gramm.: a breathing, aspiration: ita majores locutos esse, ut nequam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, id.

aspiro (aspiro), *aspiro*, *v. n.* a. et *act.* *v. n.* a. to breathe or blow upon: with *ad*, the *dat.* or *ablat.*: ad quae (granaria) nulla aura humida ex propinquis locis aspirat, Varr.: pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratio dilatant, exhalant, Cic.: tibia aspirat choro, accompanies, Hor.

|| Fig.: to be favourable to, to assist, sustain: aspirat primo fortuna labori, Virg. || Meton.: to endeavour to reach or attain, to aspire to, approach: with *ad*, in, a local *adv.* or *ablat.*: quid enim quisquam adeam pecuniam me navito aspirat? Cic.: aspirare id Africanum, id.: bellica laude aspirare ad Africam, nemo potest, approach, id. Poet.: with *dat.*: nec equis aspirat Achilla, Virg. *B.* *v. act.* to breathe or blow upon, to influence, lit. and fig.: Juno ventos aspirat omni, id.

aspiro, *aspiro*, *f.* (acc. *Gr.* *aspiro*, Lucan.: *plur.* *aspiro*, Cic.): *aspiro*, the *aspiro*, *v. n.* a. to carry away: simulacrum et signo Cereris, Cic. Of persons: to transport: aliquem trans mare, Pl.

asportio, *asportio*, *f.* [asporto] a carrying away: signorum, Cic.

as-porto (as-porto), *aspiro*, *v. n.* a. to carry away: simulacrum et signo Cereris, Cic. Of persons: to transport: aliquem trans mare, Pl.

asprum, *asprum*, *n.* [asprum] a rough place: ad haec saxa erant, et temere iacuit, ut fit, in aspreis, Liv.

asse, *asse*, *v. n.* a. *um*.

assecula or **assecula** (assecula), *assecula*, *ae*, *m.* [assequor] an attendant, servant: grex in contemptuosus senes: a *hanger on*, *sympliciter*: assessoribus eorum atque asseculis, Cic.

assecutio (assecutio), *assecutio*, *f.* [assecutor] an (aspiduous, respectful) attendance (as that of clients, etc.): in petitionibus opera atque assessoria, Cic.

assecutor (assecutor), *assecutor*, *m.* [id.] an attendant, follower (in a good sense): quidem vetus assessor ex numero amicorum, Cic. || Fig.: a disciple: sapientiam, t. e. philosophiam, Plin.

assecutor (assecutor), *assecutor*, *v. n.* a. *v. dep. act.* [assequor] to accompany, follow, attend (esp. of the friends of candidates): quum sedulitatem P. Crassus peteret, cunctis majore natu, etiam consulari, Ser. Galba assessorat, Cic.

assecula (assecula), *assecula*, *ae*, *m.* a. *assecula*.

assecula (assecula), *assecula*, *f.* [assecutor] assent, approbation, applause: orationis gravis exile, nec satis populari assen-

sioni accommodatum, Cic. || In philos. lang.: a belief in the reality of sensible appearances: id.

assensor (assecutor), *assecutor*, *m.* [id.] he who assents to or agrees with: Cic.

assensus (assecutor), *assecutor*, *a. um*, *Part.* [assecutor].

assensus (assecutor), *assecutor*, *is*, *m.* [id.] an agreeing with any one, assent, approbation: assensus omnium dicere, Cic. In the plur.: dicta Jovis pars voce probant: alii partes assensus implent, Ov. || In philos. lang. like assensus: an admission of the reality of sensible appearances: Cic. || Poet.: an echo: et vox assensu memorum ingemina remugit, Virg.

assensatio (assecutor), *assecutor*, *f.* [assecutor] a flattering assent, adulation: nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assensationem, Cic. *Plur.*: inflatus assensationibus, Liv. || In a good sense (rare): approbation, assent: Vell.

assensatio (assecutor), *assecutor*, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [assensatio] trivial flattery: Cic.

assessor (assecutor), *assecutor*, *m.* [assecutor] a flatterer: Cic.

assessoria (assecutor), *assecutor*, *ae*, *f.* [assecutor] a flatterer, *adulatio*: nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assensationem, Cic. *Plur.*: inflatus assensationibus, Liv. || In a good sense (rare): approbation, assent: Vell.

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as-erro (assecutor), *assecutor*, *is*, *m.* a. *v. n.* a. to sow, plant, or set near something (rare): populus assula limbitibus, Hor.

as-erro (assecutor), *assecutor*, *is*, *m.* a. *v. n.* a. *lit.*, to put or join to. Gen.: as legal t. t.: manum or aliquem manu, in libertatem or liberam causa or manu, also merely manu, and finally ab eo, to lay hands upon, to take hold of a slave and declare him free, to liberate (cf. Smith's Ant. s. v. assessor, p. 45): si quisquam hanc liberam assenserit manu, Pl.: quum in causa liberam esse, qui asserebatur cognatum, suum esse diceret, Cic.: assensum jam me, rupique caenas, Ov. *2.* Aliquem in servitute, to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitute assenseret, Liv. || Hence, in gen.: to free from, to protect, defend: dignitatem, Suet. *2.* With acc. and *dat.*: to appropriate, to claim: nec laudes assere nostras, claim not for yourself, Ov.: and by inversion: me assere coelo, claim me for the sky, i. e. assert my celestial origin, id.

assessio (assecutor), *assecutor*, *is*, *f.* [assessor] a formal declaration respecting the freedom or servitude of any person: perjuriorum assensiones unperpetrat declarations of freedom, Suet.

assessor (assecutor), *assecutor*, *m.* [id.] one who formally asserts that another is free or a slave: *1.* a restorer of liberty: populo detrectatae dominationem atque assessoris flagitante, Suet. Fig.: a protector, deliverer, advocate: publicus assessor damnis suppressa levabo pectora, Ov. || he who claims or declares one to be a slave: quum instaret assessor puellae, Liv.

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tentatur, *is it here conducted in earnest*, Cic. **II.** Of speech: *to assert strongly, firmly*: unum illud firmitate asseverabat in exitum se iturum, id. Also de aliqua re: quemadmodum adversarius de quoque re asseveret, id. Fig.: asseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, *proclaim, prove*, Tac.

as-sido (ada), *sedī, sessum*, 2. v. n. and a. (*sedeo*) *to sit by or near*: apud carbones, Pl. in Tibull. Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to sit at one's side, as attendant, protector, nurse, etc.* with dat.: quum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequenter assederet, id. **III.** *lego t. i. to assist in the office of judge, to be an assessor*: Tac. **IV.** *to be assiduously engaged about*: literis, Plin. **V.** *to sit down before a place hostilely, to besiege, blockade*: constr. with dat. or acc.: Gracchus assidens tantum Cassilino, Liv.: muros assidet hostis, Virg. **VI.** *to resemble*: parca nimulquam severus assidet insano, Hor.

as-sido, *sedī, no perf. part.* 3. v. n. *to sit down, seat oneself*: assido, accurrit servi, soccos detrahunt, Ter. With acc.: Hiempsal dextra Adherbalē assedit, *said down on his right*, Sall.

assidū (ada), *adv.* *continually, constantly*: voces quae audio assidue, Cic.: assidue veniebat, *kept coming constantly*, Virg.

assiduus (ada), *ātis, f. [assiduus]* *a constant sitting by or near, attendance*: medicis assiduus, Cic. So of candidates for offices, who paid constant attention to the people: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. **II.** *constant presence*: Suet. **III.** *the continued duration of anything*: also, *recurrence, repetition*: bellorum, Cic.: epistoliarum, *unbroken correspondence*, id. And without gen.: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduus, *assiduously, constant care*, id.

assidū (ada), *adv.* *continually, always*: Pl.

assiduus, *is, m.* *the name of the citizens in the five classes of the Servian constitution, afterwards called locupletes, and opposed to the proletarii*: quum locupletes assiduos (Servius) appellasset ab aere dando, Cic. Hence for a rich person: nocteque disieque assiduo satis superque est, Pl.

assiduus (ada), *a, um, adj.* [from assideo, like continuus from continuo] *one sitting by or near, continually present, in constant attendance*: quum hic filius assiduus in praedilis esset, Cic. So of the constant attendants upon candidates: and sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. **II.** *continual, unremitting, perpetual*: nostros assiduo labore defatigant, Caes.

assignatio (ada), *ōnis, f. [assigno]* *a marking out, an assignment, allotment*: haec agrorum assignatio, Cic. Plur. and absol.: novae assignationes, id.

as-signo (ada), *avi, atum*, 1. v. a.

to mark out, to assign, to confer upon, allot: mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum corpore meo occupari potest, Cic. Esp. of the division of public lands: ut ager militibus legionis Martiae assignaretur, id. Hence, *agros assignant, they found a colony*, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *to ascribe, to impute to* (gen. in a bad sense): nec vero id homini tum qualescum, sed temporis assignandum putavit, Cic. In a good sense: nos omnia, quae prospera tibi evenire, tuo consilio assignare, Liv. **2.** *to commit to one's care, to consign, and c. contr.* *to appoint as guardian, etc. (rare)*: quibus deportanda Romam regina Jmo assignata erat, id. Fig.: bonos juvenes assignare famae, *to consign them to fame*, Pl. **3.** *to make a mark upon, to seal*: tabellam, Pers.

as-silio (ada), *avi, sultum*, 4. v. n. (*salio*) *to leap, spring upon, or jump at*: momentibus urbis, Ov. Poet. of the dashing of water: assilens aqua, id. Fig.: assilire ad aliud genus orationis, *to jump to*, Cic.

assimilant (ada), *v. assimulant*. **assimilatio** (ada), *v. assimilatio*. **as-similis** (ada), *e, adj.* *sim-ilar, like*: with gen. or dat. (rare): assimilis soli, Ov.: cadenti, Virg.

assimiliter (ada), *adv.* *in like manner*: Pl.

assimilatus (ada), *a, um, Part.* (*assimulo*) *made sim-ilar, like*: montibus assimilata nubila, Lucr. **II.** *feigned, pretended, devised*: familiaritas, Cic.

as-similo (not assimilo) (ada), *avi, atum*, 1. v. a. and n. *to make like, to think like, to consider as similar, to compare*: inquitur ut totis animalibus assimulentur, *be thought like*, Lucr.: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimilare, Tac.: convivia assimilare freto, *to compare*, Ov. **II.** *to counterfeite, to pretend, to feign*: With acc., inf., *acc. and inf.*, or with quest. With acc.: clipeum subsueque, Virg. With simple inf.: amare, Pl. With acc. and inf.: ego me assimulem ineanire, id. With quest.: assimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Absol.: quid si assimulo? id. [The true form is assimulo, though some MSS. read assimilo: cf. the variations between optumus and optimus with other ads. in -sumus: aestumo and aestimo, etc.]

assis, *is, m.* = *as, q. v.* **assis**, *is, m.* and *f.* = *axis, q. v.* **as-sisto** (ada), *astitū, no perf. part.* 3. v. n. *to stand at or by, to attend, be present at*: filium puerili aetate in publico, in conspectu patris assistere turpe ducunt, Caes.: consulum tribunaliibus assistere, *to appear before*, Tac.: ita Iacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *stand erect*, Cic.

assistus (ada), *a, um, Part.* (*assero*).

as-solēo (ada), **2.** v. n. *to be accustomed or wont (only in the 3d person sing. and plur. and impers.)*: senatus,

quos assoleret, assensum censuit, Cic.: deinde quae assensum, *what is usual, id.* Hence the phrase, *ut assolet, as is usual, customary*: sacrificio, ut assolet, rite facto, Liv.

as-solō (ada), 1. v. n. *to sound or respond to (rare)*: plangentibus assolat Echo, Ov.

as-solū (ada), *fecti, factum*, 3. v. a. (*assuetus*) *to habituate, accustom*. Constr. with abl., dat., or ad. With abl.: nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti, Caes. With dat.: operi, Liv. With ad.: ad supplicia patrum plebem, id. With inf.: quos eodem remanere vestigio assuefactum, Caes.

as-suesco (ada), *svi, stum*, 3. v. n. and a. **1.** *Nestr.*: *to be accustomed to, to be wont*: with abl., inf., acc. in, or dat. With abl.: genus pugnae, quo assuerant, Liv. With inf.: ut frontum assuesceret vocis vincere, Cic. With ad or in: (uri) assuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. With dat.: ex more, cui assueverunt, Quint. Absol.: sic assuevi, *I am accustomed*, Cic. **II.** *Active*: *to accustom to*: (gen. pass.) homines labore assidue et quotidiani assueti, Cic.: ne pueri, ne tanta animis assuecitate bella, *render not such great wars familiar to your minds*, Virg. With gen.: Romanis Gallici tumultus assueti, Liv.

assuetudo (ada), *ōnis, f. [assuetus]* *custom, habit* (rare): longa assuetudo, Ov.

assuetus (ada), *a, um, Part.* (*assuesco*). **II.** *Adj.*: *accustomed, customary, usual*: tempus et assueti ponere in arte Juvat, Ov.: Hispanorum cohoris assuetior montibus, Liv.

as-sūgo (ada), *ctum*, 3. v. a. *to suck*: assuetis labris, Lucr.

astula (in many MSS astula), *ae, f.* *a splinter of wood, stone, etc., shaving, chip*: fortibus facere astulas, Pl.

astulatio, *adv.* *in short or optin-*

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protect, support: ibo ad forum, atque aliquot milia amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adessent, Ter.: *original Romanesque* et deos affuisse, et non defuturum virtutem, Liv. Hence in invocations, etc.: *seus*, o Tegease, favens, Virg.: ades Dea munera auctor, Ov. 3. to be present as a witness, to be witness: promissa testis adesto, id. Hence the *i. t.* scribendo adesse (usu. placed at the beginning of documents), to be present as witness to any legal document: Cic.

4. Adesse animo or animis, to be present to mind, i. e. to attend to, observe: adesse omnes animis, qui adesset corporibus, id. Also: to be of good courage: quamobrem adesse animis, iudicio, et timorem si quem habebis, deponite, id. 5. Of abstract and inanimate things: to be at hand, wait or attend upon: aderat iudicio dies, Liv. omnia assent bona, quum pones est virtus, Pl. Post.: to be present or associated with: in cubitis Latiis aderis quum laeta triumphum vox canet (of the laurel), Ov. 11. With the idea of motion: to come, to appear: hi ex Africa iam affuturi videntur, Cic.: ecce Arcus aderat, appears, has arrived, Ov. quum hostes adessent, Liv. 2. Legal *i. t.* to appear before a tribunal: assu-gere adesse iusserunt, Trell.

as-sumo (ada.), mpti, mptum, 3. v. a. to take to, to take up or in, adopt: inquam committit, ut id, quod alteri detraxit, sibi assumat, Cic.: sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia, id.: socius et administrator omnium consiliorum assumit Scamrus, Sall.: cautus dignos sumere, to choose worthy friends, Hor. Fig.: libero tempore, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. 11. Without the idea of action: to receive, obtain (passively): a ventis alimenta assumere, Ov. 11. to take in addition to, to add to: ne qui postea (socii) assumerentur, Liv. 10. V. to suppose, assume, arrogate: neque mihi quidem assumpti, neque hodie assumptio, Cic. V. In logic, *i. t.* to state the minor premises of a syllogism: id. VI. In gram., assumptio verba, epitheta, id. 2. figurative expressions, Quint.

assumptio (ada.), Oula, f. [assumo] a taking, receiving, adoption: Cic. 11. In logic: the minor premises of a syllogism: Quint.

assumptivus (ada.), a, um, adj. [assumptio]. In Rhetoric: assumptiva constitutio or causa, which takes its defence from some extrinsic circumstance, Cic.

assumptus (ada.), a, um, Part. [assumo].

as-sto (ada.), 3. v. a. to set on, push on: purpureus assultur pannus, Hor.

as-surgo (ada.), surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. a. to rise up, stand up: quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaequo, qui eam devotius, assurgitis, Cic.: assurgere ex merto, Liv. Hence, to rise up out

of respect: with *dat.* or *absol.*: an quicquam in curiam venienti assurgit? Cic. In pass. *impers.*: ut majoribus nato assurgatur, id. Hence, Fig.: to yield the preference: sumit ad Amineae vites Tmolius assurgit quibus, Virg.

2. Of inanimate things: coles assurgunt, Liv. 11. to mount or tower up, to rise, to swell: quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbus Orion, Virg.

111. Of mental objects: nunc sera querellas haud iustus assurgis, break out in complaints, id. Of poetry, etc.: to soar, rise, rare assurgit Hesiodus, Quint.

assus, a, um, adj. roasted: elixus esse quum assus oleo suavior, Pl. 11. Meton.: dry, simple: assa undatio, a roasting bath, Cels.: assus sol, a basking in the sun without previous anointing, Cic.: femina or nutrit assa, a dry-nurse: hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, Juv.

ast, conj., v. at.
a-sterno (adst.), 3. v. a. to strewn upon, stretch out: asternuntur sepulcro, Ov.

astipulator (adst.), Oria, m. [astipulo] one who joins another in a stipulatio or contract: testes tot cum astipulatore tuo comparabuntur? Cic. Fig. one who assents or agrees: illud falsum esse, et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, id.

a-stipilor (adst.), atus, 1. v. dep. Lit. to join another in a stipulation or contract. 11. Fig. to agree vi. a. = assentiri (rare): astipulari fratri consuli, Liv.

a-stitilo (adst.), atum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to place at or near (very rare): iuben astitui aulas (ollas), Pl.

a-sto (adst.), still, no perf. part. 1. v. a. to stand at or near, to stand by, stand still: followed by various prep., or with *dat.*, acc. or *abl.*: quum Alexander in Sigaeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic.: astat in conspectu meo, id.: supra caput, Virg. Fig.: erigat quidem finis vitae mortalibus astat, acaulis mortals, Lucr. 11. to stand at one's side as counsel, to assist: Pl. 111. Post.: of things: to be in existence: astante ope barbarica, Enn.

IV. to stand up, to stand upright: equanims astantibus, Virg.

a-strepto (adstr.), 3. v. n. and a. to make a noise at or to: aestrebat vulgus diversis incantamentis, Tac. 11. With *dat.* like acclamio, to applaud, Auson.: haec dicente aestrepere vulgus, id. 111. As v. act.: eadem, id.

astriat (adstr.), adv. concisely, briefly (only of discourse): orationem non astricte sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic.

astriatus (adstr.), a, um, Part. [astringo] drawn together. Hence *adj.*: tight, narrow, close: limen astrictum, Aul. Ov. 11. Fig.: Of speech: concise, short (opp. to remissus): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia patenda est, Cic. 2. parri-

monious, covetous, close-fisted: pater, Prop.

a-stringo (adstr.), inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to draw close, to bind, to tighten, contract, etc.: hunc astringite ad culumnam fortiter, Pl.: artius atque hedera procerâ astringitur ilex, is twisted around, Hor. Fig.: aspicis quum non astricto percurrat pupila socco, non drawn close, loose, for an inaccurate style of writing, id. Of the contraction occasioned by cold: ventis glacies astricta peependit, Ov. 11. Fig.: to draw closer, to encumbrate: a bind, put under obligation, necessitate: pauper nimis indulgens, quidquid ego astrinxit, relaxat, Cic.: astringi acria, to be bound to maintain them, id. 2. to commit oneself to, become guilty of: et ipsum esse et illum furti astringeret, Pl. 3. Of reasoning or discourse: to compress, abridge: Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, Cic.

astrôlogia, ae, f. = ἀστρολογία, knowledge of the stars (class. for the later astronomy): Cic.

astrôlogus, i, m. = ἀστρολόγος, an astronomer (class. for the later astronomus): Cic. 11. a star-interpreter, astrologer: Suet.

astrum, i, n. = ἀστρον, a star, a constellation: orbem per duodena regit mundi sol aureus astrum, Virg. 11. Meton.: heaven, immortality: sic iter ad astra, id.: educere in astra, Hor. Post.: height: turrim sub astra educa-tum, Virg.

a-strulo (adstr.), uxi, netum, 3. v. a. to build near or in addition: utrique (villae) quae desunt austruere, Plin. 11. Fig.: to pile up, heap on, add to: with acc. and *dat.*: nobilitatem ad decus, Tac. 111. to furnish with: conignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Cae.

astu, n. indecl. = ἀστυ, a city, esp. Athens (as urbs for Rome): Cic.

astula, v. assula.

a-stupêo (adst.), 2. v. n. to be astonished, be astonished: astupet ipse sibi, Ov.

astutus, is, m. cleverness, craft, cunning (shown in a single act, while astutia designates cunning as a trait of character): nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Pl.: consilio vernare dolos ingressus et astu incipit haec, Virg.

astûtis, adv. craftily, cunningly: Cic.

astûtia, ae, f. [astutus]. Orig. de-serty, adroitness: (quibus feriis) abest ad praecavendum intelligendi astutia, Pac. In Cic. Later in a bad sense: cunning, slyness, craft: inest spes nobis in hac astutia, Pl. In plur.: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias Cic.

astûtus, a, um, adj. [lengthened form of astus] clever, expert: more freq. in a bad sense: sly, cunning, artful, etc.: matus, callidus, astutus admodum, Pl. ratio, Cic.

asty, v. astu.

Asylum, *i. n.* = *ἀσυλον*, a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum: *Es mulierum asylum aperit*, Liv.

Asymbolus, *a. um, adj.* = *ἀσμβολος*, contributing nothing, not-free (pure Lat. Immunia, Hor.) Ter.

at or arg. conj. (the latter ancient form is retained by the poets, and by Cicero in his letters. For the sake of euphony sometimes written *ad*). At denotes transition of thought, and in most cases adds something, the effect of which is to diminish or destroy the force of what has been admitted: *sed* is a word of opposition, and at one of addition: at is always at the beginning of a sentence or clause.

I. Mere transition (freq. with a limiting meaning): *but, yet*: *cominus gladiis pugnantur* est: at Germani, celeriter phalange facta, impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. Hence at frequently occurs at the beginning of the subdivisions of works, as the books of the Aeneid, Ovid's Metamorphoses, etc., in which cases it serves to indicate a close connection, yet by way of contrast, between the end of the preceding division and the beginning of the new one, *e. g.*: talibus exemplis montiae nova sacra frequentant, turque dant, sanctaque colunt Iamenes aras (the last two lines of Ov. *M.*): at non Alcides Minelaea erga cenaset sceleratae dædæ (the commencement of the next book). **2.** Esp. in emphatic or impassioned style: concurrit Turnus in ensem et fert. At perdidit ensis fragrantur in medio, *but*, *lo!* Virg. Hence in appeals and passionate exclamations: at tu nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare, Hor. And in ironical expressions: at credo mea numina tandem fessa Jacent, Virg. **III.** In adding something different from what has been previously mentioned: *but, but then, but on the other hand*: nefarius Hippia Plastrati filius arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, immo iure fortasse, Cic.: Cingetorix simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognovit est ad eum venit. At Indutiomarus bellum parare instituit, Caes. Strengthened with *pol*, *cede*, *hercle*, etc. *Ha*. Ovidio ero vobis. *Ad*. At de eopoli non voluptati tibi, Pl. With *contra*, *e contrario*, *potius*, *etiam*, *vero*, etc.: (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, quater vincula, Tac.: at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejectionem esse Cælinam, *on the contrary, there are even people who say*, Cic.

2. In anticipating an objection or introducing an answer, at may frequently be translated, *but it may be said, but it may be objected*: quid porro querendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, id. **3.** With *enim*, to state a reason for an objection: *but certainly, but consider, but indeed*, etc.: at enim nimis hic

longo sermone utimur; diem conficimus, Pl. And in questions: at enim cur me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? Cic. **4.** After a condition or concession expressed by *si*, *etiamsi*, *etiam*, etc.: *yet, still, at least*: licet haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. **5.** Sometimes equivalent to *sed*: non est, inquit, in parietibus res publica. At in aris et focis, Cic.

stat or **statat** [at repeated] also several times repeated *atatae*, *atatae*, *atatae*, or *atatie*, *atatae*, etc., *interj.* An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc.: *oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Pl. Ter.

ātvus, *i. m.* [avus] the father of the great-grandfather (abavi), (or great-grand-grandmother), opp. to the *adnepos*. **II.** Meton. like avus, abavus, etc.: ancestor, forefather: Turnus avis atavique potens, Virg.

Atellanus, *a. um, adj.* belonging to the Atellan farce: exodium, Suet.

Atellanus, *a. um, adj.* pertaining to the Atellan farce: versus, Cic.

Atellanus, *a. um, adj.* of or belonging to Atella, an ancient town of the *Isca*: Atellana fabula, fabella, or *absol.* Atellana, *ae, f.* a popular kind of farce, respecting which v. Smith's *Ant.* 46.

Atellanus, *i. m.* an actor in an Atellan farce: Cic.

āter, *tr. um, adj.* black (dead black, *diff. from niger*, glossy black): album an atrum vinum polas? Pl.: mare, dark, stormy: Hor. Poet. = atratus: clothed in black: lictores atri, id. **II.** Fig. dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, etc.: timor, Virg.: mora, Hor.: Esquillae, as a burying-place, id. Dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days*: si atro die faxit insceni, probe factum esto, Liv. **III.** Poet.: malevolent, malicious, virulent (rare): versus, Hor.

āthēs (us), *i. m.* = *ἄθεος*, one who does not believe in a God, an atheist: Diagoras, athēs qui dictus est, Cic.

āthlēta, *ae, m.* and *athletes* = *ἀθλητής*, a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete: Cic.

āthlēticus, *adv.* athletically: Pl.

ātomus, *a. um, adj.* = *ἄτομος*, undivided, indivisible: tua, Plin. Far more freq. *Subst.* atomus, *i. f.* = *ἄτομος*, an indivisible element, an atom: of these atoms, all things, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, are composed, Cic.

atque or **ac** (the latter in class. prose in gen. only before consonants), *conj.* [from *adque*, which form sometimes occurs in MSS. and inscriptions:] a copulative particle, denoting a closer connection between the ideas represented by single words or entire clauses than is implied by *et*: and also, and besides, and even, and.

A. In joining single words: ex animo ac vere dicere, Ter.: copla

sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. With *simul*: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editoribus locis consisterat, at once to make a show and to inspire terror, Tac. **2.** It is employed to join two subst., which together represent a single complex idea: isto animo atque virtute, *with this virtuous feeling*, Cic. **3.** In adding a more important word: and indeed, and even: magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huc ipsi Jovi Statori, id. With *adco*: non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv. With *etiam*: id jam popolare atque etiam plausible factum est, Cic. With the *pro* hic, *is*: maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praescatis, Caes.

II. In comparisons: **1.** With *par*, *idem*, *item*, *aquus*, *similis*, *iuxta*, *talis*, *totidem*, *etc.*, *ac*: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic.: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. **2.** With *alius*, *disimilis*, *contra*, *contrarius*, *secus*, *et*: *than, to, from*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Pl.: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonem, Cic. **3.** Sometimes in both cases (**1.**, **2.**) with *ut* or *si*: quod late aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, id. Egnatii absentis rem ut tunc, neque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, *as much as if*, id. **4.** More rare with *minus*, in *partem*, *pro eo*, *et*: nimis hic bellus, atque ut esse maxime optabam, loca est, Pl. **5.** Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque, tantopere, etc.) is to be supplied from the connection (very rare in class. prose): quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipse sum mihi, id.

6. With comparatives for *quæquam*, *but* *minus* *ac* *just* *faciunt*, Virg. **7.** With adverbs of time, *espec. simul* (v. examples under *simul*). Also with *principio*, *statim*: principio atque animus ephebis ætate exiit, Pl. **B.** To connect whole clauses: and, and so, and even, and too; hence sometimes with *sic* or *similiter*: Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle. Ac no ego quidem illius, Cic. **2.** To annex something emphatic or important: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolumem esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte coercent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipse nature ratio, id. **3.** In expressing a wish, *ut*, *atque* *utnam*: videmus enim fuisse quendam, qui idem ornate ac graviter, lidem versute et subtiliter decerant. Atque utnam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! id. **4.** To connect an adversative clause: often with *tamen*: *yet, nevertheless*: ego quia non redditi filius, quæ cogito atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fraire, Ter. **5.** To connect a minor affirmative premiss: *now, but*: Cic. **6.** In anticipating an objection: *ac* *ne sine causa videretur edixisse*, id. **7.** In comparisons: atque ut (Poet.: atque velut): id.: ac

relati magno in populo quum sepe
cora est editio, Virg.

C. In particular phrases: 1. *Atque* alius: *one and another: now this, now that*: Liv. 2. *Atque* eorum or *atque* eorum video: *see now, behold*: Ter. 3. With other conjunctions:

a. *After* et: *equidem* putabam virtutem hominibus instruendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. b. *After* que, submerge-
re *atque* in castra redigi, Liv. c. *After* *aeque*: naturam Oceani atque aestus neque quaseret hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. d. *Atque* repeated: *atque* ut C. Flaminius atque ea, quae jam prisca videtur, propter vetustatem reliquam, Cic. Esp. freq. in the poets: haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat.

at-qui corj. [qui=quo]. To connect an emphatic adversative assertion or clause: *but, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet*. Cf. Satis esse promissitibi. Sy. Atqui in banc loci credis: *and yet do you suppose that he is jesting?* Ter.: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peropportuna, inquit, venis: atqui mihi quocumque video, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself*, Cic. 2. Sometimes merely to introduce emphatically a new or confirmatory, but not antithetical clause: *indeed, certainly, by all means*: et Philus, praeclearam vero causam ad me deferis, quum me improbitatis patrocinaum suspicere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *certainly* (ironic), id. With *pot* or *sic*: atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accipimus, *yet so we have certainly heard*, id. 3. In conditional sentences: atqui id: *if now, now indeed, if; well now, if; or* adversative: *but if now: since venist*. Atqui, si illam digito attinger, oculi illi illuc effodientur, Ter.: atqui, si illa placet, inquit Antonia, trademus etiam, *well now, if*, Cic. 4. To reject or modify (sometimes to confirm, but in a different sense, *no, but*) a preceding negation or negative inter-
rogation: *yet, still, nevertheless, in-
stead*. At. Numquam autem hinc
aurum. Ca. Atqui jam dabis: *No—
but you will give it to me*, Pl. O rem,
inquit, difficilem et inexplicabilem.
Atqui explicanda est, Cic. 5. To
connect a minor premis, whether
affirmative or negative (while atque
only connects an affirm. proposition):
now, but, but now: qui fortis est, idem
est fidens. Qui autem est fidens, is
profecto non extimescit. Atqui in
quem cadit segreditur, in eundem timor,
id.

atramentum, l. n. [ater] any black
liquid: sepiae, Cic.: *writing-ink*: cal-
amo et atramento temperato, id.:
blackening, blue sulphate of copper,
id.

atritus, a, um [id.] darkened:
quod quod fluvius atratus sanguine

fluxit? Cic. ||. *clothed in black or
mourning*: cedo, quis unquam coenarit
atratus? id.

atriensis, is, m. [atrium] the over-
seer of the hall or court (atrium), and
in gen. of the house, a steward, major-
domo: Pl.: Cic.

atriolum, l. n. dim. [id.] a small
hall, an ante-chamber: Cic.

atritas, atis, f. [ater] blackness:
Pl.
atrium, ll. n. the hall or principal
room in a Roman house (v. Smith's
Ant. 142): Cic. Poet. in the plur. of
a single atrium: apparat domus intus et
atria longa pateant, Virg. Meton.:
the whole house: nec capient Phrygias
atria nostra nurus, Ov. So of the en-
trance-room in the dwelling of the gods:
dextra laevaque Deorum atria nobilium
valvis celebrantur apertis, id. ||. a
particular sort of temple, or part
of a temple: in atrio Libertatis, Cic.
(v. Smith's Ant. 48). So atrium auc-
tionarium, an auction room, id.

atrocia, atis, f. [atrox] fierceness,
harshness, hatefulness: scelus, Sall.:
temporibus, Suet. ||. Of the mind
or manners: *rage, savageness, cruelty,
roughness*: ego quid in hac causa
vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi
moveor, Cic. 2. In philosophy and
law: *severity, rigour*: atrocitas formul-
larum, the rigid strictness of judicial
formulas, Quint.

atrociter, adv. violently, fiercely,
cruelly, severely, harshly: nimis atro-
citer militans alci, Cic.

atrox, ocis, adj. savage, cruel, fierce,
harsh, severe, etc. (both of things and
persons): *saevus*, only of persons):
res tam scelerata, tam atrox, tam nefaria
credi non potest, Cic.: Agrippina semper
atrox, always gloomy, Tac.: hora
Caniculi flagrantis, Hor.: atrocissimae
litterae, Cic.: bellum magnum et atrox,
Sall. Poet.: *firm, inflexible*: et
cuncta terrarum subacta praeter atro-
cem animum Catonis, Hor.

attractus (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-
tingo].

attractus (adt.), is, m. [attingo] a
touching, touch (very rare, and only in
ad. sing.): Virg.

attractus, a, um, adj. pertaining
to Attalus, king of Pergamus: urbes,
i. e. Pergameae, Hor.: vestes, women
with gold, Prop. Absol.: Attalicae,
orum, m. plu. (sc. vestimenta), gar-
ments of women gold, Plin. Meton.:
splendid, brilliant, rich: Attalici con-
ditionibus, Hor.

atramen, adv. (also, as two words,
at tamen), but yet, but however, never-
theless: attamen quod fuit roboris duo-
bus praellis interit, Caes.

atrat and attrato, v. stat.
atratia, ae, f. a cottage, hut: Mau-
rorum atratiae, Juv.

attemporatus (adt.), adv. opportu-
nely, in the nick of time: Ter.

at-tendo (adt.), endl. entum, j. v. a.
Orig., to stretch or bend (e. g. the bow)

in some direction: arcum, App. Hence,
in gen., to direct or turn towards: at-
tendere signa ad aliquid, to attach,
Quint.

Fig.: animum or animas
attendere, or absol. attendere, also
animu attendere, to direct the attention,
bend the mind, to attend to, consider
(cf. advertere animum, and animadver-
tere). 1. Animum or animos: Jubet
peritos linguae attendere animum, pas-
torum sermo agrestis an urbano propior
esset, Liv. With a relative clause:
nunc quid velim, animum attendite,
Ter. 2. Absol.: rem gestam vobis
dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter
attendite, Cic. With acc. of the thing
or person to which the attention is
directed: sed stuporem hominis at-
tendite, id. Pass.: versus aequae prima et
media et extrema pars attenditur, id.
With inf. or acc. with inf.: non at-
tendere superius illud ea re a se con-
cessum id. With relat. clauses: quum
attendo, quia prudens sit Hortensius,
id. With de: quum de necessitate
attendimus, id. Post-Aug. with dat.:
eloquentiae plurimum attendit, applied
to, studied, Suet.

attento (adt.), adv. attentively,
carefully, diligently: attente audire,
Cic.

attento (adt.), Onis, f. [attendo]
a bending of the mind, attention: Cic.

at-tento (aditeno or adtempto), avi,
atum, i. v. a. freq. [attendo] to reach
after: hence, to try, attempt, assail,
attack: attentata defectio, the attempted
revolt, Liv.: Capuam attentari suspi-
cibamur, i. e. to be seduced to revolt, Cic.
mecum scientia jura si tamen attentas,
attack, Hor. Of a warlike attack: vi
attentantem repellere, Tac.

attentus (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-
tendo] directed towards, attentive:
animus, Ter.: acerrima atque attentis-
sima cogitatio, a very acute and close
manner of thinking, Cic. ||. bent
on or striving after, careful, frugal,
industrious: unum hoc vitium senectus
affert hominibus, attentiores sumus ad
rem omnes, Ter.

attentus (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-
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rem omnes, Ter.

or against (in Cic. used only once as a part.): Certus leniter attender canam, brushing his tail towards you, Hor. Poet. of the action of a running stream upon sand: Ov. || to rub nearly through (v. ad, g. 5): hence fig. to destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam alteri necque aliquid attulerant, Sall.: nec publicanos attulerit (Germanos), exhaustos, drains, Tac.

at-tes-tor (adt.), attus, 1. v. dep. to bear witness to, attest, confirm (rare): hoc attestatur brevis Aescopi fabula, Phaedr.

at-tes-to (adt.), exui, extum, 3. v. a. to weave or plait on or to (rare): turres contabantur, pinnae loricae ex cradibus atextuntur, Caes. || In gen.: to add: partem atextitote mortalem, Cic.

attidō, adeo, in the Attic or Athenian manner: Cic.

attidissimē, 1. v. n. = *attidissimē*, to imitate the Athenian manner: Pl.

attidus, a, um, adj. = *Attic*, of or pertaining to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian: Attica fides, i. e. sincere, firm, proverb.: Vell.

attigo (adt.), ēre, old form for attingo, to touch, strike, etc.: Pl.

at-tingo, tui, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo] 1. v. a. to hold on, hold fast, delay, keep, etc.: aliquem ante oculos, Pl.: sed ego compeller Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attingere, detained, amused, Sall. || 2. v. n. to stretch to, to reach, to senex nunc jam cultros attinget, i. e. ad cultros attinget, holds himself to the knife, Pl. 2. to pertain to or concern: comperebam nihil ad Pampilium quicquam attingere, Ter. With the subject hoc, haec, or haec res, followed by ad, rarely by the acc., or ablat.: to belong to, refer to, and with the subject quod, as regards. 1. With adeo vobis alio loco, quod ad eam civitatem attinget, demonstrativum, in respect to, Cic. 2. With the acc.: neque quemquam attingebat id recurre, id. 3. Absol.: espec. with an Inf. as subject (act. and pass.): it matters, is of importance: nec patitur Scythias Partium dicere, nec quos nihil attingit, Hor.: quid attingit cum illa, quibuscum se concubebat, verba discrepare, what did it avail, Cic.

at-tingo (adt.), tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. [tango] to touch, handle, come in contact with. Constr. with the acc., and in the poets with ad: prius quam aries murum attingisset, Caes. 2. to strike, assault, attack: quos (populos) si Vestinus attingeretur, omnes habendos hostes, should be attacked, Liv. 3. to reach, arrive at: ut primum Attica attingit, Cic.: cum primis navibus Britanniam attingit, Caes. 4. to lie near, border upon, touch: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. || Fig.: to touch, affect: erant pernicii, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 2. to touch upon (in speaking), to mention

slightly: ut planiloque est: paucis ut rem ipsam attigit, how she has hit the very thing in a few words, Pl.: quod perquam breviter perstrinxit atque attigit, Cic. 3. to undertake, to apply oneself to, to take in hand, manage: ut primum forum attigit, applied myself to public affairs, id. 4. to come near to or resemble in qualities, to approximate or relate to: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqui sanxerint, id.

at-tol-lo (adt.), no perf. or perf. part. 3. v. a. to lift or raise up, elevate: parvum attolite natum, lift up, Ov.: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, is drawn up or raised, Quint.: miscet se maria, et nigrae attolluntur aeneae, Virg.: se in femur, to rise, id. Of buildings: to erect, build: immensum molem, id. || Fig.: to raise, exalt, sustain: also, to aggravate, to exalt: attollere vocem, Quint.: quanto Cicero studio Brutus Cassiusque attollentur, were exalted, Vell.

at-tol-do (adt.), tondi, tonsum, 2. v. a. to shave, shear, clip, prune (rare): vitem attolens, Virg. Poet.: to eat or nibble at: tenera attolent virgulta capellae, id. || Fig.: condilis nostris laus est attolens Laconum, scorn, i. e. diminished, poet. in Cic.: attolere aliquem, to cheat, flatter, Pl.

attōnis (adt.), a, um, Part. [attono] thunder-struck: hence fig. stunned, awe-struck, stupefied, astonished, amazed, confounded: talibus attollitis visis ac voce deorum, Virg.: attollitis tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. Absol.: mater attollitae diu similis fuit, id. Trans. to inanimate things: neque enim ante desiderant attollitae magna ora domus, Virg. || Infuriated, inspired, frantic: vates, Hor.

at-tē-no (adt.), tū, itum, 1. v. a. to thunder at: hence, to stun, stupefy (poet.: most freq. as Part.): quis furor vestras attonuit mentes? Ov.

at-ton-us (adt.), a, um, Part. [attondeo] 1. v. a. to hurt at or up: jaculum attonquens, Virg.

at-trā-ho (adt.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw to or towards, to attract, to drag on: adductus a Veneris atque adeo attrahitur Lollia, Cic.: tribunos attrahi ad se iussit, to be dragged before him, Liv. || Fig.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam allicit et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic.

at-tre-cto, avi, ctum, 1. v. a. [tracto] to touch, handle, esp. in an unlawful manner: aliquem nimium familiariter, Pl.: signum Junonis, Liv. 2. to appropriate to oneself: fascēs accecurae, id. || Fig.: illa occupato et blanditia popularis aspicitur, non attrahitur, is apparent, not palpable, Cic.

at-trā-pō (adt.), 1. v. n. to hobble along: Pl.

at-tri-buō (adt.), tū, ctum, 3. v. a.

to associate, add, or join to, to assign, bestow, give: video, cui Appulla attributa, assigned as a province, Cic.: equos gladiatoribus attribuit, Caes. Of money paid from the public treasury: pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic. || Fig.: timor, quem mihi natura pudoreque meus attribuit, id. 2. to attribute or impute to, to ascribe to: aliis causam calamitatis, id.

attribūto (adt.), ōnis, f. [attribuo] the assignment of a debt: de attributione conficēs, Cic. || In gramm.: a predicate, attribute = attributum, id.

attribūtus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attribuo] Hence, Subst. attributum, 1. n. money assigned from the public treasury: Var. || In gramm.: a predicate, attribute: Cic.

at-ri-pus (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-tero] rubbed off, worn away, wasted: aena, Virg.: vomer, scored bright, id. Poet.: atritis frons, a shameless, impudent face, Juv.

au, interj., v. han.

auceps, cīpis, m. [constr. for av-cape, from avis capio] a bird-catcher, Fowler: veluti merulis intentus decedit auceps in puteum, Hor.: a bird-seller: id. Fig.: circumpice dum, ne quis nostro hic auceps sermōis siet, spy, accorder, dropper, Pl.: auceps syllabarum, a minute and trifling critic, a caviller, Cic.

auctārium, ūi, n. [augo] an addition, an overheight: Pl.

auctōsus, a, um, adj. [auctus factio] increasing, enlarging: Lucr.

auctio, ōnis, f. [augo] an increasing, increase: diemum, Macr. || a public sale, auction (for the customs observed at an auction, v. Smith's Ant. 48): auctionem facere, Pl.: auctionem praedare, to proclaim, id.: proscribere, to proclaim, Cic.: proferre, to defer, adjourn, id.

auctionarius, a, um, adj. [auctio] pertaining to an auction: astra auctionaria, auction rooms, Cic.: tabulae, auction catalogues, id.

auctionor, atus, 1. v. dep. [id.] to hold an auction, put up to public sale: Cic.: Caes.

auctio, 1. v. freq. [aucto] to increase much (rare): Tac.

aucto, 1. v. freq. [augo] to increase or enlarge much (rare): Lucr., Pl.

auctor (incorrectly written autor or author, ōris, com. (v. An.) [id.] one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form: hence it signifies one who originates or proposes anything: but with various meanings acc. to the context: creator, maker, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, leader, etc.

1. the originator, cause, doer: auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. Hence in gen.: one from whom anything proceeds: muneri, the giver, Ov. || a father, ancestor: L. Brutus, praclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder of thy nobility, Cic. || founder,

2. the originator, cause, doer: auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. Hence in gen.: one from whom anything proceeds: muneri, the giver, Ov. || a father, ancestor: L. Brutus, praclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder of thy nobility, Cic. || founder,

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5. the originator, cause, doer: auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. Hence in gen.: one from whom anything proceeds: muneri, the giver, Ov. || a father, ancestor: L. Brutus, praclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder of thy nobility, Cic. || founder,

6. the originator, cause, doer: auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. Hence in gen.: one from whom anything proceeds: muneri, the giver, Ov. || a father, ancestor: L. Brutus, praclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder of thy nobility, Cic. || founder,

7. the originator, cause, doer: auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. Hence in gen.: one from whom anything proceeds: muneri, the giver, Ov. || a father, ancestor: L. Brutus, praclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder of thy nobility, Cic. || founder,

auditor: Trojæ Cynthius auctor, Virg.
V. *an author of scientific or literary productions.* 1. *an investigator*: non sordidus auctor naturæ verique, Hor. Also, *a teacher*: quæquam in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auctore verarum, Cic. 2. *a writer*: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, Id. Meton. *the work itself*: in evolvendis utriusque lingue auctoribus, Suet. Rep. *an historian*, with and without rerum: Polybius bonus auctor in primis, *a good authority*, Cic. **V.** *hence in gen.*: *a narrator, reporter, informant*: hæc se caritæ nuntia, cæcis auctoribus, compertisse, Cæsa. Hence *an account*, with an acc. and *inf.*: *to relate*, *recount*: Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptum esse ab Cæcinum Tusum codicibus, Tac. **VI.** *one who takes the lead*: hence, *an instigator, councillor, adviser, promoter*, etc. Constr. with *gen.*, *absol.*, and *adv.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*: hunc, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt, Cæsa.: *protection*, auctor, the proposer, Id.: *auctor hostis* de summis rebus capere consilium, at the suggestion of, Id.: *auctor fieri*, to take the initiative, to give occasion: ut nemo civis Romanus libertatem possit amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, Cic. Freq. in the *absol.*: non me quidem faciet auctor, hodie ut illum decipiat, by my advice, Pl. **VII.** *in political affairs*: auctor legum, the proposer of a law (rare): quærum legum auctor fuerat, eorum suasorem se habere dandum ferebat, Liv. 2. *the promoter or second of a law* (nearly equivalent to *suasor*, but somewhat stronger): isti rationi neque lator quicumque est inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, Cic. 3. *Poet.* in *gen.*: *a leaguer*: animum ad civilla vertet iura eum, legeque feret iustissimus auctor, Ov. 4. *Fathers (patricii) auctores* (hant or facti, and auctoritas patrum, in early Roman history, signified that the acts of the patrician century were confirmed by the patricians) in the comitia curiata: Liv.: Cic. v. Smith's Ant. 49. Auctor is also applied to the senate: senatores populi Romani, legum et iudiciorum et iura auctores, Cic. 5. Auctor consilii publici, he who has the chief voice in the senate, *a leader*: hunc republicæ rationem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, Id. **VIII.** *a model or pattern*: Cæcilius, malus auctor Latinitatis, Id.: unum cædo auctorem tui facti, minus profer exemplum, who has done a similar thing, Id. **IX.** *a voucher, bail, surety, witness*: hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanere, atque alios alii transiderat, plures auctores cæcis rei videbantur, Cæsa. Also with the acc. and *inf.*: auctores sumus, tutam illi maiestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. **X.** *Legal*: *i. e.* *a seller* (as guaranteeing the right of possession, or title to the thing sold): quod a malo auctore emissum, from a man who had

no right to sell, Cic. 2. *a guardian*, of women and minors, many of whose acts were not valid without the consent of their guardian: majores nostri nullam ne privam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. 3. *the witnesses to a marriage contract*: nubit genero scroci, nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, Cic. **XI.** *an agent, spokesman, intercessor, champion*: praclarus iste auctor suæ civitatis, Id. **auctoramentum**, *i. n.* [auctor] *a consideration* (in the legal sense): wages, pay, hire, reward: est in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servituti, Cic.: Sen. **auctoritas** (not auctor, nor author.), *idea*, *f.* [auctor] *an abstract sub.* formed from the concrete, auctor: its various meanings correspond, therefore, to those of that word. 1. *production*, or *invention*, cause (very rare): quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas (sc. rumoris), origin, Pl. 2. *a view, opinion, judgment*: reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur, Cic. 3. *counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragement*: auctoritate Orgorgorigis permoti, Cæsa. **IV.** *will, decision, command, precept, decree*: nisi legiones ad Cæsaris auctoritatem se contulissent, under his command, guidance, Cic. 8. *of the responsibility* attached to any line of conduct: attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei, hear how I get rid of the responsibility of my consular acts, Id. **V.** *in political affairs*: Senatus auctoritas, any measure to which a majority of the Senate has assented (but only by an abuse of words, for a complete Senatus consultum). Hence, 1. *a S. C. proposed but not carried*, owing to the intercession of a tribune, but of which a record was kept: aliquid intercedit S. to, auctoritate se fore contentum, Liv. The names of the persons who were witnesses to the drawing up of the senatus-consultum were called the auctoritates; hence the superscription to a senatus consultum, S. C. A. = Senatus consulti auctoritates (not auctoritas), Cic. 2. Auctoritas populi, the popular will or decision: citra Senatus populi auctoritatem, Suet. 3. Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. **VI.** *power or authority to act*: qui habet imperium a populo Romano, auctoritatem legum dandam ab senatu, Cic. **VII.** *power, reputation, dignity, influence*, etc.: ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritati fauix adiutrixque sit, Ter.: facere, to procure, Cic. Transf. to things: *importance, worth, value, estimation*: sunt certa legum verba quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paulo antiquiora, more weight, Id. **VIII.** *a pattern, model*: valuit auctoritas, Id. **IX.** *a warrant, evidence in support of an assertion*, etc., *credibility*: quum iustitia sine prudentia sentis habeat auctoritatis, prudentia sine iustitia nihil valeat ad faciendam

fidem, Id. Meton.: records, documents: nihil putas valere in iudiciis civitatum auctoritates ac litteras, Id. 3. *the name of a person who is a voucher or witness, authority*: quum auctoritates principum conformationes colligeret, Id. **X.** *In law, legal ownership* (cf. auctor X.) usus auctoritatis fundi biennium est, Id. **auctore**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [auctor] *lit.*, *to be an actor*, *i. e.* *to produce*, *cause*: sibi turpissimum mortem pessimum auctoravit facinore, Veil. 2. *to give a pledge as bondsmen*, to become security for: Ulp. 2. With a reflect. pron. or pass.: *to bind oneself*, *to hire oneself out*: esp. of gladiators: quid referat, aut virga ferroque necari auctoratus eas, Hor. 3. *In gen.* *to bind*: se pigrius velut auctorem alii proditorum ratus est, Liv. **auctumnalis** (aut.), *a. adj.* [auctumnus] *pertaining to the autumn*, *auctumnal*: lumen, Cic.: corna, Ov. **auctumnus** (sometimes incorrectly written autumnus), *i. m.* [auctus] *the season of abundance, the fruit-time, harvest-time, the autumn*: non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transire solet, Cæsa.: pomifer auctumnus, Hor.: gravis auctumnus, unhealthy, Cæsa.: auctumno adulto, about the middle of autumn, Tac.: vergente, drawing to a close, Id. **auctumnus** (aut.), *a. um, adj.* *auctumnal*: frigus, Ov. **auctus**, *a. um, Part.* [augeo] *increased*: *adj.* *great, plentiful, abundant* (found only in Comp. and Sup.): auctor et amplior majestas, Liv. **auctus**, *ita, m.* [id.] *an increasing, augmenting*: increase, growth, abundance: corpora, Lucr. **aucupium**, *il. n.* [aucupo] *bird-catching, fowling*: plectatu, aucupo, venatione, Cic. Fig.: *a catching at, lying in wait for*: facere aucupium auribus, Pl.: hoc novum est aucupium, a new means of gaining a living, Ter.: aucupa verborum, a catching at words, quibbling, Cic. **aucupo**, *are*, *for aucupo*, to lie in wait for: to watch: num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl. **aucupor**, *atus, i. v. dep.* [aucupo] *to go bird-catching or fowling*: Varr. **Fig.**: *to chase, strive for, lie in wait for*, etc.: viden aulestus ut aucupatur? how he gives chase? Pl.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupatur eramus, Cic. **audacis**, *ae, f.* [audax] *boldness*, in a good and (most freq.) in a bad sense. In a good sense: courage, intrepidity, valour, daring: audacia in bello, Sall.: summe hominem audacis mittit, Cæsa. 2. *In a bad sense*: audacity, presumption, insolence, shamelessness: O hominis impudentem audaciam, Pl. 3. *In a milder signif.*: freedom, boldness: licentia vel potius audacia, Cic. **audaciter**, *adv.* *boldly, courageously, audaciously*: Liv.

audacter, *adv.* boldly, etc.: Cic.
audax, *adj.* [audax], like *ferax* from *fero*, capax from *capio*: *daring*, in a good, and (*cheer*) in a bad sense, *bold*, *courageous*, *spirited*; *audacious*, *rash*, *presumptuous*, *foot-hardy*: o sceleratum auge audacem hominem! Ter.: Verres homo audacissimus atque amantissimus, Cic.: poeta, a poet who remains unmoved by praise or blame, Hor.: With *ad*: ad facinus audacior, Cic.: Poet.: with *abl.*: viribus audax, Virg.: With *inf.*: audax omnia perpeit, Hor.: 2. Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter.: animus, Sall.: ||. Poet.: violent, fierce, proud: ambitiosus et audax, Hor.

audens, *entis*, *Part.* [auideo] *daring*, *bold* (mostly in a good sense): tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito, Virg.

audenter, *adv.* boldly, courageously, rashly: Tac.

audentia, *ae*, *f.* [audens] *boldness*, *courage*, *spirit*, in a good sense (rare): nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico, Tac.

audéo, *ausus*, 2. v. a. (*perf.* ausi = ausus sum, Cato. Whence *subj.* ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint), to venture, to venture to do, to dare. To *constr.*: With *acc.*, *inf.*, and *ablat.* With *acc.*: quid domini faciant, audent quoniam talia fuisse, Virg.: plebs per me nihil audet, Caes. Hence also *pass.*: agenda res est ausendaeque, Liv.: 2. With *inf.*: (the usual constr.): ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci aude audent, Caes.: audeo dicere, I dare say, I venture to assert, Cic.: 3. *Abol.*: hoc vero novos magistratos nihil intelligebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent, id.: 4. In a few instances with *quin*: ut non audeam quin promam omnia, Pl.

audiens, *entis*, *Part.* [audio] *hearing*. As *adj.*: obedient: with *gen.*: tibi servo aucte audiens sum imperii, Pl.: ||. Subst.: a hearer, auditor: ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic.

audientia, *ae*, *f.* [audiens] a *hearing*, a *listening*; *audience*, *attention*: facti ipsi tibi audientiam mitis oratio, gains a hearing, Cic.

audio, *ivi* or *iv*, *Itum*, 4. v. a. (*imperf.* audibat, Ov.: *fut.* audibo, Pl.: *audi* = *audire*, as *ali* = *alere*: *inf. perf.* audisse better than *audivisse*, acc. to Quint.), to hear, to know by hearing, to understand, learn. Constr. what is heard is expressed by the *acc.*, and *inf.*, or *acc.* and *imperf. part.*: the sources of the information are denoted by the *abl.* dep. on *ex* (most freq.), *ab*, or *de*: both constructions are often united: quae vero auri, taceo, Ter.: audiet cives ausisse ferrum, Hor.: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc diem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic.: scempe audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, id.: equidem scempe hoc audivi de patre et de socio meo, from

his mouth, id.: neque cum querebant qualesum audierit, Nep.: Hence also *pass.* with the *nom.* and *inf.*: Bibulus nondum audiebat esse in Syria, Cic.: Diff. from the *preced.* constr. with *de* is *audire* de aliquo (aliquid), more freq. in *pass.* sense: to hear (any thing) concerning any one: de pascuis hac audivit, Ter.: With *in* and *acc.*: to hear something bad of any one: Cic.: Audito as *abl. absol.*: at the tidings, when news came, etc.: audito, Q. Marcius in Ciliam tendere, Sall.: ||. to listen, to hearken, attend to: etia a vobis eci auditor, ut nunquam benignus neque attentus quemquam audium putem, Cic.: Hence, 1. Of pupils: to hear a teacher, attend his lectures: Marce fili, te annum jam audientem Cratippum, id.: 2. With *de* or *acc.*: Of judges, etc.: to listen or hearken to, to examine: de pace, Liv.: dolos, Virg.: 3. Of prayer or entreaty: to listen to, lend an ear, regard, grant: in quo di immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic.: Also of persons: puellas ter vocata audis, Hor.: 4. Of arguments, narrations, etc.: to approve, agree with, allow: nec Homerum audio, qui Gany-medem a Dis raptum ait, Cic.: So, non audio, that I do not grant, id.: ||. to hear, heed, obey: With *acc.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, id.: Transf. to things: neque audio currus habens, Virg.: With *dat.*: esp. in the phrase, dicto audientem esse, to listen to, to obey: non fore dicto audientes milites, Caes.: And with a second *dat.* of the person: si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quismam, Cic.

IV. to hear something of oneself: with *and* bene or male, to be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed: tu recte vivis, ai curas esse quod audis, Hor.: velle bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, Cic.: [The root *AUD* or *AUS*, the *s* being represented by *r*.] (Hence Ital. *audire*: Fr. *ouir*.)

auditió, *ónis*, *f.* [audio] a *hearing*, a *listening* to: (pueri) fabellarum auditióne ducuntur, Cic.: *Pass.*: hoc solum auditióne expetere coepit, quum id ipse non vidisset: by the mere hearing, id.

II. Meton.: a report, hearsay, news: si accipiescent fama et auditióne, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, id.

auditor, *ónis*, *m.* [id.] a *hearer*, an *auditor*: semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, Cic.: ||. A pupil, scholar, disciple: Demetrius Phalereus, Theophrasti auditor, id.

auditiórium, *ii*, *n.* [audio, auditor] a *lecture-room*, *hall of justice*: Quint. Fig. of the forum: Tac.

auditus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [audio]. **auditus**, *us*, *m.* [id.] a *hearing*, *listening*: brevi audito, Tac.: Also the sense of *hearing*: auditus semper patet, Cic.: ||. Meton. a rumour, report: occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac.

aufero, *abstulí*, *ablatum*, *auffero*, v. a. [ab-fero] to bear away, to carry

off, withdraw: vos istaec intro auferite, Ter.: multa domum suam auferibat, Cic.: Auferre, with *pro*, reflect: to take oneself off, go away: te obscuro, berce, aufer te modo, Pl.: 3. To carry along, to sweep away: auferor in scopulo, Ov.: Fig.: to carry away, mislead: te hortor, ut omnia gubernes prudentia tua, ne te auferant aliorum convulsia, Cic.: ||. to take or snatch away: mostly in a bad sense: to take with violence, rob, steal, etc.: with *acc.* and *dat.*: aliquid beris, Pl.: pecuniam de acrio, Cic.: curas, Hor.: 2. Of death, pestilence, etc.: to sweep off, to destroy: abstulit clarum cía mors Achillem, id.: ||. to lay aside, desist from (some manner of speaking, etc.): jurgium hinc auferas, Pl.: With *inf.* as object: aufer me vultu terrene, Hor.: ||. IV. to carry off, obtain, acquire: id inultum nunquam auferet, Ter.: Also with *ut*: ut in foro staturerent (statuas), abstulisti, Cic.: Fig.: to carry away knowledge, to learn: quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulit, omnia ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequali conferre posse? v. id.

aufragio, *fragi*, *g*, *n.* [ab-fugio] to flee away or from (rare): quum multos libros surprisisset, aufragit, Cic.: aspectum parentis, id.: (The use of *acc.* is *dob*.)

augéo, *auxi*, *auctum*, 2. v. a. and *v.* (*perf.* auxi, auxit), to increase, to increase, to make to grow, to make large, increase, augment: cibus anget corpus alique, Lucr.: augentur illis copiae, Caes.: bellum augetur, the war extends, id.: nostris animus angetur, their courage rises, id.: Fig.: to exalt, to praise, extol: homo tenus non verbis anget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic.: 2. With *acc.* and *abl.*: to furnish abundantly with, to heap upon, enrich, etc.: divitiis, id.: senectus augeri solet condilio, auctoritate, sententia, id.: Without *abl.*: aliqueum augere aucto ornare, to advance, id.

3. In *reliq.* language, to honour, consecrate: si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi, si I have worshipped thee with offerings of the chase, Virg.: ||. Neut. to grow, increase, become greater (rare): naque adeo pereunt fetus augentique labore, Lucr.

augéscó, *g*, *v.* *insep.* [augeo] to begin to grow, to become greater, to keep growing: semina dicuntur temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, Cic.: quum hostium res tantis augescere incrementis cerneret, Liv.

augmen, *ínis*, *us*, *m.* [id.] an increase, enlargement: corporis, Lucr.

augur, *úrís* (earlier also *augor*, *Priscianum*), an *augur*, i. e. a member of a particular college of priests at Rome, who foretold the future by observing the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, lightning, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences:

Cic. The augur is said to have been orig. called *aspeux*: *aspeux* was supplanted by *augur*, but the scientific term for observation continued to be *aspeux* and not *augurium* (v. Smith's *Ant.* p. 400). **||** any soothsayer, diviner, *see* in gen.: augur Apollo, as god of prophecy, Hor.: *providus augur Thestorides*, Ov.: *nocturnas imago augur, interpreter of night-visions*, Id. [Raym. dub. From the analogy of *aspeux* and *as-cipe* we incline to believe that the first part of the word is *avis*.]

augura, v. *augurium*.

auguralis, e, adj. [augur] pertaining to *augura*, relating to soothsaying or prophecy: *libri, Cic.*: *coena, which the augur gave on his entrance into office*, Id. **||** Subst.: *augurale*, Is, n. the part of a Roman camp where the general took the auspices (cf. Smith's *Ant.* 50): Tac. Hence, *meton.* the general's tent: Quint. **||** the augur's wand or staff, lituus: Sen.

auguratio, ōis, f. [auguror] a divining, a soothsaying: Cic.

auguratio, ad. after taking the auspices: *sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condenda regnum adeptus est*, Liv.

auguratus, ūa, m. [auguror] the office of augur: *litus clarissimum in lege auguratus*, Cic.

auguralis, v. *auguralis*.

augurium, ū, n. [augur] the profession of an augur, the watching and explanation of the flight of birds, etc., *augury* (v. augur): *augurium agere*, Cic.: *aspicere, to understand or receive as an omen*, Liv.: *augurium salutis, an augury instituted in time of peace, to ascertain whether the Deity might be supplicated for the prosperity of the state* (de salute), Cic. **||** every kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying: *culcitra Apollo augurium citrariumque dabit*, Virg.: *conjugis augurio*, by the interpretation, Ov.: and of the mind, presentiment, foreboding of things to come: *inhaeret in mentibus quasi secutorum quoddam augurium futurorum*, Cic.

augurium, a, um, adj. [Id.] pertaining to the augur, *augural* (very rare): *augurium avi*, Cic.

auguro, ūi, v. a. v. a. [Id.] (rarer than *auguror*) orig. to consult by means of augurs. Fig.: *oculis investigans acutis augura, examining as sharply as an augur*, Pl. **||** to consecrate by auguries: *augurato templo ac loco*, Cic.

|| In gen.: to presage, forebode: *si quid veri mens augurat*, Virg.

auguror, ūto, i. v. dep. [Id.] to act as augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur: *Calchas ex puerorum numero belli Trojani annos sequens est*, Cic. **||** In gen. to foretell, to forebode; or of the inward mind, to surmise, conjecture: *Theraeas Critias, cui venenum praebibant, moriem est auguratus*, Id.: *quantum ego opinione auguror*, Id.

augusta, ae, f. in the time of the emperor, a title of the mother, wife, daughter, and sister of the emperor: like imperial majesty, imperial highness: Tac.

augustalis, e, adj. relating to the Emperor Augustus: *ludi* (or *AVGVSTALIA*), games in honour of Augustus: Tac. **||** Augustales sodales, a college of 25 priests, instituted by Tiberius in honour of Augustus: Id.

augustinus (augustianus, Suet.), a, um, adj. [Augustus] of or pertaining to Augustus. **||** pertaining to an emperor, imperial: *augustani*, Roman knights appointed by Nero, Tac.

augusto, adv. reverentially, sacredly: *augusto venerari deos*, Cic.

augustinus, v. *augustianus*.

augustinus, a, um, adj. [Augustus] pertaining to Augustus: *currus*, the chariot of Augustus, Suet.

augustus, a, um, adj. consecrated, sacred, venerable: *sanctae vocantur augusta patres: augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu*, Ov.: *Eleusis sancta est augusta*, Cic. **||** In gen.: majestic, august: *tectum augustum*, Ingens, Virg.

augustus, i, m. a surname of the Roman emperor, derived from Octavius Caesar, to whom it was first given; equivalent to majesty or imperial majesty: Hor. Hence **||** augustus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Augustus or the emperor, Augustan, imperial: *caput = Augustus*, Ov. But esp. mensis Augustus, the month August, named after Octavius Caesar: earlier, Sextilis, Juv. (Hence Ital. agosto, Fr. août.)

aula, ae, f. (gen. *aulae*, Virg.) = αὐλή, the front court of a Grecian house: *janitor aulae*, i.e. Cerberus, Hor. Also an inner court of a house, a hall = atrium: Virg. **||** a palace, castle, the royal court: *illa se jactat in aula*, Id.: *caret invidenda sobrius aula*, Hor. Poet. of the cell of the queen-bee: *aulas et cerea regna refulgent*, Virg. **||** Meton.: princely power, dignity: *quid tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, possessed the greatest influence at court*, Tac. **||** the persons composing the court, the court, courtiers: Id.

aula = olla, q. v. *init*.

aulaeum, i, n. = αὐλαία, more frequently used in plur., a curtain, canopy: *suspensa aulaeae*, Hor. **||** Esp. the curtain of a theatre = *alipartum*; which, among the ancients, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, and raised again when the performance was concluded. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 144.) Hence the expressions, *aulaeae premuntur*, Hor.: or *aulaeum pultitru*, Phaedr. to denote the opening of the scene; and *aulaeum tollitur*, Cic. to signify the conclusion. **||** a covering for beds and sofas, tapestry: Virg. **||** an embroidered upper garment: Juv.

aulicus, a, um, adj. = αὐλικός [aulikós] pertaining to a princely court, princely:

aulicus apparatus, Suet. Hence Subst.: *aulici, urum, m. plu. courtiers*: Nep.

auloedus, i, m. = αὐλοῦδης, one whose singing is accompanied with the flute: Cic.

aura, ae (gen. sing. *aurei*, Virg.), f. = αἶψα, the wafting air, a gentle breeze, a breath of air: *nocturna aura*, Caes.: *et me nunc omnes terrent auras, every little breeze terrifies*, Virg. **||** 2. Fig.: *dum flavit vella aura secunda meis*, Ov.: *aura spel*, Liv.: *tua ne retardet auras maritos, the breeze (of love) which carries thee towards you*, Hor. Hence *aura popularis*, the shifting breeze of popular favour, Cic. Also in plur.: *nimium gaudens popularibus auris*, Virg.: and *aurea abol.*: Liv. **||** 3. the breath: *flammae exsuscitatae auras*, Ov. **||** wind, a gale: *omnes ventos ceciderunt murmuris auras*, Virg. **||** the region of the air (mostly poet. and plur.): *dum se laetus ad auras palmas agit*, Id.: *sic ferrea turris ad auras, rises, stands up high*, Id. Hence, **||** 2. the upper world, as opp. to the lower: *Eurydice suprema veniebat ad auras*, Id. In gen. for publicity, daylight: *ferre sub auras, i. e. to make known*, Id.

|| 3. Esp. the vital air: *vivit et aetheris vitales auscipient auras, breathes a breath of ethereal air*, Lucr. Fig.: *libertas auras capere, to catch at the breath of freedom*, i. e. to seize upon one's hope of liberty, Liv. **||** IV. Meton.: of atmospheric phenomena, as: *light, heat, sound, vapour*, etc. **||** 1. a gleam, glittering: *discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit*, Virg. **||** 2. vapour, odour, exhalation: *at illi dulcia compositis spiravit crinibus aura, a sweet odour*, Id.

aurearius, a, um, adj. [aurum] pertaining to gold, golden: *metalla, gold mines*, Plin. **||** Subst.: *aurarius*, ae, f. (sc. fodina) a gold mine: Tac. **||** *aureus*, a, um, Part. [aurum] ornamented with gold, gilt: *aurea metalla, metals rich in gold*: *aurata*: *tecta*, Cic.: *tempora, covered with a golden helmet*, Virg.: *milites, with golden shields*, Liv. **||** made of gold, golden: *monilia*, Ov.

aurea, ae, f. a bridle: Fest. [Probably another form of *orea*, from *ōs*, *iris*.]

aureolus, a, um, adj. dim. [aureus] of gold, golden: *aureolus anellus*, Pl. **||** Fig.: *golden, magnificent, splendid*: *aureolus ad verbum edicendus libellus*, Cic.

aureus, a, um, adj. [aurum] of gold, golden: *corona* (reward of valour), Liv.: *numus*, and *abol.* aureus, i, m. a gold coin, first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sesterili, equal to about 12. 12. 1/2 p. present money, but in Rome, acc. to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 12 1/2 p. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 51): Cic. Poet.: *aurea via*, the power, of changing every thing to gold, Ov.

||. wrought or ornamented with gold, gilded: aurea sella, Cic.: Paelolus, whose sandals were gold, Ov. |||. of the colour of gold, glittering with gold: lumen solis, Lucr.: sidus, Virg. ||V. Fig. of physical and mental excellence: beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent: aurea Venus, beautiful, with golden hair, id.: mediocritas, the golden mean, Hor.: aetas, the golden age, Ov.

aureicomus, a, um, adj. [aureum coma] golden-haired. Poet.: with golden foliage: fetus (arboris), Virg. **aureicola**, ae, f. dim. [auris] the external ear, the ear-lap: sine to prenam auriculis, sine dem suavior, Pl. Proverb.: auricula infima mollior, after than the ear-lap, Cic. ||. In gen., the ear: ut omne humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, haec loquor ictus auri, Lucr. (Hence Ital. *orecchio*: Fr. *oreille*).

aurifer, era, drum, adj. [aurum fero] gold-bearing, gold-bringing: aurifer amnis, i. e. Paelolus, Tib. **aurifex**, ics, m. [aurum facio] a worker in gold, a goldsmith: Cic. **auriga**, ae, comm. [aurea ago, v. aurea] a driver, a charioteer, Cees.: Virg. Also, a groom, hostler, id. In fem.: nec curvus utquam videt aurigamque sororem, id. Poet.: a pilot, helmsman: aurigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. ||. Esp. a charioteer in the games of the circus: auriga Indoctus, Cic. |||. a constellation: the waggoner, id.

aurigarius, ii, m. [auriga] a charioteer in the races of the circus: Suet. **aurigatio**, 0nis, f. [aurigo] a driving of a chariot in the course (very rare): Suet. **aurigena**, ae, comm. [aurum and GEN the root of gigno] gold-born, sprung from gold: Ov. **auriger**, era, drum, adj. [aurum gero] gold-bearing: tauri, i. e. with gilded horns, Cic. **aurigo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. [auriga] to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race: Suet.

auris, is, f. [v. audio] the ear (usually in plur.): aures, a pair of ears: aures quon sonum percipere debent, qui natura sublimis fertur, recte in altis corporum partibus collocatae sunt, Cic.: aures adhibere, to be attentive, to listen, Pl.: auribus accipere, to hear, id. Particular phrases: in or ad aures, also in aures, dicere, admonere, etc., to whisper in the ear: in aures dicere nescio quid pueri, Hor.: ad aures admonere, Cic.: in aures, Juv.: Cynthus aures vellit: ad admonuit, pulsed my ear, by way of admonition, Virg.: in utramvis or in dextram aures dormire, to sleep soundly, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ter. ||. Meton.: the hearing, as judging of the euphony of a discourse: offendent aures, quorum est iudicium superbissimum, Cic. 2. hearers, auditors: Hor. |||. the ear of a plough,

the mould or earth board; cf. Smith's Ant. 33: Virg.

auritulus, i, m. dim. [auritus] the long-eared animal, the ass: Phaedr.

auritus, a, um, adj. [auris] furnished with ears, having long or large ears: lepores, Virg.: aellus, Ov. Fig.: attentive, listening: face jam nunc tu praeco omnem auritum populum, Pl.: testis auritus, a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something, id.

aurores, ae, f. the dawn, daybreak (mostly poet.): Hercules ad primam aurorum somno excitus, Liv. ||. Meton.: the East: Ov. [Aur-ora, from root UR, "to burn" v. aurum].

aurum (rustici orum dicebant, Fest.) i, n. the bright metal, gold: aurum et argentum in urbis et privatim et in fanis invidiosa res est, Cic. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, to promise mountains of gold, Ter. ||. Meton.: things made of gold, gold plate: nec domus argento fulget auroque replet, Lucr.: a golden goblet: Virg.: a gold chain: Ter.: a gold ring: Juv.: a golden bit: fulvum mandant sub dentibus aurum, Virg.: the golden fleece: auro heros acesces postur, Ov.: a golden hairband: Virg. 2. Esp. coined gold, money: vide, quomo, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. |||. the colour or lustre of gold: angustis iustis praesidii ad auro, Ov. ||V. Poet.: the Golden Age: redeant in aurum tempora priscum, Hor.: proles, auro deterior, Ov. (Root AUR = UR, "to burn": Lat. uro, us-tus.) (Hence Ital. oro: Fr. or.)

auscultatio, 0nis, f. [ausculto] a listening, attending to: Sen. ||. an obeying: Pl. **auscultator**, 0ris, m. [id.] a hearer, listener: Cic. **ausculto**, avi, atum, i. v. freq. to hear with attention, to listen to: ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Pl. 2. to give credit to: crimina, id. 3. to listen in secret, to overhear: omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. 4. Of servants: to attend or wait at the door, jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus paucis, reformido, Hor. ||. With dat. or ablat.: to hear obediently, to obey: mihi auscultas: vide, ne tibi desis, Cic. (The etym. dub.: perhaps from an obsolete verb, *aus-culare* or *aus-culari*, which would come from *ausi-cula*, an old form of *auri-cula*.)

ausim, v. audio. **auspex**, ics, comm. [a contr. of *avispex*, from *avis* and root *aspex*, "see"]. Lit.: a bird-seer, one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and from them predicts future events: an augur: *avispex*: *laiores* et *auspices* legis caritate, Cic. 2. The birds observed for such purposes (gall gallinacei) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 3. The person who witnessed the marriage ceremony, and who in ancient times took the auspices at the ceremony: nubit genero socris nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 49 seqq.) ||. An author, founder, director, leader, etc.: divus auspiciis coeptorum operum, Virg. **auspicato**, ade, after taking the auspices: Romulus non solum auspicato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimum augur fuisse traditur, Cic. **auspicatus**, a, um, Part. [auspicio] consecrated by auspices: auspicato in loco, Cic. 2. fortunate, favourable, auspicious: Vail. **auspicium**, ii, n. [auspex]. Lit.: a bird-seeing, a bird-watching: divination from birds, auspices: pullarium in auspiciis mittit, Liv. The auspices were divided into the *auspicia maxima* or *majora*, and the *auspicia minora*: the former were possessed by the dictators, consuls, censors, and praetors: the latter by the curule aediles and quaestors. Magistrates, on their entrance upon office, received the auspices: while their office lasted, they were said, *habere auspicia*, to have the right of taking the auspices; and at the expiration of their office they laid them down (v. Smith's Ant. 51 seqq.): dum a populo auspica accepta habemus, Cic. In war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices: ut essent republicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, Pl. Hence, meton. for the chief command: tunc auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. And in gen. right, power, will: me si in mea patenter ducere vitam auspiciis, Virg. ||. In gen.: a sign, omen, a divine premonition or token: fulmen optimum auspiciis habemus, al sinistrum fuerit, Cic. Poet.: cui (divi) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspiciis, id v. morbid inclination encouraged him, Hor.

auspio, i, v. a. (for *auspicio*): to take the auspices: auspice mactulam, to accept as an augury, Pl. **auspicio**, atus, i. v. dep. [auspex] to take the auspices: Gracchus quum pmoerum transiret, auspiciis est oblitus, Cic. ||. With acc., inf., or ablat.: to take the auspices at the beginning of any undertaking, to make a beginning: auspiciandi gratia tribunal ingredi, Tac. 2. In gen.: to begin, enter upon a thing: auspiciis militum, Suet. **auster**, tri, m. the south wind (opp. to *aquilo*, the north wind): validia, Hor.: vehemens, Cic.: humidus, bringing or producing rain, Virg. Proverb.: fortibus austrum, et liquidis immittit fortibus apros, id. said of those who bring evil upon themselves. ||. Meton.: the south country, the south: in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic. **auster** = *austerus*, q. v. **austerus**, ade, rigidly, severely: Cic. **austrus**, a, um, adj. = *austror*, dry, harsh, sour, tart: vitum nigrum austrum, Cels. 2. Of smell: pun-

gent: Plin. 3. Of colour: deep, dark: id. || Fig.: severe, rigid, stern: illo austero more ac modo, Cic.

2. Of discourse: severe, grave: auster poemata, Hor. || Of circumstances, treatment, etc.: gloomy, sad, hard, irksome: labor, Hor.

austrālis, *a. adj.* [auster] southern: regio, Cic.: cingulus, the torrid zone, id.

austrinus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] southern: calores, Virg.

ausum, *i. n. a* daring attempt, enterprise: fortis ausa, Virg.

ausus, *a. um, Part.* [auso].

aut, *conj.* from alterum (one of two, set both) or: introduces an alternative regarded objectively as a fact: vel, from volo, also implies an alternative, but viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is considered subjectively. Hence in many cases either aut or vel may be used, according to the point of view from which the subject is regarded: e.g. satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in Dumnorigem aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere iuberet, Caes. Here Caesar contemplates the alternatives as hypothetical facts: petit ut vel ipse de eo statuatur, vel civitatem statueret iubeat, ib. In this passage the same alternatives are stated, but from a different point of view, viz., as left to the choice of Divitiacus. Aut (or aut . . . aut, for there is no essential distinction between the two cases, since aut may always be understood at the beginning of the former clause) introduces an alternative the acceptance or admission of which implies the rejection or denial of the connected alternative; but whether the co-existence of the alternatives is possible or not is indicated by the context: trunci arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscissi, frunks of trees, or (if they were not to be had) very stout branches, Caes. || In logical arguments, however, an introduced alternative is inconsistent with another alternative, so that both propositions cannot be true: its most frequent employment in this way is in those arguments called dilemmas: omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profiteri, aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. 2. In two distinctive phrases: res ipsa et reipublicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. 3. In negative clauses for neque . . . neque: ne aut ille alerit, aut usquam ceciderit aut pervergit aliquid, Ter. 4. In interrogations: quaevisit num ille aut ille delensurus esset, Cic. || In a limiting sense, to subjoin something less important: or at least: submersa obire puppes, aut age diversas, Virg.: quæro, num in iuste aut improbe fecerit, or at least unfairly, Cic. || IV. Only in the poets, neque . . . aut sometimes takes the place of neque . . . neque:

neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam: nec conjugi unquam praetendi iactas, aut haec in fodera veni, Virg. V. The poets connect by aut . . . vel, vel . . . aut, instead of aut . . . aut, or vel . . . vel (in prose writers the two particles are never connected): tellus aut hisce, vel istam, quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. VI. In connection with other particles: 1. Aut etiam: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, Cic. 2. Aut certe: ac video hanc primam Ingressionem meam aut reprehensionem aliquid, aut certe admirationis habitum, id. 3. Aut vero for connecting a more important thought: or indeed, or truly: quem tibi aut hominem, aut verum dum, auxilio futurum putas? id. 4. Aut ne . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem expecto, id. 5. Aut quidem: Suet. VII. Aut . . . aut = parit . . . parit: partem planitiae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. (Cicero Ital. o; Fr. om.)

autem, *conj.* [v. aut] (never used at the beginning of a clause): again, moreover: unum (iter) angustum et difficile erat: mons autem altissimus impendebat, Caes. 2. It frequently marks a transition with a more or less emphatic contrast: again, on the other hand, but: lego autem libentissime, Cic. || When a word is repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, libere vivamus, an mortem obeamus, id. || 3. = sed, vero, igitur, etc., in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφία Graeci vocant — (prudētia enim, quam Graeci φρόνησις, aliam quandam intelligimus, quae est rerum expectandarum fugendarumque scientia), illa autem sapientia, quam principem dixi, etc., id. || IV. In connecting a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem non ut recta aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant κροφύλακα) omnes numeros virtutis continent, id. V. In arguments, to indicate the steps by which the conclusion is reached: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non, igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, id. VI. In putting an emphatic question: indeed, forsooth, 7A. Ego non tangeam meam? CH. Tuam autem, furcifer? 7B. forsooth, CH. Te. Exp. where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? num accusator? witness did I say? Cic. VII. In the poets, aut autem are connected in interrogations: sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata resolvō? Virg.

VIII. With interjections: heia autem inimicos! Pl.: ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic.

authepsa, *ae, f.* = αὐθής [aithrēs]

ἄψα, a self-cooker], a utensil for cooking: Cic.

author, authoritas, etc. v. auctor, auctoritas, etc.

autographus, *a. um, adj.* = αὐτογράφος, written with one's own hand, autograph: epistola, Suet.

autor, autoritas, etc., v. auctor, etc.

autumnalis, -nesco, -nitas, -no, -num, -nus, v. autumnalis, etc.

autumo, *avi, autum, i. v. n.* (opp. to nego, to say nay) = to assert, assert, relate, say, think, name: factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde factum autumat, Ter.: quae (res) et assumtum autumat, nimis longus sermo sit, Pl. (Comparing autumat with aestimo, the root seems to be aut, probably another form for aio: cf. negumo from nego.)

auxiliāris, *e. adj.* [auxilium] suitable for aid, aiding, helpful, helping: unde, Ov.: carmen, a formula of incantation in aid of Jason, id. || Milit. t. t.: auxiliāres milites, cohortes, etc., or abso. auxiliāres, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries (freq. opp. to legiones): cohortes, Caes.: equites, Tac. A bso. auxiliāres, Caes. Hence, 2. of or pertaining to auxiliaries: stipendia, Tac.

auxiliāris, *a. um, adj.* [id.] bringing aid, helping, auxiliary: magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Pl. || Milit. t. t. = auxiliāris: cohors, Cic.: equites, Sall.

auxiliator, *ōris, m. [id.] a helper, assistant (rare):* hand inglorius, Tac.

auxiliatus, *ūs, m. [auxilio] a helping, aid: Lncr.*

auxilior, *atus, i. v. dep.* [auxilium] to give aid, to assist, succour, help (rare in class. prose). With dat.: ei poteris auxiliarius, Pl.: sin mihi neque magistratum, neque senatum, neque populum auxiliari licebit, Cic.

auxilium, *i. n.* [augeo, prob. through an obsolete adj. auxiliis] help, aid, assistance: auxilium argentarium, Pl. In the phrases: auxilium esse allici, to assist one, id.: and more freq. auxilio esse allici, Ter.: so with mitti, Caes. In plur.: quum (mure) tunet, auxiliis assistit ille (navita) eius, his tackle, Ov.: magna duo auxilia, sources of aid, Liv. || Polit. t. t. the help rendered by the tribunes of the plebs against a patrician magistrate, at first only to plebeians, afterwards to patricians also: auxilii, non poenae ius datum illi potestati, Liv. || Milit. t. t. gen. in plur. auxilia, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: mostly composed of foreign allies and light-armed troops (while the Italian allies were usually called socii): hence opp. to the legions: (v. Smith's Ant. 146): accersere ab sociis et nomine Latino, Sall. Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac pedum auxilia, Cic. In sing.: Tac. 2. Fig.: mihi nunc auxilio adjuvatore sunt, et mecum militant, Pl. 3. In gen.

military force, power: Caesar confusus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis profectus non dubitaverat, *Caes.*

auxim, *is, it, etc., v. augeo, init.*
āvīrē, *adv. covetously, greedily:* nihil avari, nihil iniuste facere, *Cic.*
āvīrēter, *adv. covetously, greedily:* Pl.

āvāritia, *ae, f. [avarus] greediness, a craving after wealth, avarice, covetousness:* est autem avartitia opinatio vehemens de pecunia, quasi valde expectanda sit, inherens et penitus insita, *Cic.* In plur.: omnes avartitiae, *every kind of selfishness, id.* || *Fig.: Of gluttony: Pl.*
āvārities, *et, f. = avartitia, avarice:* Lucr.

āvārus, *a, um [aveo] eagerly desirous of, greedy (esp. of wealth), avaricious, covetous:* avarus et furax homo, *Cic.* semper avarus eget, *Hor.* With *gen.*, publicae pecuniae, *Tac.* Poet. of inanimate things: fuge litas avarum, *Virg.* || In the poets sometimes without the idea of reproach: Grallis praeter laudem nullius avaria, *eager only for glory, Hor.*

āvēho (in MSS. sometimes abveho), *vedi, vectum, v. v. a. to carry off or away:* a patria, Pl.: frumentum quod subito potuerunt, navibus averterunt, *Caes.* With *acc.* of the place whither: penitusque alias averterat oras, *Virg.* Pass. or reflect.: *to ride, be carried away, to depart:* avectus (*acc. equo*) ab suis, *Liv.*

āvēllo, *velli or vult, vulsum, v. v. a. to pull or pluck away, to tear off or away:* avellere tigna, *abaeque, Lucr.*: avolsim humeri caput, *Virg.*

|| *to separate by force:* aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, *Cic.* *Fig.: aliquem a tanto errore, id.*

āvēna, *ae, f. oats:* Virg. 2. wild oats, a weed: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, *id.* || In *gen.*: any stem or stalk, a straw, etc.: fistula surgit disparibus avenis, *Ov.* || *Meton.: a shepherd's pipe, an oaten pipe:* silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, *Virg.* (Hence *Fr. aroine*.)

āvēo or **hāvēo**, 2. v. n. lit. to be joyful, lively. || *to be joyful, happy, in good health:* (*gen. used only in the imper.*, ave, aveto, avete (*hav.*), and *inf.*, avere (*hav.*), as a form of salutation, both at meeting and at separating, like *salue: hail!* be of good cheer, *farwell:* Caesar amul atque, *Hav.* milhi dixit, statim exposuit, *Coel.* In *Cic.* *So* Haveto at the end of a letter: Marcus avere jubet, *Mart.* As a farewell to the dead = vale: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, *Cat.* || *to be eager to do something, to long for, crave for, desire earnestly.* With *inf.*, *acc.*, or *abso.* 1. with *inf.*: valde aveo scire quid agas, *Cic.* 2. with *acc.*: aveo genes legationis, *id.* 3. *abso.*: et mora, quae fluvios passim

refrenat aventes, the eager rivers, *Lucr.* [The root *hav* or *av* is perh. the same as *oav* in *gaudeo, gavius: cf. andeo.*]
āvērūno, 1. v. n. an ancient religious term: *to avert:* quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicatio senatus decrevit, *Liv.* [E]ym. dub.: perh. a-terr-unco, from the root *VER* (sweep) or *VERT* (turn).]

āvērāplia, *a, adj. [avertor] abominable:* Lucr.

āvērsor, *atus, i. v. dep. [averto] to turn oneself away:* aversari advocati et jam viri ferre possae, *Cic.* || With *acc.*: *to turn oneself away from, avoid, shun, repulse:* filium (consul) aversatus, i. e. not permitting his presence, *Liv.*

āvērsor, *oris, m. [id.] an embezzler:* aversor pecuniae publicae, *Cic.*

āvērsum, *a, um, part. [averto] turned off or away:* hence *adj.* of place: turned round, back-foremost, belonging to the hinder or after part (opposed to *adversus*): et adversus et aversus impudicus es, *Cic.*: aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, he dragged the oxen back-foremost, *Liv.*: milites aversi a proelio, withdrawn from the battle, *Caes.* Subst. aversum, 1. n. the hinder or back part, the back (in *gen.* only in the plur.): per aversa urbis fugam dederat, *Liv.* || *Fig.: disinclined, alienated, opposed, hostile:* with *ab, dat.*, or *abso.* 1. with *ab*: aversus a Musis, *Cic.* 2. with *dat.*: aversus mercaturis, *Hor.* 3. *abso.*: aversa Deae mens, *Virg.*

āvērto (vorto) (in MSS. sometimes averto), 1. v. n. 3. v. a. *to turn away from, to turn aside, to avert, etc.* (opp. to *adverto*). With *acc.* and *ab* or *abso.*: the new direction designated by in (more rar. by *ad*): iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, *had turned their march from, Caes.*: Italia Teutrorum regem, *Virg.* And poet. with *acc.* (of the place whither): quo regum Italiae Libycae averteret oras, *Virg.* With *in*: in fugam classem, *Liv.* *Abso.*: mille acies avertit, avertetque, *sc.* in fugam, *put to flight, id.*

2. Pass. in reflective signif. with the *Acc.*: equus fontes avertitur, *Virg.* 3. As *v. n.* avertere = *se avertere, to turn oneself away, to retire:* ob eam causam huc abe te avorti, *Pl.* || *to turn anything aside from its proper channel, to steal, embezzle, appropriate to oneself:* pecuniam publicam, *Cic.*: quatuor a stabulis tauros, *Virg.* || *Fig.: to divert a person from a course of action, purpose, etc.*: accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, *Cic.* 2. *to divert, alienate, estrange in feeling:* ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (*sc. Caesaris*) amicitia averterat, *had alienated himself, Caes.*

āvīa, *ae, f. [avus] a grandmother:* Pl.

āvīarium, *il, n. [aviarius] a resort of wild birds:* Virg.

āvīdē, *adv. eagerly, greedily:* avidē arripere literas Graecae, *Cic.*

āvīditas, *itis, f. [avidus] eagerness, longing, vehement desire* (in both a good and a bad sense): habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potitionis et cibi anxit, *Cic.* || *Exp. eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice:* (justitia) eas res spernit et negligit, ad quas plerique inflammata aviditate rapiuntur, *id.*

āvīdus, *a, um, adj. [aveo] longing eagerly for* (in either a good or a bad sense), *desirous, eager, greedy:* with *gen.*, *in, dat.*, or *abso.* 1. with *gen.*: cibi, *Ter.*: videndi, *Ov.* Poet., with *inf.* instead of *gen. gerund.*: avidi committere pugnam, *id.* 2. with *acc.* and *acc.*: avida in novas res ingenia, *Liv.* 3. with *dat.*: servorum manus subitis avidae, *Tac.* 4. *abso.*, and *transf.* to things: sunt avidae (aures meae), *Cic.* || *avaricious, covetous* = *avarus:* aliquid autem rem avidior, *Ter.*: avidae manus heredis, *Hor.* || *hungry, greedy, gluttonous:* convivae, *id.* Poet. of things: insatiabile: mare, *Lucr.* || *Fig.: in Lucret.: large vast:* inde avide partem montes silvaeque ferarum possedere, *id.*

āvīa, *is, f. (abl. sing. both avi and ave, but the former more usual) a bird, or collect. the winged tribe, fowls:* ista enim avi (*sc. aquila*) volat nulla vehementius, *Cic.* Prov. avi alba, for something rare, unusual: *id.* || *Exp. a bird of omen* (*v. angurium and auspiciis*): and *meton. a sign, omen, portent:* liquido exeo foras signum, avi sinistra, *Pl.*

āvīnus, *a, um, adj. [avus] pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral:* paternae atque avitae possessiones, *Cic.* || *Meton.: very old or ancient:* memum, *Ov.*

āvīus, *a, um, adj. [vis] out of the way, lonesome: also, untraced, trackless, pathless:* avia Pteridum peragro loca, nullius ante trita solo, *Lucr.*: avia itineribus, through by-ways, *Sall.* Also, Subst. avium, 1. n. a pathless place, a wilderness: usu. in plur.: avia cursu dum sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum, *Virg.* With *gen.*: nemorum, *Ov.* Poet. of persons: wandering, straying: continuo in montes esse avius addidit altos, *Virg.* || *Fig.: erroneous:* avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, *Lucr.*

āvōcatio, *onis, f. [avoco] a calling off, a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption* (very rare): avocatio a cogitanda molestia, *Cic.*

āvōco, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to call off or away:* partem exercitus ad bellum, *Liv.* || *Fig. in gen.*: *to withdraw, divert, remove:* aliquem ab aliqua re voluptas avocat, *Cic.* || *to direct or distract the mind* (in both a good and a bad sense): quae simul et avocant animum et committunt, *Plin.*

āvōlo, *avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly*

away: per aetherias umbras, Cat. || Meton. of persons: to *hasten away*, *fly away*: *expeller certe, ut hinc avolum*, Cic.

avunculus, a, um, Part. [avellō]. **avunculus**, a, m. dim. [avus] a mother's brother, maternal uncle: Cic. *avunculus magnus*, a grandmother's brother (*avise frater*), great-uncle, id.: *avunculus major*, a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle (*proavise frater*), Gal. Sometimes *avunculus major* = *avunculus magnus*, brother of the grandmother, Suet.: and *avunculus abed* = *avunculus major*, Tac. (Hence Fr. oncle.)

avus, i, m. a grandfather: *pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus*, Pl. || Meton.: *ancestor, forefather*: Hor. (Hence Fr. aïeul.)

axilla, ae, f. a pair of scissors, Pl.

axilla, ae, f. [ala] the arm-pit: Cic. supposes ala to be a contraction of axilla: but axilla is a diminutive of ala: cf. mala, maxilla, velum, vexillum; talus, taxillus; paulus, pauxillus. (Hence Fr. aisselle; Germ. achsel.)

axim, axit = egerim, It, v. ago inii. **axis** (also *axilla*), is, m. = *āxer*, on axle: *ligninus axis*, Virg.: and meton.: a chariot, wagon, Ov. || *the axis of the earth*: mundum versari circum axem coeli, Cic. Hence meton.: 1. *the north pole*: Lucr. 2. *the whole sky*: maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Virg. 3. *a region, climate*: boreas, the north, Ov. || 4. *a board, plank*: Cae. [Perh. from ago.]

B.

B, b, *indoci*, n., denotes the soft labial sound between v and p; as a labial it is connected with v, p, f, and w: while as a medial it is the correlative of g and d. It is used in words formed to express certain natural sounds, as in balare, barrire, boare, bombitare, etc. The Romans probably gave the sound p in many cases where they wrote b, especially when the b was final, as in ab, ob, sub, or when these preps. were used in comp., as before c, p, and f, when no assimilation took place in writing. Quintilian says "quum dico *divitibus secundam* b litteram ratio possit, *aves magis audiunt p*" so sometimes *scribitur* is found instead of *scriptus*. Hence we find variations between b and ps: b seems to have been retained when it belonged to the root of the word, as *plebs*, *urbs*; except in the verbal forms *plebs, urbs*, where p was gen. preferred. Still there are var. cf. *debrisus* and *depsurus*, *opaciorum* and *obaciorum*: gen., however, the Gr. φ was rendered by ps.

B, B is interchanged with other labials. 1. With v: *fervus* and *fervi*; *labialis* and *severn*: thus the Latin b is often changed into v in Ital., Fr., and Sp., as *labere*, *acere*, *avore*, etc. So also the MSS. often vary between *bis* and *visit*, *rene* for *bone*, and so on. Allied to this is the interchange of b with d, as *do* or *duo*, as *bonus* for *duonus*, *bellum* for *duellum*, *bis* for *duis*: Sans. *duis*. 2. With p: *naparvos*, *carbasus*; *rufoe*, *buzus*; *rupos*, *burgus*; Germ. *burg*: *poplicus* was afterwards *publicus*, and Ennius wrote *Burrus* for *Pyrrius*. 3. With f: *āpho*, *ambo*; *bep-avde* (later *hopde*) *orbis*; *so ruco* and *rufus*. 4. With m: *sporoe*, *mortalis*: still more freq. b is inserted between m and a liquid, as *cumularis*; Fr. *comblar*: *numerus*; Fr. *nombre*, etc. || **B** is interchanged, though rarely, with gutturals: with g, ch, c; Sans. *gō*, Lat. *bo*; *χολή*, Eng. *gall*, Lat. *bilis*: *Sucura* was an older form of *Sabura*, and *cuyo* is found for *bufo*. || In *Inscr.* B gen. denotes *bonus* or *bene*: thus B. D. = *Bona Dea*; B. M. = *Bene Merenti*. Sometimes it stands for *Beneficiarius*, and B. B. for *Beneficiarii*.

babae or **papae**, *interj.* = *Ba! Ba!* or *wawa!*, an exclamation of wonder and joy: *wonderful! strange!* Ter.

babylo, onis, m. [prob. from Babylon, whence, Babylonion, foreigner] a money-changer, banker: Ter.

babylonica, orum (more rare in sing. *babylonum*, i), n. plu. *Babylonian coverings or tapestry*: Lucr.

bacca, v. *bacca*. **bacca** (In MSS. sometimes *bacc*), ae, f. a berry: *lauri*, Virg. Esp. of the olive: *agricola quum florem oleae videt, baccam quoque se vinum putat*, Cic. A baol. for the olive: *quot Sicyon baccas, quot parti Hybla favos*, Ov. || In gen.: *any fruit of a tree*: *arbores heret diligens agricola, quum aspiciet baccam ipse nunquam*, Cic. || Meton. of things like a berry: 1. a pearl or bead: *aceto diluit insignem baccam*, Hor.: *circum cava tempora baccae*, Ov. [Cf. Goth. *basti*; Germ. *berre*; Eng. *berry*.] (Hence Fr. *baie*.)

baccar (bacchar), *aria*, n. = *βακκάρης*, a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed: also called *nardum rusticum*: *errantes hederæ passim cum baccare*, Virg. **baccatus**, a, um [baccra, no. 2] set or adorned with pearls (very rare): *monile*, Virg.

bacchanal (old orthogr. BACCANAL), *alis*, n. a place devoted to Bacchus: ad Bacchas venit in Bacchanal, Pl. || In gen., in the plur., *Bacchanalia*, lum = a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus: v. Smith's Ant. 176: Liv.: Cic. In sing.: *Bacchanal facere*, Pl. Poet.: *Bacchanalia vivere*, to live in the manner of the Bacchantes, to live riotously, Juven.

bacchantio, onis, f. [bacchor] a re-

velling, raving, in the manner of the Bacchae (very rare): v. dep.

bacchor, *avis*, i, v. dep. [Bacchus] to celebrate the festival of Bacchus: Cat. Hence *bacchantes* = Bacchae, the Bacchantes: *sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantium ritu*, Ov. || Meton.: to revel, rave, or rant, like the Bacchae: *quibus gaudia exultatibus*: *quanta in voluptate bacchabere*: Cic.: *sacris inops animi, totaque inopem per urbem bacchatur, goes about raving*, Virg.

|| Fig.: of inanimate things. Of winds: *Thracio bacchante magis sub interitula vento*, Hor. Of a rumour: *concessum bacchatur fama per urbem, spreads rapidly*, Virg. Of enthusiastic, slightly discourse *quod esse, quorum altior oratio actoque esset ardentior furere et bacchari arbitraretur*, Cic. Pass. of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: *virginibus bacchata Lacusis Thygetis*, Virg.

Bacchus, Meton. for the vine: *apertos Bacchus amat colles*, Virg. || Far more freq. for wine: et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, id.

bacchofer, *era*, *erum*, adj. [baccra fero] bearing berries: *taxis*, Plin. || *Eri. bearing olives*: *Pallas*, Ov.

baedilum, i, n. dim. [baculus] a small staff, a wand: Cic. In particular, the wand or staff of the victor: id.

baedilum, i, n. (also, *baculus*, i, m.) [baedro] a stick, a walking stick: *incumbens baculo quem dextra gerebat*, Ov. Also the augural staff or lituus: Liv.

bañilo, i, v. a. [bañilus] to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy, = *bañilo* (very rare): *astutus bañilans sarcinas*, Phaedr.

bañilus, i, m. a carrier of a burden, a porter, carrier, day-labourer: *utrum de bonis est quaerendum, quid bañili atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senerint*: Cic.

balasena, ae, f. = *βαλαινά*, a whale: Pl.: Ov. (Hence Fr. *balaine*.)

balānus, i, f. and m. = *βαλάνος* = *glans*, an acorn, Plin. || Meton.: *any fruit of similar form*. Esp. a nut yielding a balsam, the Arabian bennut: *pressa tuls balanus capillis*, Hor.

balatro, onis, m. [blatro] lit. a babbler: hence, a jester, a buffoon: *mendici, mimae, balatrones*, hoc genus omne, Hor.

balātus, us, m. [balo] the bleating of sheep: *agni balatum exerceat*, Virg. **balbe**, adv. *stammeringly, stutteringly*: Lucr.

balbus, a, um, adj. *stammering, stuttering*: *os pueri balbum*, Hor.

balbūtio, d, v. n. and a. [balbus] i, v. n. to stammer, stutter: Cels.

Fig.: to speak obscurely, not correctly: *desinant balbutire (Academici) aperiteque et clara voce audent dicere*, Cic.

|| v. n. to stutter, stammer, or slip: something: *Stolens perpaucor balbutiens*, id.

balineae = *balneae*, v. *balneum*.

balineum, v. balneum.

ballista (also ballista, and ballista), ac, f. [βαλλίστρα] a large military engine for hurling stones and other missiles, the ballista (v. Smith's Ant. 381): ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum, Cic. || Meton.: a missile: Pl. 2. Fig.: jam infortunati intenta ballista probe, id.

ballistarium, ii, n. = ballista, the ballista: Pl.

balneae, v. balneum.

balnearia, v. balnearius.

balnearius, a, um, adj. [balneum] pertaining to the bath: balnearii fures, lurking about baths, Cat. || Subst. balnearia, orum, n. plur. a bathing-room, bath: nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulatorem et aviarium, Cic.

balneator, oris, m. [id.] the keeper of a bath: Cic.

balneum, i, n. in plur. usu. heterocl. balneae, arum, f.: later, balnea, orum, n. [contr. from balnēum, also in use, esp. in post-Aug. prose, plur. balnēae = βαλναῖον] a bath, a place for bathing (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur. v. Smith's Ant. 34 seq.): Caesar ambulavit in litore: post horam octavam in balneum, Cic. 2. neut. plur. balnea, orum: Hor. [Hence lit. bagno; Fr. bain.]

ballo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [onomatop.] to bleat: oves acetate credo esse mutas: ne balant quidem, cum pecu cetero abant, Pl. Poet.: pecus balans, Juv.: and absol. balantium grex, Virg. (Hence Fr. beller, bétier.)

balisamum, i, n. = βάλαμον, a fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsam of Meled: Virg.

balteus, i, m. (and baltes, n. plur.) a girdle, belt: esp. a shoulder-belt or sword-belt (v. Smith's Ant. 57): verum in balteo defugitur, Cic. 2. Poet.: a woman's girdle: caelatus balteus auro, Ov.

barathrum, i, n. = βάραθρον, a deep pit, a gulf, abyss (mostly poet.): o barathrum ubi nunc est? ut ego te usurpem lubens, Pl. Fig.: quid enim differt, barathrone donec quidquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis? thou throwest into the abyss, i. e. squanderest, Hor. Poet. of a whirlpool: imo barathri ter gurgite vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. || Fig.: the maw, stomach (from its insatiable-ness): Pl. Hence of a greedy man: barathrum macelli, an abyss of the market, Hor.

barithrus, i, m. = βάραθρον, a man worthy of the infernal regions, a worthless fellow: Lucr.

barba, ae, f. the beard, of men and animals: alba, Pl.: barbam promittere, to let grow, Liv.: barbam submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet.: barbam vellere aliquid, to pluck one by the beard (a great insult), Hor.: barbam pascere sapientem, to study the Stoic philosophy, 1. (For the Roman customs respecting

the beard v. Smith's Ant. 57.) 2. Of animals: luporum, Hor.

barbare, adv. in the manner of foreigners, barbarously, rudely, etc.: si grammateum se professus quisquam barbare loquatur, Cic. Of Latin (as opp. to Greek) Demophilus scripsit, Marcus voritit barbare, i. e. into Latin, Pl.

barbari, orum, v. barbarus. **barbaria**, ae, f. (rarely barbarias, acc. -um), f. [barbarus] as outlandish or foreign country, i. e. one out of Greece or Italy: a quo (philosopho) non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. Thus (with the Greeks) even of Italy, as opp. to Greece: Pl. || Meton.: mental or moral barbarousness: barbaria forensis, Cic. Of barbarism in language: id. 2. savageness, uncivilized manners: inveterat barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplinaque delevit (Caesar), id.

barbaricum, Subst. v. barbaricus. **barbaricus**, a, um, adj. = βαρβαρικός [barbarus], outlandish, foreign, strange, barbarous, in opp. to Graecian or Roman: vestes, Lucr.: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Thus (in the mouth of a Greek) for Italian, Roman: urbes, Pl. Hence Subst. barbaricum, i, n. a foreign land: Abhis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutrop.

barbarus, v. barbaria. **barbarus**, a, um, adj. = βαρβαρος, foreign, strange, barbarous: and Subst. a foreigner, stranger, barbarian: In opp. to Greek or Roman: barbarus hospes, Pl.: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic. Also of Latin as opp. to Greek: cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecia bellum est eritque, Liv. In barbarum, adv. in the manner of barbarians or foreigners, Tac. || Meton.: Of manners: uncultivated, rude, uncivilized: qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti unum commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. 2. Of character: wild, savage, cruel, barbarous: barbari quidam et immanes, id.

barbātulus, a, um, dim. [barbatus] having a small beard: concursabant barbātuli juvenes, Cic.

barbatus, a, um, adj. [barba] having a beard, bearded: dicere licet Jovem semper barbatus, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. Meton. an adult: equitare in arundine longa, si quem delectet barbatus, Hor. 2. an ancient Roman: aliquis mihi ab inferis exultans est ex barbato illis, non hac barbata, Cic. || Of animals: absol. a goat: Phaedr.: barbati muli, Cic.

barbiger, era, erum, adj. [barba] wearing a beard, bearded: capellae, Lucr.

barbiton, n. and barbitōs, m. and f. (only in nom., acc., and voc.): plur. barbita, n.) = βαρβιτόν, a lyre, a lute: ago, die Latium, barbitē, carmen, Hor. Meton.: the tuns played

upon the lute: non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulia mea, Ov.

barbula, ae, f. dim. [barba] a little beard: non hac barbula, qua ista (muller) delectatur, sed illa horrida, Cic.

barbus, a, um, adj. = βάρβος, stupid, dull of apprehension (very rare): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et barbum, Cic.

baro, oris, m. a simpleton, block-head: non barones stupemus, Cic.

basilica, v. basilicus.

basilice, adv. royally, splendidly, magnificently: Pl.

basilicus, a, um, adj. = βασιλικός, kingly, royal, splendid, magnificent: basilicas ediciones atque imperiosas habet, Pl. || Subst.: basilica, ae, f. = βασιλική (sc. οἰκία or οἶκός), a public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both as a court of justice and as an exchange: a basilica, portico. Subsequently there were many such buildings in Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 57): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic.

basis, is, f. = βάσις (a stepping, going). Lit.: a foot track (of cattle, etc.). || a pedestal, foot, base: in basi statuarum, Cic.: basis villae, the foundation-wall, id. || In mathematics: basis trianguli, the base of a triangle, id.

basium, ii, n. [for sāvium, suāvium] a kiss, a kissing of the hand (rare): faciat basis tibicen, throws a kiss of the hand, Phaedr.

batillum (in MSS. also vatillum), i, n. a batel, fire-rod, etc.: batilli ferri, Plin. || a fire-pan, chafing-dish: prunae batillum, Hor.

batula, ae, f. a small drinking-cup: Pl.

batuo, v. batuo.

batūo (also written battuo), ul, i. v. a. and n. to strike, beat, hit (very rare): Pl. Of fencing, as v. n.: batuebat pugnatoris armis, he fenced with sharp weapons (not with the foil), Suet. (Hence Ital. battere; Fr. battre.)

bauber, i, r. dep. Of dogs: to bark gently: Lucr.

beāte, adv. happily: bene beateque vivere, Cic.

beātitas, ātis, f. [beatus] happiness, blessedness: Cic.

beātudo, ātis, f. [id.] happiness, blessedness: Cic.

beātus, a, um, Part. and Adj. [beo] happy, prosperous, blessed: qui beatus est, non intelligi, quid requirat, ut att beator: si est enim quod deat, ne beatus quidem est, Cic.: opto ut beatus sis, I wish you all happiness, id. || wealthy, in good circumstances: Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, id. Poet. of inanimate things: rich, abundant, excellent, splendid: arces, Hor.: rus, id.

bellaria, orum, n. plur.: desert-fruits, nuts, confectionery, sweet wines, etc.: Pl.

bellator, *oris* (ancient form duellator), *m.* [bello] a warrior, soldier; domi bellique duellatoris optimi, Pl.: primus bellator duxque, Liv. || A. d. (like amator, arator, venator, etc.): *varie, caloratus* (poet.): bellator Turanus, Virg.

bellatrix, *icis, f.* [bellator] a female warrior; or *adj.* *warlike* (mostly poet.): *Panthessia, Virg.*: *diva, I. e. Pallas, Ov.* Fig.: ista bellatrix irascunda, *this warlike rage, Cic.*

bellatulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [bellus] *small, pertaining to bellulus, pretty, neat*: bella bellatula, Pl.

belli, *adv.* *finely, prettily, neatly, elegantly, well, etc.*: belle habere, to be in good health, Cic.: caetera belle, the rest are right, id.

belliosus, *a, um, adj.* [bellus] *fond of war, warlike, martial, warlike*: gentes immanes et barbarae et belliosae, Cic.: provincia, Caes. Fig.: belliosior annus, a more warlike year, Liv.

belliosus (old form, duellus), *a, um, adj.* [bellum] *pertaining to war, military*: ars duellica, Pl.: laus, Caes.: gloria, Tac. || Subst.: bellicum, *l.* *a. signal for march or for the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet): Philippum, ubi primum bellicum canit addisset, arma capturum, at the first signal will be ready to take arms, Liv. Fig.: idem me bellicum cecidisse dicunt, aroused, incited, Cic. And of fiery, inflammatory discourse: alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellum, sounds the alarm, id. || Meton.: belliosus: *warlike*: Pallas, Ov.

belliger, *era, erum, adj.* [bellum] *raging war, warlike, martial, warlike* (poet.): gentes, Ov. Of inanimate things: ensis, id.

belligerus, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.]* *to wage or carry on war, to fight* (rare): cum Gallia tumultuatum versus quam belligeratum, Liv. Fig.: cum fortuna, Cic.

bellipotens, *entis, adj.* [bellum] *powerful or valiant in war* (poet., and rare). Subst.: Bellipotens, *i. e. Mars, Virg.*

bello, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* (bello, *i. v. dep. Virg.*) [bellum] *to wage or carry on war, to war*: quum illa civitas cum Poenis bellaret, Cic.: homines belandi cupidus, Caes.: quoad bellatum esset, until the war should be ended = debellatum esset, Liv. || In gen.: to fight, contend (poet.): Ov.

bellor, *ari, v. bello*.

bellus, *bellialis, -ilis, -inus, v. bellus, etc.*

bellulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [bellus] *pretty, elegant, lovely*: Pl.

bellum, *l.* *n.* (old form dētium, freq. found in the poets of the Aug. per.): [from dō: hence prop., a contest between two, a duel]: war: Jam res atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta,

non fan, Cic.: bellum ita suscipitur ut nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita videatur, id. Phrases: apparare, to arm, equip for war, Nep.: parare aliquid, against any one, id.: denunciare et indocere, to declare, Cic.: inferre aliquid, to make war upon, id.: facere, id.: Caes.: agere, to carry on, wage, id.: administrare cum aliquo = contra aliquid, to conduct as general, Cic.: gerere cum aliquo, to carry on, sustain = sustinere, id.: deferre bellum ad aliquem, or dare aliquid bellum, to entrust any one with the management of a war, to: trahere, to protract, id.: ducere, to protract, Caes.: conficere, to bring to a close, id. The abl. bello sometimes = in bello, in war, in time of war; esp. in connection with *adj.*: apud Regillum bello Latino, Cic. Contrasted with proelium, though the distinction is not always observed, and sometimes the terms are interchanged: Hannibal fasces in curia est, non proelio modo se, sed bello victum, Liv. || Belli, *adverbially*: in war, abroad, gen. with domi: in war and in peace: belli domique, Sall. In Livy sometimes belli domique. || Fig.: cum improbis bellum suscipere, Cic.: tribunicium bellum, contention, quarrel with the tribunes, Liv. || Meton.: for proelium, a combat, fight: hic vero ingentem pugnam, cum caetera nusquam bella forent, Virg.

belluosus, *v. belluosus*.

bellus, *a, um, adj.* [constr. from bellus, from bonus = bonus] *goodly, handsome, charming, lovely, neat, agreeable, polite, etc.*: nimis bella es atque amabilia, Pl.: Miliæ et puellae Caeciliæ bellissimae salutem dico, Cic. Of things: unum quodque, quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpm, Ter.: recorder, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, in what a pleasant condition the state was, Cic.: quam sit bellum covere malui, hoc delictum ita sit, id. (Hence old Fr. *bel, beau, biau*: mod. *beau, belle, bel*.)

bellus (bellus), *ae, f. a beast*, esp. of large size, a monster: elephantu bellum nulla prudentior, Cic.: belua vasta Inpus, Ov.: of the sea-monster slain by Perseus, veniens immenso belua ponto, id. Esp. the elephant: Ter. Fig.: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. || Meton.: as a term of reproach: beati, bruti: age nunc, belua, credis huic quod dico? Ter. [Perh. connected with *bel-aena*, a whale.] (Hence Ital. *belua*.)

bellatus (bell.), *a, um, adj.* [bellus] *ornamented with figures of animals*: tapeta, Pl.

belliosus (bell.), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *abounding in beasts or monsters*: Oceanus, Hor.

bene, *adv.* (Comp. melius: Sup. optime) [bonus for bonus] *well, rightly, ably, beautifully, pleasantly, prosperously, etc.*: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic. || Particular phrases: bene dicere, to speak well, sensibly:

bene et sapienter dixit quidem, Ter.

Bene facere, in gen., to do or act well: bene fecit A. Silius, qui transigerit, Cic.: bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, etc., very well, well done, I am obliged, etc., Plaut. and Ter. passim: bene facere aliquid, to do any one a kindness: ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere abistam, Liv. 3. Bene esse aliquid, to be well with any one, be fortunate for: Jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor.: So bene est, bene habet, bene agitur, it is well, I am satisfied, etc. Thus in letters, ad valem, bene est: bene habent ibi principia, bene prospero, Ter. 4. Bene emere, to buy cheap: bene vendere, to sell dear: quo melius emptum sciat, Cic. || With *adj.* and *adv.*: very, right, exceedingly: bene magna caterva, id.: pectus bene fidum, Hor. 2. Non bene, vix bene, hardly: vix bene dederam, Ov. 3. As an exclamation: good, excellent, etc.: Cic.: and with acc. or dat.: health to you: etc.: bene vos, Pl.: bene mihi, bene vobis, id. (Hence Fr. *bien*.)

benedico, *adv.* [bene-dico] *affably, kindly*: Pl.

benedico, *xi, ctum, i. v. n.* and *ad. to speak well of any one, to commend, praise*: with dat. (In this signif. usu. written apart): cui bene dixit unum bono? bene dixit? imo, quem fortem et bonum civem non petulantissime est insecutus? Cic. Absol.: ad bene dicendum delectandorumque redacti (poetae), Hor. || To say words of good omen: beja bene dicite, Pl.

benedictum, *i. n.* *a speaking in praise of, praise, commendation* (very rare): Pl.

benefacio (more correctly as two words: *v. bene*), *fecit, factum, i. v. n.* With dat.: to do good to one, to benefit, show favour (rare): ubi Di bene faciant omnes, Pl. Also erga aliquem: id. Pasa: quod bonis benefit beneficium, id.

beneficium, *i. n.* = beneficium, *a benefit, kindness* (rare and poet.): pro beneficiis pretium reddere, Pl. Used in the plural in the sense of good actions, where many add. read bene facia: beneficiorum recordatio, Cic.

beneficiosa, *ae, f. kindness, beneficence*: quid praestantius bonitate e: beneficentia? Cic.

beneficiarius, *a, um, adj.* [beneficium] *pertaining to a favour* (as *adj.* rare): Sen. || Subst.: Beneficiarii, *orum, m. plu.* *soldiers who had received some honour or special exemption from service*: duo cohortes, quae ex beneficiarii superiorum exercitum ad eum converterant, Caes.

beneficium, *il, n.* [beneficus] *a well-doing, good conduct*: Cato. But gen. used in the sense of doing good, kindness, favour, benefit: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. With in and acc.: Caesar sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, Caes. In abl.:

by the help, support: beneficio tuo salvas, Cic.: hoc beneficio, by this means, Ter.

II. Trans. to public life: a distinction, a favour, grant: especially of the public offices conferred by the Roman people: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferabatur, Cic. Esp. of military promotions: quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. Meton.: the persons promoted: magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas ciuitates in ceteriore provincia sciebat, Caes.

beneficius, a, um, adj. [bene and factio]. Lit.: well-doing: generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging (rare): ubi beneficis, si nemo aliter causa benigne facit? Cic.

beneficio, v. benefecio.
benefivole, adv. benevolently, kindly: amice et benevole aliquid facere, Cic.

benefivols (in MSS. also benivolens), entis, adj. for benevolus [bene volo] well-wishing, kind-hearted, favourable, kind, obliging: amicus multum benevolens, Pl.: benevolentior quam semper fui esse non possum, Cic.

II. Subst.: a well-wisher, friend: alicui amicus et benevolens, Pl.
benefvolentia (in MSS. also benivolentia), ae, f. [bene and volens] good-will, good-feeling, kindness, favour, friendliness: nihil est quod studio et benevolentia: vel amore potius, effici non possit, Cic.: felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentium imperatoribus conciliat, Caes. Virg. with acc.: huc Caesar pro ejus virtute atque in se benevolentia majorum locum restituerat, Id.

benévols (in MSS. also benivolus), a, um, adj. [volo] well-wishing, kind, friendly: erga aliquem benevolus, Pl. Of servants: devoted, willing: servus domino benevolus, Cic.

benignus, adv. Of feeling: kindly, benevolently, courteously, favourably: benigne et amice facere, Pl.: salutare benigne, Cic.: arma capere, readily, willingly, Liv. 2. benigne dicis, or absol. benigne, in colloquial lang., both in accepting and declining an offer: I thank you, I am much obliged; no, I thank you, etc.: benigne dicis, Pl.: dic ad coenam veniat... Benigne respondet, Hor. II. Of action: abundantly, liberally, generously: benigne pecuniam praebere, Pl. Of things: si benigne curata vepres et pruna ferant, Hor.

benignitas, atus, f. [benignus] 1. Of feeling or behaviour: good-heartedness, kindness, friendliness, courtesy, mildness: etal me attentissimè animis summa cum benignitate auditis, Cic. II. Of action: beneficence, liberality, bounty, favour: satis superque me benignitas tua distavit, Hor. In plur.: vides, benignitates bonum ut perire, Pl.

benignus, a, um, adj. 1. Of feeling or behaviour: kind-hearted, kindly, kindly, pleasing, mild, affable: be-

gnus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Of things: oratio benigna, Cic. Poet.= faustus, propitious, favourable: quas benigno numine Jupiter defendit, Hor.

II. Of action: beneficent, liberal, bounteous, etc. (opp. to malignus, acerbis, opprobriis): erga te benignus fui, atque opperta mea tibi sunt servata, Pl. Poet. with gen.: vini somnique benignus, a hard drinker and a lover of sleep, Hor. Opp. to frugi bonae = prodigus, prodigal, lavish, Pl. 2. Of things: abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich: ager, Ov.: vepres, Hor.: egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, Id. [BEX root of bonus, and OKN root of gigno: cf. malignus and privignus.]

beo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to make happy, to bless, gladden (rare, and mostly poet.): hoc me beat, Pl.: eouid beo te? does that rejoice thee? Ter. Hence, beas or beasti, that delights me, I am rejoiced at that, Pl. II. With acc. and abl.: to make happy, reward with, enrich: coelo Musa beat, Hor. [Root BE, which appears in bene, bonus.]

berbez, v. verbez.
bēs, beasis, m. [be-is = binae partes assis] two-thirds of a unit (of the as, as a coin, weight, measure, etc.): fenus ex triente idib. Quint. factum erat besibus, t. e. instead of the previous monthly interest of $\frac{1}{3}$ p. cent., was now reckoned; thus for the year, the interest advanced from $\frac{1}{3}$ p. cent. ($12 \times \frac{1}{3}$) to $8 (12 \times \frac{1}{3})$, Cic.

bestia, ae, f. a beast (an irrational creature) opp. to man: while animal indudes man: quod al hoc apparet in bestiis, quanto id magis in homine, Cic. As a term of reproach: mala tu es bestia, Pl. II. Esp. a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators and criminals in the public spectacles: hence, ad bestias mittere, Id. (Hence Fr. bête.)

bestiarius, a, um, adj. [bestia] pertaining to beasts: bestiarius ludus, a fight with beasts, Sen. II. Subst. bestiarius, li, m. one who fought with wild beasts in the public spectacles: praecleara aedilitas! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii, Cic.

bestiola, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little beast, or animal: Cic.

bēta, ae, f. a vegetable, the beet: Cic. (Hence Fr. bête.)

bēta, n. indecl. = βῆτα, the second letter of the Greek alphabet (pure Lat. be, B): hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae, Juv.

bi-, two, found in composition only [like Sans. dvī-; Gr. δι-]: the older form was *dui*, as *dui-dens* for *bi-dens*.

biber, for bibere, v. bibo.

bibitus, a, um, l'art. [bibō].

bibliotheca, ae, f. = βιβλιοθήκη, a library, both a library-room and a collection of books: Cic. (on the Rom. libraries, v. Smith's Ant. 59.)

bibo, bibi, 3. v. a. to drink: Darius in fuga quum aquam turbidam bibisset,

negavit unquam se bibisse fucundius; nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat, Cic.: lac, to suck, Ov. II. Particular phrases: bibere pro summo, to drain the last cup, to drink very eagerly, Pl.: Graeco more, t. e. propinquo, to drink to one, Cic.: aut bibat, aut abeat, let him quaff or quit! Id.: bibere fumen, poet.: to dwell near a river: qui Thybrum Fabarique bibunt, Virg. II. Transf. to things: to imbibe, drink in, absorb: claudite iam rivos, pueri: est prae libentur, Id.: amphora fumum bibere instituta, Hor. III. Fig.: longum amorem, Virg.: bibere aure auribus, of eager listening, to drink in: pugnas et exactos tyrannos densum humeris bibi aures vulgus, Hor. [bi-bo is a redupl. of the root *bi* as *or* as *cf.* Gr. *πι-νω*, *πι-νω*; Lat. *po* in *po-tus*, *po-culum*.] (Hence Ital. *bevvere*; Fr. *boire*.)

bibulus, a, um, adj. [bibō] drinking readily, freely: bibulus Falerni, Hor.

II. Transf. to things: that sucks in or absorbs: arena, Lucr.: lanæ, absorbing or taking colour, Ov.

biceps, cipitis, adj. [bi caput]: having two heads, two-headed (rare): puella nata biceps, Cic.: Parnassus, having two summits, Ov.

biennium, li, n. a dining-couch for two persons: Pl. [Bi and root *cin*, to lean. The root *cin* is seen in *inclino*, *clivus*, etc.]

bi-color, oris, adj. two-coloured: bi-color equus, Virg.: bacca, green and black, Ov.

biorniger, eri, m. [bi orniger] two-horned, an epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

biornis, e [bi cornu] adj. two-horned: caper, Ov. II. Meton.: of a two-pronged fork, Virg. Of the new moon: Hor. Of rivers having two mouths: Rhenus, Virg.

biocorp, oris, adj. [bi corpus] having two bodies (rare): manus, poet. Cic.

bi-dens, entis, adj. with two teeth, two-pronged: ancora, Plin. II. Subst. m. a pitch-fork, a two-pronged fork: Virg. Hence, poet.: agriculture: bi-dentis amans, Juv. 2. f. (old form *DUIDENS*), an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete; maciant lectas de more bidentes legiferæ Cereri, Virg. Meton.: a shop: Phaedr.

bidental, alis, n. a place where any one had been struck by lightning, or killed by lightning and buried. (The spot was consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep [bidenis]; whence the name of the place, and of the officiating priest: v. Smith's Ant. 59.) Hor.

biduum, li, n. [biduus] a period of two days: eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, Cic.: biduo post, Caes.

biduus, a, um, adj. [bi- and dies] continuing two days: Liv.

biennium, li, n. [bi annus] a period of two years: a publicanis debitum biennii pecuniam exegerat, Caes.

bifarius, adv. [bifarius] (acc. fem. *at partem*), in two parts, in two places, twice, etc.: bifarium quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distribuitae sunt, Cic.: victoria duobus bifariam proeliis parata, Liv.: castra bifariam facta, Id.: bifariam locatus est, Suet.

bifarius, a, um, adj. two-fold, double. [Bi and *far*, root of *ferre*, 'to speak' cf. *ambifarius*, *multifarius*, *trifarius*.]

bifer, era, erum, adj. [bi feru] bearing fruit twice a year: biferique rosaria Pesti, Virg.

bifidus, a, um, adj. [bi and *fidu* root of *findo*] cleft or divided into two parts: bifidos relinquit rima pedes, Ov.

biforis, e, adj. [bi foris] having folding doors: valvae, Ov. || *having two openings, double*: via (narium), App. Poet.: ubi aëretis biforem dat tibi cantum, Virg.

biformatus, a, um, adj. double-formed, two-shaped: poet. in Cic.

biformis, e, adj. [bi forma] double or two-formed, two-shaped: biformis Janus, Ov. Fig.: Of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor.

bifrons, ontis, adj. with two foreheads or faces: bifrons Janus, Virg.

bifurcus, a, um, adj. [bi furca] having two prongs, two-forked: ramus, Ov.

bigeae, arum, f. plur. (also post-Aug. in *sig. bigae*), ae] [contr. from *bigeae*] a pair of horses (rarely of other animals), a two-horse chariot: Hector rapatus bigis, Virg.

bigia, e, adj. [bi jugum] yoked two together: equi, Virg.

bigras, a, um, adj. [id.] yoked two together (poet.): leones, Lucr.: certamen = bigram, the contest with the bigae, Virg.

bigus, a, um, adj. [bi jugum] yoked abreast: desiliat Turnus bigus, from his two-horse chariot, Id.

bi-libra, ae, f. two pounds: bilibrae farina, Liv.

bilibris, e, adj. [bilibra] weighing two pounds: offae, Plin. 2. containing two pounds: cornu, Hor.

bilinguis, e, adj. [bi lingua] two-tongued. Meton.: speaking two languages: Canusini more bilinguis, Hor.

Fig. double-tongued, hypocritical, treacherous: domum timent ambigua Tyrrhosque bilingues, Virg.

bilis, is (abl. *bili*, Plaut., Cic.; later, *bile*) f. gall, bile: rufa, viridia, nigra, Cato. || Meton.: sorrow, anger, displeasure: bilem id commovet, stirs the bile, makes one angry, Cic.: bilem effundere, to vent, Juv. 2. Atra (or nigra) bile, black bile, for melancholy, sadness: Cic. 3. rage, madness: Am. Delirant uxor. So. Atra bilis perdit eam, Pl. [The same as *fel*: in Gr. and Eng. the labial becomes a guttural, *gall*, *gall*: v. *bac*.]

bilix, fcia, adj. [bi and *lix*, root of *laxum*] with a double thread, two-threaded: lorica, Virg.

blustris, e, adj. [bi lustrum] lasting two lustra, i. e. ten years (very rare): blustris bellum, Ov.

blimaris, e, adj. [bi mare] situated between two seas (poet.): blimaris Corinthi moenia, Hor.

blimateris, e, adj. [bi mater] having two mothers (poet.): Ov.

blimbremis, e, adj. [bi membrum] having limbs of two kinds: blimbremis puer, half man, half beast, Juv. Subst. blimbremes = Centauri, the Centaurs: nubigenae, Virg.

blimestris, e (abl. *blimestri*; by post. license, *blimestre*, Ov.), adj. [bi mensis] of two months' duration (rare): stipendium, Liv.: porcus, two months old, Hor.

blimus, a, um, adj. two years old, lasting two years: merum, Hor.: nix, Ov.: blima sententia, the vote concerning the continuance of a government for two years, Cic.

binis, ae, a (in the sing. *Lucr. Gen. plur. freq. binum*) [bi, with the distributive term -nus; so *ter-nus*, *quater-nus*] two by two, two a-piece: and sometimes as a cardinal number two: describat censores binos in singulas civitates, two censors for each state, Cic.: nam ex his praedictis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, two from each farm, Ter. 2. As card. with subst. of plur. form but sing. meaning: binae (litterae), two epistles, Cic. || Hence of things that match: a pair: boves bini a yoke of oxen, Pl.: binos (scyphos) habebam, a pair, two of like form, Cic. || *Abol.*: nec findi in bina secundo, Lucr.

binotium, ii, n. [bi nox] a space of two nights (very rare): ut plus quam binotium abesset, Tac.

binominis, e, adj. [bi nomen] having two names (poet.): binominis Ascanius (also called Julius), Ov.

binus, a, um, v. *bini*.

biplalmis, e, adj. [bi palmus] two spans long or broad (very rare): spiculum, Liv.

bi-partio (in MSS. also *biptio*), no perf., tum, 4. v. a. to divide into two parts, to bisect: genus bipartitum, Cic.

bi-partito (bipert.), adv. in two parts, in two ways: bipartito classem distribuere, Cic.: bipartito signa inferre, to charge in two directions, Caes. With ease or flert: ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic.

bi-patens, entis, adj. opening in two ways, double: portus alii bipatentes assunt, Virg.

bi-pedalis, e, adj. [bi pes] two feet long, broad, or thick: trabeae, Caes.

bipennifer, era, erum, adj. [bi pennis feru] bearing a two-edged axe: Lycurgus, Ov.

bipennis, e [bi pinna]. 1. Adj.: having two edges, two-edged: ferrum, Virg. Far more freq. || Subst.: bipennis, is, f. (sc. securis) an axe

with two edges, battle-axe: duris ut illex tonse bipennibus, Hor.

bipertio, etc., v. *bipartio*, etc.

bi-pes, edis, adj. [bi pes] two-footed: equi, Virg.

pipinna, v. *pipinna*.

biremis, e, adj. [bi remus] two-oared (rare): biremes lembi, Liv. || Subst. 1. biremis, is, f., a small two-oared boat, Lucan. 2. a galley with two banks of oars v. Smith's Ant. 260): quatuor biremes impulsas vectibus transduxit, Caes.

bis, adv. num. [for *duis*, as *bellum* for *duellum*] twice, in two ways, in a two-fold manner: bis perit amator, ab re atque amato simul, Pl.: in una civitate bis improbus fuisti, Cic.: bis consul, who has been twice consul (diff. from *iterum* consul, whose second consulship is still unfinished), Cic. With in, or simple abl.: bis in die, id.: bis die, Tib. With numerals and distributives: bis quinos dies, Virg. With cardinal numbers (poet.), twice: bis quinque viri, Hor. Bis tanto or tantum, twice as great or as much: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Pl.

bisulcilingua, ae, adj. [bisulcus lingua] with a cloven tongue. Fig.: of a hypocrite or deceitful person: Pl.

bi-sulcus, a, um, adj.: lit. two-furrowed: hence, in gen., divided into two parts, cloven: bisulca lingua, forked, Ov.

bito, 3. v. n. to go: si illa ad me bitet, Pl. [Root *bit*, 'go', seen also in compounds, addito, perbito, praeterbito, etc.: the form *biti*-o also occurs: perbito the same root as in *addi*-o.]

bitumen, inis, n. bitumen, of which there are several kinds: Tac.

bituminosus, a, um, adj. [bitumen] consisting of bitumen, bituminous: vires, a poet. circumlocution for bitumen, Ov.

bivium, i, n. [bi via] a place with two ways, or where two ways meet: in bivio portae, Virg. Fig.: Ov.

bivus, a, um, adj. [id.] having two ways or passages (rare): fauces, Virg.

blaeus, a, um, adj. lying, speaking indistinctly: Ov. [Perh. akin to *blatire*, *blatere*.]

blands, adv. flatteringly, soothingly, courteously: blande compellere hominem, Pl.: blande rogare, Cic.

blandiflons, a, um, adj. [blandus dico] smooth-speaking, fair-spoken: Pl.

blandiloquentia, ae, f. [blandiloquens] coaxing language, softness of expression: old poet. in Cic.

blandiloquentulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] speaking caressingly, fair-spoken: Pl.

blandiloquus, a, um, adj. [blandus loquor] smooth-speaking, smooth-tongued, fair-spoken: Pl.

blandimentum, i, n. [blandior] a soothing, softening, blandishment, flattery (gen in plur.): nec virtutem minis

aut blandimenta corrupta deseret, Cic. In sing.: blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac. ||. *anything that pleases the senses, an allurement, charm*: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic.: sine apparatu, sine blandimentis, expellunt famem, *without sauces, condiments*, Tac.

blandior, itus, 4. v. dep. [blandus] to flatter, soothe, caress, coax: with dat.: duras supplices blandire puellas, Ov. With prov. reflect. to flatter oneself: cur ego non vobis blandiar ipse mea? Ov. ||. Meton. of things: to please, be agreeable or favourable to: allure, entice: video, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic.

blanditer, adv. *soothingly, flatteringly, courtiously*: Pl.

blanditia, ae, f. [blandus] a caressing, flattering. In sing.: nullum in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulatorem, blanditium, assentationem, Cic. In plur.: *flatteries, blandishments, allurements* = blandimenta: hereditas multiloquis blanditiis quaestita, Id.

||. Meton. of things: *pleasure, charm, allurement*: blanditiis praesentium voluptatum delinisti atque corrupti, Id.

blanditum, adv. [blanditus] in a flattering, caressing manner: Lucr.

blandus, a, um, adj. *smooth, smooth-tongued, flattering, caressing*: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, Cic. Poet.: with inf.: blandum et auritas seditis canoris ducere quercus, Hor. ||. In gen. (mostly of things): *pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming*: illecebris blanditas voluptatis, Cic.

blātēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to talk idly or foolishly, to babble, prate: cum magno blātēras clamore, furisq; horat, Cic.

blātio, 4. v. a. [akin to blātēro, blātus, balbutio, etc.] to talk foolishly, prate: nugae blatis, Pl.

blatta, ae, f. *an insect*: the cockroach, chafer, moth. In Pliny probably a beetle. In Virgil it is doubtful whether a beetle or cock-chafer is meant: lucifuga, Virg.: vestis blattarum et tinearum epulae, Hor.

blennius, 1. m. = βλεννός, a block-head, dolt: Pl.

blītūs, a, um, adj. [blītum] tasteless, insipid, stilly, useless: Pl.

blītum, 1. n. = βλίτον, a pot herb, a kind of orache: Pl.

bōrātus, a, um, adj. [bōr] relating to neat cattle: forum boarium, the cattle market at Rome: area quae posita de bove nomen habet, Ov.

bocchus, 1. m. a plant named after the king of Mauretania: Virg.

bōiae, arum, f. plu. a collar: pediculae boiae, Pl.

bōlētas, 1. m. = βωλήτης, the mushroom: boletum condire, Juv.

bōlus, 1. m. = βόλος, a throw or cast. ||. of dice in gaming (ante-

st-class for jactus): Pl. ||. a

cast of a fish-net; and meton. the draught of fishes: bolum emere, Suet.

||. Fig.: a bait, an allurement: le primus bolu'st, Pl. 2. *gain, profit* (vernac. a *kaul*): crucior, bolum tantum mihi ereptum tam subito a faustibus, Ter.

bombax, interj. = βομβάξ, an exclamation of surprise: *strange! indeed!* Pl.

bombus, 1. m. Βόμβος [onomatop.] a hollow, deep sound, a humming, buzzing: tibia reboat rancum bombum, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *bombe*.)

bombūlāus, a, um, adj. [bombyx] of silk, silken: panniculus, Juv.

bombyx, 9cia, m. = Βόμβυξ, the silkworm: Plin. It would seem from Plin. that silk was obtained from some other caterpillars in the island of Coa before the introduction of the true silkworm into Europe. ||. Meton.: a silken garment, silk: Arabius, Arabian, Prop.

bōnitas, ātis, f. [bonus] goodness, both material and moral. Of things: bonitas praediorum, Cic. ||. Of moral objects: ingenui, Id. 2. Of character: *goodness, integrity, kindness, benevolence*, etc.: homo liberalis et disolutus et bonitate affluens, Id. (Hence Ital. *bonità*: Fr. *bonité*.)

bōnum, 1. n. a good, whether material or moral. In the first signif. gen. plur.: *gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods*: bona multa bene paria, Pl.: ad incertum revocari bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, Cic.: facere sibi bona multa, to enjoy oneself, Pl. ||. a (moral) good or blessing, prosperity, happiness, etc.: tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tercia, Cic.

||. = commodum, utility, profit, good: bonum publicum, the public weal, Sall. So bono esse alicui: to be of service to one, to profit him: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. Hence: cui bono fuerit, for whose advantage, an expression of L. Cassius Pedianus, Cic.

bōnus, a, um, adj. (old form *donuus*, like duellum, Duellona, duls = bellum, Bellona, bis: cf. the letter B. Comp. mellor. Sup. optimus), good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right, etc.

||. Material: bona aedes, Pl.: bona aetas, i. e. youth, Cic.: forma, beautiful, Ter. 2. large, considerable, bona praesermonis, Cic. 3. wealthy, rich: est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint atque invidant bonis, the rich, Pl. Hence: 4. Res bonae, praesermonis circumstantiae, good fortune: quod me in forum vocas, eo vocas, unde etiam bonis meis rebus fugiebam, Cic.

||. Mental and moral: good, fit, able, excellent, skilful, noble, virtuous, upright, etc.: auctor, Id.: animus, calm, clear, Pl.: bono animo ea, ne formida, be of good courage, Id.: dicta = facete dicta, witty, witty, bonis motis, Cic. Bonus vir, corresponding to the Gr. καλὸς καγαθός: quid dicam bonos, perspicuum

est: omnibus enim virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus, Id. Alao abso.: boni, the good, the virtuous, etc.: ut bonos boni diligant assciscantque sibi, Id. So, bona mulier, modest, virtuous, Pl. 2. Opp. to ignavus, brave, gallant, active: boni atque ignavi, Sall. 3. of high rank, honourable birth: bono genere nata, Pl. Hence optimi sometimes = optimates: mihi nihil unquam popolare placuit, easque optimam rempublicam esse duco, quae sit in potestate optimorum, Cic. 4. Bon venia, a cum bona venia, a form of speech = pace tua, vestra, with your good leave or permission: abs te hoc bona venia expeto, Ter.: cum bona venia audiat id quod invitus dicam, Liv. 5. Of behaviour towards others: bonus alius, in aliquid or Abso.: *favourable, propitious, kind*: eo velim ut possem tam bono in me, quam Curio, Cic.: nondum bono animo in populum R. videntur, Caes. So, bona verba, words of good omen: dicamus bona verba, Tib. And trans. to common life: bona verba quaeso, Ter. Hence, an appellation of Jupiter: Juppiter optimus maximus; and the common formula: quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit; for which also: quod bonum atque fortunatum sit, Pl. 6. Bonus ad aliquid or aliquid, good for something, i. e. fit, proper, serviceable: campis militi Romano ad proelium boni, Tac.: (mons) peccori bonus alendo, Liv. 7. Bone, in addresses: in a friendly manner: dux bone, Hor.: O bone, my good fellow, Id.

bōo, 1. v. n. [onomatop.] to cry aloud, roar: boas coelum fremunt, Pl.: Ov.

bōrēas, ae, m. [Borēas or Boreās] the north wind: (pure Lat. aquilo): Virg. Ae. Borean, Ov. ||. Meton.: north: Boreae finitimum latus, Hor.

bōrīna (bōrtus) or bōrtus (bōrtēs) = Βόρην, pertaining to the north wind, northern: sub aere boreo, Ov.

bōs, bōvis (gen. plur. bōvum): Calo: regul. gen. boum: dat. plur. contr. bōbus, Hor.: more freq. bōves, comm., an ox, a bull, a cow: actus boves, Liv. Prov.: bovi cistellas imponere, to put a pack-saddle upon an ox, i. e. to impose upon a person a duty for which he is not qualified, old poet. In Cic.: optat ephippia boe, like our "a saddle to a cow." Hor. Meton.: a strap cut from neat's leather: Pl. [Root. bov; cf. Gr. βοφ in βοίς.] (Hence Ital. bove; Fr. boeuf.)

bōvile, v. bubble.

bōvillus, a, um, adj. old form for bubulus [bos] pertaining to oxen or kine: bovillus grex, in an old religious formula, Liv.

bōvis, v. bos.

brācae (braccae), arum, f. plu. (once in sing. braca, ae, Ov.), trousers, breeches, orig. worn only by non-Roman and non-Grecian nations: versicolore

agulo, bracas texmen barbarum induma, togatos adloquebatur, Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 62).

bracatus (bracc-), a, um, adj. [bracca] wearing trousers or breeches, breeched; hence, foreign, barbarian, effeminate: sic existimatis eos hic sagatos braccatosque vernari, Cic. || Meton. for trans-alpina, in opp. to togatus (q.v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Plin. Hence sarcastically: O braccate cognationis dedecus (of Piso, kindred with the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calpurnius), Cic.

brachialis, e, adj. [brachium] of or belonging to the arm: nervus brachialis, Pl.

brachium, ii, n. = δρᾶχιον, the arm; particularly the fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): brachia et lacerti, Ov.

|| In gen.: the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers: diu iactato brachio, Caes.: collo dare brachia ceteris, to throw the arms around the neck, Virg.: brachii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remis (of the movement of the arms in speaking), Cic.: brachia in numerum iactare, according to the time of the music, Lucr. Prov.: levi or molli brachio agere, to act without energy, Cic.: praebere brachia sceleris, to lend aid, Ov. || Meton.: the limbs of animals, analogous to the arms of men. Of the claws of crabs, etc., id.: hence also of the sign Cancer, id.: and of Scorpio, Virg. || Fig.: objects resembling arms: the branches of trees: (arculus) tam fortis late ramos et brachia tendens, Virg.: an arm of the sea: nec brachia longo margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov.: the collateral ridges of a mountain: Taurus ubi brachia emittit, Plin. Of ships = antenna, the sail-yards: subit intell brachia velis, Virg. In milit. lang., a (natural or artificial) out-work (more usu called lingua, q.v.): alla parte conual muro Ardeae brachium inunxerat, Liv. So of the side-works, molea, in the fortification of a harbor: id.

bractea, ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf: leni creptabat bractea vento, Virg.

bractea, ae, f. dim. [bractea] a thin leaf of gold: Juv.

braccae, ae, f. a cabbage: Cato.

brevis, ium, ii, n. = summary, abridgment, abstract: rationum, Suet.: imperii, statistical view, id.: officiorum annuum brevaria, official reports, id.

brevis, ium, a, um, adj. dim. [brevis] somewhat short or small (rare): homo, Pl.

brevis, ium, entis, adj. [brevis] one who speaks briefly: Cic.

brevis, ium, entis, ae, f. [brevis] brevity of speech: Cic.

brevis, e, adj. short, little, small, of linear space and of time; (opp. to longus, latus, and profundus or altus).

|| Of length and breadth: short, narrow: cursus brevisissimus, Virg.: in Euboeo scopulus brevis emicat alte gurgite, a narrow rock, Ov. Of height: short, low: ut plerique Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, lower, Liv. Of depth: shallow: vada, Virg. Hence, subst. brevia, ium, n. plu.: shallow places, shoals: tres Euris ab alto in brevia et syrtis urget, id. || Little, small (= parvus, exiguus): brevis pondus, short weight, Hor.: mus, Ov. || Of time: short, brief, little: brevior dies, Pl.: brevis hora, Lucr.: flores rosae, soon fading, Hor.

2. Adv. expressions: in brevi spatio, brevi tempore, in brevi tempore, brevi tempore, and absol. brevi or in brevi, in a short time, shortly, soon: brevi tempore, soon, Caes.: In declivi ac praecipiti loco incitato equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere, in a short time, i. e. with great rapidity, Tib. Ad breve and brevi, during a short time: cunctisque brevi, contortum viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov.

|| Transf. to other things, esp. discourse: brief, short, concise: brevis narratio, Cic. Meton. of the speaker himself: brevior in scribendo, id.: brevis esse laboro, obscuro fio, Hor. Hence brevi, adv.: briefly, in few words: id percurram brevi, Cic. Breve facere or dicere, to be short or brief: quid scribam? breve faciam, id. In breve cogere, to comprise in few words: In breve coactae causae, Liv. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur lambus, Hor.

brevisitas, itis, f. [brevis] shortness. Of space (rare): brevitatis angustia freti, the narrowness of the strait, Gell.: hominibus Gallis, prae magnitudine corporum suorum, brevitatis nostra contemptu est, smallness of stature, Caes. || = exiguitas, parvitas, littleness, smallness: corporis, Lucr. || Of time: shortness, brevity: ita diel brevitatis convivia, longitudo noctis stupris contenebatur, Cic.

|| Of discourse: brevity, conciseness: est brevitate opus, ut curat sententia, Hor. || In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: fuit numerum tum incitatus brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, Cic.

brevis, ium, a, um, adj. short, briefly, concisely. Of space (extremely rare): seu libeat curvo brevis compellers gyro, shorter, i. e. in a smaller circle, Tib.

|| Of discourse: briefly, in brief, concisely, summarily: multa breviter et commode dicta, memoriae mandabam, Cic. 2. Of syllables: quibus in verbis produte didicit, in ceteris omnibus breviter, id.

bruma, ae, f. (contr. from brivima, brevisima): the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice: solis accessus

discessusque solstitis brumisque cognoscit, Cic.: dies continuus triginta sub bruma esse noctem, Caes. || The winter time, winter: mox bruma recurrit inera, Hor.

brumalis, e, adj. [bruma] pertaining to the winter solstice or shortest day: dies, Cic.: agnum, Capricorn, id.: flexus, the tropic of Capricorn, Lucr.

|| wintry, of winter: tempus, Cic.: horae, the short winter hours, Ov.

brutus, a, um, adj. [Gr. βρῦτος, βρῦτος] heavy, unyielding, immovable (rare): brutum pondus, Lucr.: bruta tellus, Hor. || Fig.: dull, stupid, insensible, irrational: T. Manilius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen.

bubilis (also bovine), is, n. [bos] a stall for oxen: Cato. Plautus uses the masc. form bubilis: at possem rejicere in bubilem, ne vagetur, Virg.

bubo, onis, m. (f. Virg.) [βοῦς, βοῦς] an owl, the long-horned owl: ignavus bubo, Ov.: Virg.

bubulens, i, m. [Bubulus, with term. -cus, one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman = arator, Cic.]

bubulus, a, um, adj. [bos] of oxen: cori, thongs, straps of ox-hide, Pl.

buccada, ae, m. [bos caedo] one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide: Pl.

bucca, ae, f. the cheek (puffed out in speaking, eating, etc., diff. from gnaea): suffare buccas, Pl.: quin illis Iuppiter ambas intus buccas inflet, Hor.: pictus Gallus distortus, ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, Cic.: dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, (a colloquial phrase), to speak (write) whatever comes uppermost, Cic. Also ellipt.: garrulus quidquid in buccam, id. || Meton.: a declaimer, bawler: Juv. [Connected with Germ. bucke.] (Hence Ital. bocca, boccone; Fr. bouche, bouchée.)

buccina (also buccina), ae, f. a crooked horn or trumpet (while tuba is usually the straight trumpet).

|| A scar-trumpet: bello dat signum rauca cruentum buccina, Virg.: used to proclaim the watches of the day and night (v. Smith's Ant. 62): te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitavit, Cic. Hence, meton. for vigilia: ut ad tertium buccinarum praesto essent, at the third watch, Liv. 2. Poet.: Triton's shell, used for blowing: Ov. [Perh. from bucca.]

buccinator (buc-), oris, m. [buccino] one who blew the buccina, a trumpeter: Caes. || Fig.: one who trumpets forth, pulchre: buccinator existimationis meae, Cic.

bucco, onis, m. [bucca] lit.: one who has distended cheeks; hence, a babbler, blockhead (very rare): stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, hardi, blenni, buccones, Pl.

buccula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a cheek, a mouth: Suet. || The braver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth

and cheeks: bucculas tergere, Liv. Hence *It. buccetta*.]

bucculentus, a, um, adj. [buccula] having full cheeks or a large mouth: Pl.

bucerus, a, um, v. the foll.
buceros (Bucērus, Lucr.), a, um, adj. = *Buceros*, having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned: bucera scela, the race of horned cattle, Lucr.: bucera armenta, Ov.

bucollens, a, um, adj. = *Βουκολικός*, pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic: bucollion poema, Virgil's pastoral poems, Bucolios, Col.: Subst. Bucollia, orum, n. plur. = *τὰ Βουκολικά*, Bucolies: Ov.

buculla, ae, f. dim. [bos] a heifer: Virg.: Cic.

bulo, onis, m. a toad: Virg.
bulenterium (-on), ii, n. = *Βουλευτήριον*, the place where the Greek senate assembled, the senate-house: in curia Syracana, quem locum illi bulenterium vocant, Cic.

bulia, ae, f. a bubble: perlicula, Ov. || a boss, knob, stud (upon a door, girle, etc.): bullas aureas ex valvis auferre, Cic. || the bulla or boss worn upon the neck (mostly of gold): bulla ornamentum puritatis, indicium atque insigne fortunae, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 62). Hence the phrase, bulla digna, childish, Juv. It was also hung upon the forehead of favourite animals: Ov.

būris, is, m. [acc. to Serv., contr. from *bovis ovipē*, ox-tail] the crooked hinder part of the plough, the plough tail: Virg.

bustirapūs, i, m. [bustum rapio] a robber of tombs: Pl.

bustārius, a, um, adj. [bustum] pertaining to a place where dead bodies were burned: bustuarii gladiator, that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.

bustum, i, n. [būro = uro, v. amburo] a place where dead bodies were burned and buried: Lucr. || In gen.: a tomb, sepulchral mound or monument: Sardanapalus incendi inest in busto: haec habeo, etc., Cic. Fig.: Of the maw of an animal: viva videns vivo sepeliri vicera busto, Lucr.: bustum legum omnium ac religionum, the tomb or destroyer, Cic.

buxum, i, v. buxus.

buxus, i, f. (buxum, i, n., Virg.) = *μύθος*, the pale, evergreen box-tree: buxus densa foliis, Ov.: perpetuo virens, id. || Meton. box-wood: torno rasile buxum, Virg. Hence for things made of box-wood: a pipe or flute: tympana vos buxuaque vocant Bercytilia, id.: a top: volubile buxum, id.: a comb: crines depectere buxo, Ov.

C.

C, the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponded originally in sound to the Greek Γ. The Duilian inscription gives *LECTIONES* for *legiones*; and even to the latest times C. and Cn. stood for *Gaius* and *Gnaeus*. But from an early period there was a tendency to give to C the sound of K: in inscriptions *Consul* is represented by the abbreviation *Cos.* not *Kos*; and K was retained as a written symbol only before a, as in *KAL* for *Calendae* and *Calumnia*. However, it seems undoubted that as long as Latin remained uncorrupted, C retained the hard sound of K, even before the vowels i and e. || Interchanges of C with other letters: C and G: *vicissimus*, *tricesimus*, etc. rest on better authority than *vigesimus*, *trigesimus*, etc.: in It. and Sp. such words as *amicus*, *secundus*, are *amigo*, *segundo*. With a both C and G form z: *dicō, dixi; rego, rexi*. 2. c and h: h becomes c in *traho, tractus; veho, vectus*: as *h* like c form z: *traho, traxi; veho, vixi*. 3. c and t: we find *Baculi* and *Bastuli*, *Vectones* and *Vittones*: cf. *nus* (root, *cut*) and Eng. *nud*. 4. c and r: *verra, cogno; Asina, linguo*; and vice versa, *Avkos, lupus*: no columbia and palumba. 5. c interchanges with other labials: with b, see letter B: with v or w: *focus, focos; nix, nivis*: conniveo, connixi: *vivo, vixi; Ducus, Davus*. ||. Changes of C in the Romance languages: 1. Of c into ch: cf. Lat. *caballus*, *calidus*, *camera*, *canis*: with Fr. *cheval*, *chaud*, *chambre*, *chien*, etc. 2. Of c into s: cf. Lat. *facimus*, *licere*, *placere*, etc.: with Fr. *faisons*, *loisir*, *plaisir*, etc. 3. Of c into g: cf. Lat. *acer*, *macer*, etc.: with Fr. *aigre*, *maigre*. 4. Omission of c: (i) between two vowels: cf. Lat. *focus*, *locus*, *nocere*, etc.: with Fr. *feu*, *lieu*, *nuire*. (ii) followed by t: cf. Lat. *dictus*: Fr. *dit*; *pectus*: Fr. *poitrine*. (iii) followed by r: cf. Lat. *lacrima*, with Fr. *larme*. ||. As an abbrev. c stands for *Gaius* or *Gnaeus*, and reversed, G, for *Gaia*, *Gaia*. Upon voting tablets it meant *condemno*. As a numeral it denotes *centum*.

caballus, i, m. = (*καβάλλη*, Plut.) an inferior riding or pack-horse, a nag, pony: media de nocte caballum arripit, his leonem, Hor. Prov.: optat arare caballus, id. (Hence *It. cavallo*; Fr. *cheval*).

cachinnatio, onis, f. [cachinno] a violent laughing, immoderate laughter: Cic.

cachinno, avi, atum, i, v. n. to laugh aloud, laugh immoderately (rare): famulae furtim cachinnant, Lucr.: ridere convivae; cachinnare ipse Aproditus, Cic.

cachinnus, i, m. [cachinno] a loud laugh, immoderate laughter, jeering: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, is said to have set up a loud laugh, Cic.

caeo, avi, atum, i, v. n. = *καίω* and *καίω*, to go to stool: Hor.

caecothēs, is, n. = *κακότης* (a bad habit) an obstinate, malignant disease: Cels. || an itch for doing anything: insaniabile scribendi caecothēs, an incurable passion for scribbling, Juv.

caecotulus, a, um, adj. = *κακότηλος*, a bad imitator: Suet.

caecula, ae, m., a servant, esp. the servant or slave of a soldier: Pl.

caecumen, inis, n., the tip, end, or point of a thing: the peak, summit: ut altis arboribus vicina cacumina summa tenarum inter se, the extreme top, Lucr.: pulsatantque novi montana cacumina flumina, Ov. || Meton.: the end, limit: donec alescent summum tellure cacumen, until they have attained the utmost limit of their growth, Lucr. [Cacumen from root *caec*, perh. the same as *ac*, v. *acies*.]

caecumino, vi, atum, i, v. a. [cacumen] to point, make pointed: summas cacuminata aures, Ov.

cadāver, ēris, n., a dead body, a corpse, carcase: conservatis cadaveribus, Caes.: informe, Virg. As a term of reproach of a worthless person, ab boc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expectabam? Cic. [The usual deriv. from *cad* is supported by Gr. *καταίω*, a corpse.]

cadāverosus, a, um, adj. [cadaver] like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous: Ter.

cado, cecidi, cāsum, i, v. n. to fall, fall down from a height, sink, etc.: (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, fall headlong to the earth or into the water, Lucr. The place from which is designated by the abl. with *ab*, *ex*, *de*: a summo cadere, Pl.: ex equo, Cic.: cadere de equo, Pl. Ahol.: cadere imbres, Lucr. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: to set: oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem, Virg. 3. To fall away from, drop off: languis gregibus sponte sua laese cadunt, Ov. 4. Of streams: to fall into, empty itself: amnis Aethra cadit in sinum maris, Liv.

5. To fall (dead), to die, to be slain: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. With *ab*: torquor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, should he be slain by, Ov. With *abl.*: multa tibi ante aras nostra cadit hostia dextra, shall be sacrificed, Virg. 6. Fig.: to fall under, become subject to: with *sub* or *in*, and *acc.*, sometimes with *ad* and *acc.*: sub sensu cadere nostros, to fall under the senses, i. e. to be perverted, Lucr.: in conspectum, to become visible, Cic.: ad servilia, Liv. 7. With *in* or *sub* with *acc.*: to fall in with, be suitable to, agree with, suit: non cadit in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.: in his rebus,

quae sub eadem rationem cadunt, id.

3. *to fall upon a definite time* (rare): *considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus*, id. Hence, *to fall due*: in eam diem cadere nemo, qui a Quinto debetur, id. 4. With dat.: *to fall to one, to happen, occur* (esp. in an unexpected manner): *et abest: to fall out, turn out: nihil ipse iure incommodi cadere possit*, id. Abest: verbera quorum id casum cauet, *how it would turn out*, id.: *vota cadunt, are fulfilled, realized*, Tib. So of dice: *to be cast, turn up: illud quod cecidit forte*, Ter. Hence, *cadere* in (ad) litium or casum, *to be frustrated*, (ad): omnia in casum cadunt, Pl.: ad litium cadens opus, Liv. 5. *to fall* (in strength, power, worth, etc.), *to decrease, diminish, abate, decay, etc.*: cadunt vires: Lucr.: cadit Enar. Ov.: cunctus pelagi occidit fragor, Virg.: nam debentia ista cadere animis, *to lose courage, be disheartened*, Cic.: cadent quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, *fall into disuse*, Hor.: with abl. of cause or formula, *to lose one's cause or suit*: casus cadere, Cic.: also absol., *cadere*, Tac.: with abl. of crime: *to fall by an accusation, to be condemned*: criminibus repetundarum, id. Of theatrical representations: *to fall through, to fail* (opp. to stare): securus cadit an recto secti stabula talo, Hor. 6. Rhet. t. t., of words and periods: *to be terminated, end, close*: verba melius in syllabis longiores cadunt, Cic. (Hence Fr. *choisir, chancier*; Eng. *choose*.)

caducator, ōris, m. [caduceum] a herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce: Liv.

caduceum, i, n. (ac. sceptrum or baculum) or **caduceus**, i, m. (ac. scipio) [emphatic, r changed to d, as ad = ar] the herald's staff: caduceo ornatus, Cic.

2. the wand of Mercury, as messenger of the gods: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 6).

caducifer, ōris, ōrum, adj. [caduciferus] bearing a herald's staff, an epithet of Mercury: Ov.

caducius, a, um, adj. [cado] inclined to fall, easily falling (rare): villa, quae natura caruca est, nial fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. || that falls or falls off, about to fall (mostly poet.): *frondes*: Virg.: *caduci bello, slain in war*: bello cadit Dardanidae, id. In gen., devoted to death: *Juvenis*, id.

|| Fig.: *frail, fleeting, perishable, vain*: in eo, qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic.: fama, Ov.: spes, vanis, futile, id. || V. In law, caduca bona were possessions which had been left under conditions to a legatee, who neglected to fulfil those conditions; they then fell to other heirs, or, if there was no claimant, to the executor: vacant, having no heir (v. Smith's Ant. 60): hereditates, Cic. Hence, Fig.: nostra est omnis ista prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, in quam

homines, quasi caducam atque vacuum, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, id.

caducum, i, n. [Cadurci, a *gallic tribe*] a Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen: Juv.: et meton., a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed: id.

cadus, i, m. = *kabos*, a large vessel (mostly of earthenware) for containing liquids, esp. wine: a jar, jug: vina bonus quae delinde cadis onerantur Aestres, Virg. Meton. wine: nec parce cadis tibi destinatis, Hor.: also = urna, a funeral urn: aënus, Virg.

caecigignus, a, um, adj. [caeco gigno], born blind: Lucr.

caecitas, ōis, f. [caecus] blindness (rare): bonum in oculum aëies, miserrum caecitas, Cic. Fig.: in furore animi et caecitate, id.

caeco, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to make blind, to blind: sol caecat, Lucr. || Fig.: qui longissime caecurunt mentes Imperitorum, Cic. || Meton.: to make dark, to obscure. Fig.: of discourse: celeritate caecata oratio, Cic.

caecubum, i, n. (ac. vinum), *Caecuban wine*: Hor.

caecus, a, um, adj., blind: catuli, qui jam despecturi sunt, caec aequae et hi qui modo nati, Cic.: corpus, the back, Sail. Proverb.: ut si caecus iter monstrare velit, the blind leading the blind, Hor.: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, that may be seen without eyes, Liv. 2. Fig.: mentally or morally blind: caecus atque amens tribunus, Cic. With ad: caecus ad has belli artes, Liv. Meton. of the passions themselves: caeca honorum cupido, Lucr.: pavor, Tac.: furor, Hor. || Meton.: that cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, secret: vallum caecum, an invisible fence, Caes.: fores, private, Virg.: vulnus, a secret wound, Lucr.: also, a wound upon the back, Virg. Meton.: caecum murmur, id. 2. Fig.: of mental objects: caecus exponere causas, Lucr. || Al. Meton.: dark, gloomy, obscure: nox, Lucr.: domus, without windows, Cic.: aervus, (of chaos) chaotic, confused, Ov. 3. Fig.: uncertain, doubtful: obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, i. e. of an uncertain consequence or result, Cic.: crimen, that cannot be sustained, Liv. 3. infestual, vain: caeci in nubibus ignes, Virg.

caedes, ōis, f. [cado] a cutting or lopping off (rare): ligni atque frondum caedes, Gell. || a cutting down, slaughter, esp. in battle or by an assassin: murder: caedes in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic.: caede cohortium cognita, Caes. Of animals, esp. of victims: studiosus caedis ferinae, i. e. ferarum, Ov. || Meton.: the persons slain or murdered: the slain: caedis acervi, Virg. Al. the blood shed, gore: pernix flumina caede, Cat.

caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3. v. a. [connected with cado, like fall and fell], lit., to cause to fall, to fell, cut down, hew, cut: arbores, Cic.: silvam, Caes. Prov.: ut vineta epomet caedam mea, i. e. carry my own hide, Hor. || In gen.: to beat, strike, cudgel, etc.: caedere Janum saxis, Cic. Proverb.: stimulus pugnis caedere, to kick against the goad, Pl. Fig.: in iudicio testibus caeditur, is pressed, hard pushed, Cic.

|| To strike mortally, to kill, murder: ille dies, quo T. Gracchus est caesus, id. Poet.: caeso sparsurus sanguine flammam, the blood shed in slaying, Virg. 2. to slaughter animals, esp. for offerings, to slay, sacrifice: signum in terram defodi, et placulum hostia caedi, Liv. || V. Fig.: caedere sermones, a Graecian metaphor *to square*, to chat, converse, Ter.

caelamen, ōnis, n. [caelo] a bas-relief (rare): clypeal caelamina, Ov.

caelator, ōris, m. [id.] a carver in bas-relief, an engraver: Cic.

caelatura, ōis, f. [id.] the art of carving bas-reliefs, esp. in metals: engraving, chasing, torques (v. Smith's Ant. 65): caelatura, quae auro, argento, aere, ferro opera efficit: nam sculptura etiam lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas, praetera quae supra dixi, complectitur, Quint. || Meton.: the engraved figures, carved work: Suet.

caelebs (also coelebs), ōbis, adj. unmarried, single (whether of a bachelor or a widower): caelebs senex, Pl.: Martia caelebs quidquam Calendis, Hor. Meton.: caelebs vita, the life of a bachelor, id. || Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. Of trees on which no vine has been trained: caelebs plantanus, Hor.

caeles, **caelestis**, v. coeles and coelestis.

caelibaris, a kind of pin with which the bride's hair was divided into six locks: Ov.

caelipolae, caelicus, caelifer, caelifluus, caeligenus, caelipotens, caelispex, caelitus, v. coel.

caelo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [caelum] to engrave in relief upon metals: to carve, engrave, chase: hanc seipsum Praetilex caelavit argento, Cic.: Upon wood: pocula ponam fagina, caelatum divini opus Alimedontis, Virg. || Meton. of poetry: carmina compono, hic elegos: mirabile visu caelatunquae novem musae opus, Hor.

caelum, i, n. heaven: v. coelum.

caelus, i, m. v. coelum.

caementum, i, n. [cado] a rough stone, as it comes from the quarry, used for walls (most freq. in plur.): in ram insulam materiem, caelem, caementa, arma convexit, Cic.

caena and its deriv., v. coena, etc.

caepa (also cepa), ae, f., and **caepe** (cepe), ōis, n. (in plur. only cepae, arum,

f., an onion: seu porrum et caepe trucidat. Hor. (Hence it. cipolla.)

caerimonia, ae. *f.* a religious usage, a sacred ceremony (whilst *ritus* designates both religious and profane rites) (mostly in the plur.). in caerimonia caerimonisque diligentissimus, Cic.

||. religious awe, reverence, solemnity, manifested in external acts (mostly sing.): sacra summa religione caerimonisque conficere, id. ||. sacredness, sanctity (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): augendam caerimonia loco, Tac. (Since *coarere* was an old form of *curare*, *caerimonia* may be connected with *cura*.)

caerulius, a, um, *adj.* [caeruleus from caelum; the interchange of *i* and *r* is common] dark blue, azure, dark-coloured: poet. epithet of the sky, of the sea, and other kindred objects: omnes se Britanni vitro infundunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes. per coeli caerula, Lucr.: ponti plaga caerula, id.: caeruledi, *sea-deities*, Ov.: deus, Neptune, Prop. Also of rivers: caerules Thybris, Virg. Of other dark-coloured objects: crines, Ov.: angues, Virg. ||. Meton. and poet.: dark, gloomy, sable: equi (Plutonia), Ov.

||. dark green: quercus, Ov.

Caesarinus, a, um [Caesar] pertaining to Caesar: Ov.

caesaritatus, a, um, *adj.* [caesaries] (very rare): covered with hair, having long hair: miles usque caesaritatus, Pl.

caesaries, el. *f.* a head of hair (only sing.): decoram caesarium nato genitrix afflavit, Virg.: caesaries promissa, long, Liv. ||. the hair of the beard (rare): Ov.

Caesarinus, a, um [Caesar] pertaining to Caesar: celeritas, Cic.

caesicius, a, um, *v.* caesitius.

caesim, adv. [caedo] by cutting, with cuts: major pars operis in vinea ductum potius quam caesim faciendae, Col. ||. Milit. *t. t.* with the edge of the sword, opp. to punctum, with the point: punctum magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. ||. Rhetor. *t. t.* in short clauses: membrum adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic.

caesitius (caesicius), a, um, *adj.* [caesius] bluish, dark blue: linteolum, Pl.

caesius, a, um, *adj.* bluish gray (very rare, and usually of the eyes): isto modo dicere libebat caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos esse Neptuni, Cic.

caespes (also caespes), *itis*, m. a turf, sod: recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Caes. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering hovels, etc.: araque gramine viridis de caespite flat, Ov. ||. Meton.: a hut, hovel, shed: nec fortulum spernere caespitem, Hor.: an altar: positusque carbo caespite vivo, id. ||. In gen.: a grassy field, green sward, turf: haecum de

caespite vellit, Virg. [Gen. derived from caedo.]

caestus (also cestus), *us*, m. [caedo] a strap of bull's hide, to which balls of lead or iron were fastened, wound around the hands and arms, a boxing-glove for pugilists (pugiles): Cic.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 82). ||. a female ornament: v. cestus.

caestus, a, um, with its derivatives: v. ceter.

caetra, ae. *v.* caetra.

calamistrer, *tri*, m. (calamistrum, *i*, n. Plaut.: Varr.) [calamus] a curling iron, curling-pin (v. Smith's Ant. 64): calamistri vestigia, Cic. ||. Fig. of discourse: excessive or artificial ornament, flourish: tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic.

calamistratus, a, um, *adj.* [calamistrer] curled with the curling-iron: coma, Cic.

calamitas, *itis*, *f.* damage, injury, loss, misfortune, adversity: annona porro pretium nisi in calamitate fructuum non habet, Cic. Also, the misfortunes of war, defeat: magnam calamitatem pulcos accepisse: quibus proclis calamitibusque fractos, Caes. [The ancient gramm. derived the word from *calamus*, culmus, and defined it to be a fall of hail or a tempest, which damages the crops. But it probably comes from *cad-o*, through the obsolete *adj.* *calamis* (whence *in-columis*): the interchange of *d* and *t* is common, and Pompey is said to have always written *kadamitas*.]

calamitosè, *adv.* unfortunately, miserably. Cic.

calamitosus, a, um, *adj.* [calamitas] *Act.* that causes great damage or loss, ruinous, destructive: acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. Fig.: per omnes partes provinciae totaquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, id. ||. Pass.: suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable: agri vectigal, id.

calamus, *i*, m. = κάλαμος, a reed, cane (pure Lat. arundo, *q. v.*): Plin.

||. Meton.: objects made of reeds: a reed-pen: quicunque calamus in manus meas incidit, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic.: a reed-pipe: uocato saepe labro calamus percurrit hiantes, with a curved lip runs over the open reeds, Lucr.: an arrow: hastas et calami apicula Gnosii, Hor.: an angling-rod: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. ||. Transf. to things of a similar form: any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade: lupini calamus, Virg.

calathus, *i*, m. = κάλαθος, a wicker basket, a hand-basket (= quatuorallum) (v. Smith's Ant. 64). Acc. to diff. uses, a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread or fruit basket, etc.: implet calathos e vineis textos, Ov.: calathi Minervae, Virg. ||. Meton.: any other vessel of similar form, of metal or

wood: a milk-bowl, milk-pail: id.: a wine-cup: id.

calator, *bris*, m. [calo] (lit. a servant for calling, etc., a crier: hence, in gen.), any servant, attendant: egomet mihi comes, calator, Pl.

calatus, a, um, *v.* calo.

calcinatum, *i*, n. [calx] (a rare form for *calx*) the heat: Virg.

calcar, *bris*, n. [id.] a spur: calcar quadrupedem agitare, Pl.: concitare, Liv. Fig.: spur, stimulus, incitement: diebat Isocrates se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis ut volere, Cic. Pro verb.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, to spur a willing horse, Plin.

calceatus, a, um, *Part.* [calco].

calceamentum (calcam.), *i*, n. [calco] shoeing, shoes in gen.: calceamentum, solum calum; cubile, terra: Cic.

calceatus (calciatus), a, um, *Part.* [id.] wearing shoes, shod: calceati et vestiti, Cic.

calceo (calcio), *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [calceus] to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shod: calceandi pedes, Phaedr. Of animals: mulas, Suet.

calceolaris (calciol.), *i*, m. a shoemaker: Pl.

calceolus, *i*, m. *dím.* [calceus] a small shoe, a half boot (rare): Cic.

calceus (also calcius), *i*, m. [calx] a shoe, a half-boot (v. Smith's Ant. 64): calci habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic.: calceos poscere (= soles poscere, v. soles), to rise from table (since the Romans took off their shoes at meals), Plin.: calceos mutare, i. e. to become a senator (from the high shoes worn by senators), Cic.

calciatus, *etc.* *v.* calcearius, *etc.*

calcio, *v.* calceo.

calisto, *i*, v. n. [calx] to strike with heels, to kick, of animals (rare): Plin. Fig.: to resist, to be stubborn or refractory: calistat, resistit, Cic. ||. to strike conclusively with the feet, to writh, of one dying: Ov.

calistro, *bris*, m. one who kicks, a kicker: equus, Varr. ||. Of men: a boisterous fellow, a blusterer: Pl.

calco, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [calx] to tread upon, to tread under foot, to walk or pass over: adstrucere morientum aevos, Ov. ||. Fig.: to trample upon, tread down, oppress: calcare amorem, Ov.: hostem, Juv.

calculus, *i*, m. *dím.* [id.] a small stone, a pebble: coniecta in os calculi, Cic.: dumois calculus arvis, gravel in the thorny fields, Virg. ||. a stone used for reckoning: hence, meton.: a reckoning, computing, calculating: calculus alieus rei subtercere, to compute, Cic.: ad calculos vocare aliquem, to subject to an accurate reckoning, id.: aliquem, to settle accounts with any one, Liv.

calidus, a, um, *v.* calidus.

calefactio (contr. calfactio), *fecti*, *factum*, *i*, *v. a.* [calco facio] to make

worm or hot, to warm, heat: ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. || Fig.: to heat, to anger, to disturb, excite, etc.: calidus hominem, id.

calefacto, i. v. a. freq. [calefacto] to make warm, to warm, heat (very rare): calefactare aquam, Pl. || Fig.: aliquam virginem, id.

calefactus or **calefactus**, a, um, Part. [calefacto].

calendae, eri, v. calefacto.

calendae (Kal.), arum, f. plu. [calo, are, because the commencement of the month was proclaimed by the pontifices; hence, lit. proclamation day] the first day of the Roman month, the Calends: (usually written Kal. (Kal.) e. g. Kal. Januarius on the first of January, Cic.) For the R. mode of reckoning time, v. Smith's Ant. 66 sq. On the Calends interest fell due: hence for the debtor, tristes, Hor. Proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas solvere, i. e. never to pay (there being no calends in the Gr. year), Suet. On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matronalia; hence, Martialis caelestes quid agam Calendis, Hor. || Meton.: a month: nec totidem veteres quod nunc habere calendas, Ov. || 2. Calendae sextiae, the Calends of June, id.

calennum, i. n. (ex vinum) [Cales] Calenian wine: molle Calennum, Juv.

callo, ut, 2. v. n. (calliturus, Ov.) impet. caletur, Pl.) to be warm or hot, to glow (of things): sentiri hoc putat, ut calere ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. Poet. of persons, for assurance: to feel warm: qui apud carbonem assident semper calent, Pl. || Fig.: to glow in mind, to be roused, warmed, inflamed: (leones) permixta caede calentes, inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter, Lucr.: femina calere, to become enamoured of, Hor. Also, to be troubled, perplexed: to calere puto, Cic.: mentis morbo, to labour under, Hor. || 3. Of abstract things: to be urged on zealously, to be carried on zealously: illud crimen de numis caluit n. recent, nunc in causa refrizit, Cic. || 3. to be yet warm, new, or fresh: at enim nihil est, nisi dum calet hoc agitur, Pl.

callesco, 3. v. n. incerp. [caleo] to grow or become warm or hot: callescere vel spiracione vel igni, Cic. || Fig.: to become excited, inflamed with love, etc.: quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore callesco, Ov.

calificatio, v. calefacto.

calida, ae (calde) warm water, any warm drink: Tac.

calida, adv. quickly, promptly: calide aliqui acturus, Pl.

calidum (calidum), i. n. a drink, hot wine and water: Pl.

calidus, a, um, adj. (contr. form calidus: predom. in Aug. per. in prose, but was not used by the poets exc. when required by the metre. Comp. calidior, Hor.) [caleo, like aridus, frig-

idus, fervidus, etc.] warm, hot: fons lucis diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. || Fig.: fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, vehement (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animus, of a fiery spirit, Virg.: redemptor, eager, active, Hor. || 2. quick, ready, prompt (rare): huic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidie, quickly procured, Pl. (Hence lit. caldo: Fr. chaud.)

callendrum, i. n. (kállendron, ornament) an unknown kind of female head-dress: Hor.

calligae, ae, f. [kindred with calceus, from calx] a strong and heavy shoe worn by the Roman soldiers (v. Smith's Ant. 68): mihi calligae ejus et fasciae creatae non placebant, Cic.

calliginosus, a, um, adj. [caligo] covered with mist, foggy, dark, obscure, gloomy (rare): coelum et humidum et caliginosum, Cic. || Fig.: caliginosa nox, obscure futurity, Hor.

caligo, inia, f. a mist: Notus terribilem picea tectus caligine vultus, Ov. || Meton.: darkness, gloom, obscurity: tetrus tenebris et caligine se Alexandriam perventurus esse arbitrat sum, Cic.: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obduisset, had occasioned darkness, Liv. || Fig.: mental blindness, dulness of understanding: quod videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem, Cic. || 2. Of gloomy circumstances: calamitas, afflictio: ecce illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebrae republicae, id.

caligo, i. v. n. and a. [caligo] 1. neutr. to emit vapour, to steam, reek: Col. || 2. to be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy: caligare oculos, the eyes are darkened, Lucr.: lucus caliginis, Virg. || act. to veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure (very rare): altae caligantesque senectutis, producing a dizzy blindness by their height, Juv.

calligula, ae, f. dim. [caliga] a small military boot: Tac.

calim, v. clam.

calix, icis, m. = καλὴ, a cup, goblet, a drinking vessel: calix mulas, Cic. || Meton.: wine: Cat. || 3. a cooking vessel, pot: Ov. (Hence Fr. calice; Eng. chalice.)

calido, 2. v. n. and a. [callum] 1. neutr. to be thick-skinned (rare): plagis costae callent, Pl. || 2. Fig.: to be hardened, callous, insensible: Serv. Sulpic. In Cic. || 3. to be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in: omnes homines ad suum quæstum callent, Pl. || act. to know by experience or practice, to know, understand: Jura, Cic. With a relative clause: quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo, Ter.

callidus, adv. skilfully, shrewdly, expertly: callide arguteque dicere, Cic. || cunningly, craftily, artfully: vitia sua callide occultare, Sall.

calliditas, itis, f. [callidus] shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, aptness:

nec calliditate Poesos, nec artibus Graecos superavimus, Cic. || cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness: scientia, quae est remota ab iustitia, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, id. Of stratagem in war: Liv. Of oratorical artifice: Cic. In plur.: Syri calliditates, Ter.

callidus, a, um, adj. [calleo] shrewd, expert, worldly-wise, experienced, skilful: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. With gen.: rei militaris, Tac. In the Gr. manner, with inf.: callidus condere furto, Hor. Meton. of things: callidissimum artificium (naturae), Cic. || In a bad sense: crafty, cunning, artful, sly: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac.: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Meton. of things: callidi doli, Pl.: audacia, Cic.

callis, is, m. (fem. Lucr.: Liv.), a narrow foot-path, a mountain-track; usu. a path made by the treading of cattle: quum calces et pastorum stabula praedarii coepisset, Cic.: per aestivos saltus deviasque calices exercitum ducere, Liv. || Poet.: a course, race-ground: Lucr.

callenus, a, um, adj. [callum] with a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous: Plin. || In gen.: thick, hard, solid: ova, Hor.

callum, i. n. (callus, i. m., Cels.) hardened skin (esp. upon the feet or hands): calcamentum solorum callum, Cic. || Meton.: the firm flesh of certain animals: aprugnum, Pl.: for which also abol. callum, id. || Fig.: hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity (rare): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, renders callous to pain, Cic.

calo (an old word, also written with its derivatives calo), to call out, proclaim, convolve (only as t. t. In religious matters): calata comitia, comitia held for consecrating a priest or a king, Gell. (Root CAL or CLA: cf. cal-endae, cla-mor, nomen-cla-tor.)

calo, onis, m. a soldier's servant: (v. Smith's Ant. 68): Caes.: Liv. || In gen.: any low servant, drudge: Cic.

calor, oris, m. [caleo] warmth, heat, glow: vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. || 2. summer heat: vitandi caloris causa Lianuvii tres horas acquieveram, id. Hence also for summer, opp. to ver and autumnus: modis caloribus, in the middle of summer, Liv.: calores austrini, the parching heat of the Si-rocco, Virg. || Fig.: the heat of passion, seat, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence: calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. Poet.: the fire of love: trahere calor, Ov.

caltha, ae, f. a strong-smelling yellow flower, prob. our pet marigold: mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha, Virg.

calthula, ae, f. [caltha] a woman's robe of a yellow colour: Pl.

calumnia (anciently written *kalamnia*), *ae. f.* false accusation, intrigue, trick, artifice, sophistry, a sophistical attack: Metellus calumnia diem illi tempus exemit, *by artifice*, Cic.: religionis calumnia, a *pretend derived from religious scruples*, id. 2. *Fig.*: need- less care, anxiety, apprehension: In hac calumnia timoris et caecae suspitionis tormento, in this *misgiving* produced by the illusions of fear, Caec. In Cic. 11. Legal *i. t.* false accusation, trickery: calumnia litium aliquid per, Cic.: calumnia iurare, to swear that one did not bring a malicious accusation, Liv. 2. Meton. for actio calumniae, an action respecting the motives of an accuser who failed in his proof (v. Smith's Ant. 68): calumniae effugere, Cic.: condemnatus calumnia, Tac. [Calumnia presupposes a noun calumnus, which comes from the root CALU of CALV: v. calvor: it is perh. connected with *celare*.]

calumniarius (kal), *oris*, *m.* [calum- nius] mostly *i. t.* a contriver of tricks or artifices, a pettifogger, a quibbler: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctorita- temque defendere, Cic.

calumnior (anciently *kalamnior*) *atus*, *i. v. a. dep.* [calumnia], 1. to censure, attack, in a sophistical or unfair manner, to cavil: nam quod antea (te) calumnias sum, indi- cabo malitiam meam, Cic. 11. Legal *i. t.* to contrive legal artifices or false accusations, to make use of quibbles and frivolous objections: iudicium et calumniari, id. 11. *Fig.*: to turn out oneself with groundless care or anxiety: sed calumniar ipse: putabam qui obviarm mibi venisset, suspicaturum, id.

calva, *ae. f.* the bald-scalp: Liv. **calvitio**, *cl. f.* [calvus] baldness (rare for calvitium): prae calvitio, Suet. **calvitium**, *ii. n.* [id.] baldness: Cic.

calvor, *i. v. a. dep.* to devise tricks, use artifice, to deceive: Pl.

calvus, *a, um, adj.* bald, without hair (rare): raso capite calvus, Pl.

calx, *calcia*, *f.* (sometimes *m.*) the heel: calces detersis, you tread on my heels, Pl.: certare pugnis, calibus, un- gulis, Cic.: caedere calibus, to kick, Pl.: calces remittere, to kick, Nep. *Pro v.*: adversus stimulum calces (cl. iactare, etc.) to kick against the prickles, Ter. *Meton.*: the foot: calcemque terit, jam calce, Virg. (Hence *lit. cal- cagno*.)

calx, *calcis*, *f.* (sometimes *m.*): Lit. a small stone: hence a counter or draughtman (rare for the *dim.* calu- lus, *q. v.*): prius disperdit faxo, quam unum calcem moverit, Pl. 11. lime- stone, lime, whether slaked or unslaked: materiem, calcem, Cic. 11. *Meton.*: the pool or limed in a racecourse (marked with lime or chalk): ad calcem perve- nire, id.: ad carceres a calce revocari, to

have to do a thing all over again, id. (Hence *lit. calcina*: Fr. *chaua*.)

camara, *ae. v.* camera.

camбио, *4. v. n.* to exchange, barter: App. (Hence the *lit.* and mercantile *camбio*, *cambiare*, *cambiatura*, etc.; Fr. *change*, *changer*, etc.)

camella, *ae. f.* a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, wine-cup: Ov.

camēlus, *i. m.*, a camel, a dromedary. The camel, *Camelus* Bactrianus, Linn. has two humps; the dromedary, or Arabian camel, *C. dromedarius*, has only one: Cic. (From the Semitic *qāmāl*.)

camēra (also *camēra*), *ae. f.* = *κα- μάρα*, a vault, an arched roof, an arch: Cic. 11. a flat ship with a covering of planks: Tac. (Hence Fr. *chambre*.)

camīnus, *i. m.* = *καμίνος*, a smelt- ing furnace, a forge: Aetnae impol- tans ruptis flamma exspirare caminis, Virg. *Fig.*: an incessant, ceaseless labour: Juv. 2. a fire-place: cam- ino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. *Proverb.*: oleum addere camino, to add fuel to flame, to aggravate an evil, Hor. (Hence Fr. *cheminée*: Eng. *chim- ney*.)

campānus morbus, a kind of wart endemic in Campania: Hor.

campē, *es. f.* = *καμπε*, a winding, writhing: campas dicere, to seek ex- asions, Pl.

campester, *tris, tre, adj.* [campus] pertaining to a plain, flat, *champaign*, level: opp. to montanus and collinus: campestris ac demissis loci, Caes.: vici, Pl.: urbs, id.: barbari, dwelling in plains: id.: hostis, fighting in a plain, id. 1. Subst. campestris, ium, *n. pln.*, flat land, level ground: paucis cam- pistrum, Tac. 11. relating to the exercises in the Campus Martius: Indus, Cic.: proelia, Hor. Subst. Campestre, *is, m.* (sc. velamentum), a leather girdle worn about the loins, a wrestling apron: id. 111. pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius: gratia, Liv.

campus, *i. m.* an even, flat space, a plain, *field*, also a field of battle: campos et montes peragrantes, Cic. With *ager* it conveys sometimes the specific, sometimes the generic sign.: in agro publico campi duo millia iugerum im- munita possidere, id.: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Virg. 2. *Meton.*: any level surface (of the sea, of a rock, etc.): campi liquentes, Virg.: Immo- ta attollitur unda campus (i. e. saxum), id.

3. *Fig.*: feratur eloquentia non semitis sed campis, Quint. 11. *Esp.* the Campus Martius at Rome: a place of assembly for the Roman people at the comitia centuriata: Cic. *Meton.*: the comitia themselves: curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitia, id. Also, as a place for games, exercise, recrea- tion, military drills, etc.: id. There were other camps at Rome, as the Campus Esquilinus, etc. Hence 2. *Fig.*: a field of action, a subject of debate, etc.: magnus est in republica

campus, multis apertus cursus ad lan- dem, id. (Hence Fr. *champ*.)

camūrus, *a, um, adj.* crooked, bent inwards: camuris hirtae sub cornibus aurea, Virg.

cānalis, *is, m.* a pipe, groove, chan- nel, esp. a water-pipe, conduit, a canal: currentem illogis potare canalibus un- dam, Virg.: Caes.: Liv.

cancelli, *orum, m. plu.* [*dim.* of *cancer*] an inclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything of the kind by which a place is inclosed and protected: fori, the bar of tribunals, Cic.: the barrier in the public spectacles: id.: circi, Ov. 11. *Fig.*: boundaries, li- mits: si extra hos cancellos egredi co- nabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedit, Cic.

cancer, *cri* (gen. *canceris*, *Lucr.*), *m.* a crab in a gen. sense: Virg. 11. a sign of the zodiac: *Lucr.*: Ov. *Po. et* the south: id.: and great heat: id. (Hence *lit. granchio*, *cancro*; Fr. *canc- cre*, *chancre*.)

candē-facio, *fēci*, *fatum*, *3. v. a.* [candē-facio] to make dazzlingly white: Pl.

candēla, *ae. f.* [candēo] a light, wax- light, tallow candle, taper: breve lumen candelae, Juv. *Meton.* fire: candelam apponere valvis, i. e. to set the house on fire, id. 11. a cord covered with wax (which preserved it from de- cay): Liv.

candēlabrum, *i. n.* [candēla] a candlestick, a chandelier: Cic.

candens, *entis*, *Part.* [candēo], 11. *Adj.*: shining white, glittering (poet.): candida (haec) de nigra, et de candenti- bus atra, Ov.: candens elephantis, ivory, Virg.

candēo, *ui*, *2. v. n.* to be of brilliant whiteness, to shine, glitter (mostly poet.): ubi canderet vestis, Hor. 11. to glow, to be glowing hot: ut calida candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, as the glowing iron rises from the hot furnace, *Lucr.*: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic.

candēdo, *ui*, *3. v. n. incorp.* [candēo] to become of a glittering white, to begin to gladden: ut solet aer candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. 2. to grow hot, to begin to glow: ferrum candescit in igni, *Lucr.*

candidātorius, *a, um, adj.* [candi- datus] pertaining to a candidate: Cic.

candidātus, *a, um, adj.* [candidus] clothed in white (for albus): Pl.

candidātus, *i. m.* a candidate for office (because clothed in a white toga: v. Smith's Ant. 18): praetorius candi- datus, Cic.: candidatus Caesaris, a can- didate recommended by Caesar, Vell. Hence proverb. petis tanquam Caes- aris candidatus, i. e. certain of the result, Quint. 11. *Fig.*: any eager aspirant or claimant: candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin.

candidē, *adv.* in dazzling white: candidē vestitus, Pl.

candidulus, *a, um, adj.* *dim.* [can- didus] shining white: dentes, Cic.

candidus, a, um, adj. [candeo] of a dazzling white, clear, bright (opp. to *niger*, a glistening black: while *albus* is a dead white, opp. to *ater*, a dead black): *alidra*, Lucr.: *juna*, Virg.: *populus*, the silver poplar, id.: *vestis*, Liv.

2. Meton. and poet.: of personal beauty: *facis, beatus*, Virg.: *Dido*, Virg.: *cervix*, Hor. As an epithet of the gods: *candidus Cupido*, Cat. Proverb.: *candida de nigra facere*, to make black white, Ov. Poet. for *candidatus*, clothed in white: *turba*, Tib.: *pompa*, Ov.: *candida sententia* = *candidi lapilli*, a sentence of acquittal, id. || Fig.: *pure*, clear, serene, clean, spotless, etc. Of the voice: *clear*, *pure*, *silver-toned*; opp. to *fuscus*: Quint. Of discourse: *clear*, *perspicuous*, *unaffected*: *elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi*, Cic. And meton. of the orator himself: *Messala nitidus et candidus*, Quint. Poet.: of the winds: *making clear or bright*: *candidi Favonii*, Hor.

2. Of character: *pure*, *honest*, *upright*, *candid*, *frank*: *candidus judex*, id. And of conditions of life: *cheerful*, *happy*, *fortunate*: *candida convivia*, *joyful*, Prop.: *nox*, id.

candor, ōris, m. [id.] a dazzling, glossy whiteness, clearness, radiance, brightness, splendour, etc.: *solis candor* illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic.: *unicarum*, Liv. Of personal beauty: *formosus*, *beauty*: *facus ille et candore mixtus rubor* (in *Veneris* Cois), Cic.

|| Fig.: Of discourse: *brilliantly*, *splendour*: *fuscatus candor*, id.: *simplicity*, *matterliness*: T. Livius, in *narrando mirae jucunditatis clarissimique candore*, Quint. 2. Of mind or character: *uprightness*, *fairness*, *openness*: *candor animi*, Ov.

cānens, entis, Part. [caneo]. || **adj.** gray, grayish: Ov.

cānens, entis, Part. [cano].

cānō, ū, 2. v. n. to be white or hoary: *temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus*, Virg.

cānēs, is, v. canis.

cānēscō, 3. v. incept. [caneo] to grow white or hoary: *pulula canescunt*, Ov. Hence = *senescere*, to grow old: id. And Fig. of discourse: *quam ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret*, Cic.

cānēscilla, ae, f. dim. [canis] a small dog or bitch: Plin. Hence Fig. of a quarrelsome woman: Pl. || The Dog-star, Sirius: *flagrans*, Hor.

cāninus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a dog, canine: *lac*, Ov.: *soave canina*, a favourable augury from a dog, Pl. Fig.: *littera*, the letter R, Pers.: *eloquentia*, *abuse*, *snarling*, Quint.: *verba*, cutting words, Ov.

cānis (canes, like *aedes*, *apes*, for *arida*, *apia*, etc., Pl.), is, com., a dog, hound: *canum fida custodia*, Cic.: often used as *com.* when the species is referred to: *ant tradit acres multa cane apros*, Hor. As a term of reproach, dog: Pl. Ter. A contemptuous designation, a *hanger-on*, a parasite: *multa sibi opus*

esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se habere, Cic.: *CAVE CANEM*, an inscription upon doors, "Beware of the dog," Petr. ||, a constellation, canis major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula or Sirius), and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence in plur. canes, Varr.): Ov. ||, the sea-dog: Plin.: and mythically, of the dogs of Scylla: Lucr. (Hence Fr. chien.)

cānistra, ōrum, n. plu. a wicker basket for bread, fruit, flowers, etc. (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic.: *onerant canistris dona Cereris*, Virg.

cāntiles, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), f. [canus] a gray or grayish-white colour, hoariness: Ov. Esp. freq. of gray hair: *albaque toto vertice canilis*, id. Hence Meton.: *gray hair*: *Charon*, cui plurima *canities* inculca jacet, Virg. 2. *old age*: *donec virenti canities abest morosa*, Hor. (Hence It. canutezza.)

cānna, ae, f. = *cānna*, a reed, cane, palustris, Ov. || Meton.: *things made of reed*, a reed pipe, flute: id.: a small vessel, pondola: Juv.

cānnābis, is, f., and **cānnabum**, i, n. = *cānnabis* and *cānnabos*, hemp: *tibi toro cannabe fulto coena sit in transtro* Pers. (Hence It. canape; Fr. chancre.)

cāno, cecini, cantum, 3. v. n. and a. (perf. canui = cecini, usual in the comp. concino, concino, etc.) 1. Neutr. to sing, sound, play. Of men: *si absurde canat is, qui se haberi velit musicum*, Cic.: *arundine*, Ov. Impers.: *lituus quo canitur*, Cic. Of faulty delivery: to speak in a sing-song tone: id. 2. Of animals: *galli victi silere solent*, canere victores, to crow, id. 3. Of instruments, etc.: to sound, resound: *canentes tibiae*, id.: *frundiferaeque novis avibus canere undique silvas*, Lucr. || A ct. to sing, rehearse, recite (with the acc. *carmen*, *cantilenam*, *versus*, *verba*, etc.): *carmina quae in epulis canuntur*, id.: *Ascrum cano carmen*, Virg.: *praecipua canere*, Hor. Proverb.: *carmen inopus canere* (of one who thinks only of his own advantage), Cic.: *cantilenam eandem canis, you sing the old song*, Ter.: *canere aliquid auribus*, to preach to the deaf, Liv.

2. to celebrate or praise in song: *canere ad ubi am clarorum virtutes*, *laudes atque virtutes*, Cic.: *deos regere*, Hor. 3. to prophesy, foretell, predict (since the responses of oracles were usually in verse): *et mihi jam multi crudele canebant artifices scelus*, Virg. || Milit. t. t. both act. and neutr. Of signals: to blow, to sound, to give; or to be sounded. 1. Act.: *bellicum canere*, Cic.: *signa canere jubet*, to give the signal for battle, Sall.

2. Neutr.: *praequam signa canent*, Liv. 3. Receptum canere, to sound or be sounded for a retreat: *Postulabat receptum prope cecinit*, id. Poet.: with acc.: *cecinit Jucos recep-*

tus, Ov. Also impers.: *Caesar receptum cani jussit*, Caes. Fig.: *revocant et receptum canente senatu*, Cic.

cānon, ōnis, m. = *cānus*. Lit.: a straight stick or pole; hence, a rule, canon, model: *sed heus tu qui cānus esse meorum scriptorum soles*, Cic.

cānor, ōris, m. [cano] melody, tune, sound, song: *cygni*, Lucr.: *Martius aetis raud canor*, *martial* *clang*, Virg.

cānōra, a, um, adj. [canor] tuneful, melodious, harmonious. || Of the voice: *canora vox Sirenium*, Ov. And as a fault in delivery, a sing-song, *droning tone*: *sine contentione vox*, nec languens, nec canora, Cic.: *versus*, Hor.: *nugae*, *mere jingling*, id. || Of men or things producing sound: *canorus orator et satis accur*, Cic.: *Triton*, Ov.: *aves*, Virg.: *alex*, t. e. *cygnus*, the tuneful bird, Hor. Of instruments: *fides*, Virg.

cāntatio, ōnis, f. [canto] music, song: Pl. **cāntārius** (canth.), a, um, adj. [canterius] pertaining to a horse: *haec mulier canterio ritu astans somniat*, like a horse, Pl.

cāntārius (canth.), il, m. [perh. *καθηλιος*, a pack-ass] a gelding: Cic. Proverb.: *canterius in fossa*, to be in a helpless condition, Liv. **cantharis**, idis, f. = *καθηaris*, a genus of beetles: of several species, freq. used in medicine, Cic.

cāntharus, i, m. = *καθηρος*, a large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, poet: Pl.: *potare modicus cantharis*, Hor. || Meton.: a kind of sea-fish: Ov.

cantharus, il, and its deriv., v. canterius, etc.

canthus, i, m. = *καθός*, a wheel-tire: Quint.: and *καθός*, a wheel: Pers.

canticum, i, n. [cantus] a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music ant dancing: a solo: *agere*, Liv.: *desaltare*, Suet. ||, a song, in gen.: *chorale canticum* insonuit, Phaedr. ||, a singing tone in the delivery of an orator: Cic.

cantilēna, ae, f. [cantillo] an old song, colloq. for *silly prattle*, *quips*: *ut crebro mihi insonaret cantilenam suam*, Cic.: *cantilenam eandem canis*, over the old song, Ter.

cantio, ōnis, f. [cano] a singing, a song (rare): Pl.: Suet. 2. an incantation, charm, spell: *id veneficis et cantionibus Titulinae factum dicebat*, Cic. (Hence It. canzone; Fr. chanson.)

cantito, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [canto] to sing or play often (rare): *ut habes quicum cantites*, Ter.: Cic.

cantilunōla, ae, f. dim. [cantio] a flattering, alluring song: Cic.

canto, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. freq. [cano]. || Neutr. to sound, sing, play, etc.: *Arcades ambo et cantar: pares*, Virg.: *cantare ad manum histriōni*, in comedy, to sing and play while

the actor accompanies the song with gestures or dancing, *Liv.* Proverb.: surdo, Prop., and ad surdas aures, to preach to the deaf, *Or.* Of the faulty pronunciation of an orator: to declaim in a singing tone, to drivel: *ci* cantas, male cantas, *et* legis, *cantas*, *Caes.* Of animals: deos gallis eligum dedisse cantandi, *Cic.* Of instruments (poet.): cantabat tibia ludis, *Or.* *||* Act. with acc. of carmen, versus, etc.: to sing, play, recite: carmina non prius audita canto, *Hor.* *2.* to celebrate or praise in song, ring of *J.* Jampridem istum canto Caesarem, *Cic.* *3.* Of an actor: to enact, represent a part: cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, *Suet.* *4.* to point out, indicate, forewarn (poet.): vera cantas? vana vellem, *Pl.*: haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas, *id.* *||* *||* to use charms, incantations, to enchant (mostly poet.): frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur angulus, *Virg.*: cantatum carmen, an incantation, *Or.*

cantor, *oris*, *m.* [*id.*] a musician, singer, poet: omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, *Hor.* In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, auceps syllabarum, *Cic.* And with *gen.* of the person: an extoller, eulogist: cantores Euphorioidis, *id.* *||* an actor, player: *id.*

cantrix, *icis*, *f.* [*id.*] a female musician, a songstress: *Pl.*

cantus, *us*, *m.* [*id.*] tone, melody, singing: a song, a poem: cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, *Cic.*: lugubres cantus, *Hor.*: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, *Cic.*

|| a prophecy, prediction (poet.): veridicos edere cantus, *Cat.* *||* an incantation (poet.): *Or.* (Hence *Fr. chant*.)

caneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*v. caneo*] white, hoary, gray (mostly poet.): aqua, formis, frothy, *Or.*: *nlx*, *Lucr.* Exp. of white or gray hair: canis capite atque longis, *Caes.*: *Alia*, *Subst.* cani, *orum*, *m. plu.* (*c. capilli*), gray hairs: non autem, non rugae repente aetiorum inter arripere, possunt, *Cic.* *||* Meton. and poet.: old, aged, ancient: senectus, *Cat.*

capacitas, *atis*, *f.* [*capax*] a capacity of holding much, largeness, roominess (rare): *Cic.*

capax, *acis*, *adj.* [*capio*] able to hold much, wide, spacious, roomy: mundus, *Lucr.*: conchae, *Hor.*: pharetram, *Or.*: urbs, *id.* With *gen.*: citi vniique capacissimus, *Liv.* *Fig.* Gen.: Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: ita sunt avidae et capaces, *Cic.*

|| Of the mind: able to grasp, capable, apt, fit for: capax ingenium, great, capacious, *Or.* With *gen.*: animal mentis capax altae, *id.*: imperii, *Tac.*

capēdo, *inis*, *f.* [*capis*] a bowl or cup used in sacrifices: *Cic.*

capēdunella, *ae*, *f.* dim. [*capedo*] a small bowl or dish used in sacrifices: *Cic.*

capella, *ae*, *f.* dim. [*caper*] a she-goat: distantes lacte capellae, *Virg.* As a work of art: *Cic.* *||* a star in the constellation Auriga (usu. called capra): sidus pluviale capellae, *Or.*

capere, *pri*, *m.* a he-goat, the goat: vir gregis ipse caper, *Virg.*

capēro, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [*capere*]. *1.* Act. to wrinkle, to contract: caperetur supercilium, *App.* *||* *N. ut* to be wrinkled: caperet fronta severitudo, *Pl.*

capēssō *ivi* (rarely, *ii*), *Itum* (*Part. fut.* capessiturus, *Tac.*) *3. v. a.* [*capio*: cf. arcesso] to seize, catch at caperly, snatch, lay hold of (rare): alia animalia cibum oris biatu et dentibus ipse capessunt, *Cic.*: capessere arma, *Virg.*

|| Of relations of place: to strive to reach, to repair or resort to. With acc.: Italiam, *id.* *2.* With *pron. reflect.* and in *or ad.*: quam magis te in altum capessas, tam aequus te in portum referat, *Pl.* *Fig.*: quam (filius) se ad vitam praecipitum capessat, betake himself to, *id.* *||* *Fig.*: to take up, take in hand, or pursue with zeal, to undertake, enter upon, execute, manage: fram, *Liv.*: iussa, *Virg.*: capessere rempublicam, to engage in public affairs (more forcible than accedere ad remp.), *Cic.*: *Liv.*: magistratus, *Tac.*: bellum, *Liv.*: fugam, to take to flight, *id.*: libertatem, *Cic.*

capillātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*capillor*] having hair, hairy: adolecens bene capillatus, with a fine head of hair, *Cic.* (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, *i. e.* very old, made when it was the fashion to go unshorn, *Juv.*

capillus, *i*, *m.* (capillum, *i*, *n.* *Pl.*) [*caput*] the hair of the head, sometimes of the beard (while crinis is any hair): erant illi comiti capilli et madentes cinctorum fibulae, *Cic.* *||* penicillus, long, *Caes.*: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, *Cic.* *2.* the hair of animals: cunculi, *Cat.*

capio, *epsi*, *captum*, *3. v. a.* (old form of the *fut. perf.* capso, *Pl.* Old orthog. of *perf.* cepit = cepit) to take, lay hold of, seize: arma, *Cic.*: ensem, *Or.*: cibum, to take, partake of, *Pl.*: pignus capere togas, to take in pledge, *id.* Of abstract things: documentum ex aliquo, *Cic.*: fugam, to take to flight, *Caes.*: consilium, to adopt a plan, *id.*

|| to take by force, to capture, seize, occupy: oppida, *id.*: classem, *Nep.*: patriam suam, *Liv.*: locum, *Sall.*

2. *Fig.* of the bodily or mental powers (in the pass.): to be injured, impaired, weakened, crazed, etc.: pedibus, *Liv.*: oculis et auribus capto, *Cic.*: viros velut mente capta cum iactatione fanatica corporis vaticinari, *Liv.* *3.* Of the will: to captivate, mislead, seduce, delude: to conjux aliena capere, *Hor.*: amore, *Liv.*: adulescentium animi molles et satiate fluxi doli hand dimiciter capiebatur, *Sall.*

4. to cast

in a suit, to convict: tu si me impeditis capias, non potes capere, *Pl.* *||* to choose, elect: me capere arbitrum, *Ter.*: loca capere, *Caes.* Hence of the election to priesthoods: *Cic.* So also of the choosing of places for religious usages: ad inaugurandum templa capiant, *Liv.*

|| *IV.* Of things occupying space: to hold, receive, comprehend, contain: plenos capit alveus amnes, *Or.*: quum una domo jam capi non possint, *Cic.* *2.* *Fig.*: to receive into the mind, to comprehend: quod mentes coram capere possent, *Liv.* *V.* Nautical *t. t.*: to make a port, take a station, etc.: insulam capere non poterant, could not make the island, *Caes.* *Fig.*: ut tenere cursum possint et capere odium portum et dignitatis, *Cic.*

2. On land (unus for capessō) to fly to a place: omnes samnitium copiae montes proximos fuga capiant, *Liv.*

|| *VI.* to undertake, enter upon an office or calling (for *incipio* or *capessō*): magistratum, *Liv.*: moderamina (navis), *Or.* *||* *VII.* to get, receive, gain (of income, taxes, etc.): capit ille ex suis praedictis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, *Cic.*: vectigal ex agro, *Liv.*: stipendium capere jure belli, *Caes.* Hence, *absol.* to inherit: si capemdi jus nullum iuror, *Juv.*

2. *Gen.* of other things: to obtain, take, assume: coronam, *Lucr.*: consulatum, *Cic.*: patrium animum virtutemque capiamus, let us put on, *id.* *||* *||* Of the feelings and passions: capiat desiderium, satietatem, odium, etc., to feel, suffer, enjoy; and conversely, desiderium, satietas, odium me capit, to be seized by: satietatem capere, *Pl.* So often in the formula, ne quid republica detrimenti capiat, *Caes.*: nos potest reges exactores servitutis oblivio cepere, *Cic.*

capis, *idis*, *f.* an earthen vessel used in sacrifices: *Liv.*

capisaeo, *ere*, *v.* capesso. **capistrum**, *i*, *n.* a halter, a muzzle: *Virg.*: *Fig.*: maritale capistrum, *Juv.* [From *capit*: cf. claustrum.] (Hence *It.* capestro; *Fr.* chétre.)

capital or **capitāle** [*caput*]. *Prop.* *n.* *adj.* [capitalis]. Hence, *Subst.* a capital crime: *Cic.*

capitālis, *e*, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to the head or to life, mortal: capitale periculum, peril of life, *Pl.* *||* Legal *t. t.*: affecting a man's capital, either in the sense of life or of social position: reus rerum capitalium, *Cic.*: capitali poena afficere aliquem, *Suet.*

|| *Fig.*: deadly, mortal, dangerous: capitalis inimicus, a mortal enemy, *Pl.*: hostis, a dangerous enemy, *Cic.*: odium, deadly hatred, *id.* *||* *IV.* prominent, distinguished (rare): capitale vocamus ingenium sollers, *Or.*

capito, *onis*, *m.* [*id.*] a big-headed person: *Cic.* [cf. fronto, naso.]

capitolini, *orum*, *m. plu.* the superintendents of the Capitoline games (*v. Smith's Ant.* 242): *Cic.*

capitolium, *i*, *n.* Καπιτωλίον [=

capitulum, from caput], the Capitol at Rome: Liv. || Transf. the citadel of other towns: Soet.

capitulum, adv. [capitulum] by head, summarily (very rare): Nep.

capitulum, i. n. dim. [caput] a small head: Pl. Faciously for a man: Id. In architecture, the capital of a column: Plin. 2. the capital of a tripliph: Virg. || In laie Lat.: a chapter, section: err.

(Hence It. capitolo: Fr. chapitre.)

capra, ae. f. [caper] a she-goat: Cic.: feta = caprea, Virg. || A bright star in the constellation Auriga: Hor. || The smell of the armpits: Id. (Hence It. capriccio: Fr. caprice.)

caprea, ae. f. [capra] a roebuck: Plin.: a wild she-goat: Virg. Prov.: jungere caprea lupis (of something impossible), Hor.

capreolus, i. m. a kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck: Virg. || Capreoli, in mechanics: supports, props, stays: Caes.

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tionis discutere, id. || Meton.: an injury, a disadvantage: Pl.

capitulosus, adv. capiously, insidiously: capitulosus interrogare, Cic.

capitulosus, a, um, adj. [capit] fallacious, deceptive: societas capitiosa, Cic. 2. capiosus, epithet: capiosus probabilitas, id. Sup. id. Absol.: capiosa, sophisms, id. || dangerous, hurtful: quam capiosus est populus! id.

capitulosus, ae, f. dim. [id.] a quirk, quibble, sophism: Cic.

capitivitas, ais, f. [captivus] a state of bondage, captivity: Tac. Of countries, towns, etc.: a taking, capture: urbium, id. Also in plu.: id.

captivus, a, um, adj. [captus, capio] caught, taken prisoner (esp. in war) usu. as Subst. a prisoner, captive: diutius servitutum persequi quam captivi frugis et diligentes possent, Cic. In fem.: tristitia captiva, Ov. || A.D.J.: pertaining or belonging to prisoners: sanguis, Virg. Of animals: caught or taken: pieces, Ov.: ferae, id. 2. Of things: captured in war, taken as booty: captae nares, Caes.: captivum ebur, capta Corinthus, Hor. Fig.: captiva mens, Ov. (Hence It. cattivo: Fr. chétif, "wretched, mean;" Eng. cattif.)

capto, avi, atum, i. r. a. freq. [capio] to catch at frequently or eagerly, snatch, pursue, endeavour to catch, etc.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia capta flumina, Hor. || Fig.: to strive after, desire earnestly, seek to obtain, etc.: sermonem, to listen to, Pl.: assensionem, aliquis, Cic. plausum to cooet, id.: misericordiam, id. With inf. or clause as object: prendi et prendere captave, Ov. || to lie in wait for, to seek to entrap, entice, etc.: maximum hoc vitium vino est, pedes captat primum, Pl.: quid ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat an loquentem? Cic. Hence IV. to hunt for legacies: testamenta senum, Hor. (Hence from ad-captare, It. accattare: Fr. acheter.)

captura, ae, f. [id.] a taking, catching (of animals): Plin. || Meton.: that which is taken, quarry, draught of fishes, etc.: Soet. 2. low or immoral gain, pay, etc.: id.

captus, a, um, Part. [capio].

captus, is, m. [capio] a taking, seizing: that which is taken: trium digitorum captus, as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch, Plin. || Fig.: power of comprehension, capacity, grasp of mind: civitas ampla atque florens, ut captus est Germanorum, according to German notions, Caes.: prudentes, ut est captus hominum, Cic.

capularis, e, adj. [capulus] pertaining to a coffin: capularis homo, near the grave, Pl.

capulus, i, m. [capio] the handle of anything: atrati, Ov. Esp. the bill of a rork: Cic.: capulo tenuis abdidit en-

sem, Virg. || a coffin, bier: ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Linc.

capulum, a halter for fastening cattle. (Hence from meaning III.: It. cappio: Fr. câble; Eng. cable.)

capit, ita, n. the head, of men and animals. Proverb.: nec caput nec pedes, neither head nor tail, i. e. neither beginning nor end, Cic. || Transf.: the head, top, point, end, extremity (beginning or end) of anything: capita summa papaveris, Liv.: tigurorum, Caes. Of rivers: their source (head): Liv.: also (more rare) the mouth, embouchure: Caes. Fig.: si quid sine capite manabit, Cic. Of plants, sometimes the root: vitis, Caes.: also vine-branches: Cic. || Meton.: a man or animal: ridiculum caput: Ter.: curum, Virg.: liberum, Cic.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. So, in capita, to or for each person, Liv. Of animals: sus triginta capitum fetus enixa, Virg. IV. Fig.: physical life: capitis periculum adire, to risk one's life, Ter.: capite suo dimicare, to fight for one's life, Liv.: capitis poena, capital punishment, Caes.: capitis accusare, to accuse of a capital crime, Nep. 2. civil or political life, acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family (libertas, civitas, familiae): its loss or deprivation was called deminutio or minutio capitis, and might be either maxima, media, minima (v. Smith's Ant. 71): Cic.: Liv. 3. Poet.: the head, as the seat of the understanding, the judgment, sense: tribus Anticyris caput insonabat, Hor. 4. the leader of anything, the chief person or thing: caput scelerum, an arch knave, Pl.: illic est hunc rei caput, author, contriver, Ter.: caput est omnium Græcorum conditorum Heracles, Id.: capita nomina Latini, the heads, chiefs, Liv. The predicate is gen. masc.: capita conjunctionis ejus virgine caesi ac securi percussa, id. 5. Of things: Jus nigrum, quod coense caput erat, the principal dish, Cic.: caput literarum, summary, chief contents, id.: caput Epicuri, the fundamental principle, dogma, id.: rerum, the chief or central point, head, id.: Romani, orbis terrarum caput, Liv.: so in writings: the principal clause or division, heading, chapter, etc.: a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, Cic. Of money: the principal, the capital, on which interest was paid: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, Hor. Of any total: demit de capite medima DC, Cic. (Hence It. capo: Fr. chef; Eng. chief: also Fr. acheter, since caput in the Romance languages signified the end, as well as the beginning, of a thing.)

carbasus, a, um, adj. [carbasus] of or made of carbasus: vela, Cic.

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tro, *Id.* 3. a curtain or awning: *Lac.*

carbo, *Isis*, *m.* a piece of burning or charred wood, charcoal, embers: *Ter.* Of glowing coals: qui apud carbonem assident, semper calens, *Pl.* *Cic.* *Fig.* and poet.: sicut ut creta a carbone notandi? to be marked with black or white, i. e. as good or bad? *Hor.* Prov. for something unimportant: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, *Phaedr.* (Hence *Fr.* charbon.)

carbōnarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [carbo] pertaining to charcoal. Subst.: Carbōnarius, *l.*, *m.* a collier, a charcoal-maker: *Pl.*

carbunculūs, *i*, *m.* dim. [isid.] a small coal. *Fig.*: amburet misero id corculum carbunculus, *Pl.* *Fig.*: a reddish, bright kind of precious stone: *Plin.* (Hence *Fr.* escarboucle.)

carcer, *eris*, *m.* an inclosure; hence, a prison, jail: ad illius poemam carcer aedificatus esse videtur, *Cic.*: the prison at Rome, part of which was called Tullianum, *Liv.* (v. Smith's Ant. 72). *Fig.*: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam a carcere evolverunt, *Cic.* *Meton.*: the criminals confined: in me carcerem effudit, you have emptied the prison on me, *Id.* As a term of reproach: jail-bird: *Ter.* *Fig.*: the barrier or starting place in the circus (opp. to meta or calx, the goal: v. Smith's Ant. 88): ruuntque effusi carcere currus, *Virg.*: *usu*, in plur.: qui vix e carceribus exiit quos palmam jam primus acceperit, *Cic.* *Fig.*: the commencement of a course of action, etc.: ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew, *Id.*

carcerarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [carcer] pertaining to a prison: carcerarius quaestus, jail fees, profits, etc., *Pl.*

carcissium, *ii*, *n.* = *καρκισιον*, a beaker or cup slightly contracted in the middle: *Virg.* (v. Smith's Ant. 72). *Fig.*: the similarly-formed upper part of a mast: *Lucan.*

carcinōma, *itis*, *n.* = *καρκινωμα*, a cancerous ulcer (pure lat. cancer). *Fig.*: of wicked persons and hopeless reprobates: *Suet.*

cardiceus, *um*, *m.* plur. a class of Persian soldiers: *Nep.*

cardineus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *καρδιναιος*, pertaining to the stomach: cardineus morbus, indigestion, heartburn, *Cels.* Hence subst. cardineus, *l.*, *m.* one who has a disease of the stomach: *Cic.*

cardo, *inis*, *m.* the hinge of a door: valere postes a cardine, *Virg.* *Fig.*: that on which all depends, the chief point or circumstance: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, *Id.*

carduus, *i*, *m.* the thistle: *Virg.* (Hence *Fr.* cardon.)

cārē, *adv.* at a high price (rare): *Suet.* *Fig.*: dearly, highly: carius aestimabam, *Planc.* in *Cic.*

carēctum, *i*, *n.* [carex] a place covered with sedge: tu post carēcta latebas, *Virg.*

carēo, *ui*, *Itum*, 2. v. v. (pres. subj. carēt: carēant, *Pl.*: pass. carēbimur, *Orv.*) constr. with *abl.*: in earlier poets also with *Gen.* or *Acc.*: to be without, not to have: carere culpa, *Ter.*: dolore, *Cic.* Also, to be absent from: forensi luce, *Id.*: libens patria carere, *Tac.*

2. Of inanimate objects: haec duo tempora carent crimine, *Cic.* *Fig.*: to be destitute of, to want: commodis omnibus, *Id.*: tui munere, *Virg.*: virque mihi dempto sine carendus abest, *Orv.* With *Gen.*: tui carendum quod erat, *Ter.* With *Acc.*: quia id quod amo careo, *Pl.*

carēx, *icis*, *f.* This plant is spoken of as acuta by *Virg.*, and it would appear to be some kind of rush, not a sedge: frondibus hirsutis et cariceo pascua acuta, *Virg.*

carīa, *ae* (sc. *ficus*), [*Caria*] a kind of dry fig: *Cic.*: also for dried figs, in *gen.*: *Orv.*

carīes, *em*, *e* (other cases appear not to be in use), *f.* rottenness, decay: verituti in teneram cariem, rimisque delinquit cyma, *Orv.*

carīna, *ae*, *f.* the bottom of a ship, the keel: carinae aliquanto planiores, quo facilius vada excipere possent, *Caes.* *Meton.* and poet.: a ship or vessel: statio mala hinc carinis, *Virg.* (Hence *Fr.* carène, and the Eng. verb to careen.)

carīnarius, *ii*, *m.* [καρπός = κρῆς, wax] a dyer of yellow: *Pl.*

carīstus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [carīes] decayed, rotten: dentes, *Plin.* *Fig.*: cariosa senectus, *Orv.*

carītas, *itis*, *f.* [carus] dearth, scarcity, high price, or value: caritas annonae, *Cic.* Also absol.: caritas, dearth: qua ex re primum caritas nata est, deinde inopia, *Id.* *Fig.*: high regard, respect, love accompanied with esteem: ingenuita erga patriam caritas, *Liv.* The subjoined *Gen.* usually denotes the object: love for: patriae et suorum, *Cic.*: reipublicae, *Liv.* In plur.: affectiones: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, *Cic.* But sometimes the *Gen.* denotes the subject: the love of any one: credo vos non pecuniam, non opes violentas, sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupiscere, the affection of the citizens, *Id.* (Hence *Fr.* charité, dearth; and *charité*.)

carmin, *inis*, *n.* (old form casmen) a tune, song, strain, both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet. for cantus): carmine vocali clarus citharus Philammon, *Orv.*: citharus liquidum carmen, *Lucr.* *Fig.*: a poem, poetry, verse: poemam grave plenumque carmen funderet, *Cic.*: Illicum, *Hor.* Sometimes absol. for lyric poetry: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, *Id.* And opp. to the drama for an epic or lyric poem: deducere ad sua tempora, *Orv.* For a book or canto: in primo carmine, *Lucr.* *Fig.*: a response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction: ultima Cumaei venit jam carminis aetas, *Virg.* *IV.*

a magic formula, an incantation: per librum carminum valens, *Hor.* *V.* a formula in religion or law, a formula (since the laws were usually written in verse): cruciatus carmina, *Cic.*: lex horrida carminis erat, of terrible import, *Liv.* (Hence *Fr.* charme, charm.)

carminium, *ii*, *n.* a flesh-hook: *Pl.*

3. a ladder, pantry: *Id.*
carminifex, *icis*, *m.* (old form, carminifex) [caro facio] an executioner, torturer, hangman: aderat janitor carceris, carminifex praetoris, mors terrore sociorum, *Cic.*: rapere ad carminifexum, *Pl.* *Fig.*: a tormentor, murderer: meus carminifex, *Ter.* As a term of reproach, scoundrel, villain: *Cic.*

carminificia, *ae*, *f.* [carminifex] the office of hangman: carminificia facere = carminifex esse, *Pl.* *Fig.*: the places of torture: *Liv.* Hence, meton.: the rack, torture, torment: carminificum subire, to suffer the torture, *Cic.* *Fig.*: carminificia est agnitio, *Id.*

carminio, *atus*, *i*, *v.* a. [*Id.*] to enroute, behead: carminifici (hostes) juvenes, to cut in pieces, mangle, *Liv.*

carō, *ui*, *3.* v. a. [*carpo*, *carpo*] to card (extremely rare): *Pl.*

carō, *carinis*, *f.* fles. *Cic.*: lacte et carne vivens, *Caes.* In plur.: carnes viperose, *Orv.* 2. *Fig.*: of discourse: Quint. 3. In contempt: latus pendens ac patulus carnis consilium, *Cic.* (Hence *Fr.* chair.)

carpentum, *i*, *n.* a two-wheeled carriage or chariot, esp. used by women on festal occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 72): carpento Ingreit Capitolium, *Tac.*: Gallica, *Liv.*

carpo, *ui*, *Itum*, 3. v. a. to pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather: flores ab arbore, *Orv.*: rosum, *Virg.* 2. Of animals: to graze on, browse, etc.: *Cic.*: carpunt gramen equi, *Virg.* Poet. of envy: summa cunctamina carpit, *Orv.* Sometimes transf. to men: carpe cibos digitis, *Id.* 3. Poet. of other things: to tear off, tear away: summas carpens media inter cornua aetas, *Virg.* Of wool: to pluck: vellera, *Id.* Hence: to spin: pensum, *Id.* *Fig.*: to pick, gather: omnes undique flocculos carpeam, *Cic.* 2. to take, enjoy, use, make use of: diem, *Hor.*: somnos sub dio, *Virg.* 3. In a bad sense: to pick or carp at, to slander, calumniate: Sabinus militum vocibus carpebat, *Caes.*: aliquem percontabimur, *Liv.* 4. to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume: vires, *Virg.*: lividae obliuiones, *Hor.*: in militi, lang. to weaken an enemy, to harass: agmen adversariusum, *Caes.*: novissimos, *Liv.* 5. to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, divide: saepe carpenda membris innotioribus oratio est, *Cic.*: in multis parvasque partes carpere exercitum, *Liv.* 6. to enter upon a journey, pass over, navigate, to take or pursue one's way (poet.): viam, *Virg.*: iter, *Hor.*: supremum iter = mori, *Id.* *gy-*

Hence casus is used in the sense of *danger, peril*: quae res magnam habet casum. Cic. *b.* In *Abd.* adverbially: by chance, by accident: sive casu sive consilio decuram. Caes. *4.* An occasion, opportunity: aut vi uti doli se casum victorie inventurum. Sall. *6.* An adverse event, a misfortune, mishap: meum illum casum tam horribilem. Cic.

b. Epithetist. for death: Graecorum casus. Caes. *6.* Casus is sometimes used by Caesar in a sense apparently equivalent to our *state, condition* (usually a bad one): sibi praestare, si in eum casum deduceretur, quamvis fortunam a P. R. pati, quam ab eis per cruciatum interlic. id. *7.* gramm. *t. t.* a case: casus rectus, the nominative. Cic.

catagelasmus, a, um, adj. = *καταγελᾶσμος*, serving for ridicule, a banterer, jeerer: a pun on the name of the parasite Gelasimus. Pl.

catamitus, i, m. an effeminate person, catamite (scortum masc.). Cic.

cataphraetis, ae, m. = *καταφραετής*, a coat of scale-armour: Tac.

cataphraetus, a, um, adj. = *καταφραετός*, mailed, mail-clad (pure Latin, foratus): Liv.

cataplus, i, m. = *κατάπλος*, the arrival of a ship: hence Meton.: a ship or fleet that arrives: Cic.

catapultus, ae, f. = *καταπαλῦς*, an engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc., a catapult (v. Smith's Ant. 381): Virg. *II.* Meton.: a missile: Pl.

catapultarius, a, um, adj. [catapultus] pertaining to a catapult, thrown by it: catapultarium pilum. Pl.

catarracta (also catarracta), ae, f. = *καταράκτις* or *καταράκτις*, a waterfall; esp. that of the Nile: novissimo catarracta, Plin. *II.* a porticulis: Liv.

catarractia, ae, f. a word coined to designate a kind of spice: Pl.

catō, adv. wisely, sagaciously: skillfully, dexterously: Pl.

catōis, ae, f. [a Germ. word] a kind of missile weapon: Virg.

catella, ae, f. dim. [catena] a little chain: Liv.: Hor.

catellus, i, m. dim. [catulus] a little dog, puppy, whelp: Cic. As a term of endearment: Hor.

catellus, i, m. dim. (for the more common form catella) [catena] a small chain: Pl. (Hence Fr. cadeau.)

catēna, ae, f. a chain, a fetter: in ceteris concilior, Caes. catenas infligere allicui. Cic. *II.* a series of things connected together, a chain (Poet.): Lucr. *III.* Fig.: a barrier, restraint, bond: Cic. (Hence Fr. chaîne.)

catēnatus, a, um, Part. [cateno] bound with a chain, chained, fettered: catenatus Janitor, Ov. Fig.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, connected as by a chain, Quint.

caterva, ae, f. a crowd, a band of men: Postumius obvium cum bene

magna caterva sua venit. Cic.: Juvenum. Hor. *II.* Milit. *t. t.* a body of soldiers, a troop, company: esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions: ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas. Hor. *III.* a company or troop of actors (vulg. grex): Pl. *IV.* Of animals (very rare): pecudum, Lucr.: avium, a flock, Virg.

catervarius, a, um, adj. [caterva] pertaining to a crowd or troop: catervarii pugiles, fighting in bands, Suet.

catervatim, adv. [id.] in companies, in troops: non acie, neque ullo more prociili, sed catervatim, in disordered masses, Sall.

cathedra, ae, f. = *καθῆδρα*, a chair, esp. one furnished with cushions and supports, an arm-chair, easy-chair: discipularum inter Jubeo plorare cathedras. Hor.: also, a sedan-chair: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 76). Hence, meton.: cathedrae molles, effeminate women, id.

II. a teacher's or professor's chair: id. (Hence Fr. chaire, chaise.)

catillo, stem, i. u. a. [catillus] to lick a plate: Pl.

catinus, i, m. a deep vessel for serving up or cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot: Hor. *II.* a censer: Suet.

catonium, i, m. [κάρω] the looser world: Cic.

catulus, i, m. dim. [prob. from an obsolet. catulus, d.] a young dog, a puppy: occidit in perfectis esse meliorem, ut in quo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo. Cic. *II.* In gen.: the young of wild beasts, a whelp: catulos feras celent nullas. Hor.

catūs, a, um, adj. [Sabine = acutus, acc. to Varr.] clear-sounding, shrill: Enn. in Varr. *II.* Transf. to the intellect. In a good sense: knowing, keen, shrewd, sagacious, wise: prudens est, ut its dicam, catūs, Cic. Constr. with *inf.*: jaculari, Hor. *2.* In a bad sense: sly, crafty, cunning: cata est et callida. Pl.

cauda (coda, like codex, plostrom, etc., Varr.), ae, f. the tail of animals: cauda pavoni donata a natura ad ornatum, Cic. Proverb.: caudam jactare popello, to flatter, fawn upon, Pers.: caudam trahere, to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be an object of derision, Hor.: cauda leonem facit, the tail shows the lion, Quint. Humorously: the end of Verres' name, alluding also to the tail of a boar, Cic. (Hence Ital. coda; Fr. queue.)

caudus, a, um, adj. [perh. instead of caudicibus, from caudex] of wood, wooden: caudae castella, Pl.

caudex (cōdex), icis, m. (rare), the trunk of a tree, the stock, stem: quicquid caudicibus sectis, tridit et siccū radix oleagina ligno, Virg. *2.* The block of wood to which criminals were bound for punishment: codex, Pl. *3.* A term of reproach: block, dull, block-head: Cic., Ter.

caudicilis, e, adj. [caudex] per-

taining to the trunks of trees, of wood: provincia, humorously, the employment of wood-splitting, Pl.

caulao, arum, f. plu. [apparently contr. from cavile, from cavus] an opening, hole, passage: per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. *II.* a sharp-fold or cote: Virg.

caulis, is, m. = *καυλός*, the stalk or stem of a plant: cepae, Col. *2.* Eap. a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage: Cic.: Hor. (Hence Ital. cavolo; Fr. chou.)

caupo, onis, m. a chapman, petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. [Ct. κάμπος; Germ. kamfen; Eng. Chapman.]

caupōna, ae, f. [caupo] a female shopkeeper, a landlady, hostess: App. *II.* a retail shop, an inn, tavern: Cic.

caupōnius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a shop or tavern: caupōnius puer, a shop or tavern boy, waiter, Pl.

caupōnor, i. v. dep. [id.] to traffic or trade in anything: non caupōnantes bellum, sed belligerantes. Enn. in Cic.

caupōnīla, ae, f. dim. [caupōna] a small inn or tavern: Cic.

caurus (cōrus), i, m. the north-west wind: Caes.

causa (causae), ae, f. a cause, reason, motive, inducement: also, in gen., an occasion, opportunity: causa est, quae id efficit, cuius est causa, Cic.: hanc nactus appellatōnis causam, Caes. With *adv.*: causa ad obliurgandum, Ter. Poet. with *inf.*: causa consurgere in arma, Virg. In a pregnant signif. = *justa causa*, good reason, just cause: meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum, Cic. *II.* Causa, in *Abd.* with gen. of sub. or *adv.* of pronominal adj.: on account of, for the sake of: voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendum causa, id.: vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, id. *III.* a feigned cause, a pretext, pretence: fingit causas ne det, Ter.: so, per causam, under the pretext: per causam supplementi equitatus concondi, Caes. Also an apology, excuse: causam accipere, to admit, Cic. Hence, nullam or non causam dicere, quin, to make no objection, allege nothing, etc.: non causam dico quin, quod meritis sit, ferat, Ter. *IV.* In gen.: the question at issue, the groundwork of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject: Cic.: Quint. *V.* In law: a cause, judicial process, suit: causae privatae, Cic.: publicae, id.: causa cadere, to lose an action: ita jus civile habemus constitutum, ut causa cadat is, qui non, quemadmodum oportet, egerit, id.: causam dicere, to plead a cause, Liv.: causam cognoscere, to examine into (as a judge), Caes. Hence, interest, profit, advantage: ubi quicquid omnis familiae causa constitit tibi, Pl. *VI.* a political party, faction: ne condemnare animum illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, Cic. *VII.* a relation of

friendship, connection: explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, id. **VIII.** In gen.: a *causation, state, relation, position, case*: in eadem causa fuerunt Ulpes, Caes.

IX. a *business undertaken for any one, a commission, charge*: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. (Hence Ital. *causa*; Fr. *cause*.)

causarius, a, um, adj. sick, diseased: corpus, Sen. Subst.: causarii latere vel faucibus, Plin. **II.** Milit. t. t. *discharged on account of ill health, invalid*: tertius exercitus ex causariis senioribusque scribatur, Liv.

causia, ae, f. = *causaria*, a white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun: Pl.

causidicus, i, m. [causa dico] a pleader, advocate (in a court of law merely); hence opp. to orator in its extended sense, and often contemptuously: Cic.: nec causidicus, nec praeco loquatur, Juv.

causificor, i, v. n. dep. [causa facio] (very rare) to allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend: Pl.

causor, atus, i, v. dep. [causa] to conduct a law-suit, to plead, defend, etc. Fig.: to discuss or debate a question: Lucr. **II.** to give a reason, to allege as an excuse, to make a pretext, to pretend, to plead: stultus uterque locum immeritum causator inliquo, Hor.: negotia, Tac. Abstr.: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. With a clause: causando, corrumpe equos inclusos in insula, Liv.

causula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a petty lawsuit: Cic.

caute, adv. cautiously, carefully: licet caute diligenterque facere, Caes. **II.** with security: aliter nec caute nec iure fieri potest, Cic.

caute (cautis, Prod.), is, f. a rough, pointed rock: saxa et cauta timere, Caes. As a symbol of insensibility: Ov.

cautum, adv. [cautus, caveo] cautiously, warily = caute (rare): cautum et paulatim dabis, Ter.

cautio, onis, f. [caveo] wariness, headiness, precaution, circumspection: a malis natura declinamus: quae declinatio si cum ratione fiet, cautio appellatur; quae autem sine ratione, nominetur metus, Cic.: mihi cautio est = cavendum est, I must beware (colloquial): li mihi ne corruptantur cautio est, Ter.: mea cautio est, I must see to it, Cic.: res cautions habet, the matter requires caution, id.: also, admits of caution: quae cautionem non habebunt de his non ita valde laboro, id. **II.** In law: a security, bond, warranty, bail: vestrae cautiones infirmas sunt, id. Fig.: an oral warranty, pledge: id.

cautor, oris, m. [id.] one who is on his guard: Pl. **II.** a surety: Cic.

cautus, a, um, Part. [caveo]. **II.** Adj.: wary, headful, cautious, provident:

ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus 'st, Ter.: parum cauti providique, Cic. Of things: cautissima senectus, Tac. **2.** In a bad sense: sly, artful, cunning: vulpes, Hor. **III.** Pass.: made safe, secured: quo mulieri esset res cautior curavil, Cic. **2.** Fig.: safe, secure (rare): In eam partem pecare, quae est cautior, id.

cavea, ae, f. (gen. caveæ, Lucr.) [cavus] an excavated place, a cavity: [cavus] an inclosure for animals, a stall, cage, den, coop, bee-hive, etc.: avis inclusa in cavea, Cic. **II.** the audience-part of a theatre: cavea ima (the seat of the nobility), media and summa (the seat of the lower classes): magis delectatur qui in prima cavea spectat; delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultima, id. Meton.: a theatre: id. (Hence Ital. *gaggia*, *gabbia*; Fr. *cage*; Eng. *cage*.)

caveo, cavi, cautum (imper. regul. cavi; but also cave, Hor.), 2. v. n. to be on one's guard, to take care, beware, guard against. Abstr.: non fuisse difficile cavere, Caes. **2.** With ab: ille Pompeium monebat, ut a me ipso cavere, Cic. **3.** With the simple abl.: caveo malo, Pl. **4.** With ne: to take heed lest; to guard against being: caves, ne videat aliquis, that no one sees, Ter. **5.** With subj., without ne (only in Imper.): ignoscas, Cic. And cave with a verb in plur.: cave dirumpatis, Pl. **6.** With ut: to take care that: caveamina, ut ea moderata sint, Cic.

7. With acc.: omnia, id.: vallum caecum fossaque, Caes. Hence in the Pass.: cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, Cic.: ne quid eis noceatur a Caesare cavetur, Caes. And with an objective inf.: cavere id petere a populo Romano, Sall. **8.** Cavere cum aliquo = ab aliquo: Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, with you, I must be on my guard, Pl. **II.** Legal t. t.: to look after the legal or pecuniary interests of any one: in cetera cavere didicisti, Cic. **2.** to give security: civitates obidibus de pecunia cavent, Caes. **3.** to get security: tibi ego, Brute, non solviam, nisi prius a te caveo, amplius eo nomine neminem petiturum, Cic. **4.** to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will, etc.: cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne plures essent, id.: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere nolisset, id. **III.** Cavere aliquid, to protect, have a care for: melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse alii solet, id.

caverna, ae, f. [cavus] a cave, cavern, grotto, hole: magna via terrae cavernis continetur calor, Cic.: caverna navium, the hold of ships, id.

caville, v. caulse.

cavilla, ae, f. dim. [cavus?] a quibble, trick, shuffle (very rare): aufer cavillam: none of your tricks: Pl.

cavillatio, onis, f. [cavillor] a quibbling, shuffling: Inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio

de provincia fuit, Liv. Hence it comes under the head of *facetiae* (or smart sayings) in the sense of *banter, jeering, scoffing*: Cic.: acerba, Suet. **II.** a quibbling, sophistical discourse, sophistry: cavillationes ineptae, Quint.

cavillator, oris, m. [id.] a scoffer, jeerer, caviller: cavillator facetus, Pl.: Cic.

cavillatrix, icis, fem. adj. [id.] sophistical: cavillatrix conclusio, Quint.

cavillor, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. [cavilla] to make captious objections, to cavil at: cavillari tum tribuni populi exsulare religione velle, Liv. So also to scoff, jeer, banter, satirize, etc.: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac joco, Cic. With Acc.: tribunus plebis, Liv.

cavillula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little carm, jest: Pl.

cavo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [cavus] to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate: naves ex arboribus, Liv.: parmam gleamque gladio, to pierce through, perforate, Ov.: tegmina tanta ravant capitum, to hollow out, poet. for to round off, fabricate, Virg.

cavum, i, n. [id.] a hollow, a cavity: Liv.

cavus, a, um, adj., hollow, hollowed, concave: cava convenient plenis, Lucr.: concha, Virg.: vena, Cic. Hence, deep, deep-channelled: cava flumina, Virg.

cæ, an inseparable demonstrative particle answering both in form and meaning to the Fr. *ci* in *celui-ci*, *ceci*, and in fact *cæ* is the basis of all the French demonstratives. Ce is appended to pronouns and adverbs, though the final *e* is often dropped. **1.** To pronouns: thus we have the forms *hi-c*, *illi-c*, *isti-c*: sometimes the *cæ* is doubled, and we find *hancæ*, *hacæ*, *istacæ*, but not so frequently as some suppose. When *cæ* is doubled and followed by *hi* becomes *ci*, as in *hicine*, *istidine*, *illidine*. **2.** The adverbs *hæc*, *huc*, *hæc*, *hinc*, *illuc*, *illinc*, *istinc*, etc., which already have the particle *cæ* are somewhat strengthened by its reduplication, as *hicce*, *huoce*, *hince*, *illioce*: so *sic* and *sioce*. Ce occurs also in *nunc*, *tunc*, from *nunc* and *tunc*. When *n* is added *cæ* becomes *ci*, as *buccine*, *siccine*, *nuncine*.

cædo, cessi, cessum, i, v. n. and a. to go, move, walk (in this sense rare and poet. for *incedo*): candidatus cedit hic mastigia, Pl. Fig.: nitidus qua quisque per ora cederet, Hor. **II.** Fig. like fire: to come to something, to have some result, to turn out, to work: and acc. to the adverbs with which it is joined, to succeed, to fail, etc.: Catiline neque petito neque insidiæ prospere cessare, Sall.: bene, Hor.: male aliquid, Ov. So, cedere ad factum, to take place, come to pass, Pl. **III.** Cedere pro aliqua re: to go for something (as of equal value), to be the price of: epulæ et largi apparatus pro stipendio cecidit, Tac. **IV.** to go away, to with-

draw, depart, retire, pass away: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic.: *cedere* e vita, *to die*, id. vita, Tac.: *horae quidem cedunt*, et dies, et menses, et anni, pass away, Cic.: *cedere memoria, to be forgotten*, Liv.: *non cessit fiducia Turno, did not desert*, Virg. 2. Milit. t. t.: *cedere de oppidis, to abandon*, Cic.: *loco, to yield or give up a post*, Nep.: *ex loco*, Liv. 3. Mercant. t. t.: *cedere foro, to withdraw from the exchange, to stop payment*, Juv. 4. Legal t. t.: *bonis et possessionibus (allicui cedere), to relinquish in favour of another: allicui hortorum possessione cedere*, Cic. 5. As a military term: *to give way before the enemy, to lose ground, retire, retreat* (freq. in Caesar): *consulo cedere, to make a feigned retreat*, Caes. 6. In gen. *to yield, give place to, submit*: with *dat.* or *absol.*, quicumque movemur (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic.: *Id. quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, i. e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy*, Ov.: *malis*, Virg. 2. *to yield in rank, excellence, etc.* *give way to, comply with*: *quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet*, Cic.: *cessit tibi blandient Cerberus*, Hor. *Pass. impera*: *ut non multum Graecia cederetur*, Cic.

VII. With *dat.* or *in* and *acc.*: *to fall to one's lot or share, accrue*: *ut is quaestus hunc cederet*, id.: *allicui in unum*, Hor.: *praedae alia militum cessere, fell to (became) the spoil of the soldiers*, Liv. VIII. With *in* and *acc.* (like *abire*): *to be changed or to pass into, to become*: *poena in vicem fidel cesserat*, id. 2. *cedere in unum, to become, or be, of one opinion*: *omnes in unum cedeant*, Tac. IX. Active: *with dat. and acc.*: *to grant, concede, allow, give up, yield, permit*: *cedo amicitia, tribuo parenti*, Cic.: *cedere curram et*, Liv. With a clause as object: *at plerique dure dicere cedit eos*, Hor.

cedo, *old Imper. form*, whose contr. plur. is cete: equivalent to *da* or *dic*: *give, tell*: freq. a mere exclamation, *pray*: or to bespeak attention: *give*: *cedo aquam manibus give water*! Pl.: *senem, bring hither the old man*, Ter. II. *let us hear, tell*: *unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum*, Cic.: *cedo, si consate peregit* Juv. In Ter.: *cedodum*. III. *to call attention*: *cedi militi leges Attica, Furlas*, Cic.

cedrus, *f. = cēpus, the cedar*: Pliny. II. Meton. and poet.: *cedar-oil*: *carmina libens cedro, i. v. worth of immortality*, Hor. (Hence *It. cedrato*: Fr. *cedrat*).

celēbris, *bris*, *bre*, *adj.* (mascul. *celebris*, Tac.) [another form of *creber*] *crowded*, Of places: *much frequented* or *resorted to, populous*: *loci culti an inculti, celebres an deserti*, Cic.: *celebri urbe et copiosa*, id. II. *honoured by a great assembly, etc.*; *renowned, distinguished, famous*: *with abl.*: *celeber* omni celsitumularum genere, Liv.: 86

Tiresias fama, Ov. Absol.: Diana, Hor. III. *often or quickly repeated*: *celebrissima verba*, Ov.

celebratio, *ōnia*, *f.* [celebro] a numerous assemblage, concourse: *hominum coetus et celebrationes*, Cic. II. *a festival celebration, a festival*: *celebratio ludorum*, id.

celebrātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Part. [celebro.] II. *Adj.*: *customary, usual, frequent*: *tritum atque celebratum*, Cic. 3. *solemn, festive, brilliant*: *dies celebrator*, Ov. 3. *known, celebrated, famous*: *quo Actiacae victoriae memoria celebrator in posterum esset*, Suet.

celebritas, *ātis*, *f.* [celeber] a great number, a multitude, a numerous concourse: *In multitudine et celebritate iudiciorum*, Cic. II. *a festival celebration, a solemnity*: *celebratio supremi diei, a solemn funeral*, id. III. *fame, renown, celebrity*: *celebritas sermonis hominum*, id.

celēbro, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to all*: *ripas carmine*, Ov. 2. *to go in great numbers or often, to frequent*: *celebrare deum delubra festis diebus*, Lucr. 3. *to act along with others, to do frequently, to practise often, exercise, repeat*: *ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dedit fulmos, celebrandas inter nosque recolas*, Cic.: *celebratum genus mortis, a kind of death suffered by many*, Tac.: *celebrare seria et jocos cum aliquo*, Liv. III. *to celebrate, solemnize*: *celebrare festos dies*, Cic.: *nuptias*, Liv. III. *to honour, praise, celebrate*: *domestica facta*, Hor.: *memoriam*, Tac.: *sepulcrum hominum conventu et epula*, Cic. IV. In gen. *to make something known, to publish abroad*: *qua re celebrata*, id.

celēro, *ēris*, *e*, *swift, fleet, quick, speedy*: *face te propere celero*, Pl.: *agitta*, Hor.: *Deae*, Ov. II. Of mental and abstract things: *motus*, Caes.: *receptus*, id.: *oderunt sedatum celera, lively*, Hor.: *oratio celeris et concitata, rapid, hurried*, Cic. 2. In a bad sense, *rash, hasty, precipitate*: *consilia*, Liv.: *facta celerrima*, Virg. 3. With *Inf.*: *excidere aprum*, Hor.

celēre, *adv.* quickly: Pl. *celeres*, *um, m. plur.* the body guard of the Roman kings: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 7).

celēripes, *ēdis*, *adj.* [celer pes] swift footed (very rare): Cic.

celēritas, *ātis*, *f.* [celer] swiftness, quickness: *speed*: *velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quae eodem ingenii laus habetur*, Cic.: *peditum*, Caes.: *veneni, the quick effect*, Cic. In plur.: *cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates*, id. II. Of intellectual and abstract things: *animum*, id.

celēriter, *adv.* quickly, speedily: *librum tibi celeriter mittam*, Cic.

celēro, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* and *n.* [celer.] I. *act. to quicken, hasten, accelerate*: *fugam in silvas*, Virg. II.

neutr. to hasten, make haste, be quick: *circum celerrantibus auris*, Lucr.

cella, *ae, f.* a store-room, a place for depositing grain or fruits, or for the abode of animals, a granary, stall, etc.: Cic.: *apum*, Virg. Hence *dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for the kitchen*: Cic. II. *a mean apartment, closet, hut, cot, etc.*: Ter.: *esp. of slaves*, Cic. III. *the part of a temple in which the image of the god stood, the shrine*: Liv.

cellarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cella] pertaining to a store-room: *cellaria sagina*, Pl. Subst.: *cellarius*, *li, m.*, one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler: id.

cellula, *ae, f.* dim. [id.] a small store-room or apartment: Ter.

cello, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to hide, to keep secret, to conceal*. With a double *acc.*: *to keep in ignorance of, or in the dark about*: *non te celavi sermonem T. Ampli*, Cic. 2. One of the *accs.* is omitted, sometimes that of the object: *Jovis hospitalis numen nunquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celavisset*, Cic.: *more usually of the person*: *celum tan insperatum gaudium?* Ter. 3. Rarely with *de* and *abl.* instead of one of the *accs.*: *de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te moluit?* Cic. II. *Pass.* with *acc.* of object: *noene hoc celatis tam diu, haere se so long been kept in the dark about this?* Ter. 2. The *acc.* is sometimes omitted: *celabar, excluder*, Cic. 3. *More freq.* with *de* and *abl.*: *credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla*, *um*, id.

4. The thing as subject, without *acc.*: *quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc*, Pl.: *amor celatus*, Ter. 5. And rarely with *dat.* of person: *id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, could not be concealed from him*, Nep. III. Of persons: *to hide, to put in a place of concealment*: *plerisque hi qui receperant celant*, Caes. *Pass.*: *diu celari (virgo) non potest*, Ter. (The root also occurs in *oc-cul-ere*, and *claw*.)

celox, *ēla, f.* [of the same root as *celer*] a swift-sailing ship, cutter, yacht: Liv.: *publica, a pocket-boat*, Pl. II. *Adj.* *swift, quick*, but with reference to the first signifi.: *obscuro, operam celocem hanc mihi, ne corribam date*, id.

celsum, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *high, upright, lofty*: *significally*: (Deus, homines) humo excitatos, celos et erectos constituit, Cic.: *turres*, Hor. II. Morally: *in a good sense*: *high, lofty, elevated*, above the vulgar, *great*: *celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens*, Cic. Also *elevated in rank or station, noble, eminent*: *celissimas sedes dignitatis atque honoris*, id. 2. In a bad sense: *haughty, proud*: *haec jura sane civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, id.* (From the root *cel* or *cell*, which appears in *antecello, excello, collis*, etc.: v. *antecello*.)

cena, ae (meal-time), and its deriv., v. **cena**, etc.

cenādo, uli, cenam, 2. v. a. Lit. to *quest, reckon*: so perhaps, *accepta dico*: *expensae ne qui censat*, Pl.: hence, to *tax, assess*. ||. i. t. to take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens (the office of the censor): *censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento*, Cic.: *esse censui censendo, to become a fit subject for the censor's list*: *illud quaero, statim ista praedia censui censendo*, id.

2. to give an account or return of one's property (also as *depon*, censor, *census*): *censendi causa, for the purpose of giving in the account of one's property*, id. ||. In Gen.: to estimate, *estema*, value: *anule formosae dignum vincitque poellae, in quo censum nil, nil dantis amor*, Ov. ||. V. to *claim, think, hold, judge, be of opinion*: non *vidisse undae me majores censo*, Pl.: *quid censita, nullasque insidias peritum-scandias*? Cic.: *alii cuneo facto ut celeriter percurrant, censent*, Caes. 2. Colloquially, to express assent: *Pl. quid, patri etiam gratulabor?* Tr. **Censo**, Pl. V. Of public assemblies: to express an opinion either by words or by voting: *stare an opinion, vote* (with acc. and inf. or with subj.): *captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit*, Cic.: *plerique censabant, ut noctu tor faceret*, Caes. With the ellipsis of the object: *pars dedicationem, pars eruptionem censabant* (ac. faciendam), id.

2. Of the Senate (like *jubere* of the populus): to *decree, resolve, ordain*: *quos Patres censuerunt, vos jubete*, Liv. With dat. and acc.: to vote to: *vestem principis triumphalem, utque oras urbem intraret, censuere*, Tac. [The part. *census* points to a root *cen*, from which come *cen-sor*, *cen-sio*, *cen-vere*.]

censio, *bris*, f. [root *cen*: v. **censo**] an estimating, taxing, assessing: at some quidem, ne *canonem* semper *falsis*, *make a final collection, be not always making assessments*, Pl.

censor, *oris*, m. [id.] a censor, the name of two Roman magistrates, who presided over the rating of the citizens, watched over their morals, and performed other functions: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 78 seq.). ||. Fig.: a rigid judge of morals, a censorer, *critic*: *peritissia quidam patrum, censor, moderator*, Cic.

censurius, a, um, adj. [censor] pertaining to the censor: *censuriae tabulae, the lists of the censor*, Cic.: lex, a contract for leasing buildings, id.: for the public revenues, id.: sometimes, also, the orders, or decisions of the censor (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id.: nota, Liv.: opus, a fault or crime punished by the censor, Cic.: *censurius homo, one who had been censor*, id. ||. Fig.: rigid, severe: *gravitas*, id.

censura, ae, f. [root *cen*: v. **censo**]

the office of censor, censorship: Liv.: Cic. ||. Fig.: a judgment, opinion, in gen.: *dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas*, Juv.

census, a, um, Part. [censio].

census, *us*, m. [root *cen*: v. **censo**] a registering and rating of Roman citizens, their property, etc., a census: *censum habere*, Cic.: *agere*, Liv.: *censu prohibere, to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens*, Cic.: *censu excludere*, Liv. Fig.: *censum habere, to take an account*, Caes. ||. Meton.: the register of the census, the censor's lists: Cic. 2. the sum assessed: *census senatorum* (800,000 sesterces), Suet.: *census equester* (400,000 sesterces), id. 3. wealth, property, possessions, in gen.: *homo (gens, sine censu, Cic.: ars illi sua census erat*, Ov.

centaurum or -ion, n. = *κένταυρον* and *κένταυρος*, the herb centaury: Virg.

centaurus, a, um, adj. [centaurus] pertaining to a Centaur: *rixia*, Hor.

centaurion, *is*, v. centaurus.

Centauriakhia, ae, f. the name of a fictitious country: Pl.

Centaurus, i, m. *Κένταυρος*, a centaur, a constellation in the southern hemisphere: Cic.

centēni, ae, a (in the sing. Virg.), num. distrib. [centum] a hundred each, a hundred: *capit ille ex suis praedia sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis*, Cic.

centēsima, ae, f. (ac. pars) the hundredth part, as a tax, a per centage: *centesima rerum venalium*, Tac. And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly, or 12 per cent. per ann.: Cic.

centēsimus, a, um, num. ordin. [centum] the hundredth: *centesima pars*, Pl.

centēops, *opitis*, adj. [centum caput] hundred-headed: *centēops belua*, i. e. Cerberus, Hor.

centēs, adv. [centum] a hundred times: *centes endem Imperare*, Pl.: *sestertium et octogies* (sc. millia), Cic.

centimānus, a, um, adj. [centum manus] having a hundred hands: Hor. **centiplex**, v. centuplex.

centio, *onis*, m. [*κέντρον*] a garment composed of several pieces sewed together, patch-work, etc.: *intravit callidum veteri centione lupanar*, Juv.: used in war to ward off missiles or to extinguish fires: *centones insuper injeperunt ne tela tabulationem perfringerent*, Caes. Proverb.: *centones sarcire alicui, to impose upon by falsehood*, Pl.

centum, indecl. num. a hundred: *centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent*, Cic. ||. Poet. an indefinite, large number: *centum clavibus servata*, Hor. (Hence Fr. cent.)

centum-geminus, a, um, adj. a hundred-fold: Virg.

centumpondium or **centūpon-dium**, *is*, n. [centum pondo] a hundred pounds (taken collectively), a hundred pound weight: Pl.

centumvīralis, e, adj. [centum viri] pertaining to the centumviri: *centumvirale iudicium*, Cic.

centum viri, orum, m. plu. a college or bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 82).

centunolus, i, m. dim. [cento] a small patch or patch-work: Liv.

centiplex (centplex), *idis*, adj. [centum plico] a hundred-fold: Pl.

centūpondium, v. centumpondium.

centuria, ae, f. [centum] orig. a parcel or division of a hundred things of one kind: hence, in gen. any division. ||. Milit. i. t.: a division of troops, a century, company: Liv. ||. One of the 193 bodies into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people, a century: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 103): *centuria praerogativa, voting first by lot*, Cic.

centuriatim, adv. [centuria] by companies or centuries: *centuriatim produci milites idem jurant*, Caes.

centuriatus, a, um, Part. [centurio] divided into centuries: Fig.: well arranged, well disciplined: Pl.

centuriatus, *us*, m. [id.] a division into centuries: Liv. ||. the post of centurion: Cic.

centurio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [centuria] to divide into centuries. ||. Of the army: *juventutem centuriare*, Liv. ||. Of the people in the comitia: *rem gerit palam*; *centuriat Capuae*; *dinumerat*, Cic.: *comitia centuriata*, in which the Roman people voted according to centuries (v. Smith's Ant. 105 seq.): Cic.

centurio [id.] the commander of a century, a captain, centurion: Caes.: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 169).

centuriōnātus, *us*, m. [centurio] an election of centurions: Tac.

cēra, ae, f. [kindred with *κνρός*] wax: *Persae mortuos caera circumflectis condunt*, Cic. In the plur.: Virg.

||. Meton.: a writing-tablet covered with wax. Hence, *prima cera, the first page or leaf*, Hor. And of wills: *cautum ut in testamentis primae duae cerae vacuae signaturis ostenderentur*, Suet. 2. a wax seal: Cic. 3. a waxen image of an ancestor: Sall. (Hence Fr. *cierge*.)

cērarium, *is*, n. a fee for affixing a seal: Cic.

cērsus, i, f. = *κέρσεος*, the cherry-tree: Ov. ||. a cherry: Prop. (Hence It. *ciriegia*; Fr. *cérise*; Germ. *kirsche*; Eng. *cherry*.)

cērsus, a, um, Part. [cero].

cērsurus, i, m. = *κέρσευρος*, a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians: Liv.

cēro, *onis*, m. = *κέρβον* [*κέρβος*] a hireling, day-labourer, handicraftsman: Juv.

cērbellum, *is*, n. dim. [cerebrum] a small brain: Plin. (Hence Ital. *cervello*; Fr. *cervelle*, *cerveau*.)

cērbrosus, a, um, adj. [id.] crazy,

hot-brained, passionate: senex hic cerebrosum esse certe, Pl.: Hor.

cerebrum, *a*, *n*, the vessel which holds the brains, *i. e.* the skull: hence, the brains: alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic. Meton. *understanding*: Hor. **2**. *anger*, esp. in the phrases, *uri cerebrum*, *findi cerebrum*: Pl. [*Cerebrum* comes from the root *cer*, which signifies the "brains": cf. Germ. *ge-hirn*; Scotch, *harna*.] (Hence *It. cervello*; Fr. *cervelle*, *cervcau*.)

Ceres, *eris*, *f*, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of agriculture: hence, meton.: food, bread, fruit, corn, grain, etc.: Virg.: Hor.

cereus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cera] waxy, of wax: Cic. effigies, Hor.: castra, cells of wax, honeycomb, Virg. **II**. Meton.: wax-coloured: pruna, *id.* **3**. *pliant, soft, like wax*: cerea brachia Teplari, Hor. **3**. *Fig.*: easily moved or persuaded: cereus in vitium flecti, *id.*

cereus, *i*, *m*, a wax-light, wax taper: Cic.

cérintha, *ae*, *f*, = κέρνθη, a plant of which bees are fond, wax-flower: Virg.

cérinum, *i*, *n*, a wax-coloured garment: Pl.

cerno, *crvi*, *crum* (the orig. part was *certus*, *q. v.*) *v. a.* to sift, winnow (rare): in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. **II**. *Fig.*: to distinguish, discern, perceive, see distinctly: sed quis illic est, procul quem video? estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno, is hercle est, *if I can properly make him out*, Ter.: vis magna pulveris cernebat, Caes.: adesse eum et haec coram cernere existimate, *id.* **III**. *Transf.* to intellectual objects: to perceive, comprehend, understand: *vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur*, Cic.: ut consuetum facile amorem cerneret, Ter. **2**. *With acc. of pers.*: to look up to, have respect or regard to: *id.* **IV**. *to decide (judicially) what is contested or doubtful, to decree, determine* (more rare than the compos. *decernere*): priusquam *id.* sors cerneret, Liv. **2**. *to decide by contending or fighting*: cernere ferro, Virg.: pro patria, pro liberta, pro aris atque focis solum cernere, Sall. **V**. *In gen.*: to decide or conclude upon, resolve (rare): quum ego antihabes te amavi et mihi amicum esse crevi, Pl. **VI**. *Legal*: *f. t.*: of inheritances: to resolve to enter upon an inheritance: Varr. **2**. *to make known such determination*: Cic. And finally, **3**, = *utire*, to enter upon an inheritance: *id.* *Fig.*: *id.* [cf. *crbrum* and *crimen*.]

cernuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cerno] with the face towards the earth, headlong (rare and poet.): ejectione incubuit cernuus arum, Virg.

céro, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* [cero] to cover or smear with wax, to wax: tabellia, Cic.: pennae, Hor.

cérómaticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = κερματικός, smeared with wax: Juv.

ceritus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. from *cerebritus*, from *cerebrum*: cf. *cephalicus*] having of crazed brain, frantic, mad (rare and poet.): Hellade percussa Marius cum praecipiat se, ceritus fult, Hor.

certamen, *inis*, *n*, [certo] a contest, struggle in games or otherwise: bijugum, Virg.: pedum, Ov. Gen.: of the mind, feelings, etc.: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.: verborum linguaque, Liv. And poet.: certamina ponere, synonym. with *certamina* institueret, to order, arrange a fight or contest: prima cluae Teucris ponam certamina classia, Virg.: certamine summo, with the greatest zeal, exertion, *id.*

II. *a military contest, battle, combat*: erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, Caes.: inire certamen, Liv.: navale, a naval engagement, sea-fight, *id.* **III**. *Meton. war*: Eur.

certātin, *adv.* [certatus, certo] with contest or struggle, emulously, earnestly, eagerly: te certatin de aliquis salute dicere, Cic.

certātio, *onis*, *f* [certo] a contending, striving, a combat, contest, etc.: iam lud publici sint corporum certatione, Cic. *Fig.*: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, *id.*: certatio multae, a public discussion concerning a fine, *id.*

certātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [certo].

certa, *adv.* with certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really: si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, *id.* In an affirmative answer: estne ipse non est? Is est, certe is est, is est profecto, Pl. It sometimes serves as an emphatic reiteration of a preceding statement: venerat, ut opinor, haec res in iudicium, Certe, certainly, surely, Cic. In interrogations: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. **II**. *To restrict or modify an assertion: yet surely, yet indeed, at least, at all events: ut homines mortem vel optare inplacit, vel certe timere desistant, Cic.*

certo, *adv.* with certainty, certainly, surely, really: nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.: certo scio, I know for certain, I am fully persuaded: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, *id.* In affirm. answers for *certe*: Me. Liberum ego te iusti abire? Mes. Certo, yes, certainly, Pl.

certo, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* *f. freq.* [root *cer* in *cerno*: cf. *cernere* certamen, to decide a contest] to fight, contend: armis cum hoste certare? Cic.: proello, Sall.: cum Gallis pro salute, *id.* *Impers. pass.*: Bedicti certabatur, Tac. **II**. *In gen.*: to contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with: certare in genio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr.: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic.: officis inter se, *id.*: cum uisus fructibus praediorum, to endeavour to pay interest with the

produce of estates, *id.*: ob hircum, Hor. *Impers. pass.*: certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. Poet. with *dat.* instead of *cum*: solus tibi certat Amyntas, Virg. Poet. in *pass. signif.*: certatam lite Deorum Ambraciam, contendit for, Ov. **2**. *With inf.* (mostly poet.): Phoebum superare canendo, Virg. **III**. *to contend at law*: si quid se iudice ceres, Hor.

certus, *a*, *um* [orig. *Part.* *cerno*; but *usu. adj.*] determined, resolved: certum est, with *dat.* = a *neutr. impers. verb.*: it is determined, it is one's decision, resolution, will: *usu. with inf.*: certum est deliberatumque, quae ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic.: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. **II**. *As an adj.* without est: **1** with *inf.*: certa mori, Virg. **2** with *gen.*: descendiendi, Tac. **III**. *established, settled, fixed*: concilium in diem certum indicere, Caes.: certi limitea, Hor. **2** = quidam, and our certain, of some certain, but indefinite, person or thing: Cephalodi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oportet, Cic.

IV. *sure, unerring, to be depended upon, trusty, faithful, etc.* Of persons: tu ex amicis certissimè es certissimus, Pl.: certus Apollo, Her. peritorum certos dimittunt, Virg. **2**. Of things: satis animo certo et confido, Cic.: sagitta, Hor. Subst. with *gen.*: certa maris, Tac. **V**. Of the understanding and knowledge: certum, *sure*, true (esp. freq. in *neutr.*): postremo certior res, Liv.: So. Satis hoc certum vidi? Ge. Certum: hisce oculis egomet vidi? Ter. So certum scire, to know for a certainty: Cic.: certum habere, Liv.: pro certo habere, Cic. In Plant. certum or certius facere aliquid, to assure a person, make him certain. **2**. Of persons: certum, *sure*: certus de sua gentitura, Suet.: exiti, Tac. Esp. the comparat. with *facere*, agreeing with the object of the act, verb, and with the subject of the pass.: tolli by *de* and *abl.* or by *gen.*: the depend. sentence is the acc. and *inf.*, or a *rel. clause*: to inform about, make acquainted with: de Caesaris adventu Helveti certiores facit sunt, Caes.: qui certiores me sui consilii fecit, Cic.: Caesarem certiores faciant, esse non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, Caes.: faciam te certiorum quid egerim, Cic. Also, with *pos.*, though rarely: Anchises facio certum, remque ordine pando, Virg. (Hence Fr. *certes*.)

cértula, *ae*, *f*. dim. [cero] a small piece of wax: minata, a kind of crayon, Cic.

cérussa, *ae*, *f*. white-lead, ceruse: used by painters; also in medicine, and as a cosmetic: Ov.

cérusatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [cerussa] coloured or painted with white lead: buccae, Cic.

cérva, *ae*, *f*. [cervus] a hind, doe: Plin. Post. deer in gen.: Virg.

cervical, *alla*, n. [cervix] a pillow or bolster: Juv.

cervicilla, *ae*, f. dim. [id.] a small neck: Cic.

cervinus, a, um, adj. [cervus] pertaining to a deer: pella, Hor.: vellera, Ov.: senectus, i. e. great age: Juv.

cervix, *icis*, f. the neck, the nape: hunc cervicis natae ad jugum, Cic.: puerbere cervicem gladio, Juv. 2. Fig.: impositus in cervicibus nostris semper dominum, Cic.: in cervicibus alijus ease, of too great or dangerous proximity: et al bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, Liv. For boldness: qui talia erunt cervicibus recuperatores, Cic.

cervus (old orthogr. *cervos*), i, m. a stag, a deer: Cic.: vincere cervum caupo, Pl. Meton.: cervi, forked staves. Milii. t. t. a chevron de frise: Caes.

caespes, in, v. caespes.

caessatio, *onis*, f. [caeso] a tarrying, delaying: non datur caessatio, Pl. || a leaving off, idling, cessation, inactivity, idleness: caessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic.

caessor, *oris*, m. [id.] a loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person: Hor.

caesio, *onis*, f. [cedo]. Legal t. t.: a giving up, surrendering: Cic.

caeso, *avi*, *atum*, i, v. a. and a. freq. [id.] to leave off, delay, linger, loiter, or, in gen., to cease from, stop: Gorgias centum et septem complivit annos, neque unquam in suo studio atque opere caesavit, Cic. Absol.: ad arma cessantes omittit, Hor. In admonitions: caesas in vota precor, Troas, ait, Aeneas? caeso? Virg. With inf.: mori, Hor. caeso? Virg. || In gen.: to be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing: cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? Cic. 2. Of things: to be at rest, unemployed, or unused, etc.: quid ita cessantur pedes? Phaedr.: solas sine re relictas praeteritae cessasse ferunt Letiohis aras, i. e. remained unapproached, Ov. Of land: to be uncultivated, fallow: aeternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Virg. Sometimes with dat.: to have leisure for, i. e. to attend to, apply oneself to: officio, Liv. || not to be at hand or present, to be wanting: cessat voluntas? non alia bitem mercede, Hor. Hence, legal t. t.: of persons: not to appear before a tribunal, to make default: culpae quis an aliqua necessitate remittit, Suet. Fig.: to be in fault, err (rare): ut viatoris peccat: at qui multum cessat, Hor.

caestrophendone, *is*, f. = *καεστροφονία*, a military engine for hurling stones: Liv.

caestas = caestas, a boxer's glove: v. caestas.

caestrium, *ii*, n. a fish pond: Hor.

caestrius, *ii*, m. a fish-monger: Cic.

caeta, v. cetus.

caetera, *cetera*, ceterum (the nom. sing. m. not in use: the sing. in general,

rare), *adj.* the other, the rest, the remainder. In sing.: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic.: classis, Liv. In plur.: the rest, the others: ceterarum rerum prudens, Cic. 2. Neutr. absol.: et cetera, seldom cetera, and so forth: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Lucr. [Prob. akin to *καίτερος*, the aspirate and the c being interchanged.]

caetera, *adv.* (n. of ceteri used adverbially), as to the rest, otherwise, else: Bocchus praeter nomen cetera ignarus populi Romani, Sall. Poet. with verbs: cetera parce puer bello, Virg.

caeteroquin or **quin** [ceteri qui] *adv.* for the rest, in other respects, otherwise (rare and dub.): ubi ceteroquin sum liber, Cic.

caeterum, *adv.* for the rest, in other respects, otherwise: foedera alla alia legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia sunt, Liv. 2. In passing to a new thought: besides, for the rest: ceterum ex illis negotiis, quas ingenio fecit, centum, Sall. 3. With a restricting force, commonly contrasted with quidem or a neg. phrase: but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand: id quantum, nihil portendentibus illis, ceterum negligentia humana acciderat, Liv.

caetos, i, v. cetus.

caetra (caetra), *ae*, f. [prob. a Spanish word] a short Spanish shield: Liv.

caetratus, a, um, adj. [caetra] armed with a caetra, shield-bearing: cohors, Caes. Subst. caetrati, id.

caetto, v. cedo.

caetus, i, m. (accord. to the Gr. *caetos*, n.; and hence common in the plur. cete, Virg.) = *καίτος*, any large sea-animal, a whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin, etc.: Plin.: Pl.

cau, *adv.* [contr. from *ca-re*, *qui-re*, like *ne* and *seu*, from *ne* and *seu*] as, like as, just as. Hence in comparisons: tennis fugit eum fumus in aurum, Virg. With quum: as when: id. With si: Lucr. || In a conditional sense for *cau* as *as if*, *as if*, *as if*, etc.: per aperta volans, *cau* liber habebis, aquora, Virg. Hence with a subj.: *cau* cetera nusquam bella forent, id.

chalylus, *is*, m. [χάλυψ] of steel: Maesa, Ov.

chalylus, *is*, m. [χάλυψ] steel: vulnificusque chalylus vasta fornace liquescit, Virg.

Chao, *abl.* Chao (other cases not used in the class. per.), n. = *χάος*: infinite space: hence, the deep (chasm, gulf, or pit of the Lower World): posidet alius aquas, alter inane chaos, Ov. Imprecated: tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebusque, Chaosque, Virg.

Chao, *adv.* the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was created, chaos: Ov.

chara, *ae*, f. a root unknown to us, perh. wild cabbage: Caes.

character, *oris*, m. = *χαρακτήρ*.

Lit. a marker.

|| Meton.: a brand or mark: Col. Fig.: a characteristic, mark, character, style, etc.: sed jam forma ipse restat, et character ille, Cic.

charistia, *orum*, n. plu. = *χαρίστια*, a family banquet at which family feuds were settled: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 83).

charta, *ae*, f. = *ὁ χαρτίς*, a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper: Plin.: dentata, smoothed, Cic. || Meton.: the papyrus plant, Plin. 2. a writing, letter, poem, etc.: Cic. || thin leaf, plate, lamina: charta plumbea, Suet. (Hence Fr. *charte*.)

chartula, *ae*, f. dim. [charta] a little paper, a small writing: Cic.

chela, *es*, f. = *χελή* (the claws of animals). Plur. *chela*, in astron. lit. the arms of Scorpio: but meton. the constellation Libra: Virg.

chelydrua, i, m. = *χελύδρος*, a fetid snake, living for the most part in water, but very likely the common snake: Virg.

chelys (acc. chelyn, voc. chely), f. = *χελύς*, the voice: Petr. || Meton.: a musical instrument (a sort of lyre) made of its shell: puro Lat. testudo: inde chelyn Phoebus communia munera ponam, Ov.

chiragra, *ae*, v. chiragra.

chiliarchus, i, m. = *χιλίαρχος*: in a fleet, the commander of a thousand men: Tac. || Among the Persians, the highest officer of state next to the king: Nep.

chiragra (chiragra) *ae*, f. = *χειρόγραφο*, put in the hand: Hor.

chirographum, i, n. = *χειρόγραφον*, a hand-writing, esp. one's own hand-writing, autograph: pure Lat. manus: neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, Cic. || Meton.: that which is written with one's own hand: extrema pagella puppiti meo tuo chirographo, id. 2. a bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand: Suet.

chironomus, i, com., and **chironomion**, *ontis* (also Gr. *untis*), m. *χειρονομός* or *χειρονομίον*, one who moves his hands according to the rules of art: Juv.

chirurgia, *ae*, f. = *χειρουργία*, surgery: Cels.

|| Fig.: violent remedies: chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Chium, i, n. (ca. vinum) Chian wine: Hor.

chlamydatus, a, um, adj. dressed in a military cloak: Cic.

chlamsys, *idis*, f. = *χλαμύς*, a broad, woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and interwrought with gold: a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle: Cic. Worn also by non-military persons: by Agrippina, Tac.: by children, Virg.

chlostragium, *ii*, n. = *χορυσία*, the training and bringing out of a chorus: Pl.

chöragus, i, m. = *χορηγός*, the superintendent of a chorus, the choragus: Pl. || Transf.: he who pays the expense of a banquet: Poeta in Suet.

chōraules, ac, m. = χοράλης, a flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dance: Suet.

chorāda, ac, f. = χορδή, a gut, string, esp. *calpis*, a string (of a musical instrument): chorāda intētia, Cic. || a rope, cord: Pl.

chōrēa (chōrēa, Virg.) ac, f. = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), a dance in a ring, a dance: pueri circum puerum pernice chōrēa, Lucr.: festas duxere chōrēas, Ov.

chōrēus or **-ius**, i, m. = χορεύς (acc. voc. pes), in prosody, a foot afterwards called trocheus: —: Cic.

chōrēus, v. chōrēus.
chōrēutharista, ac, m. = χοροϋθηριστής, he who plays the cithara to accompany a chorus: Suet.

chōrūs, i, m. = χορός, a dance in a ring, a round dance = chōrēa: leues Nympharum chori, Hor. || Meton.: a band of singers and dancers, a chorus, choir: saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comelationis Antonianae chorum, Cic.: chorus Dryadum, Virg. Of the chorus in tragedy: actoris partes chorus officiumque virile defendat, Hor. || The heavenly bodies moving in harmony: Pleiadam, Cic. || In gen., a multitude, band, troop, crowd: chorus iuventutis, Cic.: Balana negotia, chorumque illum, that set of idlers, id. (Hence Fr. *choeur*: Eng. *choir*, *quire*.)

Christianus, i, m. = Χριστιανός, a Christian: Tac.: Suet.

chryseos, i, m. = χρυσέος, gold: Pl.
cibaria, orum, n. plur. [cibus] food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fodder: Inopia cibariorum, Caes.: Cic. || money paid from the treasury to magistrates of the provinces: id. (Hence Ital. *cicaglia*.)

cibarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to food: res, Pl. || Meton.: ordinary, common: panis, coarse bread, Cic.

cibatus, us, m. [cibo] food, victuals, nutriment: Pl.

cibo, atum, i. v. a. [cibus] to give food to animals, to feed or fodder: Suet.

ciborium, il, n. = κύβητος, a drinking-cup (made from the large leaves of the Egyptian bean): Hor.

cibus, i, m. food for man and beast, victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder: cibum capere, Pl.: petere, Ter.: capeessere (of animals), Cic.: cibus animalia, the nourishment in the air, id. || 2. Transf. to plants, the nutritive juice: Lucr. || Fig.: sustentance (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic.

cicāda, ac, f. the cicada, tree-cricket: Virg. || Meton.: summer: Juv. (Hence Ital. *cigala*: Fr. *cigale*.)

cicatriciosus, a, um, adj. [cicatrix] full of scars, covered with scars: Pl.

cicatrix, icis, f. a scar, a cicatrice: cicatrices adversae, wounds in front, Cic. || 2. Transf. to plants: a mark of incision: admodum signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. || Fig.: refricare

obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, to open a wound afresh, Cic.

ciculus, i, m. = κύκλος, the core of a pomegranate: hence for something unimportant, worthless, a trifle: Pl. (Hence It. *cica*, *cigolo*: Fr. *cicque*, *ciquet*, *cicane*.)

cicor, ēris, n. the chick-pea: Hor. (Hence It. *coco*: Fr. *cicque*.)

cicōlandrum and **cicōmandrum**, i, n. fanciful names for spice: Pl.

cicōnia, ac, f. a stork, the white stork: Hor.: Cic. (Hence It. *cicogna*: Fr. *cicogne*.)

cicur, ēris, adj. tame: cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum genera, Cic.

cicūta, ac, f. hemlock: Ov. || Meton.: the poison extracted from it: Hor. || 2. a pipe or flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe: Virg.

cicō, divi, citum, 2. v. a. (the primitive form *cio* occurs in the compounds accō, exco, etc.), to move, to put in motion, to shake: calcem, to make a move in the game of draughts or chequers, Pl.: natura omnia ciens et agitata, Cic.: imo Nereus ciens aequora flumē, stirs up, Virg. || Legal t. t.: clero heretum (lit. to put in motion, i. e.) to divide the inheritance, Cic. || to rouse up, disturb, agitate: (mare) venti et aurae ciēt, Liv. || IV. to rouse or excite to or against something, to call or send for: ad arma, id.: aere clere viros, Virg. V. to call upon for help, to invoke: nocturnos manes, id.: foedera et deos, Liv. VI. to call upon by name, mention by name: herum, Pl.: triumphum nomine clere, t. e. to call to triumph! Liv. Hence: patrem, to name one's father, i. e. show one's free birth, id. VII. to stimulate, produce, effect, cause: often used with a subet. periphrastically: motus, Cic.: varias voces, Lucr.: clere bellum, to stir up or bring on war: Liv.: alio to carry on war, to renew a combat, to give new impulse to a fight: consul pugnam ciebat, id.

cicōnum, il, n. = κύκλον, a cloth made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen: Cic.: Liv.

cimex, icis, m. a bug: Plin. As a term of reproach: cimex Pantillus, Hor. **cimaculosus**, a, um, adj. [cimaculus] pertaining to one who is unchaste: Pl.

cimaculus, i, m. = κύμαλος, he who indulges in unnatural lust: Pl.: Juv. || a wanton dancer: Pl. **cincinnatus**, adj. [cincinna] with curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair: Cic.

cincinnus, i, m. curled hair, a lock or curl of hair: Cic. Fig.: too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament (cf. *calamister*): in oratoria aut in poetica cincinnis ac fucis, id. **cincioctulus**, i, m. dim. [cinctus] a little girdle: Pl.

cinctura, ac, f. [id.] a girding, a girdle (very rare): Suet. (Hence It. *cintura*: Fr. *ceinture*.)

cinctus, a, um, Part. [cingo]. **cinctus**, ōs, m. [cingo] a girding (rare): cinctus Gabinus, a peculiar manner of girding the toga on solemn occasions (V. Smith's Ant. 380): incinctus cinctu Gabinio, Liv. || Meton.: a girdle, belt: sine cinctu et discalcatis, Suet.

cinctitatus, a, um, adj. [cinctus] girded, girt (rare): Ov.: Hor.

cincinatus, a, um, adj. [cincis facio] reduced to ashes: Lucr.

cingo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to gird, bind round, etc.: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. Poet. in pass. with acc.: inutile ferrum cingitur, Virg. From the idea of girding: 2. to make oneself ready, to prepare: cingitur, certe expedit se, Pl. || Esp. of the head: to encircle, wreath, crown (mostly poet.): tempora floribus, Hor. Fig.: Atlantis, cinctum assidue cul nubibus atris piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Virg. || 3. Of places: to surround, encircle, inclose (the prevailing signif. in prose): flumen Dubis pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes.: montes qui Thessaliam cingunt, id.: provincia mari cincta, a sea-girt province, Cic. Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbi, covered, Virg. Fig.: diligentius urbem religionem quam ipsi moenibus cingit, Cic. || IV. Milit. t. t. to beat, to do-laguer, to invest a place, etc.: Nervii vallo et fossa hiberna (Romanorum) cingunt, Caes. Fig.: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Caes. || 2. to cover, i. e. protect: equitatus latera cingebat, Caes. || 3. Of fortifications: to man, i. e. to surround with men: praesidi tantum est, ut ne murus quem cingit possit, id. || V. to escort, to accompany (rare): dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. (Hence Fr. *ceindre*.)

cingula, ac, f. [cingo] a girdle, belt, girth: Ov.

cingulum, i, m. [id.] a girdle, belt (mostly poet.): Petr. More freq. in plur.: cingula, a sword-belt, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cingolo*: Fr. *sangle*.) **cingulus**, i, m. [id.] a girdle of the earth, a zone: Cic.

cinifido, ōnis, m. [cinis fo] = cinerarius, a hair-curler: Hor.

cinis, ēris, m. (rarely fem.) ashes: incedat per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Prov.: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaerant, her speeches need no ashes, i. e. require no ornament or polishing, Pl. Fig.: omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, had consumed, spent, Hor. || Esp. the ashes of a corpse that has been burnt (both in sing. and plur.): dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, Cic. Poet.: post cinerem cineres haustos ad pectora praesant, after burning the corpse, Ov. || 2. the ruins of a city reduced to ashes: cineres patriae, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cenere*: Fr. *cenere*: Eng. *cinder*.)

cinnamomum or **cinnānum**, i, l.

a. = κυκλινος or κίρυνος: cinnamon: Plin. As a term of endearment: *Pl. Meton.* = *twigs of cinnamon: Ov.*

cicla, ire, v. ciclo.

cippus, i, m. a pale, stake, post, etc.: a gravestone, on which was sometimes inscribed the extent of the burying-ground: *Hor.*: v. Smith's Ant. 86.

|| In milit. lang., *cippi, palisades: Caes.*

circlo, adv. and prep. for circum.

A. Adv.: around, round about, all around, in the environs of: *gramen erat circa, Ov.*: ex montibus, qui circa sunt, *Liv.*: multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, the neighbouring towns, *Id.*

B. Prep. with acc.: of space: about, around: noctua ligna contulerunt circa caeam eam, in qua quiescebat, *Nep.*

2. With the idea of motion: to . . . round about; to all . . . around, etc.: *Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.*: *Iteris circa praefatos dimissis, having dispatched circular letters to the commanding officers, Id.*

3. Round about, near to, in the neighbourhood of: destrinxisse quibusdam circa montem Amanum acceptis, *Caes.*

4. Indefinitely, somewhere about or in: *Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Leabum insulam, Vell.*

5. Of attendants, companions, etc.: around, about: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, *Cic.*

Hence also without a verb, *circa* all-gent, the attendants, companions, adherents of a person: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut leni feno obstrictis, *Suet.*

|| Of time: about, towards: postero die circa eandem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit, *Liv.*

|| Of number: about, nearly, almost (for *circa*): ea fuero oppida circa septuaginta, *Liv.*

|| Of time: about, respecting, of, concerning: with subeti, adj., or verbe: circa eodem sensu certamen quae simulatio, *Quint.*

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circum-cōlo, 3. v. a. to dwell round about or near: *sinum maris*, Liv.

circum-cursō, 3. v. a. and n. freq. to run round about: Pl. Ter.

circum-dō, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. to put round: constr. (1) with acc. and dat.: (2) with acc. and abl.

1. With acc. (or in pass., nom.) and dat.: to put, place, or set round: aer omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr.: satellites armatos contionē, Liv.: toto oppido munitiones circumdare moratur, he delays to draw his lines of fortification entirely round the town, Caes.: equis cornibus circumdant, he flanks the wings with cavalry, Liv.: With acc. only: ligna et sarmēta circumdare ignemque subjicere coeperunt, Cic. 2. Fig.: cancelli, quos mihiipse circumdedit, id.: creglam famam paci circumdedit, clothed peace with signal honour, Tac.

11. With acc. and abl.: to surround with, encompass, inclose, encircle with: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestit extrinsecus, Cic.: oppidum quinque castris, Caes. 2. Fig.: pueritiam robore, Tac.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (imper. circumduce, Plaut.) to lead or draw around: quatuor cornibus longiore itinere circumducti, Caes. Abol.: praeter castra hostium circumducti, marches around, Liv.: With two accus.: eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia, Pl. Of things: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. 11. Fig.: to cheat or defraud of: with abl.: quadrangitis Philippi filius me et Chrysalus circumdixerunt, Pl. 2. To lengthen out: reliquam diē partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, whiled away the rest of the day, Suet.

circumduco, ōnis, f. [circumduco] a leading round: aquarum, Vitr. 11. Fig.: a cheating, defrauding: nec pueri supposito nec argenti circumducto, Pl.

circumductus, a, um, Part. [circumductus].

circum-ſō or **circum-ſō**, 1vi or 11, circumſo, 4. v. n. and a. to go around, travel, or march around, etc.: per horum circuit, Pl.: ipse Caecina quum croudret praedia, venit in istum fundum, Cic.: spariss Medea capillis Bacchantum ruit flagrantem circuit aras, Ov.

11. Milit. t. t. to march round, take in the rear, inclose, encompass: often found in the pass. to be surrounded, encompassed: cohortes sinistrum cornu circumierunt, eosque a tergo sunt adorati, Caes.: ut pandere aciem et exaequari cornibus hostibus, quibus circumdabantur, possent, Liv.: totius belli fluctibus circumſi, Cic. 111. to go about canvassing, soliciting, etc. (Antonium) circumſire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sanctent, id.: Quincillus circumſire aciem Curionis coepit, Caes.

IV. Fig.: to circumvent, get the better of, deceive, cheat: ne peritula lo-

corum circumſiretur, Tac.: multa prior arte Camillam circuit, Virg. 2. Of discourse: to express by circumlocution: Vespasian nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumſirebant, they skirted the name, avoided mentioning it, Tac.

circum-ſquito, 1. v. a. to ride round: moenia, Liv.

circum-ſero, ſtūl, ſtūm, ſerre, 3. v. a. to carry round, or, in gen. to more round: age circumſer mulem, hand round, Pl.: sanguinem in pateris, Sall.: codicem, Cic.: huc atque huc acies circumſultit, Virg.: circumſerens minaciore oculis, threatſully rolling his eyes around, Cic.: sol ut circumſeratur, may revolve, Cic. 2. Religious t. t. to carry round in order to purify: whence Meton.: to purify=lustrare, purgare: idem ter socios pura circumſultit unda, Virg. 11. Fig.: to spread around: bellum, Liv. 2. to publish, proclaim, divulge: novi aliquam, quae se circumſer eſſe Corinam, Ov.

circum-ſecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to bend, wheel about, to turn back: longos circumſectere cursus, Virg.

circumſexus, a, um, Part. [circumſectus].

circum-ſo, 1. v. n. to blow round (extremely rare). Fig.: ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumſari, to be blown upon by all the winds of envy, Cic.

circum-ſſo, xi, 3. v. n. and a. to flow round: utrumque latus circumſſit aequoris unda, Ov. 11. Fig.: to flock around, encompass: mulos circumſſus (lupum) et ungulis caedendo eum occidisse, Varr. 2. To be overflowing, to abound: insatiable avaritiae est, adhuc implere velle, quod jam circumſſit, Curt. 3. With abl. like abundare: to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in: circumſſere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, Cic. Also about: latum circumſſere atque abundare, id.

circumſſus, a, um, adj. [circumſſus]. Act.: flooding around, circumſluent: humor, Ov. 11. Pass.: surrounded with water: insula, id.

circum-ſorſus, a, um, adj. [circumſorſus]. Act.: around the market or forum, and as the bankers' shops were round the forum, hence, acs circumſorſum, money borrowed from the bankers: Cic. 11. ströling about from market to market, that attends markets: pharmacopola, id.

circum-fundo, fudi, ſusum, 3. v. a. to pour around, to pour all over, to drench: with the acc. (or nom. in pass.) either of that which is poured, or of that around which it is poured: Tigris ubi circumfunditur, flors round the town, Plin.: terram crassissimus circumfundit aer, encompasses, envelops, Cic.: terra circumſusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellat, id. 11. Meton.: pass. with intrans. signif.: to crowd around, to press upon, cling to: circumfunduntur

ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. With dat.: circumfundebantur obvis edacitantes, Liv. Poet. of a single person: et nunc hac juveni, nunc circumfunditur illac, clings to, Ov. Fig.: undique circumſusa molestiae, Cic. Act. in the same sense: circumſudit eques, Tac.

111. In gen.: to enclose, environ, surround: M. Catonem vidi in bibliotheca sedentem, multis circumſusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fig.: quum has terras incolentes circumſus erant caligine, id.

circumſusus, a, um, Part. [circumſusus].

circum-ſemo, 3. v. n. to roar around: circumſemit usus ovile, Hor. **circum-ſesto**, 1. v. a. to bear or carry around: epistolam, Cic.

circum-ſredior, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to walk around, surround (esp. with a view of attacking): barbari laceſcent, circumſrediuntur, occurrant, Tac.

circumſreſsus, a, um, Part. [circumſredior].

circum-inſedo, 3. v. a. to cast in round about: vallum, Liv.

circumſitio, v. circulo.

circumſitus, v. circulus.

circum-ſſo, 2. v. n. to lie round about, to border upon: Lyconia et Phrygia circumſcunt Europae, Liv.: circumſcuentes populi, Tac.

circumſectio, v. circulo, ſitit.

circumſectus, a, um, Part. [circumſectus]. 11. Adj.: of localities: lying around, surrounding: aedificia muris, Liv.: plantis salubus, Tac.

circumſectus, ſus, m. [circumſectus] a casting around, a surrounding, encompassing (rare): munita arx circumſectu arduo, Cic.

circum-ſſo, ſeci, ſectum, 3. v. a. [ſacio] to cast, throw, or place around: vallum, Liv.: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes. In pass. with an acc. depend. on circum: quod anguis domi rectem circumſectus fuisset, had wound itself around, Cic. 2. With abl.: to encompass or environ with: animus extremitatem coeli roundo ambitu circumſecti, id.

circumſſus, a, um, Part. [v. circumſectus].

circum-ſſo, avi, ſtum, 1. v. a. With acc. and dat.: to bind or fasten round or to: habilem (natam) mediae circumſligat hastae, Virg. 11. With acc. and abl.: to bind with, to encompass: ferrum stuppa, Liv.

circum-ſſo, non perf., ſtum, 3. v. a. (also circumſlinio, Tre). With acc. and dat.: to smear all over, to besmear: circumſilita taedis sulfura, Ov. 11. With acc. and abl.: to besmear, to bedaub, to anoint (most freq. in part. perf. pass.): circumſiliti mortui cera, Cic. 11. Poet. in gen.: to cover, clothe: circumſilita saxa mureo, Hor.

circum-ſſo, 3. v. a. to wash or flow around (rare): pars ards circumſluitur a mari, Liv.

circum-lustrans, antls, Part. [lustr.] lighting all around: Lucr.
circum-livis, ònis, f. [liv.] land isolated by the gradual action of water: Cic.

circum-mitto, mlti, mltum, 3. v. a. to send around: Caes.: Liv.

circum-moenio, v. circum-moenio, Pl.

circum-mūdo (circum-moenio, Pl.), mlti, mltum, 4. v. a. to wall around, to fortify, secure: crebris castellis circum-mūdi, Caes.

circum-mūdo, ònis, f. [circum-moenio] an incircling of a town, circum-mūdo, Cic.

circum-pendeo, 2. v. n. to hang around: Curt.

circum-plando, 3. v. a. to applaud on all sides: Ov.

circum-plecto, ere, v. the follg.

circum-plector, plexus (active imper. circum-plecte, Pl.), 3. v. a. dep. to clasp around, embrace, to surround, encompass: conjunctiones, Cic.: pharetram auro, Virg.: collem opere, to circumvallate, Caes.

circum-plio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fold, wind, or twine around: Cic.

circum-pino, stil, stum, 3. v. a. to set, put, or place around: piper catillis, Hor.: nemus stagno, Tac.

circum-pōtio, ònis, f. [poto] a drinking round in succession: Figm. XII. Tab. in Cic.

circum-rēto, utrum, 4. v. a. to inclose with a net, ensnare. Fig.: circum-rētum frequētia populū Rom. esse videam, Cic.: [circum and rete with the verbal term.]

circum-rōdo, si, 3. v. a. to gnaw or nibble all round: escam, Plin. Fig.: esum enim circumrōdo, quod devorandum est, I. e. I have long hesitated to speak out, Cic.: qui dente Theonino quem circumrōditur, I. e. is slandered, calumniated, Hor.

circum-rōdo, 3. v. a. to rend around, strip off: Liv.

circum-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to draw a line around, to inclose: orbem, Cic.

Fig. to mark off, to mark the boundary, circum-scribere, define: exiguam nobis vitæ curriculum natura circum-scripsit, immensum gloriæ, id.

2. to hem in, check, hamper, restrain, confine, limit, etc.: al tribunos plebis notatus, aut senatusconsulto circum-scriptus sit, id.: uno genere circum-scribere genus hoc aratorum, to comprehend the cultivators under one class, id.

3. to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap: fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circum-scripti atque decipi, id.

4. to cancel, to annul, set aside: hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatore circum-scripto, id.

circum-scripti, ade in periods: circum-scripse numeroque dloere, Cic.

circum-scribo, ònis, f. [circum-scribo] an encircling; and meton. a circle: ex circum-scriptione excedere, Cic.

|| a boundary, limit, outline, circuit: terræ circum-scriptionem, id.

III. In rhetoric: a period: id. IV. a circumventing, deceiving, cheating: adolescentium, id.

circum-scriptor, òris, m. [id.] a cheat, defrauder: Cic.

circum-scriptoris, a, um, Part. [circum-scribo]. || Adj.: In rhetoric: rounded into periods: circum-scripti verborum ambitus, Cic.

circum-sēdo, sectus, 1. v. a. to cut or pare around: serrula, Cic. || to circumscise (for circumcideo): Suet.

circum-sēdo (sideo), ēdi, esum, 2. v. a. to sit around, beset: florentes amictum turba circum-sēdit, Sen.

|| to besiege, blockade, invest: open circum-sessis ferre, Liv. || Fig.: non ego sum ille ferreus, qui non movear foribus omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circum-sessum videtis, Cic.

circum-sēpio, septus, 4. v. a. to hedge or fence around, to surround, inclose: stagnum aedificia, Suet.

circum-sēpio, ònis, f. [circum-sēdo] a hostile encompassing, a besieging: Cic.

circum-sessus, a, um, Part. [circum-sēdo].

circum-sideo, v. circum-sēdo.
circum-sido, 3. v. a. to sit around, to sit down before a place, to besiege: Liv.

circum-sillo, 4. v. n. [sillo] to spring or leap round (rare and poet.): (passer) circum-sillens, Cat. Fig.: morborum omne genus, Juv.

circum-sisto, stēti, 3. v. a. to place oneself or take one's stand round, to stand round, to surround. With acc.: quem omnes circum-sistant atque obeant, Caes. Pass.: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circum-sisteretur (Caesar), id.

circum-sōno, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to resound on every side, to ring again with, or be filled with any sound: locus, qui circum-sōno ululatu, cantuque symphonice, Liv. || Act.: to make to echo or resound, to surround with noise: renos plausus circum-sōnat alis, Ov.: Rutilus murum circum-sōnat armis, makes the wall echo with the clash of arms, Virg.

circum-sōnus, a, um, adj. sounding on every side: circum-sōna turba canum, barking around, Ov.

circum-spectātrix, icis, f. she who looks around or gazes about, a spy: Pl.

circum-spectio, ònis, f. [circum-spectio] a looking on all sides, a looking about. Fig.: circum-spection, caution: Cic.

circum-specto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to look about often, to search around, watch: quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, ut in pastu circum-spectent, Cic. Fig.: circum-spectantes defectionis tempus, watching for, Liv.

circum-spectus, a, um, Part. [circum-spectio]. || Adj.: well considered, guarded, circum-spect, cautious: verba non circum-specta, Ov. 2. Transf. to persons: circum-spect, heedful, watch-

ful, wary, provident: modo circum-spectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et praecoeps, Suet.

circum-spectus, a, m. [circum-spectio] a looking around (rare): cervix flexilis ad circum-spectum, Plin. Fig.: facilis est circum-spectus, unde exeam, quo progrediar, Cic. || Meton.: a view around: In omnes partes circum-spectus esset, Liv. Fig.: consideratio: detinere ab circum-spectu rerum aliarum, id.

circum-spectio, exi, ectum, 3. r. n. and a. (perf. sync. circum-specti), Ter. [spectio, look arce]. Neutr.: to look about, to cast a look around: qui in auspiciis adhibetur nec suspecti nec circum-specti, Cic. Fig.: to look round, to be on the watch, be cautious, take heed: esse circum-spicendum diligenter, id. || Act.: to view on all sides, to survey: tam lata acie nec medio quidem cornua sua circum-spicere poterant, Liv.: axum circum-spicere ingens, he decries, Virg. 2. Fig.: to view mentally, to ponder, weigh, consider: reliqua ejus consilia animo circum-spiciebat, Caes.: nunquam, homo amentissime, te circum-spicis, will you examine yourself? Cic. 3. to look about for desiringly, seek for, etc.: circum-spicere externa auxilia, Liv.

circum-sto, stēti, 1. v. n. and a. to stand round, to take a station round, encompass: ad circum-stantes tendens sua brachia silvas, Ov. Hence, s. ubi: circum-stantes, the bystanders, Tac. With acc.: equites Rom. qui circum-stant senatum, Cic. 2. to surround in a hostile manner, to beset, besiege: quem tres Curia circum-steterant, Liv.

|| Fig.: to surround, encompass, beset: quum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circum-stant, Cic.

circum-stro, no perf., ptum, 3. v. a. to make a noise around, to shout clamorously around: quidam atrolora circum-stropebant, Tac.

circum-strō, no perf., ctum, 3. v. a. to build round about, surround with buildings: Suet.

circum-surgens, entis, Part. [surgo] rising all around: Tac.

circum-tēgo, 3. v. a. to cover round about: Lucr.

circum-tentus, a, um, Part. [tendo] fastened round, begirt: Pl.

circum-textus, a, um, Part. [texo] woven all around: Virg.

circum-tōno, ul, 1. v. a. to thunder around, or poet. to make a noise around: qua totum Nereus circum-tonat orbem, Ov. Fig.: hunc circum-tonit gaudens Bellona cunctis, Hor.

circum-tonus, a, um, Part. [tondeo] shorn all round (rare): Suet.

circumundique, v. circum.

circum-vādo, si, 3. v. a. to assault or attack on every side, to encompass, beset: naves, Liv. Fig.: (rare) novus terror cum ex parte utraque circum-vasisset aciem, id.

circum-vāgus, a, um, adj. wan ler-

ing or *flew*ing around, encircling (very rare): oceanus, Hor.

circum-vallo, avi, atum, i. v. a.
to surround with a rampart, to wall
round, circumvallate, blockade, besiege:
circumvallare loci natura prohibebat,
Caes. Fig.: tot res repente circum-
vallant. Ter.

circumvectio, ōnis, *f.* [circumveho]
a carrying around (of merchandise):
portiorum circumvectionis, transit duties, Clc. II. a circuit, revolution:
solis id.

circum-vector, *i. v. dep. to ride or sail around (rare):* qui Ligurum oram circumvectarentur, Liv. Post.: *to go through, describe:* fugit irreparable tempus, singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, Virg.

circumvectus, a, um, *Part.* [*circumveho*].
circum-vehor, vectus, 3. v. *dep.* to ride around (in a carriage or on horseback), to sail around: *circumvehi classe ad Romanum agrum*, Liv.: equo, id.: *muliones collibus circumvehi* jubet. Caes.

circum-vēlo, I. v. a. to veil around,
envelop: Ov.

circum-vēnō, vēni, vēnō, vēnō, 4. v. a. Lit.: to come round, go round, to encircle, encompass, surround (rare) Cicero: Cocyto sinu labens circumvenit atque Virg.: Rheus insulas circumveniens *flowing around*, Tac. 2. to get round, get in the rear, surround in an hostile manner, encompass, invest: Cicero: illius nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes.: cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. ||. Fig.: to beset, oppress, distress: circumvenitur morbo exilio atque inopia, Enn. In Cic. ut ei subvenitur, qui circumveniri atque urgeri videatur, Cic.: falsis criminibus, Sall. 2. to get round, come over, circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud Cicero: circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic.

circumventus, a, um, Part. [circumvenio].

circum-verso (verso), *i. v. a.* *frequent*
to turn around (very rare): *Lucr.*

circum-vertō (vortō), *3. v. a. to*
turn round (rare): rota circumver-
titur axem, turns itself on its axis, Ov.

II. *to cheat, deceive*: qui me argente
circumvortant, Pl.

circum-vestiō, 4. v. a. to clothe or cover round (rare): arborem, Plin. Poet.: se circumvestire dictis, to arm protect oneself, Poet. ap. Cic.

circum-vinclo, inctum, 4. v. a. l.
bind around: Pl.

circum-viso, 3. v. a. to look around
Pl.

circum-volito, avi, I. v. a. and n
to flutter or fly around: lacus circum
volitavit hirundo, Virg. II. Meton.
to rove about, to hover round: circum
volitant equites, Lucr.

circum-volo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to fly around*: sen (me) mors atris circumvolat alas. Hor.

circum-volvo, no *perf.*, volūtum,
3. v. a. to roll round, wind, or twine
around: magnum sol circumvolvitur
annum. Virg.

circus, *l. m.* Lit.: a ring, a hoop: whence the shape of a ring, an orbit, circle (more rare than *circulus*): *circus lacteus*, the Milky Way, *Cic.* II, an oval space for chariot races, etc. Esp. the *Circus Maximus* at Rome (v. Smith's *Ant.* 87 sqq.): *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *circus fallax*, from the jugglers who frequented it, *Hor.* 9. Transf. any race-course:

Ciris, is, *f.* = *κίρως*, a bird, into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed: plumis in avem mutata vocatur *Ciris*, et a tonso est hoc nomen adenta canillo. *Qv.* : *Virg.*

CIRRUS, *i*, *m*. (mostly plur.) a curl, lock, ringlet, or tuft of hair (rare): *madido cornua cirro*, Juv. || *Transf.*: a fringe upon a tunic: *Phaedr.*

cis, *prep.* [cf. *citra*] *on this side, within* (opp. to *ul*s and *trans*.). With *acc.*: of space: *cis* Taurum, *Cic.*: Germanos qui *cis* Rhenum incolunt. *Caes.*

II. Of time: *within*: *cis dies pau-*
cos, Pl. In compos.: *on this side of*:
Cisalpinus. Cisadanna, etc.

oñium, n. a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet: Cíc.

cista, ae, f. = *κίστη*, a chest, box for keeping money, clothes, books, fruit, etc.: in *cistam transferam ex fisco*, Cic.: *cistam effractam plorat*, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. op.).

cistella, ae, f. dim. [cista] a small chest or box: Pl.

cistellātrix, *Icis*, *f.* [*cistella*] she who has charge of the money-bow (a kind of female slave): Pl.

cistellula, ae, *f*:-dim. [Id.] a little
box or chest: Pl.

cistophorus, *l. m.* = *κιστοφόρος* (box-bearer), an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, on which a cista was stamped: Cic.

cistula, *ne, f. dim.* [cista] a little
box or chest: Pl.

citātīm, ade. [citatus, cito] *quickly, hastily* (very rare): scribere, Cic. dub.

citatus, a, um, *Part.* [*cito*]. II.
adj. quick, rapid, speedy: *citato equo*,
 at full gallop, *Caes.* Instead of an
adv.: *ferunt citati signa*, I.iv.

citior, us [*citer*], *adj.* on this side. **A**lthermost (opp. to *ulterior*): alter *ulteriorem* Galliam decernit cum Syria. **a**lter *citior*em, Cic. **I**l. **n**earer, **c**loser: *citeriora* nondum audiebamus. **I**d.

cithāra, ae. f. = κιθάρα, the cithern

or lute: Orpheus Threicia fretus cithara
fidibusque canoris, Virg. 2. the art
of playing on the lute: Hor. (Hence
It. cetera; Sp. guitarra; Fr. guitare;
Eng. guitar.)

cithārista, ac, m. = κιθαριστής, a
player on the cithara: Clc.

citharistría, ae, f. = κιθαρίστρια, she who plays on the cithara: Ter.

citharizo, *i. v. n.* = κίθαρίζω, *to play on or strike the cithara*: Nep.
citharoodious, *a. um, adj.* = κίθαροποιός, *pertaining to a citharoodus*: Ars. Suet.

citharoedus, *i. m.* = κιθαροῦς, *one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice: vocem citharoedi non audiunt.* Cic.

citimus, a, um [citer] *adj.* nearest, next: (stella) ultima a coelo, citima terris Cic.

cito, *adv.* soon, speedily, quickly.
etc.: abici et suspende te, Ter. *Comp.*
suprema citius die, Hor.: serius aut
citius sedem propteramus ad unam,
sooner or later, Ov. *Sup.* se in cursum
citissime recipere, Caes. || With a
negative = not facile, not easily: neque
verbis aptiorem citius altum dixerim,
neque sententia crebriorem, Cic. ||
Meton. for potius, sooner, rather: ut
vicinum citius adjuveris quam fratrem,
propinquum potius quam vicinum de-
fenderis, id.

oīto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freg.* [cīo] to put into frequent or quick motion, to hurt, incite, stimulate, promote, etc. citat hiatum, SII. Fig.: laque motum (animal) aut boni aut mali opinionem cietur, may be excited, Cic. *to call or summon*: patres in curiam preaeconem ad regem arguuntur cietur, Liv. *to call upon a person*: illi, laque, to call upon a person to court to make his appearance: this was done by the praeco: omnes ab te rei capitis cietur, Cic. Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, id. *IV. In gen. : to call one to witness, to appeal to, cite*: quamvis cietur Salamis clarissimae testis victorie, id.: Iheru, qui Masei cietur, dicitur, testis auctoris, Liv. *V. to mention by name, to revive, rehearse* (rare): omnes Danai reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapesto cietur, Cic.

citra, prep. with acc. and adv. [Citer] *on this side* (opp. to *ultra*): Germani qualescit *citra* Rhenum, Caes. With verbs of motion: *ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret*, Cic. *Adv.*: nec *citra* mota nec *ultra*, neither this way nor that, Ov. II. *within*, short of, less than. Of space: nec a postrema syllaba *citra* tertiam, before the third syllable, Cic. Fig.: praepones ego regis aequanum; nec virtus *citra* genus est, is not inferior to my family, Ov. 2. Of time (very rare): *citra* Trojana tempora, Id. III. *without*, except,

setting aside (for *idne*, *praeter*): *citra*
fidem, Tac.: *citra* *Senatus populi*
auctoritatem, Suet.

citrēus, a, um, adj. [citrus] pertaining to the citrus-tree: mensam, of citrus-wood. Clc.

citro, adv. [citer] (always with *ultra*). LIT.: to this side (as *citra* on this side): hence *ultra citroque*, to that side and to this side, hither and thither, to and fro, backwards and forwards, reciprocally, etc. (as Fr. *cà et là*):

quam saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos miserantur, Caes. Sometimes the copula is omitted: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeanantibus, Cic.

citrus, i. m. the citrus, as African tree with fragrant wood: Plin.

citra, a. um. Part. [Cleo]. **Adj.**: quick, swift, rapid: vox cita, Ter. Cic.: navis, Virg. **III.** For the adv. cito: equites parent citi, Pl.

civica, a. um, adv. [Civis] pertaining to a citizen, civil, civic (more rare than civilis, and except with corona mostly poet.): iura, Hor.: arma pro trepidis viris, i. e. defence before a tribunal, Virg.: corona, the civic crown, made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war: Cic.: Liv. (The second crown in point of honour, v. Smith's Ant. 118.) **II.** pertaining to the Roman state: advena, non modo civicae, sed et Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv.

civilis, e. adj. [id.] pertaining to a citizen, civil, civil: inter se civilis conlatione et societate conjuncti, Cic.: sanguine civilis rem conflant, by the blood of citizens, Lucr.: Romani, civilem esse clamorem, inter se gratulantes, of their own citizens, Liv.: quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Virg.: Jus, either opp. to Jus naturale, the political rights of citizens, Cic.: or to Jus publicum, civil, private rights, id.

II. pertaining to public or political life, political, public: civilis ratio, political science, id.: civilium rerum peritua, Tac. **III.** like a citizen, befitting a citizen, courteous, polite, affable: quid enim civilis illo? Ovide, Liv.

civillitas, itis, f. [civilis] the art of government, politics: Quint. **II.** courtliness, politeness, affability (v. civilis, m.): Suet.

civilliter, adv. after the manner of a citizen, citizen-like: civilliter opibus utentibus, Liv. **II.** civilly, courteously, kindly: Tac.

civis, i. m. a citizen (male or female): civem cum civibus de virtute rerubant, Sall. (Concerning the rights of the civis Romanus, v. Smith's Ant. 91 seq.) **2.** Civis meus, tus, etc.: my, thy fellow-citizen: to metuent omnes civis tui, Cic. **II.** a subject: civis, hostes, iuxta mettere, Sall.

civitas, itis (gen. plur. sometimes civitatem), f. [civis] citizenship, rights of a citizen, freedom of the city (v. Smith's Ant. 91 seq.): Cato, quam ortu Tusculanum esset, civitate Romanus, Cic. **II.** the citizens united in a community, the body politic, the state: conventicula hominum, quas potest civitates nominare sunt, id.

2. Of an individual state or country: omnis civitas Helvetica in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. **3.** Fig.: ut jam universum hic mundus una civitas sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, Cic. **III.** Meton.=urbs, a city (as a collection of houses) (rare):

plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terrae motu aut incendio afflictas, restituit in melius, Suet. (Hence Ital. *città*: Fr. *cité*.)

clades, is, f. injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity: magna clades atque calamitas repulsi, oppressi, Sall.: privatae quoque per domos postes vulgatae sunt, Liv.: Nactus cui postea Scasevolae a clade distressa manus cognomen inditum, loss of his right hand, id. **2.** Meton. and poet.: a destroyer, scourge: geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadis, cladem Libyae, Virg. **II.** In milit. lang.: defeat, destruction, slaughter, massacre: qui risu magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic.: pedites magnam cladem facerent, Sall.: binaque castra clade una deleta, Liv.

clam, adv. and prep., opp. to palam. **1.** Adv.: **1.** As an *indeed*, *adj.* with esse or fore: *hidden, unseen, unknown*: si sperat fore clam, rursum ad ingenium redit, Ter.: nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. **2.** Without esse or fore: *secretly, privately*: quae volebat clam imponenda, Cic.: clam ex castris exercitum educere, Caes.: clam fore incautum superat, Virg. **III.** (mostly in comic poets), prep. with *abl.* and *acc.*: *without the knowledge of, unknown to*. With *abl.*: clam uxore mea et filio, Pl. **2.** With *acc.*: matrem, id. **3.** Clam me or mihi est: neque adeo clam me est, it is not unknown to me, Ter. **4.** Clam aliquem habere, to keep secret from, conceal from, id. [From the root *cal*, which is seen in *celare*, etc.: cf. *coram* and *palam*.]

clāmator, ōris, m. [clamo] a bawler, noisy declaimer (rare): Cic.

clāmatio (or, clamatio), ōnis, f. [clamo] a bawling noise: Pl.

clāmō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. **clāmō** [clamo] to cry aloud frequently, to bawl out, vociferate: saepe clāmantis Liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.: ad arma, cives! clamantibus, Liv. **2.** to call after: clamitabant me, ut revertor, Pl. Fig.: nonne superdulia illa clamantia caligatant videntur? to shout aloud craftiness, Cic.

clāmo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to call, shout aloud, cry out, complain: clamare de pecunia, Cic. Poet. of a cricket: (Cicada) multo validius clamare occipit, Phaedr. Of snoring: Pl. **II.** Act.: to call upon or cry aloud to, to proclaim, declare, invoke, etc.: constr. with the *acc.* or (more freq.) in indirect discourse. With *acc.*: morientem nomine, Virg. **2.** With a clause as object: ego, quod facio, me pacis causa facere clamo atque testor, Cic. **3.** Fig.: with an abstract subet. as subject: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. [From the root *cal* or *cla*, "call," (v. *calo*), perhaps through an obsolete substantive *clama*.] (Hence Ital. *clamarare*.)

clāmōr (old form *clamos*, like *arbores, labores, etc.*), ōris, m. [clamo] a loud call, a shout, cry, clamour: facere clamorem, Pl.: clamore sublato, Caes.

2. acclamation, applause: dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. In plur.: movere plausus, suscitare clamores, Phaedr. **3.** a shout of disapprobation: Fufum clamoribus et conviciis connectantur, Cic. **II.** Poet. of inanimate things: *noise, sound*, din: ter scopuli clamorem intus cava saxa dedere, Virg.

clāmōsus, a. um, adj. [clamor] full of clamour or noise. **1.** Act.: noisy, bawling, clamorous: pater, Juv. **II.** Pass.: filled with noise or clamour, noisy: urbs, Stat. **2.** accompanied with noise: Phasma Catulli, Juv.

clānōtium, adv. and prep. *clām.* [clām] secretly, privately. **1.** Adv.: accipimus ex insidiis clānōtium, Pl. **II.** prep. with *acc.*: alii clānōtium patres quae faciunt, Ter. **clānōstus**, adv. secretly, clandestinely: Pl.

clānōstinus, a. um, adj. [clām] secret, hidden, clandestine: clānōstina suspicio, Pl.: clānōstino introitu urbe est potius, Cic.: clānōstina consilia, Caes.

clango, 3. v. n. to clang, resound (rare): horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. [A word formed from sound: see Germ. *klängen*; Eng. *clang*.]

clangor, ōris, m. [clango] clang, noise: exortitur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum, Virg.

clārē, adv. Of sight: brightly, clearly: clare oculis video, Pl. **II.** Of hearing: clearly, distinctly, aloud: clare dico, Ter.: ut aperteque loquantur et jam clare gemant, Cic. **III.** Meton.: distinctly, intelligibly, clearly: eo clarius id periculum apparet, Coel. in Cic. **2.** Illustratively, homorably (very rare): clarius exsplendescbat, Nep.

clārō, 2. v. n. [clarus] to be clear or bright, to shine (poet.): rutilo cum lumine claret fervidus ille Canis, Cic.

II. Fig.: to be clear, evident, or manifest (very rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, which is evident from the first canto, Lucr. **2.** to be distinguished, illustrious, renowned: (Fab. Maximus) gloria claret, Enn. in Cic.

clāresco, ul. 3. v. insep. [clareo]. Of the sight: to begin to shine, become visible: tecta luminibus clarescere, Tac. **2.** Of the hearing: to sound clear, to become audible: clarescent sonitus armorum, Virg. **II.** Fig.: to become clear, manifest, evident: alid ex alio clarescit, Lucr. **2.** Of character: to become illustrious, famous: quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac.

clārīgatio, ōnis, f. [clarigo] a solemn demand of satisfaction and declaration of war through a Fetialis or herald (v. Smith's Ant. 1:8): Plin. **II.** a fine imposed upon a man who

is found beyond the prescribed limits : Liv.

clarigo, atum, i. v. n. Of the Fetiales : to proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies (v. Smith's Ant. 178) : Plin. (From *clarus* : the syllable *ig* prob. represents the root of *ago* : cf. *sumigo*, *navigo*, *remigo*, etc.)

claritas, atis, f. [*clarus*] clearness, brightness. Of objects of sight : sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), Plin. 2. Of objects of hearing : claritas in voce, Cic. 11. Fig. : Of style : clearness, distinctness, perspicuity : Quint. 2. *celebrity, renown, reputation* : num te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat? Cic.

claritudo, inis, f. [*id.*] clearness, brightness (for *claritas*) : fulgor et claritudo deae (sc. lunae), Tac. 11. Fig. : *renown, celebrity, fame, reputation* : artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall.

claro, avi, i. v. a. [*id.*] to make bright or clear, to illuminate (poet. and very rare) : Juppiter excelsa claraepta columna, *showed, exhibited*, poet. in Cic. 11. Fig. : to make illustrious, famous : illum non labor istulmius clarabit pugilem, Hor.

claror, oris, m. [*id.*] clearness, brightness : Pl.

clarus, a, um, adj. clear, bright : 'opp. to obscurus, caecus'. Of the sight : clear, bright, shining, brilliant, etc. : clarissima mundi lumina (i. e. sol et luna), Virg. : clara flumina, clear streams, Lucr. : clarissimae gemmae, Cic. Poet. with *abl.* : argento clari delphinis, Virg. Of the wind : making clear, bringing fair weather : aquilo, *id.* 2. Of the hearing : clear, loud, distinct : clara voce, ut omnis contio audire posset dixit, Cic. : clarioris voce, Caes. 11. Fig. : clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible : clara res est, tota Sicilia celebrissima, Cic. 2. *celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous*, etc. : vir fortissimus et clarissimus, *id.* With *abl.* : Juppiter giganteo triumpho, Hor. With *ex* : ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic. With *ob* : ob id factum, Hor. 3. As a title : clarissimus vir, Cic. 4. In a bad sense (rare) : notorius : populus (sc. Campanus), luxuria superbaque clarus, Liv. (Hence *lit. chiaro*; Fr. *clair*.)

classarius, i, m. [*classis*] (sc. miles), a marine : in plur. sea or naval forces : Nep. Tac. Adj. : centurio, a captain of a ship : *id.* 11. (sc. nauta) a sailor, seaman : Caes.

classicilla, ae, f. dim. [*id.*] a little fleet, *Boatilla*, Cic.

classium, i, v. classicus, no. ii. **classicus**, a, um, adj. [*classis*] of or relating to the classes of the Roman people : Varr. 11. relating to the army, the sea as well as the land forces. 1. Subst. *classicum*, a signal battle given by the trumpet : classi-

cum cecidit, Liv. 2. Meton. : the military trumpet itself : Virg. 3. A *dj.* pertaining to the fleet : *classicos* milites, Liv. Subst. *classici*, orum, m. plu. *marines* : Tac.

classis, is, f. (*abl.* *classi* or *classe*), a class or division of the Roman people : Liv. : Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 107). Fig. : qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quinta classis videntur, i. e. of the lowest rank, *id.* 11. an army (very ancient) : Hortinae classes populiue Latini, Virg. 111. a fleet (including the crews) : nomina in classem dare, to enlist for the fleet, Liv. : facere, Caes. : classe navigare, by ship, Cic. 11. A class, division, in gen. (after Augustan age) : tribus classibus (comitum) factis, Suet.

clathri (in MSS. also *clatri*), orum, m. plu. = *κλῆθρα*, ra, a trellis, grate (esp. to the cages of animals) : uras vultit ad frangere clathros, Hor.

clathro (clatro), atum, i. v. a. [*clathri*] to furnish with a grate or lattice, set with bars (very rare) : Pl.

claudo, 2. or claudio, 3. v. n. no perf., clausum [*claudus*] to limp or halt, to falter : beatum vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, Cic.

claudicatio, onis, f. [*claudico*] a limping (rare) : Cic.

claudico (clādo), i. v. n. [*claudus*, *lit.* *albus*, candido] from *albus*, *candeo* to limp, halt, be lame : Cervilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ob remp. accepto, Cic. Poet. : of the lameness of the wings of birds : Lucr. : of the wavering of scales : *id.* and of the inclination of the earth's axis : *id.* 11. Fig. : to halt, waver, to be wanting, or defective : tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.

claudio (clādo), Plin. and far more freq., although not in Cic., *cludo*, which occurs exclusively in the compounds : v. *excludo*, etc.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to shut, close, shut up : ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incidderet, et ad aperendas, Cic. : portas, Caes. : rivos, to dam up, Virg. 2. Fig. : aures ad doctissimas voces, Cic. : fugam hostibus claudere, to cut off, prevent, Liv. : clausa consilia habere, to conceal, Cic. Poet. : animam laqueo, Ov. 11. to close, end, conclude : cuius octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, Hor. : agmen, or novissimum agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes. 11. to inclose, encompass, surround (for *includo*, *concludo*) : quae (Syracusanum urbe) loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic. Fig. : verba pedibus, Hor. 2. Milit. i. t. to invest, besiege, blockade, etc. : primum clauderent Capuam operibus, Liv. : litora ac portus custodia clausos teneri, Caes. (Hence Ital. *claudere* : Fr. *clorre*, *close*, *clôture*, etc.)

claudio, ere, to be lame : v. *claudco*.

claudus (clodus, Plaut.), a, um, adj. limping, halting, lame : claudus Vulcanus, Cic. : pes, Hor. Proverb. : iste claudus, quemadmodum alunt, pl-

iam, i. e. who cannot make a right use of a thing, Cic. 11. Fig. : crippled, defective, wavering, uncertain : *claudae* naives, Liv.

claustra, orum, n. plu. [*clausum*, *claudio*] a fastening, a lock, bar, bolt, etc. : claustra revellere, Cic. : laxare, Virg. 2. Fig. : a barrier, bounds, etc. : arta portarum naturae effringere, i. e. to disclose its secrets, Lucr. : omnes urbes maritimas claustris Imperii nostri contineri, Cic. 11. a door, gate, dam, dike, inclosure, etc. : claustra urbis relinquunt, Ov. 2. In military lang., a barricade, bulwark, key, defence, etc. : claustra loci, Cic. : montium, Tac. : contrahere claustra, to draw the walls of contravallation closer, *id.* Fig. : claustra nobilitatis, Cic. (Hence Fr. *clôture*; Germ. *Kloster*; Eng. *cloister*.)

clausula, ae, f. [*claudio*] a close, conclusion, end, ending : clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia, Cic. : epistolae, *id.* 2. In rhetoric, the close of a period : clausulae quae numerosae et jucundae cadunt, *id.*

clausum (clusum), i, n. [*id.*] an inclosed space, inclosure : in clauso linquere, in confinement, Virg.

clausus, a, um, Part. [*claudco*].

clavus, i, f. [*clavis*] branch or stick, a cudgel, club, etc. male muniti clavus ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic.

clavarium, ii, n. [*clavus*] money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails : Tac.

clavator, oris, m. [*clava*] one who carries clubs or staves used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer : Pl.

clavícula, ae, f. dim. [*clavis*] 1. a small key : 11. the tendril of a vine : Cic.

claviger, eri, m. [*clava gero*] a club-bearer, an epithet of Hercules : Ov.

claviger, eri, m. [*clavis gero*] a key-bearer, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors : Ov.

clavis, is, f. (acc. *clavim* or *clavem*; *abl.* *clavi* or *clave*) [= *κλεῖς* : v. *claudio*] a key : *clavim* cado, Pl. : adulterinas portarum, false keys, Sall. : clavis adimere uxori, to separate from her, Cic. (Hence Ital. *chiave*; Fr. *clef*.)

clavus, i, m. a nail : *clavis* foreis confixa transtra, Caes. : clavum pangere, to fix a nail in the temple of Jupiter in order to mark the year, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 92). Hence, fig. : ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. And as a symbol of immovable fixedness : saeva Necessitas clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. : so, pro-
verb. : beneficium trabali clavo figere, to cleave the matter, Cic. 11. the tiller of a rudder : and meton. the rudder itself : clavumque ad litora torquet, Virg. Fig. : clavum tantum imperii tenero et gubernacula reip. tractare, Cic. 2. a purple stripe on the tunica, which, for the senators,

to press together, contract, confine: angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv.
 II. Fig.: Of time: to abridge, shorten: consulatus aliorum. Tac. 2

Of discourse: to abridge, compress: *Crassus haec coartavit*, Cic.
 ΚΩΧΟ, I. v. n. [κωξ, the sound made by frogs], to croak: Suet.

coccinatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*coccinus*]
clothed in scarlet: *puerulus*, Suet.
coccinens and **coccinus**, *a*, *um*,
adj. [*coccum*] of a scarlet colour:
laena, Juv. (Hence *It. cocciniglia*; Fr.
cochenille).
coccum, *i*, *n.* = *κόκκος* (a berry),
the berry (now known to be an insect,
kermes) found upon the scarlet dye-
oak: Plin. Meton.: scarlet colour:
Hor. 2. scarlet garments, cloth, etc.:
Suet.

coellicola (cael), *as* (*gen. plur. coellicolum*, Virg.), *adj.* [*coelum colo*] (*poet.*) *dwelling in heaven, a deity, a god*: Ov.: *nulla super nubes convivia coellicolum*, *Juv.*

coenaticus (caen. and oeu.), a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to a dinner* (very rare): est illic mi una spes coenaticae, Pl.

post ubi silentium coepit verbo facit, *Sall.*: paena coepit, *Liv.* With ex quibus ubi nihil ex virtute nobilitas coepit, *Sall.*

coepo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. *freg.* [*coepo*]. *J.* Act.: to begin often, to commence: with *inf.*: animal coepit ea, quae naturae sensu apta, appetere, *Cic.*: coepit seditionem coepitabat, *Tac.* With acc.: insidias, *id.* *||* Neutr.: to begin, commence, make a beginning (*rare*): coepitatem conjurationem disiecit, *id.*

coepitum, i, n. a beginning, undertaking: ne audaci coepito deesset, *Liv.* **coepitus**, a, um, *Part.* [*coepo*] begun: opus coepitum perficere, *Ov.*

coepitus, tis, m. [*coepo*] a beginning, undertaking (*rare*): primos usus quasi coepitus appetendi fuisse, *Cic.*

coepulatus, i, m. [*epulo*] a fellow-past or companion at a feast: *Pl.*

coepulor, v. curator.

co-creo, cai, etum, s. v. a. [*arceo*] to shut up together or closely: to inclose, confine, surround, encompass: qua circum coeli torca coeert, where the coast of earth incloses the west, *Lucr.*: munus omnia complexum suo coeert, et construit, *Cic.*: vitia coeertabat positos laque captivos, *Ov.*: nodo coeertare crines, *Hor.* *||* *Fig.*: to confine, restrain, limit, correct, punish, etc.: quibus rursus coeert milites et in officio contineri solent, *Caes.*: cupiditates, *Cic.* Poet.: Memphes primas aedes, postrema coeert Tyrribas juvenes, *command.* *Virg.*

coeertio (also coeerto, coerto, coerde), *onis*, f. [*coerco*] a restraining, coercing, coercion, restraint, chastisement: coercionem inhibere, *Liv.* *||* the right of coercing or punishing: populum, *Suet.*

coeritor, *oris*, m. [*id.*] one who keeps in order or restrains: *Eutr.*

coeritulus, a, um, *Part.* [*coerco*].

coere, are, v. curo.

coerulans, a, um, v. caer.

coetus, tis, for coitus [*coeo*] a coming or meeting together: eos auspicio meo atque ductu primo coetu vicimus, *Pl.* *||* *Meton.*: an assemblage, crowd, company (in this signif. coetus alone is used): socios in coetum advoct, *Virg.*: coetus patronorum, *Cic.*

coetivitas, adv. considerably, deliberately: quae accurate cogitationeque scripturae, *Cic.*

coetivatio, *onis*, f. [*cogito*] a thinking, considering, deliberating, thought, solicitation: cogitatio in se ipsa veritas, *Cic.*: ad reliquam cogitationem nihil esse recepti, *Caes.* *||* *Meton.*: a thought, opinion, judgment, resolution, design: omnes res curae cogitationisque rempublicae conferre, *Cic.*: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut sunt) sapientiores solent esse, *secundum* thoughts are best, *id.* *||* the faculty of thought, the reasoning power: Verum ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuit, *id.*

coetivum, i, n. *usu. plur.* cogitata, *id.*

orum, reflections, thoughts, ideas: cogitata mentis eloqui, *Cic.*

cogitatus, a, um, *Part.* [*cogito*] *||* *Adj.*: well weighed or considered: domi meditatum et cogitatum scelus, *afortthought*, *Cic.*

cogito, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*contracted* from *co-gito*] to consider thoroughly, to ponder, to weigh, reflect upon, think: constr.: absol., with acc., de, or a clause: toto animo, *Cic.*: de se et gloria sua cogitare, *id.*: coepi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, *Ter.* With clause: cogitare quoniam id honestum sit, *Cic.*: ne quam occasionem dimitteret cogitabat, *Caes.* *||* With an adv. and foll. by various prep.: to think of, to be disposed towards (very rare): adversus se, *Suet.* *||* to have in mind, to intend, meditate, design, purpose, etc.: with *inf.*: impeditis adortori cogitabant, *Caes.*: quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythae cogitit, what he plots, devises, *Hor.* Poet. of the wind: quid cogitit humidos Auster, *Virg.* With de: cogitavit etiam de Homer carminibus aboleo, *Suet.*: Carthagini male jandui cogitanti, meaning mischief, *Cic.*

cognatio, *onis*, f. [*Cognatus*] relationship by birth: frater noster, cognatione patruella, amore germanus, *Cic.* *||* *Fig. relationship*, connection, agreement, resemblance, etc.: numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, *id.*

|| *Meton.*: kindred, relatives, family: magistratus gentibus cognationibusque hominum agrum attributum, *Caes.*

co-gnatus, a, um, *adj. related* by birth, and subet. m. and f. a relation by birth, kinsman or kinswoman (on both the father's and the mother's side): for the distinction between cognatus and agnatus, v. agnatus: tot propinquique cognatus, *Cic.* With *Dat.*: is mihi cognatus fuit, *Ter.* Poet. of objects relating to kindred: latus, *Ov.*: urbes, *Virg.* *||* Of animals: anguilla longae cognata colubrae, *Juv.* Of other things: recens tellus cognati retinebat semina coeli, *Virg.* *||* *Fig.*: kindred, related, connected, similar: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, *Cic.*

cognitio, *onis*, f. [*cognosco*] a becoming acquainted with, a learning, an acquiring of knowledge: cognitio contemplatione naturae, *Cic.*: ut deorum cognitionem coelum intuentes capere possent, *id.* *||* *Meton.*: a conception, notion, idea: quod positum est in una cognitione, *id.* *||* Legal t. t. a judicial examination inquiry: cum dies cognitionis esset, the day of trial, he, the patrem et filium, *Liv.* *||* For agnatio, recognition, discovery: *Ter.*

cognitor, *oris*, m. [*cognosco*] a person appointed by a plaintiff or defendant to represent him in a suit and act for him, an agent, an attorney: *Cic.* *||* one who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher: *id.*

|| *id.*

cognitus, a, um, *Part.* [*cognosco*]. **co-onomen**, *onis*, n. [*onomen*] a surname, family name, epithet (e.g. Cicero, Scipio Africanus, Asiaticus: v. Smith's Ant. 271): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen invenit (i. e. Torquatus), *Cic.*

cognomentum, i, n. (for cognomen) a surname: Heracitus, cognomento qui scortatoris perhibetur, *Cic.* *||* a name, in gen.: in cognomentum ejus aedit, *Tac.*

cognominis, e, *adj.* [*cognomen*] likewise-named, of the same name: gaudet cognomine (= cognominis) terra, *Virg.*

cognominio, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] to furnish with a surname: Augustum Thurnum cognominatum, *Suet.* *||* *Meton.*: verba, i. e. synonyma, *Cic.*

co-gnosco, gnovi, gnitum, s. v. a. [*perf. tenses*, contr. cognovi, cognovam, cognoro, cognosco, cognosce, etc.] [*nosco*] to investigate for the purpose of knowing, to perceive, see, understand, learn: and in the *perf. tenses*, to know. Constr.: the facts learnt are expressed by the acc. (or nom. with *pos.*), the acc. and *inf.*, or a relat. clause: the sources of the information, by *ex* or *ab* with *abl.*, or *abl.* only, or *per* with acc.: what the information relates to, by *de* with *abl.*: regiones, *Caes.*: aliquid ex literis et nuntiis cognovimus, *Cic.*: de Bruto, *id.*: id se a Gallia armis atque insignibus cognovisse, knew by their weapons and insignia, *Caes.*: id accordeant an casu accideret, parum cognovi, *Sall.* *||* to recognise that which is already known (rare, and mostly poet. for agnosco): eum hanc cognovit Myrrina, *Ter.* *||* In law, to examine a case, to investigate judicially: petit ut de eo, causae cognita, statuat, *Caes.*: de agro Campano, *Cic.* *||* *IV.* Milit. t. t. to reconnoitre: qualis esset uatura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscere, misti, *Caes.* (Hence *lial. cognoscere*; *Fr. cognoscere*.)

o-gō, cōgē, cōctum, s. v. a. [*contr. from conago*] to drive together, to gather together, collect, assemble: to bring up, drive on: oves stabulis, *Virg.*: exercitum in unum locum, *Cic.*: dum senatus cogeretur, *id.* *||* 2. Of liquids: to thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate: mella frigore, *Virg.* *||* 3. Of places (in *part. perf.*): straitened, contracted: saltus in arctas coactus fances, *Liv.* *||* 4. Agmen, milit. t. t. to bring up the rear: levis armatura et equites agmen coegebat, *id.* *Fig.*: ut nec duces sinis nec agmen agnosco, nor be the last, *Cic.* *||* *Fig.*: hac re in angustum oppido nunc meo cognitur copiae, *Ter.*: coegere in ordinem, to humble, deade, to order: decemviri quarentes se in ordinem coegit, *Liv.*

|| 2. With *inf.*, *subj.*, and with *acc.*, or *absol.*: to force, compel, urge. With *inf.*: mori, *Virg.* With *subj.*: Q. Catullum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse priaret, *Cic.* With *adv.* and *gerund.*: omnes ingratis ad deponendum, *Nep.*

With *acc.* by ellipsis: cogit aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, Liv. *Abol.*: coactus legibus esse uxorem duces, Ter.

3. Sometimes = colligo, to *infer*, conclude: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.

cohaerentia, ae, f. [cohaereo] a *clinging together, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, Cic.

cohaerere, ei, sum, 2. v. n. to *stick or hang together, cleave to, adhere to*: absol., with cum, *inter*, or the *dat.*: acopolique affixa cohaeruit, Ov. Fig.: collocantur igitur verba ut inter se quam aptissime cohaerant extrema cum primis, Cic.: illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, id.

Fig.: to hold together, hold up, *subside*, to be consistent: sermo quotidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos auspicantur, id. || With *ab*: to be composed of, consist of: alla quibus cohaerent homines, id.

cohaerere, ei, sum, 2. v. n. *incoep.* [cohaereo] to *cling together, cohere* (very rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic.

cohaerens, a, um, Part. [cohaereo].

co-haeris, edis, c. a co-hair, fellow-hair, Cic.

co-hibere, ui, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to *hold together, to hold, contain, confine*: universa natura omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic.: crines nodo, Hor. || to hold or keep back, hinder, repress, stop, etc.: Scyllam caecis cohibet aeternae latebris, Virg.: cervos arcu, to stop, poet. for to kill, Hor.: manna, oculos, animum ab auro gasaque regia, Cic. Fig.: motus animi perturbatos, id.: iras, Virg.: non tu te cohibes? to be moderate in grief, Ter.

co-honesto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *honour abundantly, to honour to, grace* (rare): exsequias, Cic.

co-horresco, ei, sum, 2. v. n. *incoep.* to *shudder, shake with fear or cold*: quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorruui, Cic.

cohorta, rila, f. a yard, a place walled round, a court, cattle-yard: Ov.

|| Meton. of a body of persons: 1. Milli. t. t. a division of soldiers, a cohort, the tenth part of a legion, comprising: manipuli 6 centuriae: cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus, Caes.: praetoria, the general's body-guard, id.: hence also, the body-guard of the governor of a province, Cic. 2. a multitude, throng, attendants in gen. (mostly poet.): giganteum, Hor. [Cf. Lat. hortus; Germ. garten; Eng. garden, yard.] (Hence Ital. corte; Fr. cour; Eng. court.)

cohortatio, ois, f. [cohortor] an *exhorting, inciting, encouragement* (very rare): iudicium, Cic.

cohorticula, ae, f. [cohors] a small cohort: Coel. in Cic.

cohortor, atus, 1. v. dep. to *cheer up, encourage, to incite, exhort, admonish* (esp. of military addresses): cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes. With *inf.*: regium insignis suere cohortatur, Tac. With *subj.*:

Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut praedae velint esse participes, Caes. 2. In gen.: hac (eloquentia) cohortatur, hac persuadens, Cic.

coitio, ois, f. [coeo] a *coming or meeting together*: prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. || a *banding together* (in a bad sense), a *conspiracy, plot, coalition*: suspicio coitiorum, Cic.: tribunorum, Liv.

coitus, a, um, Part. [coeo] **coitus** (also coetus v. supra), *is, m.* [id.] a *going or coming together, a uniting, combination*: ut rocosus coitus venae resolatur, Cels. || *sexual intercourse, coition* (in this sense only coitus): Ov.

colaphus, i, m. = *αλαφος*, a cuff, a blow with the fist, a *box on the ear*: Icare, Pl.

colens (culens), i, m. a *testicle*: Cic. **coliphilum** (coll.), ii, n. a *kind of nourishing food for athletes*: Pl.

colis, in, v. canila.

col-labasco (coll.), 3. v. n. *incoep.* to *begin to fall, to totter, waver, fall off*: Fig.: si res laesa labat, itidem amici collabescunt, Pl.

col-labescere (coll.), 1. v. a. to *make to reel, shake, or totter* (rare): motu collabescat onus, Ov. Poet. of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr.

col-labescio (coll.), factus, *feri*, v. pass. to be made to reel or totter, to be brought to ruin (rare): altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collabebat, *was dashed in pieces*, Caes. Poet. of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr. || Fig.: to overthrow: a Themistocle collabescat, Nep.

col-labor (coll.), lapsus, 3. v. dep. to *fall together, to fall in ruins, fall in*: succulsi asserribus collapsus pons, Liv. Of persons: to fall or sink down in a swoon or in death: suscipiunt famulae collapsaque membra marmoreo referunt, Valerio, Virg. Fig. (rare): in corruptelam suam, Pl.

col-labaturus (coll.), a, um, Part. [lascro] *to be up, to be all to pieces*: confossum, collaceratumque corpus, Tac.

col-lacrimatio (coll.), ois, f. [col-lacrimo] a *weeping at something, a weeping together*: Cic.

col-larimo (coll.), avi, 1. v. n. and a. to *weep together or very much, to bewail, deplore* (rare). Neutr.: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic. A. et. hicro casum suum toties collacrimavit, id.

col-lactans (coll.), a, [con. and lact. v. lac] a *foster-brother, foster-sister*: Juv.

col-laveo (coll.), are, v. collevo.

col-lapsus (coll.), a, um, Part. [col-labor].

col-lare, in, n. [collum] a *band or chain for the neck, a collar*: Pl. (Hence Fr. collier.)

collatio (coll.), ois, f. [collatus, confero] a *bringing together, collecting*. Of money: a *contribution, collection*, a

gratuity collected for the emperor: stipulis aut decimae, Liv. Fig.: militarium, a *union, combination*, Pl. || In war: collatio signorum, *an engagement, a charge*: de exercitu, de castris, de agminibus, de signorum collationibus, Cic. || a *comparison, similitude*: collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferta, id.

collativus (coll.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] brought or carried together, *collectal* (rare): Pl.

collator (coll.), ois, m. [id.] a *collector, contributor*: symbolarum, Pl.

collatus (coll.), a, um, Part. [confero].

collaudatio (coll.), ois, f. [collaudo] *warm praise* (rare): scriptoria, Cic.

col-laudis (coll.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *praise greatly, extol very much*: collaudati milites, Caes.

col-laxo (coll.), 1. v. a. to *widen, to make loose*: lateramina, Lucr.

collecta (coll.), ae, f. (orig. *adj.* *speculata*) [colligo] a *pecuniary contribution*: collectam exigere, Cic.

collectivus (coll.), a, um, *adj.* [collectus, colligere] gathered or collected together (rare): Dicitur collectivus, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost, Suet.

collectivus (coll.), or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] collected, gathered together (rare): exercitus, assembled hastily and without choice (opp. to electus), Cic.

collectio (coll.), ois, f. [id.] a *gathering together*: membrorum (Ab-syri), Cic. 2. In rhetoric: a *summing up, recapitulation, summary*: id. **collectivus** (coll.), a, um, v. collectivus.

collectus (coll.), a, um, Part. [colligo].

col-liga (coll.), ae, m. [ligo] one chosen at the same time with another, a *colleague*: bis una consules, collegas in censura, Cic. || Meton.: a *companion, comrade*, in gen.: a *fellow-slave*: Pl.: a *fellow-actor*: Juv.

collegium (coll.), ii, n. [collega] the *union of persons in any office or for any purpose, collegianhip* (rare): Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv. || Meton.: a *body of persons united by the same office or calling, a college, guild, corporation, brotherhood*: nulla Romae societas vegetalium, nulum collegium, Cic.: Tribunal pro collegio pronuntiat, as the decision of the whole body of *trivagii*, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 92).

col-libertus (coll.), i, m. a *fellow-freeman*: Pl.

col-libet (coll.) or **collibet** (coll.), built or bitum est, 2. v. impers. *it pleases, it is agreeable* (rare): si quid collibet, Ter.: simulac mihi collibetum est, praesto est imago, Cic.

col-lido (coll.), at, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to *strike, dash, or press together*:

humor ita molles est, ut facile premi colligatque possit, Cic. || Fig.: to bring into collision or hostile contact, to set at variance: Græcia barbaras lento collum ducit, Hor.

colligatio (conl.), ðnis, f. [colligo] a binding together, connection (rare): tota operis colligatio, Val. Max. Fig.: colligatio causarum omnium, Cic.

colligo (conl.), ægi, ectum, j. v. a. [lego] to sweep together, to gather or pick up, collect, assemble: sarmentis vrbisque collectis, Cæs.: omnia præcegrina, Pl.: stipem a tyrannia, to obtain by bagging, Liv.: aer humorem colligens, Cic.: vasa, milit. t. t. to pack up, id.: quos in aestuariis ac paludibus colligens dixeramus, had collected together, taken refuge, Cæs. || to draw together, construct, compress, contrive (mostly poet. for contrahere, concurre, etc.): coganbur breviori spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv.: se colligit in arma, covered himself with his shield, Virg. || to bring together, collect, to gain, acquire, etc.: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. brought together in speaking, adduced, Cic.: amicitiam, Cæs.: alium, to become thirsty, Virg. || 2. Of numbers: to make up, come to amount: and pass, to be reckoned (rare): ex quo decem ferne et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. || 3. With pron. reflect., or reflexum, mentem, etc., to collect or compose oneself, to recover one's courage, remission, etc.: animos, Liv.: animum, Tac. || 4. To rally: neque sui colligendi, neque considerandi facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Cæs. || 5. To collect in the mind, to think upon, weigh, consider: levis hæc insaniam quantæ virtutes habeat, sic collige, Hor. Exp. to gather, conclude, deduce, infer: ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distingar, Cic. (Hence It. cogitare; Fr. cueillir.)

colligo (conl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind or fasten together, connect: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic.: acutis vasa lecta pilorum transaxilla et colligata, fastened to one another, Cæs. Fig.: homines inter se sermonis vinculo, Cic.: animum septingentorum memoriam vasa libro colligare, to comprehend, comprise, id. || 6. To restrain, stop, hinder: impetum furentis (Antoni), id.

collino (conl.), atum, i. v. a. to direct something in a straight line, to aim (rare): hastam aut sagittam, Cic. || 7. To hit the mark, take a right aim, id.

collino (conl.), ævi, itum, j. v. a. With acc. and abl.: to denounce (rare): ora venena, Virg.: collige, pollicite: pulcrum ornatum turpes mores jocos omnes colligit, Pl.

collipsum, i. v. collipsum.

collipsum (conl.), a, um, Part. [liquet] made liquid, dissolved, melted (rare): venenum in potione, Cic.

collis, is (abl. collis or colle), m.

high ground, a hill: collis paulum ex planitie editus, Cæs. [From the root which appears in culmen, celus, etc., v. antecello; and perhaps also in Ger. *hügel*, Eng. *hill*.] (Hence Ital. *collina*; Fr. *colline*.)

collisus (conl.), a, um, Part. [collido]

collitus (conl.), a, um, Part. [collino]

colluctatio (conl.), ðnis, f. [colloco] a placing together, arrangement: verborum, Cic.: collocatio filiae, an endowing, giving in marriage, id.

colloco (conl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to place together, place, station, arrange, set, set up, erect, etc. Constr. the object in the acc.: the place usu. in with abl. or ade. of place; also in with acc.; with other prep.; with abl.; with dat. of proper names: sometimes the place is not stated. 1. in with abl.: exercitum in hibernis, Cæs.: multitudinem in agris collocavit, settled a colony, Nep. || 2. With ade. of place: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, Cæs. || 3. With in and acc.: in tabernam vasa et servos, Pl. || 4. With other prepositions: comites apud ceteros hospites, are lodged, quartered, Cic.: ante sum fundum Miloni insidias collocaret, id. || 5. With abl.: oculos pennis, Ov. || 6. With dat. of proper names: se Athenis collocare, settle, Cic. || 7. Without words denoting place: vix his rebus collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, for arranging, Cæs.: impedimenta collocata animadvertit, Liv. || 8. With fem. acc.: to give in marriage: matrem homini nobilissimo collocare, Cæs.: in matrimonium, Cic. Abol.: in collocanda filia, Tac. || 9. With pecuniam, dotem, fenus, etc., a mercantile t. t. to give, lay out, invest, advance, etc.: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. || Fig.: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, to be deposited, id.: collocare satis de aliqua re, to insert enough, Tac. (Hence It. *colicare*; Fr. *coucher*.)

collopieto (conl.), avi, t. v. a. to make very rich, to enrich (rare): Ter. **collopieto** (conl.), ðnis, f. [colloquor] a (familiar or private) conversation, conference (rare): Cic.

colloquium (conl.), ðn, n. [id.] a talking together, conversation, conference, discourse: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Cæs.: in colloquium venire, id.: in Antoni congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, Cic.: colloquia amorum absentium, i. e. epistolary correspondence, id. (Hence Fr. *colloque*.)

colloquor (conl.), loquor, j. v. dep. to talk together, to converse, to hold a conversation or conference: constr. usu. cum with abl., inter with pron. reflect., or abol.: in eo libro, ubi se cum Panæ nostro et cum Curione filio colloquentem facit, Cic.: hoc uno praestant vasa maxime feris, quod colloquatur

inter nos, id. Abol.: deinde utrique Imperatores colloquantur simul, Pl.

colloso (conl.), 2. v. n. to be lighted up, to shine forth, to be entirely illuminated, to be clear, bright. Abol.: sol qui tam longe lateque collocat, Cic.

2. With abl.: candelabri fulgore collocere Jovis templum oportebat, id.

3. With ab: mare qua a sole collocet, albescit et vibrat, id.

colloso (conl.), al, sum, j. v. n. to play or sport together, play with (rare): (puer) gessit paribus colludere, Hor. Poet.: summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas, Virg. || Legal t. t. to act in fraudulent collusion: Cic.

collum, i, n. the neck, of men and animals: anseres adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic.: in collum invasit, fell upon the neck, id.: actum est de collo meo, it's all over with me, Pl.: collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere allici, to seize by the throat and drag to prison, etc.: consul quam paucis collum torisset, metti ceteri sacramenta dixere, Liv. || Meton.: the neck of a flask or bottle. Theod.: of a poppy, Virg. (Hence Fr. *cou*.)

colloso (conl.), al, sum, j. v. a. to scold out, rinse, denounce aqua, Plin. Poet.: ora, to moisten, i. e. to quench thirst, Ov.

collatio (conl.), ðnis, f. [colludo] a secret understanding, collusion: Cic.

collator (conl.), ðnis, m. [id.] a playfellow, playmate, boon companion: Cic.

col-lustro (conl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to lighten up, illumine (rare): sol omnia clarissima luce collostans, Cic. Part. perf. subet.: in picturis alios opaca, alios collostata delectant, brilliantly coloured pieces, id. || Fig.: to consider on all sides, to inspect: omnia oculis, id.

col-lutatio (conl.), i. v. a. to soil, defile much. Fig.: Pl.

collutus (conl.), Part. [colluo]

colluvies (conl.), el, v. colluvio.

colluvio (conl.), ðnis, and **colluvies**, em, e (the latter form not frequent before the Aug. per.; but exclusively used in Pliny the elder, and Tac.) f. [colluo] washings, rinsings, sweepings, a mass of filth: cohortis et sedifilii, Col. || Fig.: impurities, impure mixture, vile medley, off-scourings: colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animalium, Liv.: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discordam, Cic.: in colluvione Drusæ, the dregs of the people his adherents, id.

colluvius (colluvius), i, m. = **colluvies**: *colluvies*, id. || Meto.: banking business, money-changing: id.

collum, ae, f. = **collum**, a kind of pastry of a round elongated form, macaroni, vermicelli: Pl.

colluvius, a, um = **ius**, vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup, Pl.

collyrium, ð, n. = **collyrium**, a liquid eye-salve: Hor.

collo, *til, cultum*, *j. v. a. to cultivate, till, tend, take care of*: *agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur*, Cic.: *arbores*, Hor. **||** *to abide, dwell, or stay in a place, to inhabit*. With *ac*: *colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime*, Cic.: *Britanniam, Tac. Absol.*: *circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv.* **||** *Fig.*: *to bestow care upon, to pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, foster, cherish, practise, etc.*: *to clothe, adorn*: *Jovis omnia plena: ille colit terras, illi meae carmina curae*, Virg.: (*Caesar et Pollux*) *dum terras hominumque colunt genus, improbe, polia*, Hor.: *virtutem, Cic.*: *pacem, Ov.*: *colere vitam, etc.*, *to live a life*: *non plane nec ego victum, nec vitam illam colere poeum*, Cic.: *servitium apud aliquem, to be a slave, Pl.* **||** *to honour, revere, reverence, worship*: *quid est enim cur deos ab hominibus colendis dicat? Cic.*: *in amice diligendis et colendis, id.*

colocasia, *ae, f.* [*colocasia*], *it, n.* Virg.: *colocasia* or *colocasion*: *a plant which grew in Italy, and had an edible root: mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet ascantho*, Virg.

colōna, *ae, f.* [*colonus*] *a country woman*: *Ov.*

colōnia, *ae, f.* [*id.*] *a landed estate, a farm*: *Col. Poet.*: *an abode, dwelling in gen.*: *Pl.* **||** *a colony, colonial town, settlement*: *mittere, Liv.*: *coloniū collocare idoneis in locis, Cic.*: *applied to similar establishments among barbarous nations: Gallis trans Rhenum colonias mittebant, Caes.* **||** *a band of settlers (as familia, a gang of slaves), colonists, planters*: *hence coloniū deducere aliquo, Cic.* (*on the Rom. colonies, v. Smith's Ant. 99 seqq.*)

colōnias, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to agriculture or husbandry*: *leges, Varr.* **||** *pertaining to a colony*: *cohortes, levied from colonias, Caes.*

colōnus, *i, m.* [*colo*] *a cultivator of the ground, a husbandman, farmer, farm-servant*: *Domitius naves servas, libertis, colonis compleverat, Caes.* **||** *a colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town*: *delectum colonorum, qui Capuam deducti erant, habere instituit, id.* *Poet.*: *for an inhabitant in gen.*: *Virg.* (*Hence Fr. colon.*)

color (old form *colos*) *ōria, m.* *the colour of the skin, the complexion: venustis oculi, color suavis, Cic.*: *verus (opp. to paint), Ter.*: *colorem mutare, perdere, to change colour, to blush, etc.*: *crebra coloris mutatio, Cic.* *Proverb.*: *homo nullius coloris, an unknown man, Pl.* *Poet.*: *beauty, lustre, etc.*: *O formose puer nimum ne crede color, Virg.* **||** *colour in general*: *varil rerum, Lucr.*: *Tyrios mirare colores, the Tyrian dye, Hor.*: *mille trahens varios colores, a thousand various hues, Virg.* *Poet.*: *ducere, of grapes, to become coloured, id.* **||** *Fig.*: *outward show, external condition, exterior,*

outward appearance: amissum omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. **||** *Of style: general character, cast, colouring: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitas color? id.*: *tragicus, Hor.* **||** *IV.*: *a colourable pretext, excuse: die aliquem, Quintillane, colorem, Juv.* (*Hence Fr. couleur.*)

colōratus, *a, um, Part.* [*coloro*]. **||** *adj.* *variegated: coloratus corpora, Cic.* **||** *2.* *florid, embrowned: corpora, of a healthy complexion, Quint.*

colōro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*color*] *to colour, paint, tinge, dye, tan, etc.*: *corpora, Cic.*: *colorat aquaria Nilus, Cat.* **||** *Fig.*: *of the mind, style, etc.*: *quoniam liberos studiosius legerim sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic.*

colos, *v. color, infinit.*

colōsāgēs, *ōtia, m.* [*Kolosagēs*]. *"Kos, the Colossal-love" on appellation of a large and handsome man*: *Suet.*

colōsāgēs, *a, um, adj.* = *kolosagēs*, *colossal, gigantic: status, Suet.*

colōsatus, *i, m.* = *kolosagēs*, *a gigantic statue, a colossus*: *Plin.* *Esp. the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes: id.*

colōstra, *ae, f.* *the first milk after delivery*: *Plin.* *As a term of endearment: Pl.*

colpa, *v. culpa.*

coluber, *brī, m.* *a serpent, snake, adder*: *Virg.* (*Hence Fr. couleuvre.*)

colūbra, *ae, f.* [*coluber*] *a female snake or adder*: *Hor.* *Proverb.*: *quas tu vides colubras? i. e. art thou frantic? (in allusion to the Furies), Pl.*

colūbrifer, *ōra, ērum, adj.* [*coluber* *fero*] *snake-bearing, an epithet of Medusa: monstrum, Ov.*

colūbrinus, *a, um, adj.* [*coluber*] *like a serpent, cunning, wily*: *Pl.*

colūm, *i, n.* *a strainer, colander*: *Virg.* (*Hence Ital. colatoio.*)

colūmba, *ae, f.* *a dove, pigeon*: *Cic.* *As a term of endearment, my dove*: *Pl.* [*Probably the same word as palumbus, the wild pigeon.*]

colūmbar, *ōria, n.* [*colūmba*] *a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole*: *Pl.*

colūmbinus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to a dove or pigeon: pulli, Cic.* *ovum, Hor.*

colūmbus, *i, m.* *a male dove or pigeon: a dove in gen. (rare)*: *Hor.*

colūmella, *ae, f.* *dim.* [*colūmba, colūmen*] *a small column, a pillar*: *Cic.*

colūmen, *ōia, n.* *a height, summit, peak* (*Poet.* *for culmen*): *ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae colūminibus, Cat.* **||** *the highest part of a building, a roof, gable*: *in turribus et colūminibus villas, Varr.* **||** *Fig.*: *the summit, head, chief, the height, etc.*: *colūmen amicum Antonii Cotta Varus, Cic.*: *colūmen audaciae, the height of impudence, Pl.* **||** *IV.* *In architecture: a gable pillar, a prop*: *Virg.* *Fig.*: *a support, stay: familiae, Ter.*: *republicas, Cic.* [*From the root col or*

cel, which appears in *collis, celsum, etc.*; *v. collis* and *antecell.* *Colūmen* is a shortened form of *colūmen*.]

colūmina, *e, adj.* *saye, unwhit*: *Pl.*

colūmina, *ae, f.* *a column, pillar, post*: *Cic.*: *colūmina rostrata, a column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Duillius, Quint.* (*v. Smith's Ant. 102*): *templa vasta innixa colūminis, Ov.*: *colūmina Maenia, also absol. colūmina, a pilory in the forum Rom.*: *Cic.* *Fig.*: *a pillar, support*: *injurioso ne pede prorsus stantem colūminum, Hor.* **||** *Meton.*: *a western-sport*: *Lucr.* **||** *Poet.*: *the top, summit, the dome of heaven*: *poet. Cic.* [*From the root col, v. colūmen: cf. aer-mena, col-mena.*] (*Hence Ital. colonna; Fr. colonne.*)

colūmnārium, *il, n.* [*colūna*] *a last on pillars*: *Cic.*

colūmnārius, *il, m.* [*id.*] *one condemned at the Colūna Maenia; a criminal or debtor*: *Coel. in Cic.*

colūmnātus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *supported by posts or pillars*: *Varr.* *Humorously: os, i. e. supported upon the hand, Pl.*

colūrnus, *a, um, adj.* [*epithon* *transp. for corulus, from corulus = corymbus*] *made of the hazel-tree*: *Virg.*

colus (*1 and*) *ta, f.* [*distaf*] *sing. nom.*: *et colus et fusi digitis cecidere, Ov.*: *acc. colum, id.*: *abl. colo, Tib.*: *colu, Optulius in Cic.*: *plur. nom. coluas, Stat.*: *acc. colos, Ov.* (*Hence It. conocchia*: *Fr. quenouille, through middle age lat. conculca for colculca.*)

colūta, *orum, n. plur.* = *colūtae*, *a pod-like kind of fruit*: *Pl.*

colma, *ae, f.* [*colūn*] *the hair of the head, a head of hair*: *consul unguentis effluens calamistrata coma, Cic.*: *flava, Hor.*: *componere, Ov.* **||** *Meton.*: *foliage, ears, stalks, etc.*: *memorum coma, Hor.*: *the wool of sheep*: *Poet. in Cic.* (*Hence Ital. chioma.*)

colmans, *antis, Part.* [*comō*] **||** *Adj.* *hairy, covered with hair*: *colla equorum, Virg.*: *galea, furnished with a tuft of hair, id.*: *stella, having a radiant, hairy train (a comet), Ov.*

colmarahus, *i, m.* = *καμαραχός*, *a bailiff of a village, a burgomaster*: *Pl.*

colmatus, *a, um, Part.* [*comō*] *hairy*: *Cat.* **||** *Subst.*: *Suet.*

com-bibō, *hbi, j. v. a.* *to drink with any one (rare)*: *Sen.* **||** *to drink up, absorb, imbibe: succos, Ov.* *atrum venenum*: *corpore, Hor.*: *lacrimas, to restrain, Ov.* *Transf.* *to things: ara creorem combiberat, id.* *Fig.*: *artes, Cic.*

combibō, *ōia, m.* [*combibō*] *a companion*: *Cic.*

com-būro, *uro, f. v. a.* *to burn up, to burn up, consume: frumentum, Caes.*: *naves, id.*: *aliquem vivum, Cic.* **||** *Fig.*: *combūrere aliquem iudicio, to ruin, destroy, id.*: *combūrere diem, pass it in carousing, Pl.*

combustus, *a, um, Part.* [*com-buro*]

com-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, or estum; 3. r. a. (comedus, a. um, the more usual form. Hence comedurus. Pl.: comedus. Pl.: comedus. C. Contr. forma: comes. Pl.: comese, id.; comeset, Cic. Old form: comedim, Pl.: comedim, id.; to eat, esp. to eat, comens: curitum hic comens possent, Pl. Provoles: tam facile vincas quam primum vobis. C. comit: id.; comas comens venire; i. e. to come, too late, Varr. Fig.: to, to comens concipit, pine away, Pl. || Meton.: to waste, dissipate, squander: sanos, Cic. || 2. In the comic poets: comedere aliquem, to consume the property of any person, eat him out of house and home: quem abentem comes, Pl.

com-es, tis, c. [com and i, root of eo] lit. one who goes with another: a companion, an associate, comrade, partner, etc.: comes meus fuit, et omnium iherum meorum sodus, Cic.: fem.: me tibi venturum comitem, Ov. Fig.: una vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisse, Cic. || Esp. a guardian, tutor, teacher, etc., of boys (rare): Virg. || 2. the suite, retinue of friends, relatives, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces: Cic.: Hor. || 3. the attendants of distinguished private individuals: id. || 4. the imperial retinue, the court: Suet. (Hence Ital. come; Fr. comète.)

comestus, a. um, Part. [comedo].
comestus, a. um, Part. [comedo].
cometes, ae, m. = κομήτης, a comet: non diu toties arere cometae, Virg.: Cic. In apposition with sidus: inter quae et sidus cometes effulsi, Tac.

comico, adv. in the manner of comedy: Cic.

comicus, a. um, adj. = κωμικός, pertaining to comedy, comic: poeta, Cic.: verusque expositi tragici res comici non vult, a comic subject, Hor.: stultis senes, as they are represented in comedy, Caelii. In Cic.: aurum = lupinum, lupines, used by comic actors instead of money, Pl. || Subst. comicus, i. m. an actor of comedy, a comedian: id. || 2. a comic poet, writer of comedy: Cic.

comitans, v. cominus.
comis, e, adj. courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly, loving: comis et humanus, Cic.: in uxorem, Hor.: bonis, Tac.

comissandus, a. um, adj. [comitor] holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing: per quem (Indiam) temulentum agmine comissandus incescit (Alexander), Liv.

comissatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a Bacchanalian revel, a joyous procession with torches and music, a merry-making, a revelling: nullum turpe convivium, non comissatio, non libido, ostenditur, Cic.

comissator, ōris, m. [id.] one who holds or joins in a festive procession, a reveller: Liv. Fig.: nostri isti comis-

satores conjurationis, those messmate conspirators, Cic.

comissor, atus, i. v. dep. = κωμίζω, to hold a festive procession with torches and music, to carouse, revel: ad fratrem, Liv.: in domum Pauli, Hor.

comitas, ōis, f. [comis] courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, gentleness: Catonis comitas et facilitas, Cic.: comitas in sociis, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. || 2. Esp. of an easy unconcern about money, etc.: rem bene paratam comitate perdidit, Pl.

comitatus, a. um, Part. [comitor].
comitatus, ōis, m. [comitor] an escort, an attending multitude, a train, retinue: delicato ancillarum puerorum comes comitatu, Cic.: comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit, Caes. Fig.: quid tanto virtutum comitatu opus est? Cic. || the imperial retinue, court, suite: Tac. || 3. a company, troop, crowd, convoy, etc.: nuntiatorum magnos comitatus ad flumen constitisse, Caes.

comitor, adv. [comis] kindly, courteously, obligingly, civilly, readily: homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. In Cic.: munera missa legatis, Liv. Sup.: lepidissime et comissatime, Pl.

comitia, ōrum, v. comitum, no. II.

comitialis, e, adj. [comitia] pertaining to the comitia: comitiales dies, on which the comitia were held: consecuti sunt dies comitiales, per quos senatus haberi non poterat, Cic.: homines, who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes or their evidence, Pl.

comitiatus, ōis, m. [id.] an assembly of the people in the comitia (rare): dimittere, Cic.

com-istum, ōis, n. [com and i, root of eo] In sing.: a place in or near the forum, where the comitia were held: Cantilvis virgis in comitio caesus erat, Liv. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170). Transf.: any place of assembly: so of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. || Meton.: in plur.: comitia, ōrum, n. the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc., the comitia. The comitia were of three kinds: comitia curiata, centuriata, and tributa. Respecting their nature, v. Smith's Ant. 104 sqq. They were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, praetoria, tribunicia, etc.: so comitia consulum habere, Liv.: comitia regi creando, id. Fig.: ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, Pl.

comito, are, for comitor: Ov.

comitor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [comes] to accompany, follow, attend: constr. with acc. or ablat., sometimes with dat.: comitati eos ex civitate excessere, Caes. Abol.: lanigeras comitantur ovae, Virg.

|| 2. Fig.: Tarquino Superbo aliquid prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic.: tardis mentibus virtus non comitatur, id. || Esp. to attend one to the grave: juvenem exanimum vano honore, Virg. || In a pass. sense:

ut posset claro comitari Hymenaeu, Lucr. Esp. freq. in part. perf.: (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. And in comp.: pueru ut uno esset comitator, id.

com-mētio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to spot all over, stain, pollute (rare): manus sanguine, Virg. Fig.: se lato infinito ambitu, Cic.

com-mānicipius, ia, m. a comrade in the same manipulus: Tac.
com-māritus, i, m. a fellow-hand: Pl.

commāstus, ōis, m. [commeo] a going to access, fro: Pall. || Meton.: a passage, thoroughfare (rare): perfodi parietem qua commestus esset, Pl. || 2. a leave of absence, a furlough: sumere, Liv.: in commeatu esse, to be on furlough, id. Fig.: cras igitur (ac. proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatu, Cic. || 3. a caravan, a train, a company of travellers: Londinium copia negotiorum et commeatu maxime celebre, Tac. || 4. a carrying over, transport, passage: duobus com-meatibus exercitum reportare instituit, Caes. || 5. provisions, supplies of all kinds: coegebantur, sicuti reliquum commeatum, ita ligna atque aquam Corcyra navibus supportare, id.: maritimi, Liv. But very freq. opp. to frumentum: the remaining supplies of war: ad Ventionem rei frumentariae commeatibus causa moratur, Caes. Transf.: commeatu argentarius, gain acquired by money transactions, Pl. (Hence old Fr. congier; mod. Fr. congé.)

com-mēdior, i. v. dep. (very rare) to ponder thoroughly, meditate upon: Auc. Her. || to remind one of something, to resemble: Lucr.

com-mēmini, isse, v. defect. to recollect thoroughly, to remember: quem hominem probe commeminasse se alebat, Cic.

commemōrābilis, e, adj. [commemoro] worthy of mentioning, memorable (rare): Pl.: Cic.

commemōrāto, ōnis, f. [id.] a reminding, remembrance, mentioning: commemoratio antiquitatis, exemplo prolato, Cic.: (Verres) in aedibus commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, every one was continually recounting his crimes, id.

com-mēmōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call to mind, keep in mind, remember: quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vespere, Cic. || to bring to mind, recall to the recollection of another, to remind: ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv. || In gen.: to mention, recount, relate. With acc., acc. and inf., rel. clause, or de: causas, Caes.: quid ego nunc commemorare singuliter, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter.: illa pars quam supra commemoravi Mosam transisse, Caes.: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic.

commendābilis, e, adj. [commendo] praiseworthy, commendable (rare): nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendaticus, -tus, a, um, adj. [commendatio] pertaining to commendation, commendatory (very rare): litterae, letters of recommendation or introduction, Cic.

commendatio, ōnis, f. [commendare] a commendation, recommendation: ut intelligi meam commendationem non vulgare fuisse, Cic. Fig.: oculorum, id. || Meton.: that which recommends, the excellence or worth of a thing: ingenii, id.

commendatrix, icla, f. [id.] she who commends (rare): Cic.

commendatus, a, um, Part. [commendare] || Adj.: recommended: quae res commendator erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic.

com-mendo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mando] to commit to one's charge, put under one's protection, to intrust, to commend: ego me tuum commendo et committo fidei, Ter. tribui ad Caesarem veniunt, neque et commendat, Caes.: aliquem filia, Tac.: nomina memoriae, i. e. edicere, Cic. || To recommend, i. e. to render agreeable, to set off, to grace: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, id.

commensus, a, um, Part. [commestor].

commentariolum, i, n. dim. [commentarius] a short treatise: Cic.

commentarius, ii, m. (sc. liber) and **commentarium**, ii, n. [commentor] a note-book, memorandum: non est oratio, sed quasi copia rerum et orationis commentarius, Cic.: diurni, a day-book, journal, Suet. Hence, 2. As the title of a book (mostly in plur.): a sketch, memoirs, a commentary, etc.: Cic. Tuus, Caesaris Commentarii, id. || In law: a brief: id.

commēnatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a diligent meditation, a studying, a careful preparation: quos locos multa commēnatio atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. In plur.: sese quotidianis commēnationibus acerrime exercuit, id.

commendiculus or -tulus, a, um, adj. [commensus, commissus] thought out, invented, devised, fabricated. Opp. to that already existing: necly inventus: nominibus novis et commendiculis appellata, Cic. 2. Opp. to that which is actual: pretendenda, fancied, imaginary: commendiculi et ficti dei, id. 3. Opp. to that which is true: fabricata, forged, false: crimen, id.

commēto, are, freg. commentor: commētare ora, facetiously to demonstrate on the face, i. e. to strike, Pl.

commentor, atus, i. v. dep. freq. [commisitor] to think over, meditate thoroughly, study, weigh, consider. With acc., de, or aboi.: curiosus incipit commentari aliquid et dicere, Cic.: de pop. R. libertate, id.: dum tu commentaberis, Pl. Part. perf. in pass. sense: ut sua et commentata et scripta comminisset, Cic. || To devise, invent,

contrive: ut cito commentatus est (ac. mendacium) Pl. 2. to sketch out, work up, write, compose, treat upon: mimos, Cic.: aliquid in reum, id.

commentor, ōris, m. [commisitor] one who devises or invents something, an inventor: uvae, i. e. Bacchus, Ov.

commentum, i, n. [id.] an invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood: ipsi commentum placet, Ter. 2. a mechanical contrivance: Suet. 3. a project, plan: Just.

commentus, a, um, Part. [commisitor].

com-mō, avi, atum, i. v. n. to go and come, pass to and fro: fossam perdidit ut tuto etiam singuli commare possent, go backwards and forwards (between the two camps), Caes. Of inanimate and abstract objects: (fossam) latitudinis, qua contrariae quinqueremes commarent, pass each other, Suet. With viam (rare): meus scrupulum victus commest viam, Pl. || To visit often, to resort to, frequent: salinam ad eos mercatores saepe commeat, Caes. Transf. to things: nam illaec catapultae ad me crebro commeant, Pl.

com-mercium, ii, n. [commercor] legal capacity to buy and sell: commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic.: ceteris Latinis populus connubia, commerciaque et concilia inter se ademerunt, Liv.

2. commercial intercourse in general, trade, traffic, commerce: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. || In gen.: intercourse, communication, correspondence: mihi cum vestris legibus nihil est commercii, I have nothing to do with your laws, Pl.: commercium habere cum Muis, Cic.: agrorum adificiorumque inter se, Liv.: sortis humanae, Tac.: belli, stipulation, treaty, id.

com-mercior, atus, i. v. dep. to trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase: captivos, Pl.

com-merito, ui, itum, 2. v. a. (also **commereor**, itus, 2. v. dep. Pl.: Ter.), to entirely merit, fully deserve (rare): aestimationem commereui, Cic.: poemam, Ov. || Meton.: to be guilty of an offence or crime: noxiam, Pl.: arbitrabitur commereuisse culpam, Ter.

com-metior, mensus, 4. v. dep. to measure (very rare): omnes porticus, Pl. Fig.: to measure with or by something, to proportion: negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto, i. v. n. freq. [commēto] to go frequently: Ter.

commētus, a, um, Part. [commingio].

com-migro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to remove in a body, to migrate, enter: huc, Ter.: in tuam (domum), Cic.: Romanam, Liv.

com-militium, ii, n. [com and milit- (miles)] companionship in war: Chauli in commilitum adsciti sunt, Tac. || In gen.: fellowship, companionship (very rare): studiorum, Ov.

com-milito, ōnis, m. [id.] a comrade, fellow-soldier: desolite, commilitones, nil vultis aequum hostibus prodere, Caes. || Transf.: diu, fellow-gods, Flor.

com-milito, i. v. n. [id.] to be a companion in war, to fight in company: Flor.

comminatio, ōnis, f. [comminor] a threatening, menacing (rare): comminatio orationis tanquam armorum, Cic. In plur.: comminationes Hannibalis, Liv.

com-mingo, xxi, ctum, 2. v. a. to make water on, defile (rare): lectum potus, Hor.: commiscum coenium, as a term of reproach, for a paltry, dirty fellow, Pl.

com-misecor, mentus, 3. v. dep. [so reminiscor, root MEM; whence memini] to devote, to contrive, invent: reperit, commiscere, cado calidum consilium cito, Pl.: nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic. || To invent, contrive something new: novas litteras, Suet. Part. commētia, a, um, in pass. signif.: deviated, feigned, contrived, fictitious: dat genitus fictos commētia funera narret, Ov.: crimen, Liv.

com-minor, atus, i. v. dep. to threaten, menace. With acc. of thing and dat. of person: necem alicui, Suet.: inter se, Liv.

com-mingo, ui, atum, 3. v. a. to make small, to fritter away, to break or crumble to pieces, to crush, split, diminish, etc.: illi statuum deturbant, affligunt, comminunt, dissipant, Cic.: argenti pondus et auri, Hor. || Fig.: to weaken, impair, enervate: opes civitatis, Cic. Transf. to persons: re familiari comminuit sumus, id.

com-minus (also **oeminus**), adv. [minus] hand to hand, in close contest (with the word, etc.), opp. to eminus: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. Fig.: sed haec furta nobile tanquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio: nunc comminus agamus, id. || In gen. without the idea of contest: nigh at hand, hard by, near: eminus ardescunt, (prius) quam comminus imbuit ignis, Lucr.

comminatus, a, um, Part. [comminuo].

com-miscō, schi, xtum or stum, 2. v. a. (Inf. pass. commiscui, Lucr.) to mix or mingle together, to intermingle. With and comm. abl. or aboi.: servos cum ingenuis, Suet.: commiscere frusta mero cruento, Virg.: mulsum, Pl. Fig.: nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.

commiseratio, ōnis, f. [commiseror] In rhetoric: a part of an oration intended to excite compassion: Cic.

com-miscere, 3. v. a. to commiserate, pity (rare): servos, Enn.: impietate Bacchidem ejus commiseresceret, Ter.

com-miseror, atus, i. v. dep. to commiserate, pity (rare): fortunam Graeciae, Nep. || In rhetoric: to

enche compassio: quid quum commiserunt, conserui coeperit, Cic.

commissatio et *commissator*, v. *comiss*.

commissio, *mis*, *f.* [committo] *lit.* a *letting go together*; hence, the beginning of a fight, game, etc.: the celebration of games or contests: ego illos (ludos) celebravi cupio: et tecum age, ut iam ab ipso commissione, etc., Cic. Meton.: a prize declamation, ostentation speech: Suet.

commissum, *i. n.* [id.] that which is intrusted, a secret, trust: enuntiare commissum, Cic. || a transgression, offence, fault, crime: turpe, Hor. In *plur.*: post mihi non similis poena commissi metis, offences, Virg. || In law: an incurring of fines, a confession or confuted property: Suet.

commissura, *ae*, *f.* [id.] a joining together, a band, knot, joint, seam: diglorum contractio facili propter molles commissuras, Cic.: navium, Plin.

commissura, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [committo].

commissus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [committo].

com-mitto, *i. v. a.* to make soft, mellow: Ter.

com-mitto, *mis*, *misum*, *j. v. a.* *lit.* to let go together; to join together, unite: consisti with intent, cum, dat., or abol.: per pondum commissum inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv.: costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels.: qua naris fronti committitur, is joined to, Ov.: commissas operibus, Liv. || With acc. of person: to set face to face, to set on, set fighting: to match, compare: pugiles Latinos cum Graecis committitur, Suet.

|| With acc. of thing: to set going, to begin, join: equestris proelium commiserunt, Caes.: pugnam, Cic. Abol. (rare): priusquam committeretur, before the contest began, Suet. Hence, Fig. in gen.: to begin, undertake: iudicium inter scarios committitur, Cic.

|| To go to work, to do, act, etc.: followed by ut, to act so that: non committit ut tibi causam aliquam dem recommendi, Id. With *cui*: Caecilius argue se commissum cur sibi aut deorum aut hominum qulesum imperium staret, Liv. With *inf.*: infelix committit saepe repelli, Ov. || To do wrong: esp. with facinus, etc., to commit, perpetrate: committite multa et in deos et in homines imple nefariorum, Cic.: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. || With *contra* legem: to offend against, violate: quae committeretur contra legem, Cic.

|| With *poenam* multam, etc.: to incur, make oneself liable to: ut illam multam non commiserit, Id. Pass.: to be forfeited or confiscated, as a penalty: qui illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinae commissam esse ducunt, Id. || To make over, intrust, give in charge, give up: and reflect: to venture, risk oneself, betake oneself.

Constr. acc. (or nom. in pass.) of what is intrusted, dat. of that to which it is intrusted: the latter sometimes expressed by *in* and acc., and sometimes omitted altogether: Caesar me vestras fides commisit, Caes.: his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic.: semina sulcia, Virg.: se publico committere, to venture into the streets, Suet. Proverb.: ovem lupo committere, Ter.: se in id conclave, Cic.

commixtus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [commisceo].

commodatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [commodo].

commodè, *adv.* appropriately, aptly, properly, suitably, conveniently, well, etc.: non satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes.: multa breviter et commode dicta, Cic. || Commodiously, opportunely, seasonably: ille satis acule et commode tempus ad te cepit audendi, Id.: emersem commode ex Antiali, quum in me incurrit Curio, at the very moment, Id. || In the comic poets: kindly, obligingly: acceptae bene et commode estus, Pl.

commoditas, *itis*, *f.* [commodus] adaptation, just proportion, symmetry (rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Fig.: of style: *fitness*, a suitable graceful expression: Cic.

|| *fitness*, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit: commoditatis omnes articulos acio, Pl.: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, Cic. || Of persons: pleasantness, complaisance, courteousness, lenity (poet.): vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Pl.: virt., Ov.

commodo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [id.] *lit.*: to measure one thing with another: hence, to adapt, accommodate (rare): trapeum, Caio. Fig.: commoda loquela tuam, Pl. || With acc., *abl.*, or *in* with *abl.*, and dat.: to accommodate with, to give, furnish, lend, oblige, serve, etc.: aquam quam hostis hosti commodat, Pl.: ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere posset, id commodes, oblige, serve him, Cic.: commodare tantum ei in hac re, Id.

commodulus, *adv.* dim. [commode] conveniently, suitably: Pl.

commodulum, *adv.* dim. [commodo] according to convenience, suitably: Pl.

commodum, *i. n.* a convenient opportunity, convenience: quum erit tuum commodum, when it shall be convenient for you, Cic. So, *commodo* meo, tuo, etc.: at my, thy, etc. convenience, at one's leisure: quid commodo tuo fiat, Id.: naves quae sui qualesque commodi fecerat, Caes. || *advantage*, profit: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommoda alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. Sometimes *adv.*: without injury or detriment: ut regem reducas, quod commodo nrip. facere possis, Cic. || a reward, pay, wages

for public services: tribuatur, Cic. || a favour, privilege, immunity: Suet. || *V. Meton.* = *commodatum*, that which is lent, a loan: Cic.

commodum, *adv.* opportunely, seasonably: ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Pl.: commodum egerum diligentissime, Cic. || *instantly*, immediately, just: ad te hercle libam commodum, Pl.: commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic.

com-modus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [con and modus]. *lit.*: measured with: hence fitted or adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, commodious, appropriate, favourable. With dat., or *aboi.*: rarely with *ad*: hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem Iudicavit, Caes.: commodus anni tempus, Cic.: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est, Liv.: commodum est, it pleases, is agreeable: quod commodum est, just as you please, Cic.: amat? dabitur a me argentum dum erit commodum, Ter.

|| Of manners: agreeable, obliging, friendly, polite, affable, gentle, etc.: quemquam existimas Catone commodiorem, comiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic.: mihi commodus ui, Hor. Fig.: (ambus) spondeos stabiles in iura paterna recepit commodos et patiens, || *III.* As *con* before *od* often signifies completion, or gives a superlative signification, hence *commodus* means, having full measure, complete, perfect, due, proper, etc.: commoda statura, a proper height, Pl.: viginti argenti commodas minas, full twenty, Id.: capillus commodus, well arranged, Id.

com-mollor, *itus*, *a. v. dep.* to art in motion, undertake (rare): commolli tempestas fulmina coepit, Liv.

commollitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [commollior].

commollitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [commolo].

commollitio, *factio*, *factum*, *j. v. a.* to remind, admonish, impress upon: commonefacti, quae de Iunonigeri aut dicta, Caes. Humorously: vos monumentis commonefactum bubuli, Pl. || To commemorate (rare): istius turpem praetura, Cic.

com-moneo, *ui*, *itum*, *v. a.* to remind, to put in mind of, impress upon, to bring to one's recollection. *Constr.*: the person warned in the acc. (or nom. with the passive): that of which he is warned in the gen., with *de*, in the acc., or as a dependent clause: ut annis commoneat nos, cur id fecerimus, Quint.: meorum me aberna miseriarum commoneat, Pl.: quis in circum maximus venit cum de avertitia tua commoneatur, Cic.: quum amice aliquid commoneamus, Quint.

commoneatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [commoneo].

commonestro, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* (commonestrare = commonestrare, Pl.) to show, point out fully or distinctly: arum aliquid, Cic.

commoratio, ōnis, *f.* [commoror] a *harrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning*: Cic. *¶* In rhetoric: a *delaying, dwelling upon some important point*: id.

commorior, mortuus, *3. v. dep.* to *die together or at the same time*: in acie cum Arunte commortuus est (Brutus), Liv.

commoror, atus, *1. v. n. and a. dep.* *1. Neutr.*: to *stop, tarry, abide, sojourn, stay*: Romae, Cic.: dies circiter viginti quinquae in eo loco commoratus, Caes. Fig. (mostly with *in* or *ab eo*, rarely with *cum*): consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Injunct. Off. style: ipsa mihi veritas manum Injunct. Off. et paulisper consistere et commorari cogit, id. *¶* Act.: to *stop, detain, retard*: an te suspicium commoratum est? Pl.

commotio, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo] a *violent moving, motion*: vastrum, Pall. Fig.: a *rousing, exciting, agitation, commotion* (rare): commotio suavis juvenilitatis corpore, Cic.: animi, id. In *plur.*: animorum, id.

commotundia, ōis, *f. dim.* [commotio] a *slight indisposition*: Cic.

commutatus, a, um, Part. [commoveo] *¶* Adj.: *unsettled, wavering*: genus dicendi, Cic. *2. moved, excited, aroused*: animus commotor, id.: Druusus commotor animo, more violent, passionatus, Tac.

commoveo, mōvi, mōtum, *2. v. a.* (contr. forms: commorant, Lucr.: commorator, Ter.: commoror, Hor.: commosco, Cic., etc.): to *move violently up and down, to shake, move, stir*: magul commorant aquora venti, Lucr.: qui sese commovere potest, cujus ille (Roscus) vitia non videat? Cic. *2.* to *move from a place, to remove, carry away*: columnas, id.: hostem, repulse, Liv.: numum, l. e. to *turn over, use in business*, Cic.: sacra, to *carry about the sacred utensils, images, etc., for religious use*, Virg. Hence humorously: mea si commovi sacra, if I put my instruments (artifices, tricks, etc.) in motion, Pl. Proverb.: glebam commosset in agro decumano Siciliæ nemo, would have stirred a clod, Cic. *¶* Fig.: *chiefs of the intellect and passions*: to *shake, rouse, agitate, disturb, alarm, affect*: si convellere adiorum ea, quae commoveri non possunt, id.: commotus habebitur, C. mente caput, frontis, crazed, Hor.: se et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes.: vis sum apud me, ita animus commotus metu, spe, gaudio, Ter.: qui me commoror, fiesit, probebo, rouse, Hor.: in hac commotus sum, l. e. *inflamed with love*, Ter.: commovere tumultum aut bellum, Cic.

commune, ōis, *v. communis*.
communicatio, ōnis, *f.* [communico] a *making common, imparting, communicating*: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic.: communicatio sermonis, id. *¶* In rhetoric: a *figure*

of speech, in which the orator consults his hearers: id.

communicatus, a, um, Part. [communico]

communio, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [communis] (dep. form: communicat sint = communicaverint, Liv.), to *make common, to share with others, to communicate, impart*. Constr.: *usu*, the thing shared in acc.: the person with whom it is shared, with cum, or in dat.: but other constr. occur: civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv.: consilia cum aliquo, to *make common cause with one*, Caes.: illa omnium domus patet, vi-tusque communicatur, id.: communicabo te semper mensa mea, you shall always have a seat at my table, Pl. *2.* Of oral communication: to *make known, talk over, discourse, tell*: homo, quocumque omnia, quae me cura aliqua afficiunt, una communio, Cic.: quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuevit, Caes. *¶* Of things: to *join, unite*: privatio potius illum debito testimonio, quam id cum meo communicare, Cic. *¶* *3.* To *share in, to partake, participate in*: inimicitias mecum communicasti, you have shared in, id.

communiō, ōis, *f.* [communio] *1. v. a.* to *fortify on all sides, to secure, intrench*: castris, Caes.: castra, Liv. Fig.: auctoritate aulæ, Cic.
communio, ōnis, *f.* [communis] *fellowship, a common share or interest, communion*: inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic.: sanguinis, id.

communis, e, adj. [munus] *shared together, common to several or to all, common, ordinary, general* (opp. to proprius): vetus verbum hoc quidem est: communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter.: dis communibus aras, Virg.: vitium commune omnium est, Ter.: non proprium sanetudinis est vitium sed commune valetudinis, Cic.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes.: communis vitæ ignarus, ignorant of the customs of society, Cic.: communis sensu caret, of a sense of propriety, Hor.: locus, euphem. *the Lower World*, Pl. In *plur.*: loca, public places, Cic.: loci, in philos. lang., common places, common topics, id. Subst. commune, la, *n.* a *community, state*: commune Milyadum, id.: gentis Pelasgae, Ov. Adv.: In commune: for common use, for a common object, advantage, etc.: consulere, Ter.: vocare honorem, l. e. to *bestow equally upon patricians and plebeians*, Liv. *2.* In general, generally: haec in commune de omnium Germanorum origine acceptum, Tac. *¶* Fig.: *courteous, condescending, affable* (in MSS. often confounded with comis): simplicem et communem et consentientem eligi (amicum) par est, Cic. *¶* In rhetoric: commune exordium quod nihil minus in hanc quam in contrariam partem causae potest convenire, equally ap-

propriate to either side of a cause, id.

communitas, ōis, *f.* [communis] *community, fellowship, society*: communitas nulla cum deo homini, Cic.

communiter, adv. in common, commonly, jointly, generally: litterae, quas communiter cum aliis scripisti, et eae, quas tuo nomine, Cic.: (ira) communiter urit utrumque, Hor.

communus, a, um, Part. [communio]

commurmuro, and *dep.* -or, *1. v. n.* to *murmur, mutter* (rare): Cic.

commutabilis, e, adj. [commuto] *subject to change, changeable*: cera, Cic.

¶ In rhetoric: exordium commutabile est, quod ab adversario potest, leviter mutatum, ex contraria parte dici, id. (Cf. communis n. ii.)

commutatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a *changing, change*: commutationes amicitiae, Cic.: crebrae commutationes aeternum, Caes.

commutatus, ōis, *n.* [id.] (for commutatio) *change, alteration*: Lucr.

commuto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* to *change about, change entirely, alter*: Curio consultum commutat, Caes.: commutata omnium voluntate et opinione, id.: quae commutantur suntque contraria, Cic. Fig.: nihil commutatur animo et fidem abeunt qui venerant, id. *¶* To *exchange, to barter, traffic*: inter se commutant vestem ac nocturna, Ter.: captivos, Cic.: ne studium belli gerendi agricultura commutent, Caes.

commo, mpe, mptum, *3. v. n.* to *put together, arrange*: esp. of the hair: to *comb, braid, dress*: amica dum comit dumque se exornat, Pl.: capillos, Cic.: comas hasta recurva, Ov. In gen.: to *adorn, ornament*: corpora si quis vultus atque fucata mullebriter comat, Quint. Esp. freq. of rhetor. ornament: non quia comi expolire non debeat (oratio), id. [Prob. compounded of com and emere, "to put together," "to arrange": but it seems to have been confounded by the Romans with coma, "the hair," and hence to have signified "to arrange the hair."]

comœdia, ae, *f.* (gen. comœdiæ, Plaut.) = *comœdia*, a *comedy*: facere, Ter.: agere, id.: exigere, to *lead from the stage*, id.: succussit vetus comœdia, Hor.: Hyperbolus improbitatem veterum Atticorum comœdias notaverunt, Cic.

comœdiolus, adv. as in comedy: Pl. comœdiolus, a, um, adj. = *comœdiolus*, pertaining to comedy, comic: natio comœdia est, it is a nation of buffoons, Juv. *¶* Subst.: comœdiolus, i, m. a *comedian, comic actor*: Cic.

combersus, a, um, adj. [coma] *hairy, with much or long hair* (rare): frons, Phaedr.

compaciscor, -paciscor, -pectus or -pectus, *3. v. dep.* to *make an agreement, form a compact with one*. (Only in perf. tenses and partic.): si sumus con-

pecti, Pl. In pass. signif., compacto, according to agreement, concert: omnes compacto rem agunt, Id. Cic. So. de compacto, Pl.: and ex compacto, Suet.

compactio, ōnis, f. [compingo] a joining together: membrorum, Cic.

compactum, i, v. compiculator.

compactus, a, um, Part. [compingo]. **Adj.** compact, strongly built: compacta firmique membra, Suet.

compactus, a, um, Part. [compicador].

compāges, ōis, f. a fixing, pegging, or fastening together, a connection, joint, structure: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. Fig.: in Veneris compagibus haerent, i. e. in the embraces, Lucr.: dum sumus in his luctus compagibus corpora, bodily structures, Cic. [con and pag, root of pango.]

compāgo, ōnis, f. [v. compages] a fastening together, connection: compagine ceræ, Ov.

compār, ōris, adj. (abl. compari, Liv.: compare, Ov.: gen. plur. compārum, Pl.) like or equal to another: natura, Lucr.: connubium, Liv. **||** Subst.: an equal, a comrade, colleague: hunc compariar metuo meum, Pl. **2.** a lover, consort, mate: non dum munia comparis aquare, Hor.

3. a piece in some game: Ov. **compāribilis**, a, adj. [comparo] that may be compared, comparable (rare): species, Cic.: mora, Liv.

compārāt, adv. by way of comparison, comparatively: Cic.

compārātio, ōnis, f. [comparo] a bringing together, comparing, comparison: potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic. **||** a ratio, proportion: quum solis et lunae et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparisonem est facta conversio, Id. **||** an agreement, contract: provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione, extra ordinem data, Liv. **||** [V.] a making ready, preparing, providing for, preparation, etc.: novi bell, Cic.: veneni, Liv. **V.** a procuring, gaining, acquiring: testium, Cic.

compārātivus, a, um, adj. [Id.] suitable for or pertaining to comparison, comparative: iudicatio, Cic.

compāro, ōnis, pāri, s. v. a. to save, husband, lay up: Ter.

compāro, ōis, s. v. n. to be perfectly apparent, to appear, be visible: nec tamen ulla comparebat aris, Lucr.: nequaquam argenti ratio comparet, agrees, is correct, Pl. **||** Meton.: to be present, be in existence: signa et dona comparare omnia, Cic.

compāro, ōis, avī, avī, s. v. a. (old form compārasse = comparavi, Plaut.) is put together, unite. Constr.: what I put, in the acc. (or nom. with pass.): that with or to which it is put, with cum or in dat.: other constr. occur:

ambo quom simul apicimus, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sitis, Liv.: labella cum labellis, Pl.

|| to bring together to a contest, to match: ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic.: hunc Threem comparavit, Suet. Fig.: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparer, Ter. **||** Fig.: to put together, put on a level or equality, place on the same footing: utrum exercitus exercitū, ad duos ducibus, an dignitas, an causa, comparari poterat? Liv.: multis victi prorellis ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant, Caes. Hence, in gen.: to compare: homo quod rationis est particeps similitudines comparat, Cic.: nec comparandus huius quidem ad illum est, Ter. With a relat. clause: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset iure plebis in patres, by drawing a comparison, Liv. **||** t. of colleagues in office: with inter and pron. reflect.: to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement: (consules) comparant inter se ut se consul deoeveret, Id. **V.** to put together, make ready, furnish, prepare, provide: praesidium Genabii tuendi causa comparant, Caes.: copias comparare, Id.: comparare convivium magnifico et ornate, Cic.: se comparare, to prepare oneself: se ad respondendum, Id.: se ad iter, Liv. Abol.: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, Cic. With inf.: an ita me comparem, non perperit contumelias, shall I resolve, Ter. **||** to arrange, appoint: esp. pass. imp. comparatum esse, to be arranged, established: ita comparatum more maiorem erat, Liv.: praetores uti consideraret, comparaverunt, Cic. Rarely of persons: sic finitus semper comparati, in the situation, Id. **||** to bring to hand, get, purchase, procure, obtain: aurum ac vestem atque alia, quae opus sunt, Ter.: nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes.: tribunum auxilium sibi, Liv.

compāso, pastum, s. v. n. and a. to feed together: si compascuus est ager, Ius est compascere, Cic.

compāscuus, a, um, adj. pertaining to common pasturage: ager, Cic.

compectum and **compectus**, a, um, v. compiculator.

compēdo, ōnis, s. v. a. [compes] to fetter, shackle: in lapidibus compeditu condidi, Pl.

compellātio, ōnis, f. [compello] an accusing: Aec. Her. **||** a reprimanding, rebuking (rare): Cic.

compello, ōnis, s. v. a. to drive together or in a body, to drive along, push on, collect, assemble: argumentum in spelunca, Liv.: dispersos homines compulsi unum in locum, et congregavit, Cic.: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes.: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. **||** Fig.: to press together, to drive on, impel, incite, urge, force, constrain: constr. with ad or in: more rarely with the subj., the inf., or abol.:

cur eam tantas in angustias et Stolonum dumeta compellimus? Cic.: aliquem ad virtutem, Pl. With subj.: callidum senem callidis doli compelli et perpulsi, nihil omnino ad crederet, Pl. With inf.: nisi cum Thrasyllo differre quaedam compulsi, Suet. Abol.: ille, qui apellit, is compellit, Pl.

compello, avi, avī, s. v. a. [v. appello] to accost, address (mostly poet.): aliquem voce, Virg.: blande hominem, Pl. **||** to address reproachfully, to chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, call to account: pro cunctatore seque, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv.: ne compellaret inultus, Hor.

compendiarius, a, um, adj. [compendium] short, abridged: via quasi compendiaria, Cic.

compendium, i, n. [con and PEND root of pendo]. Lit.: a hanging together, laying up, storing, etc.: hence, a saving, profit acquired by saving: opp. to dispendium: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies, have saved two loaves, Pl. In gen.: gain, profit: praeter imperatas pecunias, suo etiam privato compendio servabat, Caes. **||** a laying together, a putting into one, a shortening, abbreviating: quam potes, tam verba confer maxime ad compendium, de consue, brief, Pl.: compendio morari, only a short time, Quint. Abol.: compendium, shortness of way, a short way: Tac.: per compendia montis anticipata via est, Ov.

compensatio, ōnis, f. [compensio] a weighing together: hence, a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent merum, an exchange, barter (opp. to pecunia), Just. Fig.: compensation: Cic.

compēso, avi, avī, s. v. a. to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another: hence, to balance, to make good, compensate. Constr.: the thing weighed, in acc.: that against which it is weighed with cum or in abl.: bona cum vitis, Hor.: summi labores nostri magna compensant gloria, Cic.: Catonis est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, that the difference in price is made up in shoe-leather, Id.

comperio, v. comparo and compesco.

compērendiatio, ōnis, f. [comperendino] a deferring of a trial to the third day: Tac.

compērendinatio, ōis, s. v. [Id.] = compendinatio, q. v. Cic.

compērendino, avi, avī, s. v. a. [perendino]. Jurid. t. i. to cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day: reum, Cic. Abol.: ut ante primos ludos compendinem, defer the day of trial, Id.

comperio, pēri, pērtum, s. v. a. (comperior, Sall.) [root PAR: cf. aperio] to bring up, find out, to ascertain, learn, etc.: certo comperi, Ter.: per exploratores, Caes.: certis auctoribus, Cic.: Metellum sapientem virum fuisse comperior, Sall. In pass. it

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freq. means, to be detected or convicted: dum ne ab hoc me falli compertiar, Tac. Esp. freq. in part. perf.: non ego haec incerta jacta rumoribus affero ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, Liv. With gen. of the crime: compertus probri, id. flagitii, Tac.: pro comperto polliceri, as certain, Suet.: nondum comperto quomodo regionem hostes petissent, since it was not yet discovered, Liv. So compertum habeo and compertum mihi nati, I know full well: quod de his duobus habuerim compertum, Cic.

compertus, a, um, Part. [comperto]. **comp-tes**, edis, f. a fetter or shackle for the feet (usu. in plur.): vapulandum habendae compedes, Ter.: servus indunt compedes, Pl. Fig.: fetters, bonds: compes corporis, Cic.: grata (of the chains of love), Hor.: nivall compede vincitur Horatius, has compedes, laeas inquam hos lauros, Cic.

compescere (compesco, Plaut.), ut, 3. v. a. [compes] to confine, hold in check, to repress, curb, restrain: ramos fluentes, i. e. to clip, prune, Virg.: spatiantia brachia, Ov.: legiones, Suet.: mare, Hor.: etiam multa unda, to quench, Ov.: aufer lacrimas et compesco querelas, Lucr.: clamorem, Hor. With inf.: cave malo et compesce in illum dicere injuste, cease, forbear, Pl.

comp-itor, oris, m. [competo] a rival, competitor: Cic.

comp-itoria, icis, f. [id.] a female competitor: Cic.

comp-ito, ivi or it, itum, 3. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr.: to go or come together, to meet: ubi vase competunt, tum in campis sacrificatur, Varr. Fig.: of time: to coincide, agree, etc.: with cum, the dat., or absol.: tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac.: neque messium feriae aestati, neque vindemiarum autumno competenter, Suet. Of other things: to agree or coincide with, to answer to: tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competiti, id. Absol.: to be qualified, competent, fit, to correspond: ut vix ad arma capiendi aptandaque pugnae competet, annus, Liv. || Act.: to strive for, seek: omnibus unum locum competentibus, Just.

compitatio, onis, f. [compitio] lit. a raking together, pillaging, plundering: hence contemptuously of a collection of documents, a compilation: Chrest., Cic.

comp-ilo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rob, to plunder, pillage (rare): sedes, Pl.: fana, Cic. Fig.: acrimia Crispini, Hor.

comp-ingere, pecti, pectum, 3. v. a. [pango] to fit together, fit up, join, unite, frame, compose: sedifica, Sen. In part. perf.: septem compiecta cunctis stultia, Virg. || To fasten up, lock up, confine, conceal: aliquem in carcere, Pl.: se in Appuliam, Cic. Fig.: quae parentes in tam angustum tuos locum compingere, Pl.

compitalla, tum, v. compitalla.

compitalla, e, adj. [compitum] pertaining to cross-roads: Lares, Suet.

|| Subst.: compitalla, tum and forum, m. plur. a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares compitales: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112).

compitallus or **-cius**, a, um, adj. [compitalla] of or belonging to the compitalla: dies, Cic.

compitum, i, n. (mostly in plur.): a place where two or more ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road: Cic.: compita servant et vigilant nostra pater in urbe Lares, Ov. [Can and per, "go"]

comp-placere, bi and complicitus sum, 2. v. n. to be pleasing to several persons: Ter. || To be very pleasing: hae Veneri complacuerunt, Pl.

comp-plano, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make even, level, or plain (rare): terram, Cato: montium juga, Suet.

comp-plexor, xus, 3. v. dep. [com- and plico, fold] lit. to fold or bring together: to clasp around, encircle, embrace, surround, embrace, etc.: (vitae) claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic.: spatium, to mark out around for military purposes, Caes.: viri corpus, Lucr.: Divitiacum multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, Caes.: caput digitis, Ov. Fig.: nuper complectitur artus, Virg.: (philosophiae) via valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, when it has laid hold of, Cic. || Fig.: of the intellect: to grasp, comprehend, understand: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, id.: formam animi magis quam corpora, to consider, Tac. || To comprise in a discourse or writing, to describe, represent, explain: omnia facta oratione, Cic. In philos. lang.: to draw a conclusion, make an inference: id. || Of the will and affections: to display affection, or esteem for, etc. Constr.: the object of the sentiment, in acc.: the manner or means by which it is displayed, in abl.: aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, id. Without abl.: hominem, id. And absol.: da te homini; complectetur, id. Fig.: quos fortuna complexa est, id.: artes ingenuas, Ov.

IV. Pass.: in eo genere, quo vita beata complectitur, is comprised, Cic.

complémentum, i, n. [compleo] that which fills up or completes, a complement (rare): Cic.: Tac.

comp-pleno, avi, atum, 2. v. a. to fill full, fill up. With abl.: fossas armentis et virgultis, Caes.: simulacrum coronis et floribus, to deck, cover, Cic. With gen.: urbes ararum, Lucr.: complexus mercatorum carcer, Cic. Absol.: non bene compleve urnam, Ov.: paginam, to fill with writing, Cic.: longas naveas aventus complebat, Caes. Esp. of food and drink: me complere flore Liberti, have sated myself, Pl. || 2. Milit. t. t. to complete, fill up: legiones, Caes.: classem Romanam sociis navali-bus, Liv.: naves colous pastoribusque,

to man, Caes. And of provisions, etc.: complere exercitum omni copia, id.

|| Fig.: of sound: nomen tuum mihi aures vestrae, Cic. || 2. To fill with any desire, amour, passion: reliquos (mulieres) bona spe complet, Caes.: omnia terrore, Liv. With gen.: aliquid erroris et dementiae, Pl. || 3. To make complete or perfect, to finish: of a promise, to fulfil it: his rebus completis legiones reduci iussit, Caes.: summam promissi, Cic. || 4. Of time: to finish, complete: Gorgias centum et septem complivit annos, id.

compluvium, a, um, Part. [compleo]

|| Adj.: filled full, full: alveus Tiberis rudibus, Suet. Fig.: complete, perfect: completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

complexiō, onis, f. [complector] a combining, connection: aliorum, Cic. Of discourse: brevis totius negotii complexio, a short summary or outline, id. || In rhetoric: a period: complexio longissima verborum, id. In logic: the conclusion in a syllogism; id.

|| 2. A dilemma: id.

complexus, a, um, Part. [complector]

complexus, us, m. [complector] a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, etc.: mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic. Fig.: republica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipit, id. In plur.: Hor.: Ov. Of a hostile attack: si in Caesaris complexum venire posset, come to close quarters with, Caes. Meton.: the cherished object: de ejus (sc. Caellinae) delectu, imo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, of his bosom friends and favourites, Cic. || Fig.: a friendly embracing, love: id.

comp-plio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fold together, to fold up (rare): epistolam, Cic. Fig.: si quia voluerit animi sui complicatum notum evolvere, id.

comploratio, onis, f. [comploro] a loud, violent complaint, lamentation, esp. by several persons: comploratio lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. With gen. of the object: a bewailing of: sui patriaeque, id.

comploratus, us, m. [id.] = comploratio: a loud, violent lamentation, a wailing for the dead: familiarum, Liv.

comp-ploro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bewail, to grieve or violently to mourn for the dead (rare): decessit penates, Ov.: nondum morte complorata, Cic.

comp-plures, a (also ia, gen. tum), adj. several, many: reperiunt complures nostri milites, Caes.: ex dediti-tis Belgis complures, id.: scyphorum paria complura, Cic.

compluries or **-iens**, ade, [com- plures] several times, many times, often: Pl.

compluvium, ac, a, adj. dim. plu. [id.] a good many, several: dies, Pl.

compluvium, i, n. a quadrangular

open space in the middle of a Roman house towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, termed impluvium: palman in compluvium deorum Penatium transtulit, Suet. [Con and FLUV, root of pluv, pluvia.]

com-pōno, pōnē, pōnētum, v. v. a. (part. perf. syncope. compositus, Virg.) to put, place, or lay together, to pile up: compoere, quae tecum simul ferantur, Ter.: arctum lignum, Hor. ||

to bring or join together, make up, to unite, connect. Constr. with the dat., or ablat.: componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora, Virg.: is qui cuncta composuit, who made all things, Cic.: genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall.: urbem, to found, Virg. |||, to draw up, to compose, write: librum, Cic.: versus, Hor. ||

IV. to feign, invent, devise, contrive: mendacia, Pl.: insidia, Tac.

V. to put in order, arrange, regulate: capillum, Cic.: comas, Virg.: togam, to lay properly into folds, Hor.: composito agmine, in regular array, Tac. Fig.: composita et constituta republica, Cic.: se componere, to recline, Virg. Poet.: ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo, bring to a close, id.: componere et quasi coagmentare verba, to put in rhetorical order, Cic.

VI. With ad or in, and sometimes with dat.: to adapt, suit: gestum oratoris ad similitudinem saltationis, Quint.: in dissimulationem, Tac. VII. to agree upon, to settle, adjust: cum summa concordia, quos dimittent, composuerunt, Liv.: letum jam foedus et omnes compositae leges, Virg.: lenes sub noctem susurri composita repantur hora, Hor. With subj.: compositum inter Ipeos, ut Latiaris strueret dolum, Tac. Adverbially: ex composito, according to agreement, in concert: Liv.: Tac. So compositio alone: Ter. VIII. to allay, settle, quiet, calm, appease, etc.: non nostrum inter tantas componere lites, Virg.: fore ut per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, Caes.: bellum, Nep.: turbatae seditione res, Liv. Pass. impers.: postquam id, quod maxime volui, heri non potuit, ut componatur, that peace should be restored, Cic. ||

IX. to keep up, keep, preserve: condo et compono quae mox depromere cœsum, Hor. ||

X. to dress or adorn a dead body, lay out: percam, precor, ante, rogo mortua componer, Ov. And gen.: to bury, inter: est tibi mater, cognati? hand mihi quicquam: omnes composui, Hor. ||

XI. to bring together for a hostile encounter, to match: doctus et acer, cum Pacidiano hic componitur, Lucil. to Cic. ||

XII. to put together in comparison, to compare. With cum: dicta cum factis, Sall. With dat.: parva magna, Virg.

com-porto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry or bring together, to collect: nobis opes est rebus exquisitis undique col-

lectis, arcesstis, comportatis, Cic.: aurum, argentum domum regiam, Sall.

com-pos, ōtis, adj. [For, root of potis] having the mastery of, possessing, participating, guilty of, etc.: usu, with gen., more rarely with abl.: perduelles vicit, et domum laudis compos revent, Pl.: compos animi, of a sane mind, Ter.: mentis, Cic.: voti, having obtained or gratified one's wish, Hor. With abl.: quarum qui essent animo compositae, Cic.

compositō, ade. in an orderly or regular manner, in good order: compositae et apte dicere, Cic.: compositae quae magnifice casum resp. miserat, Sall. Comp.: compositus cuncta quam festinatius agerent, Tac.

compositio, ōnis, f. [compono] a putting together, composing, arranging, adjusting: unguentorum, Cic.: varia compositio sonorum, id. || Fig.: coherence, system: disciplinae, id. ||

1. a drawing up in writing, composition: id. ||

2. in rhetor.: a proper connection in style, arrangement, disposition: compositio apta, id. ||

3. an accommodation, agreement, compact: pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destitit, id. ||

4. a matching of combatants: gladiatorum, id. ||

5. an appointment: compositio magistraturum, id. ||

compositor, ōris, m. [id.] an orderer, arranger, disposer (rare): Cic.

compositura, ae, f. [id.] a joining together, connection (rare): oculorum, Lucr.

compositus, a, um, Part. [compono]. || Adj.: compound: opp. to simplex: verba, Quint. ||

2. invented, false, feigned: crimen, Cic. ||

3. fitly ordered, prepared, well arranged: compositior pugna, Liv.: altius historiarum magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint.: allendis moribus alticulus, Tac. ||

4. quiet, calm, composed: affectus mites atque compositi, Quint.: aetas, mature, sedate, Tac.

com-pōtio, ōnis, f. a drinking together (transl. of the Gr. συμπόσιον): Cic.

compōtio, ōnis, f. a drinking-companion: Cic.

com-pōtrix, ōris, f. a female drinking-companion: Ter.

com-pransor, ōris, m. a companion in a banquet, a boon companion: Cic.

com-prēcatio, ōnis, f. [comprecor] an imploring of a deity: Liv.

com-prēcor, atus, i. v. dep. to pray to, supplicate, implore: Jovi mola maleda, Pl. Abol.: Cytherea, imprecor, ausa aesi, Ov.

com-prēhendo (comprendo), di-

sum, j. v. a. to lay or catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend, comprehend, comprise: quid (opus est) manibus, al nihil comprehendendum est? Cic.: naves, to join one to another, Liv.: comprehendunt? utrumque et orant, Caes.: ignem, to catch, id.: ignis robora comprehendit, Virg.: et absolet: argentariae arserunt: comprehensa postes privata aedificia, Liv. ||

2. to attack, to seize, arrest, catch, apprehend: tam capitale hostem, Cic.: multi in fuga summi comprehensi atque interfecti, Caes. Transf. to the crime: nefandum adulterium, to discover, detect, id. ||

Fig.: of the intellect: to grasp, perceive, comprehend: omnes animo virtutes, id.: aliquid memoria, id. ||

3. to comprise in words, describe, recount, narrate, etc.: breviter paucis comprehendere multa, Lucr.: breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. Poet.: aliquid numero, to number, enumerate: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, Virg. ||

4. to admit to one's friendship, to put under obligation, etc. (rare): comprehendere multos amicitia, to have many friends, Cic.

com-prehensibilia, a, adj. [comprehensus comprehendo] that can be seized or laid hold of: Lact. ||

Fig.: perceptible by the senses, evident: comprehensibilia oculis foramina, Sen.

2. perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible: Cic.

com-prehensio, ōnis, f. [comprehendo] a seizing or laying hold of (rare): Cic. ||

2. an arresting, catching, apprehending: sentium, id. ||

Fig.: a comprehension, perception, idea: id. In plur.: rerum, id. ||

3. in rhetor.: expression, style: id. ||

Meton.: a period: id. ||

com-prehensus, a, um, Part. [comprehendo].

comprendo, v. comprehendo.

compress, ade. in a compressed manner, briefly, succinctly: compressus loqui, Cic.

compressio, ōnis, f. [comprimo] a pressing together, compression: ventris, Gell. ||

2. an embracing: arcus, Pl. ||

Fig.: of style: a compressing: Cic.

compressus, a, um, Part. [comprimo].

compressus, ōis, m. [comprimo] a pressing together, compression (only in abl. sing.): Cic. ||

Fig.: an embracing, copulation: Pl.

com-primo, pressi, pressum, j. v. a. [premo] to press or squeeze together, press closely: quum plane (diligent) compressaret pugnamque fecerat, Cic.: labra, Hor.: ordines (aciet), to make more dense, Liv.: versus ordinibus, to write closely, Ov. Proverb.: compressis manibus sedere, with folded hands, idly, Liv. ||

to hold back, keep in, restrain: animum, to hold one's breath, Ter.: manum, to keep off, id.: linguam alicui, to silence him, Pl.: gressum, Virg. ||

Fig.: to hinder

check, repress, curb: comprimere atque restringere incensam illius cupiditatem, Cic.: *seditionem*, Liv.: *conscientiam*, to *silence*, Cic. **2.** Of persons: magis e republica visum erat, comprimere ac sedari exasperatos Ligures, Liv.: *ejus adventus Pompejanos compressit*, Caes.

IV. to withhold, suppress, conceal (rare): frumentum, Cic.: *famam captas Carthagini ex industria*, Liv.

comprobatio, *onis*, *f.* [*comprobo*] *approbation, approval*: Cic.

comprobator, *oris*, *m.* [*id.*] *an approver*: Cic.

com-probo, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to approve wholly, *assent* to, *sanction*: istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque *comprobo*, Cic. **II.** to *prove, establish, attest, confirm*, etc.: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus comprobavit, id.: *comprobat hominis consilium fortuna*, Caes.

comprumissum, *i*, *n.* a mutual engagement to abide by the award of an arbiter: Cic.

com-promitto, *misit*, *missum*, *3. v. a.* in law: to engage mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter: Cic.

compunctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*compo*] **II.** *Adj.*: adorned, ornamented, decked: pueri praecincti et compuncti, Hor.

compunctus, *us*, *m.* [*compo*] *an ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress*: Lucr. *Fig.*: a band, tie: compunctu jugoque corporis atque animae, id.

compulsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*compello*].

compunctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*compungo*].

com-pungo, *nx*, *netum*, *3. v. a.* to prick or puncture, to sting (rare): colium dolore, Phaedr.: barbarum compunctum notis Tharibis, *branded*, Cic. *Fig.*: (dialectic) ipse se compungunt ut scilicet *comprick themselves with their own stings*, id.

com-pūto, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to sum up, reckon, compute: suos jam dextra computat annos, Juv. With a *relat. clause*: computare quid studia referant, Quint. *Abol.*: praesens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, Cic. *Fig.*: facies tua computat annos, *shows thy age*, Juv.

com-putresco, *trui*, *3. v. n.* to become wholly putrid, to rot (very rare): artus omnes putrescunt, Lucr.

comtus, *v. compt.*

conamen, *inis*, *n.* [*conor*] *an effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr.: molarem magno conamine misit, Ov.

conatum, *i*, *usu* in pl. *conata*, *orum*, *n.* [*id.*] *an undertaking, effort, venture*: conata patrare, Lucr.: peragere, Juv.: perficere, Caes.

conatus, *us*, *m.* [*id.*] *an attempt, undertaking, exertion, effort*: aliuscui rei si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, Cic.: conatu desiderare, Caes. *Plur.*: compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic. **II.** *an impulse*,

incitement: ut (beluae) conatum habere ad naturales pastus capessendos, id.

con-cāo, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* to dole with *ardure*, to *pollute*: totam regiam, Phaedr.

con-caedes, *lum*, *f. plu.* *an abatis, barricade of felled trees*: castra concaedibus munit, Tac.

con-calificatio, *onis*, *f.* *3. v. a.* to warm thoroughly (rare): brachium, Cic. *Pass.*: igni calefacta (omnia), Lucr.

concalificatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*concalifico*].

con-cālo, *ui*, *2. v. n.* to be thoroughly warm (rare): Pl.

con-cālesco, *lui*, *3. v. incept.* to become thoroughly warm, to glow (rare): corpora nostra ardore animi calescunt, Cic. **II.** to glow with love: concalcit, quid vis? Ter.

con-calleo, *ui*, *3. v. incept.* [*calleo*] *lit.* to become hard or callous; hence, *Fig.* to become insensible, obtuse: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic. **2.** to become shrivelled by rubbing in the world: calidos eos appello, quorum, tantum manus opere, sic animas usu concalluit, id.

con-cāmō, *atum*, *v. a.* to vault or arch over: in additum et concaementum locum se recipere, Suet.

con-castigo, *i*, *v. a.* to chastise severely: hominem probe, Pl.

con-cavō, *atum*, *v. a.* [*concavus*] to make hollow or round (rare): nidus, Col.: brachia in arcus, to curve, bend, Ov.

con-cāvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *hollowed out, hollow, concave*; arched, curved: altitudines speluncarum, Cic.: vallis, Ov.

con-cēdo, *ceci*, *cessum*, *3. v. n.* and *a.* **1.** *N. et v.*: to go away, give way, depart, retire from or to, withdraw from or to: a parentum oculis, Cic.: hinc rursus concedere, Ter.: in hiberna, Liv.: Cytheram, Tac.: concedere vita, to die, id.: and *Abol.*: quandoque concessero, id.

2. With *dat.* or *Abol.*: to yield to, submit, give way to, adapt oneself to, comply with, *assent* to: ut magnitudini medicinae doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic.: certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, to give way to no man living, Pl.: concedendum sibi non putabat, Caes.: naturae, i. e. to die, Sall.: poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, makes allowance for us, Cic. **3.** With *in* and *acc.*: to enter into, agree or consent to: to go or pass over to: victi omnes in gentem nomenque Imperantium concessere, Sall.: in deditum, Liv. **II.** *Act.* with *acc.* and *dat.*: to grant, concede, allow, to make over, resign, *vouchsafe*, etc.: date hoc et concede pudori meo, Cic.: his (Germanis) libertatem concessit, Caes.: Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessam, had been ceded, Liv. *Impers. Pass.*: de republica, nisi per concilium, loqui

non conceditur, Caes. With *inf.*: esse poetam, Hor. With *acc.* and *inf.*: non omnia corpora vocem mittere concedia, you admit that, Lucr. With *subj.*: nec vero historionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut his haec apta sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. *Abol.*: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, id. **2.** to give up, relinquish, to *desist* from, *forbear*, *forgive* (the *dat.* in such cases is equivalent to, *out of regard to, in consideration of*): si mihi non licet illa gloriam, me dolorem atque amicitias meae reipublicae concessisse, id.: multa virtuti eorum concedens, *forgiving much in consideration of their bravery*, Caes.

con-cēbro, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* (rare) to *resort* to in multitudes or frequently, to frequent: variae volucres loca aquarum concelebrant, Lucr. Of actions: to pursue or prosecute vigorously: studia per otium, Cic. **II.** to celebrate, solemnize: spectaculum, Liv.

III. to praise, extol: genium ludis, Tib. **IV.** to publish, make known: fama ac literis victoriam concelebrabant, Caes.

concentio, *ouis*, *f.* [*concino*] a singing together, harmony (very rare): clarissima (catervae), Cic.

con-centurio, *i*, *v. a.* *lit.* to assemble by centuries; hence, to collect, to prepare: Pl.

concentus, *us*, *m.* [*concino*] a singing together, a blending of voices or sounds, symphony, harmony: ille sonus qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, Cic.

II. *Fig.*: concord, agreement, unanimity: major et minor actionum quam sonorum concentus est, id.

conceptio, *onis*, *f.* [*concipio*] a comprehending; hence, a circuit, compass: Vitr. **II.** a conception, a becoming pregnant: Cic. **III.** *Meton.*: a composing, drawing up of juridical formulas: id.

conceptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*concipio*] *concentus*, *us*, *m.* [*concipio*] a collecting, gathering: Plin. **2.** *Meton.*: a collection, confusus: conceptus aquarum interitum vasti, Sen. **II.** a taking, catching: camini, i. e. a taking fire, Suet. *Esp.* a conceiving, pregnancy: conceptus hominum pecudumve, Cic. **2.** the foetus: a se abigere, Suet.

con-cēpo, *ptus*, *3. v. a.* [*carpo*] to pluck, pull, tear up, rend (very rare): epistolae, Cic. *Fig.*: to abuse, revile, censure: Curio ferventissime concipitur, Coel. in Cic.

con-certatio, *onis*, *f.* [*concerto*] a strife of words; a contentious wrangling, dispute, controversy: concertationis studium, Cic.: jejuna verborum, id.

concertator, *oris*, *m.* [*id.*] one who contends or vies with another; a rival: Tac.

concertatarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to controversy or disputation, controversial: Cic.

con-certo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *concert* (rare): pro explorato habebat, Ambrosium proello non esse concertatum, Caes. || *to dispute, debate*: (Pompeius) saepe cum hoste conflixit, quoniam quidam cum inimico concertavit, Cic.

con-cesso, ōnis, f. [*concedo*] an *allowing, conceding, permission, leave* (rare): aporrum, Cic. || *In rhetoric*: an *admission of a fault, with an appeal for forgiveness*: id.

con-cesso, avi, i. v. a. to *cease, leave off* (very rare): *Part. [concedo]*

con-cessus, a, um, *Part. [concedo]* || Subst.: concessum, i. n. *permission*: Cic.

con-cessus, ōnis, m. [*concedo*] a *permitting, conceding, concession, leave* (only in abl. sing.): Cic.

conch-a, ae, f. = κόχνη [v. cochlea] a *shell-fish, cockle*: conchas legere, Cic. Esp. a *pearl-oyster*: Plin. Hence, meton.: a *pearl*: lucida, Tib. ||

conch-ia, ae, f. = κόχνη [v. cochlea] the *shell-fish which yields the purple dye*: Ov. || a *muscle-shell*: Cic.: an *oyster-shell*: ostreae in conchis tota fere sunt, Ov. || the *triton's trumpet*, in form like a *shell*: id.

conch-ia, ae, f. = κόχνη [v. cochlea] || *3. vessels for holding oil, unguents, ash, etc.*: Hor. (Hence It. concas; Sp. concas; Fr. coque.)

conch-ia, is, f. = κόχνη, a *kind of bean boiled with the pods*: Juv.

conch-ia, ae, m. = κόχνη [v. cochlea] a *catcher of shell-fish*: Pl.

conch-ylia, a, um, adj. [*conchylium*] of a *purple-colour*: Cic.

conch-ylum, h, m. = κόχνη [v. cochlea] (ŷ), a *shell-fish, a testaceous animal*, in gen. Cic. || Esp. an *oyster*: id.

conch-ylum, h, m. = κόχνη [v. cochlea] || *2. a kind of purple shell-fish*: Lucr. Meton.: *purple colour, purple*: Spartae chlamys, conchyliis Coa, Juv. (Hence It. conchiglia.)

con-cido, cidi, v. v. a. [*caedo*] to *fall down, to fall down, to tumble to the ground*: concidere illud concidit, Cic.: prona in flum, Virg. || *to fall to the ground or lifeless, to fall in battle or combat*: accessit ad religionem, quod consilium concidit, Liv.: in proelio, Cic. Of victims: *to be slaughtered, to fall*: vitalis propter mactatus concidit suus, Lucr. || *to break down, fail, lose strength, value, etc.*: to be overthrown, decay, perish, waste away, to cease: of the wind, to fall, subside: concidunt venti, Hor.: quae concidit illa tellus, Virg.: eodem anno, quo Carthago concidit, Vell.: scimus Romae solutione impedia fides concidisse, that when payment was stopped credit failed, Cic.: opes Perennarum, Tac.: omnis ferocia, Liv.: bellum, Tac.

con-cido, cidi, dsum, v. v. a. [*caedo*] to *cut up, to cut to pieces, destroy, etc.*: nervos, Cic.: pedestria esse itinera concidit nervis aciebat, Caes.: concidere et cremare naves, to break up, Liv. || *2. to beat severely, to cudgel soundly*: aliquem virga, Cic. || *3. to cut to*

pieces in battle, to cut down, destroy, kill: hi novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes. || *Fig. of style*: to divide minutely, dismember, render feeble: nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic. || *2. to strike down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul*: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, id.: Timocratem totis voluminibus, to confute, id.

con-cipio, ivi, itum, 2. v. a. (from the form *concipio*, tre: concit, Lucr.: concipiam, tre, ck. v. to urge, bring, or assemble together, to collect: homines miraculo rei novae, Liv.: remotos populos, Tac. || *to move violently, to shake, stir up*: concitus imbris annis, Ov.: murali concita tormento saxa, Virg. || *to rouse, stir up, provoke*: quantas turbas concivi inciens, Ter. Esp. in part. perf.: immani concitis ira, Virg.: pulso Thyias concita tympano, Hor.: divino concita motu, inspired, Ov. || *2. to excite, produce, cause*: uxori turbas, Pl.: seditionem, Tac.

con-ciliabulum, i, n. [*concilium*] a *place of assembly, a public place, a market-place, court, etc.*: nundinas et conciliabula obire, Liv.

con-ciliatio, ōnis, f. [*concilio*] a *connection, union*: totius generis hominum conciliatio, Cic. || a *uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over*: quae conciliationis causa leniter aut permotibus vehementer aguntur, id. In Rhet.: the *gaining over of hearers*: id. || Meton.: an *inclination, desire, or longing for*: prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, id. || *4. an acquiring, procuring*: gratiae, id.

con-ciliator, ōris, m. [*id.*] he who *provides or prepares*: an author, founder, promoter, etc.: proditoris, Liv.

con-ciliatrix, ae, f. dtr. [*conciliatrix*] that which *conciliates, or unites*: Cic.

con-ciliatrix, icia, f. [*concilio*] she who *brings together or unites*: a match-maker, a procurer: non vides quam blanda conciliatrix et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. || she who *occasions, produces*: conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis opinio, id.

con-ciliatus, a, um, *Part. [concilio]* || Adj.: beloved: (Hasdrubal) flore aetatis primo Hamilcar conciliatus, Liv. || *2. In an act. sense*: favourably inclined, devoted, favourable to: Quint.

con-ciliatus, ōnis, m. [*concilio*] a *union of atoms, a connection of bodies* (only in abl. sing. and in Lucret.)

con-cilio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*concilio*] || *1. to call together, to bring together*: hence, to *write, connect*: primordia non ex illorum conventu conciliata, not formed by the union of separate parts, Lucr. || *Fig.*: to *write in thought or feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to bring or win over*: Constr. with

inter and *pron. reflect.*, dat., or *absol.*: quin respublica non inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic.: reliquas civitates amicitia Caesari, Caes.: amhos plebis, Liv. Poet.: dictis artes conciliare, to recommend, Ov. || *In gen.*: to *procure, provide, prepare, produce, bring about, etc.*: pacem inter cives, Cic.: se illis regna conciliatum confirmat, Caes.: nuptias, to bring about, Nep. || *4. to procure, obtain by purchase or otherwise, to extort*: si illo pacto ille (Britus) huc conciliari potest, can be brought here, Pl.: pecuniae conciliandae causa, Cic.

con-cilium, ii, n. lit. a *calling together*: hence, a *meeting, an assembly*. (For the difference between concilium and consilium, v. consilium.) || *1. In gen.*: a *meeting, an assembly*: popularium, Cic. Fig.: tantum meretricem in matronarum coetum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concilium adducere, id.

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has concinnare, Tac.: ubi signa concinnassent, Liv. Fig.: to agree together, harmonize, accord: omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. || A.c.t.: to sing or play songs, etc.: to sing about, sing of, celebrate, etc.: haec proelia et sibi libus modis concinuntur, id. laetis dies, Hor. 2. to sing prophetically, prophesy (very rare): tristia omnia, Ov.

conciō, tre, v. concio.

conciō, concionābundus, concionāllis, concionāria, concionātor, concionor, v. conū, concionābundus, etc.

conciōpilo, avi, l. v. a. [conciō] to seize, catch: Pl.

conciōpilo, cēpi, ceptum, j. v. a. [capio] to take or lay hold of, take up, to take to oneself, to take in, receive, etc.: concipiunt etiam marinum humorem, draw up, Lucr.: madafacta terra caduosa concepti lacrimas, the moistened earth took up the falling tears, Ov.: flammam, Caes. 2. to conceive: abool.: quum concepta mola, Cic. With acc.: Peres quem pluvio Danae conceptu arat, Ov. || Fig.: to seize by the senses, see, perceive: lucis tanta oculis bona concipit, Pl. 3. Of the intellect: to take in, apprehend, imagine, think upon, understand, comprehend: agendum, inaugura ferine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv.: forsitan et lucos illic urbesque decorum concipias animo, Ov.: quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. 3. Of feeling, passion, crime, etc.: to conceive, foster, devise, commit: inimicitiae et aedilitate et praetura conceptae, Caes.: aliquid spe, Liv.: qui republica violanda fraudes inexplicabiles conceperant, Aed committit, Cic.: acelus in se, Caes. 4. Of discourse: to draw up, comprise, express, compose: iurjurandum, Liv.: iurjurandi verba, Tac.: and abool.: verba, Liv. 5. to make known, promulgate, declare formally: auspica, id.

conciōs, adv. in short sentences, briefly, concisely: Quint.

conciōsilo, ōnis, f. [conciō] in rhet.: the separating of a clause into short divisions: Cic.

conciōsus, a, um, Part. [conciō] || Adj.: divided, short, concise: sententiae, Cic. Transf. to the orator: concisus Thrasymachus, id.

conciōtatio, ōnis, f. [conciō] a rousing up, an excitement of the passions, an emotion, affection: sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbacionem vocat, semper vacare, Cic.

|| Addition, tumult: concitationes crebrae sibi, Caes.

conciōtor, ōris, m. [id.] one who excites or rouses, an exciter (rare): turbare ac tumultus, Liv.

conciōtissimus, a, um, Part. [conciō] || Adj.: violently moved, rapid, swift: quam concitatisimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. 2. passionate, vehement, ardent: testimonia non concitatie contentis sed iurali sensatus, Cic.

conciōto, avi, atum, l. v. a. freq. [conciō] to put in frequent, violent, or quick motion: to stir up, rouse up, spur on, excite, shake: concitare auris, Lucr.: equum calcitribus, Liv.: hunc (montem) magno cursu concitatos jubet occupare, Caes.: se in hostem, Liv. || Fig.: of the will and passions: to rouse, urge, impel, influence, instigate, etc.: constr.: the recipient of the feeling in (or, in, in pass.): the object of the feeling in acc. with ad, in, or adversus: also with inf., and abool.: concitari ad studium, Cic.: is in non squalore et lacrimis Siciliam concitetur? id.: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv.: concitare captam dimittere Trojam, Ov.: quo enim spectat illi nisi ut opifices concitetur? but to inflame, rouse, Cic. 2. to excite, cause, occasion, produce any action, passion, evil, etc.: constr.: the direct object in acc. (or, in, in pass.), the indirect object frequently in dat.: bellum Romanis, Liv.: invidiam in te ex illis rebus, Cic.: malus interpres populi nihil concitat iram, stir up the anger of the people against me, Ov.

conciōtor, ōris, m. [id.] he who rouses or excites, an exciter (rare): belli, Tac.

conciōtus and concitatus, a, um, Part. [conciō]

conciōtulla, v. confutulla.

conciōmatio, ōnis, f. [conclamo] a loud shouting or calling of many persons together, a shout (rare): universi exercitus, Caes. In plur.: conclamaciones et forma captae urbis, Tac.

conciōmto, i, v. freq. [id.] to call or cry out frequently: Pl.

conciōlamo, avi, atum, l. v. n. and a, to call or cry out together or in a body, to shout (esp. in approbation or assent): conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Caes.: laetum paeana, Virg. Abool.: ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albus exercitus, Liv. Milit. f. i.: conclamare ad arma, to call to arms: conclamatum ad arma, cursumque in muros est, id.: conclamare vasa, to give the order for marching, (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligant): signum dari jubet, et vasa militari more conclamari, Caes. || To call together, to call to one's help (rare): socios, Ov.: duos agrestes, Virg. || To call or cry out loudly or violently, to shout, exclaim: ubi abiit, conclamo: Heus quid agis tu, Pl.: bel misli! conclamat, Ov.: capta castra conclamavit, Tac. Abool.: conclamavit virgo, cries out, Ov. 2. to call a dead person by name by way of lamentation (v. Smith's Ant. 187): ut ex mactis paulo ante domibuset, quos conclamaverant suos, procureretur in vias, Liv. Hence proverb.: jam conclamatum est, it is all over, Ter.

conciōlavo, is, v. [claris] a room, dining-hall, cabinet, closet, stall, coop, etc., that may be locked up: virgo in conclavi sedet, Ter.: quum conatus cubitum in klem conclave cum duobus filius laet, Cic.

conciōlido, si, sum, j. v. a. [claudo] to shut up together or closely, inclose, confine: bestias delectationis causa, Cic.: conclamum hic habeo uxorem aevam, Ter.: intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, Cic.: longe aliam esse navigationem conclavo mari atque in vastissimo oceano, Caes. || Fig.: to include, comprise, restrain, comprise: fortuna tota res in unum concinuit diem, Ter.: jus civile in parvum et angustum locum concludere, id. 2. to end, close, conclude: epistolam, id. 3. In rhetoric: to close rhetorically, to round off: verum, Hor. 4. In philos.: to conclude, infer, argue, demonstrate: argumentum, Cic.: id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequenda, id.

conciōs, adv. with periods rhetorically closed or rounded off: concisus atque dicere, Cic.

conciōsilo, ōnis, f. [conclavo] a shutting up, closing: palpebrarum, Coel. Aur. 3. Milit. f. i. a siege, blockade: diutina, Caes. || Fig.: a conclusion, end: in extremam partem et conclusionem avaritiae ac negotii, Cic. 2. In rhetoric: the conclusion of a discourse, peroration: conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, id.: a period: id. 3. In logic: the conclusion in a syllogism, the consequence: id.

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amicably: concorditer et amore vixit cum Julia, Suet. Comp.: concordius bellum gerere, Liv. *Sup.*: quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic.

concordo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [*concor*]. I. Neutr.: to be of one mind, to agree together, to be united, to harmonize (rare); concordare cum aliquo, Ter.: animi sanitas dicitur, quum ejus iudicia opinionesque concordant, Cic.

con-corra, dia, adj. [*cor*] feeling together, of the same mind, united, agreeing, harmonious, peaceful: ne secum quidem ipse concorra, Liv.: ut multo hat civitas concordior, Pl.: cum concordiam fratribus, Cic.

con-concrebro, bri, i. v. n. to become frequent, increase: Virg.

con-credo, didi, ditum, i. v. a. to intrust, consign, commit to: mihi aures hujus concedidit thesaurum auri, Pl.: rem et famam alicui commendare et concedere, Cic.

con-cremo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to burn up entirely, consume: vivos igni, Liv.: urbem igni, id.

con-crepo, pēi, pitum, i. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to rattle, crack, grate, clack, etc.: clamant omnis multitudine et suo more armis crepant, Caes. Proverb.: digitis crepere, by tapping the fingers, i. e. by the smallest effort, Cic. Abol.: qui simulac decemviri creperant, armati in cives esse possent, mapped their fingers, id. II. Act.: to cause to sound or rattle, to strike upon (rare): aera, Ov.

con-creasco, avi, atum, i. v. n. (*inf.* pass. concresce, Ov.), to grow together: sui simplex esse natura animantis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, grown together from, composed of, Cic. II. To grow up, take form, to grow, increase: de terra terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. Fig.: illud funestum animal, ex laetis stupris, ex civili cruce cretatum, Cic. III. To harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal, etc.: rigido concrescere nostro ora videt, to stiffen into a hard beard, Ov.: concretos sanguine crines, stuck together or clotted, Virg.

concretio, ōis, f. [*concreco*] a uniting, condensing, congealing: cauae quae vim habeant frigoris et caloris, concretiones et liquoris, Cic. II. Meton.: materiality, matter: meus segregata ab omni concretione mortali, id.

concretus, a, um, Part. [*id.*] grown together, compounded. II. Adj.: condensed, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted, etc.: concretus aer (*opp.* fluens, extensus), Cic.: pinguis et concretum esse coelum, id.: lac, Virg.: concreta et durata glacies, Liv.

con-cri-mor, atus, i. v. dep. to bring a bitter complaint, to complain much: adversum aliquem, Pl.

con-cribo, i. v. a. to torment, rack, torture severely: Lucr.

concutio, ōis, f. [*conculo*] a con-

cubine, mistress: Cic. II. In gen.: a wanton: Tac.

concupiscunt, ūs, m. [*concupiscunt*] cohabitation without marriage, concubinage: emere aliquam in concubinatione alibi, Pl. II. *adulterous intercourse*: nuptiarum, i. e. with the betrothed, Suet.

concupiscunt, i, m. [*concupiscunt*] a catamite: Tac.

concupiscunt, ūs, m. [*id.*] a trying together: Prop. II. *copulation, coition*: ficit (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, Cic. Of animals: turpes pecudum concubitus, Virg.

concupiscunt, i, n. [*id.*] the time of the first sleep: Pl.

concupiscunt, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of or belonging to the time of sleep: only in the phrase, concubina nocte, in the first sleep, Cic.

con-cubo, bui, bitum, i. v. n. to lie together: Prop. II. to lie with, to have sexual intercourse with: cum aliqua, Ter.

con-culo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*calco*: cf. exculo, inculo, proculco] to tread under foot, to crush or bruise by treading: Cato. II. Fig.: to tread down, trample upon, abuse: istum semper illi pipam protendunt et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. 2. to despise, treat with contempt: lauream, id.

con-cumbo, i. v. n. [*cubo, cumbo, v. accumbō*] to lie with, for sexual intercourse (rare): Cinnas, Ov.

con-cupiscunt, ūs, m. Part. [*cupio*] to desire, covet (rare): concupiscunt regni, Enn. in Cic.

con-cupiscunt, ūs, m. [*id.*] to long much for, to covet, to aspire to, strive after: signa, tabulas, Cic.: eloquentiam, Tac. With *inf.*: ducere Sassiā in matrimonium, Quo abol. (rare): fingebat et metum, quo magis concupisceret, Tac.

con-curo, i. v. a. to care for suitably, attend to: Pl.

con-curro, curri, cursum, i. v. n. (*perf.* redupl. concucurrat, Flor.) to run together, to run in a body, to assemble or flock together: tota Italia concurret, Cic.: ad hos (sc. Druides) magna adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurret, Caes.: omnes concurrerunt ad Perdicam opprimendum, united, Nep. Of a single person (*intens.*): non statim ad Aequilium concurrens? Cic. II. to run upon one another, to meet or dash together. Of things: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr.: ne prora concurrerent, Liv.: mediis concurrere in undis dicuntur montes (viz., the Symplegades), Ov.: concurret dextera laevae, i. e. in applauding, Hor. III. Milit. t. to engage in combat, charge, join battle, fight: constr. inter with *prom. reflect.*, cum, contra, the dat., and *abol.*: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.: cum loco concertit Eumenes, Nep.: equites contra multitudinem concurrunt, charge, Hirt.: audet viris concurrere virgo,

Virg.: cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. *Pass. impers.*: ex proxima castris eo concursum est, Caes. IV. Of abstract objects: to meet, occur, happen at the same time: multa concurrunt simul, Ter.: res concurrent contrariae, Cic.: aliquid tale accidisset, ut non concurrent nomina, that the accounts do not become due on the same day, id.

concuratio, ōis, f. [*concurso*] a running together (cum multa concuratio (populi), Cic. II. Fig.: a correspondence, coincidence, agreement: somniorum, id. III. a running about, going to and fro, etc.: cum multa concuratio magnoque clamore, moving about on the platform, id. IV. Milit. t. a skirmishing: Curt.

concurator, ōis, m. [*id.*] one who runs hither and thither; in milit. lang. a skirmisher, opp. to statorius: concurator et vagus pedes, Liv.

concurso, ōis, f. [*concurso*] a running or meeting together, a concurrence, course: atomorum, Cic. II. In rhetoric, a repetition of the last words of a period: concurso et impetus in eadem verba, id.

con-curso, i. v. n. and a. *freg.* [*id.*] to run together frequently or violently, to run about, rush hither and thither, to be busy: dies noctesque concursare, Cic.: Titurius trepidare, concursare, cohorisque disponere, Caes. *Impers. pass.*: in his administrandis rebus quid maxime concursari juvet, id. In milit. lang. to skirmish: Liv. II. Act.: to visit, frequent: quum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concurrent, go from house to house, Cic.

concursum, ūs, m. [*id.*] a running or flocking together, a concurrence, assembly: fit concursus per vias, Pl.: in plur.: incredibilis in modum concursus sunt ex agris, Cic. Of things: navium, Caes.: asper concursus verborum, a harsh combination, Cic. II. Milit. t. an onset, attack, charge: ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus, Caes. Fig.: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic.

III. Of abstr. objects: union, combination: honestissimorum studiorum, id.

concussus, a, um, Part. [*concuto*] concussus, ūs, m. [*concuto*] a shaking, concussion (only in abl. sing.): Lucr.

con-cutio, cussi, cussum, i. v. a. [*quatio*] to shake together, up or about, to shake violently, agitate: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr.: majore cacchino concutitur, Juv.: caput, Ov. Poet.: te ipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inverteit olim natura, examine yourself, Hor. 2. to strike together, clash: sanguinea manu crepitantia concutit arma, Ov. II. Fig.: to shake the foundations of, to impair, disturb, distract: rempublicam, Cic.: concussam et per fracto Hannibale, Liv.

2. to terrify, alarm, trouble: terrorem metumque concutientem deflunt, Cic.: urbem, Virg. III. to urge, ex-

rite, rous: fecundum concute pectus,
Id

condallium, ἡ, n. [κονδύλιον, κόνδυ-
λος] a little ring for slaves; Pl.

condēcet, 2. v. *impers.* it becomes, is meet, seemly: capies quod te condēcet. Pl.

con-dēcōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to
adorn excessively or carefully (rare).
ludos scenicos. Ter.

condemnātor, ōris, m. [condemno]
one who causes a condemnation, an
accuser: *Claudiae Tac.*

con-damno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*damno*] to sentence, condemn, doom. constr.: absol., with the *acc.* and *dat.*: de: later ad or in with *acc.*, and *dat.*: (1) Absol.; hunc per iudicem condempnabis, *cujus* de ea re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. (II) With *gen.*: nefarium scelus condemnasti, convicted of infamous crimes, id. (III) With *abl.*: aliquem eodem crimine, id. (iv) With *de*: de ambitu, Suet. (v) With *ad*: aliquem ad metalla et munitiones viarum aut bestias, id. (vi) With *in*: in antilam, id. 2. In the praetor's formula to the judge with *dat.*: hence, quaerent equo modo petitiorem ipsum? Aponio condemnare possent, Cic. (II) In *gen.*: to condemn, damn, disapprove, aliquem inertiae, id.: summe se iniquitatem a condemnare debere, Cassiod. (III) To urge or effect the condemnation, a person (necesse): omnium mortalium sententia condemnavi, caused him to be condemned, Cic. (Henes Fr. condemnare.)

con-densus, a, um, *adj.* very dense, close together, thick: *condensa contextaque magis (corpora)*, Lucr.: *condensae puppes litore*, Virg.: *vallis arboribus condensa*, thickly covered Liv.

con-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to speak with, talk over, agree upon, to decide, appoint, *fis*: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac.: certo condixit pretio, agreed upon a fixed price, Pluadr. Hence in the phrase, *alicui ad coenam* or *coenam condicere*, to engage oneself as a guest to supper: *ad coenam aliquem condicam* foras, Pl.: so *absol.*: *namque mihi condixisset, coenavit apud me in meli generali hortia*, Cic.

condignē, *adv.* very *worthily*: Pl.
con-dignus, *a, um, adj.* wholly
deserving, very *worthy* (rare): *condig-*
num donum, qualis't qui donum dedit,
Pl.

condimentum, i, n. [condio] *spice, seasoning*: cibl, Ck. Fig.: omnium sermonum facies. id.

condio, Ivi or II, Itum, 4. v. a. (access.)
form from *condo*, q. v.: cf. *compono*)
to preserve fruit, etc., to pickle: oleum
albas, Cato. Meton.: to embalm
mortuos (Aegyptii) *condiunt*, Cic. ||
to make savory, to season, spice
coenam, Pl.: jus male, Hor.: un-
guenta, to perfume, Cic. |||. Fig.: to
ornament: to make pleasant or agree-
able: to soften, temper, etc.: duo sunt,
quae *condunt* orationem: verborum

numerorumque jucunditas, id.: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id.

condiscipulātus, ūs, m. [condiscipulus] companionship in school (very rare): Nep.

con-discipulus, l. m. a school-fellow, companion at school: Cic.

con-disco, **didici**, 3. v. a. to learn in company with: App. II. to learn carefully, eagerly, or well (rare). With acc.: *modos*, Hor. With inf.: *condiscas mihi paulo diligentius supplicare*, Cic. With a *relat. clause*: *condiscere aut pecunias fructus exact id*

conditio (frequently written **condicio** and erroneously derived from **condico**), **5uis, f.** [**condo**] lit. *a putting together, setting up; a standing; hence, situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances, etc.*: *infima conditio et fortuna servorum*, Cic.: *furti intacta quoque cura conditio super communis sollicitudo concernens* their common circumstances, Hor.: *quos postea in patrum juris liberalitatis conditionem atque ipsi erant repperunt, into the same condition of rights and freedom*, Caes.: *harum rerum eventus, conditio, the possibility*, Cic. II. *a condition, stipulation, terms, agreement, compact, proposal, etc.*: *aliquid conditionem ferre*, Pl.: *non respuat conditionem*, Caes.: *in eas conditiones quum pax conveniret, Liv.*: *ulla conditio, on any terms*, Cic. III. *marriage or match, and meton.: the person married*: *conditionem filiae querendum esse*, Liv.: *filium ejus ejecisti, alia conditio quaesita et ante perspecta*, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: *a loser, paramour*: **id.**

conditio, ōnis, *f.* [condio] a preserving of fruits, etc.: amurcae, Varr. In plur.: Cic. II. a spicing, seasoning, flavouring: suci, Varr. In plur.: ciborum, Cic.

conditor, *ōria*, *m.* [*condo*] *a builder, founder, maker, author, compiler, etc.*: *Romanæ arcis, Virg.: legum latorem conditoremque Romani juris, Liv.: totius negotii, Cic. Absol.: T. Siciſium conditorem Veios ſequuntur, l. e. who adriſes a removal to Veii, Liv.*

conditōrium, **il**, **n**. [**conditus**] a place where anything is laid up, a repository: **Amm.** **il**. a coffin, urn for ashes, etc.: **Suet.**

conditus, a, um, *Part.* [condo].
conditus, a, um, *Part.* [condio].
II Adj.: seasoned, savoury: con-

2. Of style : polished, ornamented.

oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, id.
con-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put
together [v. ab-do]; to build, found,
fashion, produce, etc.: condere osua, to
put broken bones together, 10 set, Celsus.
Of cities, etc.: urbem, Cic.: arces, Virg.
Romanam gentem, id.: aram, Liv.
written productions: to compose, write,
treat of: carmen, Lucr.: poema, Cic.
Caesaris acta, Ov. Gen.: to make
produce, establish: iustitrandum, Pl.

aurea secula, Virg. **¶** *to put away, to lay up, store, or treasure up, etc.*: *pecuniam*, Cic.: *frumentum*, Id.: *aliquem in custodiam*, Liv.: *aliquem in carcerem, to imprison*, Cic.: *se (ares) in follia*, Virg. **¶** *In caustis conditae sunt res futurae. are contained*, Cic.

III. to preserve, pickle, etc. (for condio): corna in liquida faece, Ov. IV. to inter, bury: mortuos cera circumlitos, etc. For fulgur conditum, v. fulgur. V. Post. of time: to see the end of outline vase spread: longer

soles cantando, to spend the idle day in singing, Virg.: diem collibus insula, Hor. VI. to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress: lumen, Lucr.: oculos, to close, shut, Ov.: iram, Tac.: (Daniel) nota condunt in alvo, conceal themselves, Virg. VII. Poet.: to thrust or strike in deep, to plunge: ensem in pectus, Ov.: ensem in pectore, Virg.

condōcō-fācō, fācī, factum, *j. v. a.*
to train or teach together (rare): be-
lūas fāc

con-doleo, chil. ctum, 2. v. a. to
exercise, train, instruct (rare): Pl.
conductus, a, um, Part. [conduceo]
II. **Adj. comp.**: conductor sum
quam tragoedi et comici, Pl.
con-doleo, lai, 3. v. n. [doleo] to
feel excessive pain, to suffer much
(rare): condoleas latus ei dicenti.
Cic.: admonitu matris. Ov.

[illegible]

Caes. IV. With two acc. : to present
with, make a present of : si quam (rem)
debes, te condono, Pl. Pass. impera.
habeo multa quae condonabitur, Ter.
con-dormio, 4. r. n. to fall quiet
asleep (very rare) : Suet.

con-dormisoo, Ivi, 3. v. incep. [dormisoo] to be going quite asleep: Pl.

conducibilis, *a. adj.* [conduco] *ed*
 vantagous, profitable, expedient: *conducibilis*
 sillum ad eam rem, Pl.
 con-dūco, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a. and v. n.*
 1. *Act.* to lead, drive, or bring
 together, to assemble, collect: *exercitum ducere*
 in unum locum, Caes.: *suxillia, L.*
 2. to connect, unite: *partes ducere*
 unum. *Lucr.* *Fig.* *dispositionem*

assumptionem in unum conducere, Cic.

to hire, take on lease, in farm (correl. of locare): hortum, id.: nummos, to borrow, Hor.: pecuniam, Juv.: qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, Caes. 4. to undertake, contract for, farm: redemptor, qui communem illam de Cotta conducatur facendam, Cic.: vectigalia, to farm, id.

II. Neutr. to be of use or profitable, to profit, serve, etc. (only in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur.). With in, ad, the dat., or absol.: quod tum in rem bene conducatur, Pl.: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.: huius aetati, Pl.: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, Cic.

conducio, ōnis, f. [conduco] a connecting (of the terms of a syllogism): Cic. II. a hiring, farming, of which merces, a money payment, was an essential part: fundi, Cic.: vectigalium, Liv.

conducitio, ōnis, a, um, adj. [conducio] hired, rented (rare): fiduciae, Pl.: exercitus, Nep.

conductor, ōris, m. [conduco] a leaser, a farmer, tenant, a contractor (rare): histrionum, Pl.: operis, Cic. conductum, i, n. [id.] anything hired, as a house, farm, etc.: Cic.

conductus, a, um, Part. [conduco] Subst.: conducti, ōrum, m. plur. mercenary soldiers, Nep.

con-duplō, ōis, f. [condupli-] a doubling (very rare): humourously, for embracing: Pl.

con-duplō, ōis, f. v. a. to double: divites, Lucr. Humorously: corpora, of a loving embrace, Pl.

con-dūro, i, v. a. to harden, to make very hard: Lucr.

condus, i, m. [condo] one who lays up (provisions): Pl.

con-fabulor, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. to converse together, discuss: ad eam accersent confabulationem, Ter.

con-farreatio, ōnis, f. [confarreo] an ancient, solemn manner of marrying among the Romans, in which pennis ferreae was employed: Plin.: v. Smith's Ant. 251.

con-farreo, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [farreo, from far] to connect in marriage (by making an offering of bread, v. con-farreatio) (very rare): con-farreatio amentum, Tac.

con-fatalis, e, adj. bound by the same fate: res confatalis, Cic.

con-fectio, ōnis, f. [conficio] a making, preparing, producing, completing: huius libri, Cic.: curam, a churning, masticating, id.: belli, id.: tributū, i, a. an exaction, id.

confector, ōris, m. [id.] a maker, preparer, finisher (rare): negotiorum, Cic.: totius belli, id. II. a destroyer, consumer: confector et consumptor omnium gentis, id.: ferarum, a slayer, Suet.

confectus, a, um, Part. [conficio] confectus, no perf., ferum, 4, v. a. [fero] to stuff together, to press close together: confectae nares, Liv.

con-fēro, contili, collatum (conl.), conferre, j. v. a. to bring or carry together, to collect, gather: multa ex agris in urbem conferrebantur, Caes.: et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu corpora, Ov. Fig.: consule, velut deliberandi, capita conferunt, duo colloquantur, lay their heads together, consult, Liv.: conferre exemplum, to adduce, Ter. II. to collect (money, treasures, etc.), to bring (offerings), contribute: conferre so minus tribui, Liv.: frumentum, Caes. III. to bring into connection, to unite, join, connect: conferre vires in unum, Liv.: conferre pedem, to go or come with one, Pl.: iuvare conferre gradum, to accompany, Virg. IV. to consult together, confer, consider, or talk over together: si quid res foret, coram inter nos conferimus, Cic.: injurias, to deliberate together concerning, Tac. V. Milit. t. t. (with arma, signa, castra, etc.) to set together, join battle, engage, charge: Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.: signa cum Alexandria, id.: pedem cum pede, to fight foot to foot, Liv. Poet.: certamina pugnae manu, Lucr. Absol.: mecum confer, at, fight with me, Ov. Fig.: non possum magis pedem conferre, ut alunt, aut propius accedere, Cic. Poet.: lites, to contend, Hor. VI. to bring together for comparison, to compare. Constr.: with cum, inter with pron. reflect., the dat., or absol.: conferre hanc pacem cum illo bello, Cic.: vitam inter se utriusque conferre, id.: parva magnis, id.: nec quisquam Romanæ juventutis ulla arte conferri potuit, Liv.

VII. to carry over, transfer, trans- pose: dictator signa in laevum cornu confert, id.: totam Academiam ex duobus libris contulit in quatuor, Cic. 2. With pron. reflect., iter, etc.: to betake oneself, direct one's course, bring or carry somewhere, etc.: qui se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium confulsent, Caes.: iter Brundisium versus, Cic. Poet.: to change into, transform to: aliquem in saxum, Ov. 3. Fig.: verba ad rem, to pass from words to deeds, Ter.: quo innotuit, ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, because his disciple, Cic.: se ad studium scribendi, id. VIII. to apply to some purpose, to confer, bestow, devote to, etc. With ad or in: omnes curas cogitationeque in rempublicam, id.: curam restituendi Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, assigns to, charges with, Tac. IX. to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of, etc.: permuta in Planetum, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, confertur, Cic.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, Caes. X. to put off, defer, delay, reserve (rare): omnia in mensem Maritum, Cic.

confertim, adv. in a compact body, closely (rare): confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv.

confertus, a, um, Part. [conficio] II. A. Adj.: pressed close, crowded,

thick, dense (opp. to rarus): completa et conferta sint omnia, Cic.: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnique intervallis proeliantur, never in close bodies, but in scattered parties, Caes. Comp.: confertissima acie, Caes. 2. With abl.: stuffed, filled full: otiosa villa, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic. confervē-facio, i, v. a. [confervēo] to make glowing or melting: Lucr.

confervescō, ferul, 3, v. n. [id.] to begin to boil, grow hot: adr conclusus versando confervescit, Virg. Fig.: mea quum confervit ira, Hor.

confessio, ōnis, f. [confiteor] a confession, acknowledgment: errati sui, Cic.: culpa, Liv. ea erat confessio caput rerum Romanæ esse, id.

confessus, a, um, Part. [confiteor] also, in pass. signif., acknowledged: hence, II. A. Adj.: undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible: res manifesta, confessio, Cic. Hence the phrase, ex confesso, confessedly, beyond doubt, Quint.

con-festim, adv. immediately, speedily, without delay: cohortes confestim se subeque jubet, Caes. (Probably from confestus, an obsolete participle of confere: cf. infestus.)

conficiens, ōnis, Part. [conficio] II. A. Adj.: effecting, causing, efficient (rare): causae, Cic.: civitas conficientissima literarum, that most carefully notes, id.

conficō, fci, fectum, 3, v. a. (perf. subj. confexim, Pl.: pass. form freq. from confert, as well as the regular form conficor: confit, Pl.: conficere, Liv.: confieri, Lucr.) [facio] to make completely, get ready, prepare, bring about, accomplish, complete, finish: conficere anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic.: dentes intini eosas conficunt, id.: tabulae literis Graecis confectae, drawn up, Caes.: libros Graeco sermone, to compose, write, Nep.: nuptias, Ter.: quum conficisset magnam multitudinem (serpentium), had collected, Nep.: conficere curas, to secure their notes, Cic.: hortos mihi, procurare for me, id.: bellum, Cic.: tantum facinus, Cic. Absol.: tu cum Appella Chlo confice de columina, arrange, settle, id. II. to produce, cause, make, effect: antimum auditoris mitem et miserum, finish, end, spend, pass: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, id.: diem, Pl.

IV. in philos. pass.: to follow logically, to be deduced: quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex rationatione, Cic. V. to use up, work up, wear out, lessen, weaken, consume, destroy, kill: confectus senectute, id.: aetate, Sall.: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. Absol.: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, Liv.: confectus et saucius, Cic.: mo (sic illa) pene confect, killed, id.: Calligam vulneribus tringita, Suet. Fig.: conficere aliquid verba, Pl.

conflictio, *ōnis*, *f.* [confingo] *an investing, fabricating, criminalis*, *Cl.*
confictus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [confingo].

confidens, *entis*, *Part.* [confido].
 || *A. d. j.*: *bold, daring, undaunted*: deest innocenti servum caute innoxium confidentem esse, *Pl.* In a bad sense: *shameless, audacious, impudent*: paratus quidam homo confidens, *Ter. Sup.*: juvenum confidentissime, *Virg.*
confidenter, *adv.* *boldly, confidently, fearlessly, impudently, audaciously*: confidentem hominem contra colloqui, *Pl. Comp.*: confidentius dicere, *Cl.*

confidentia, *ae*, *f.* [confidens] *firm trust, confidence*: scapularum, *Pl.* || *self-confidence, boldness*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro dicere, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, *Cl.* In a bad sense: *audacity, impudence*: confidentia et temeritas tu, *Id.*

confidentilquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [confidens loquor] *speaking confidently or audaciously*: *Pl.*

confido, *fusus sum*, *3. v. n.* (*perf. confiderunt*, *Liv.*) *to trust to, confide in, rely firmly upon, believe, be assured*: constr. with *abl.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *dat.*: rarely *abst.*: aut corporis firmate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere, *Cl.*: confido illum fore in officio, *Id.*: virtuti militum, *Caes.*: suis militibus, *Liv.*: externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere, *Caes.*: ubi legati satis confident, *Sall.*

confido, *fini*, *fixum*, *3. v. a.* *to fix, sustain, or join together* (rare): transita clavis forella, *Caes.* || *to pierce through, to transfuse*: fillos suos agilita, *Cl.* Proverb.: cornicum oculos configere, *v. cornix*. *Fig.*: meminerant ejus sententia confixum Antonium, *rendered inactive*, *Cl.*

confingo, *finxi*, *factum*, *3. v. a.* *to form, fashion, fabricate*: nidos, *Plin.* || *Fig.*: *to invent, devise, feign, pretend*: aliquid criminalis, *Cl.*: crimen, *Liv.*

confinis, *e*, *adj.* *bordering on, adjoining, contiguous*: in confinem agrum, *Liv.*: confines erant hi Senonibus, *Caes.* || *Fig.*: *nearly related, nearly alike, similar*: stulto confinia carmina vestro, *Ov.* [con and finis: cf. exsanguis.]

confinium, *ii*, *n.* [confinis] *a boundary, limit, border* (of lands; but vicinitas, of houses): vicinitatibus et confinis aequum, *Cl.* Meton.: neighbourhood, nearness, close connection: supercilii confinia, *Ov.*: Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis, *Id.*

confio, *eri*, *v. conficio*, *init.*
confirmatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [confirmo] *a securing, establishing, confirming*: perpetuae libertatis, *Cl.* || *encouragement, consolation*: animi, *Caes.* || *a confirming, verifying, assertion, etc.*: perfrage, *Id.* || *In rhetoric*: *an adducing of proof*: *Cl.*

confirmator, *ōris*, *m.* [*Id.*] *he who confirms or establishes*: pecuniae, *a surety, security*, *Cl.*

confirmatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [confirmo]. || *A. d. j.*: *courageous, resolute*: confirmatorem exercitum effere, *Caes.* || *9. certain, proved, credible*: quod eo confirmatus erit, *Cl.*

confirmatus, *is*, *f.* *firmness*: in a bad sense, *obstinacy*: *Pl.*

confirmo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* *to make firm, establish, strengthen*, *confirmo*: all hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, *Caes.*: se confirmare, *to grow well, recover strength*, *Cl.*: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, *Caes.* || *Of the mind*: *to strengthen, make bold, encourage, inspirit*: animum, *Cl.*: suos ad dimicandum animo, *Caes.*: nunc erige te et confirma, *take courage*, *Cl.*: eos multa pollicendo confirmat uti Romam pergerent, *emboldens*, *Sall.* || *to render a disposition or feelings steady, to confirm in* (rare): homines, *Caes.* || *IV. to confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion, to prove, demonstrate, etc.*: quorum omnium testimonis de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est, *Cl.* || *V. in gen.*: *to assert, affirm, protest positively*: talem existere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, *Id.*: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, *tutum iter per fines suos daturum*, *Caes.*

confisatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [confisco] *a forfeiting, confiscation*: regis, *Flor.*

confisco, *no*, *perf.*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [fiscus] *to lay up in a chest*: summum Suet. || *to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate*: alienigenas hereditatem, *Id.* Meton.: *to deprive a person of his property in this way*: devictis his et confiscatis, *Id.*

confisio, *ōnis*, *f.* [confido] *confidence, assurance*: confisio firma animi (est dentia), *Cl.*

confiteor, *fessus*, *2. v. dep.* [fiteor] *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow, concede, grant*: confiteor et genus et divitias meas, *Pl.*: peccatum suum, *Cl.*: se victos, *Caes.*: de maleficio confiteri, *Cl.* || *to reveal, manifest, make known, show*: confessa vulgibus iram, *Ov.*: alma parens, confessa deam, *Virg.*

confisus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [confingo].
confingo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. n.* (rare), *to be in a blaze*: impedimenta configurare intelligenter, *Caes.* *Fig.*: an te non existimas invidiae incendio configuratum? *Cl.*: amoris flamma, *Liv.*

conflictio, *ōnis*, *f.* [confingo] *a striking together, a collision*: Quint. || *a contest, conflict*: *Cl.*

conflictio, *eri*, *v. conficio*, *1. v. a.* *frog*, [*Id.*] *to strike together frequently or violently*: hence, *fig.* || *Reflect.*: *to fight with, contend or struggle with* (rare): qui cum ingenis conflictatur ejusmodi, *Ter.* Also *Act.*: ut confictores malo, *Id.* || *Pass.*: with *abl.*: *to be severely tormented, vexed, harassed, afflicted, ruined, etc.*: nos duriore (fortuna) conflictati videmur, *Cl.*: magna inopia necessarium rerum, *Caes.*:

multis difficultatibus, *Liv.* Without *abl.*: || (*cas. militis*) tantum conflictati sunt, *Tac.* Also, *Act.* (rare): *to harass, etc.*: qui plura per seclera rempublicam conflictavisset, *Id.*

conflictus, *is*, *m.* [*Id.*] *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl.* sing.): conflictu atque tritu lapidum ellici ignem, *Cl.*

conflo, *xi*, *ctum*, *3. v. a.* and *n.* || *Act.* (very rare): *to fling together, throw or dash against, bring together, unite*: corpora conflictu, *Lucr.* *Fig.*: *to compare*: factum adversarii cum scripto, *Cl.* || *Neutr.*: *to be dashed or struck together, to strive, struggle, fight, combat*: with *cum*, *contra*, *adversus*, *inter* and *pron.* reflect., or *abst.*: equites hostium proelio cum equitatu nostro in itinere confixerunt, *Caes.*: contra conspersionem hostium, *Brutus* in *Cl.*: adversus classem, *Nep.*: naves inter se confixerunt, *Caes.*: arma, *Cl.* *Fig.*: *leverage actione confingere*, *Id.* *Of inanimate and abstract things*: fore ut pars cum civitatis parte confligit, *Caes.*: adversi venti confligunt, *Virg.* *Impers. pass.*: quum in loco aequo atque aperto confingeretur, *Caes.*

conflo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* *to blow together, to blow up, kindle, light, etc.*: incendium, *Liv.* || *Meton.*: *to melt, fuse, melt down*: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata, *Suet.*: fales in usum, *Virg.* || *Fig.*: *consensus compansus et pene confusus, almost united*, *Cl.* || *Fig.* of the passions, etc.: *to kindle, inflame*: condatus amore ignis, *Lucr.*: conjurationem, *Suet.* || *In gen.*: *to bring about, effect, accomplish, get together, give rise to, forge, produce*: quibus ex rebus confatur et efficitur id, quod quaerimus, honestum, *Cl.*: res alienum grand, *Sall.*: alicui periculum, *Cl.* (Hence *lit. confare*: *Fr. confler.*)

confuens, *entis*, *Part.* [confuso].
 || *A. d. j.*: *flowing into*: a confuente Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhone* (with the Arar), *Lepidus* in *Cl.* || *Subst.*: confuens, *entis*, or *confuentes*, *ium*, *m.* *the meeting of rivers, the confluence*: quum ad confluentem Moese et Rheni pervenissent, *Caes.*: ubi Anienem transiit ad confluentes, collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber*, *Liv.* (Hence, *Confluentes, Coblenz.*)

confuio, *xi*, *3. v. n.* (confuxit = confusisset, *Liv.*) *to flow or run together*: Mithrenus divius aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confuit, *Cl.*

|| *Fig.*: *to flock or crowd together, to come together in multitudes*: perfrugum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confuebat, *Caes.* Meton.: ad ipso laus, honor, dignitas confuit, *Cl.*

confodio, *odi*, *factum*, *3. v. a.* *to dig up, dig round about*: confodiatur minime terra, *Caes.* || *to pierce, stab, transfix*: constituere de improvisis domi

mae (Uerouma) confodere, Gall. Fig.: *tu iudicia confodis, thoroughly ridiculed, battered, Liv.*

conformatio, ōnis, f. [conformo] a *forming or fashioning, shape, form*: lineamentorum, Cic.: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id.

II. Meton.: *vocis, expression of voice, id.*: verborum, arrangement, id.: conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *conformation, id.*: animi, i. g. notio, an idea, notion, conception, id. III. In rhetoric: *a figure of speech, id.*

con-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *shape, form, fashion, put together, make*: si mundum aedificatum esse, non a natura conformatum putarem, Cic. Fig.: mores, id.: vox huius horata praecipue conformatam, id.

confosus, a, um, Part. [confodio] bored through, perforated: Pl.

confRACTUS, a, um, Part. [confingo]

con-frāgōsus, a, um, adj. broken, rough, uneven: ardua et aspera et con-frāgosa via, Liv. Fig.: confragosae conditiones, hard, difficult, Pl. [con and frāgo root of frango.]

con-frēmō, ūi, j. v. n. to *poet. and rare*: confremere omnes, Ov.

con-frīco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *rub up and down, to rub in*: faciem alibi, Suet.: genua, i. e. to touch the knees in earnest entreaty, Pl.

con-frīgo, frēgi, fractum, j. v. a. [frango] to *break in pieces*: pulsando pedibus pennis confregi haec ambrosia, Pl.: dignitas, Cic. Prov. r. b.: *to break friendship, violate faith, Pl.*: II. Fig.: to *break down, bring to naught, destroy*: naturae portarum claustra, to break through, Lucr.: rem, to dissipate, run through property, Pl.

con-fugio, fugi, j. v. n. to *fly to for refuge or help, have recourse to*: ad me nunc prima domum confugit, Ter.: in naves, Cic.: in aram, Cic. Fig.: ad fontem Etruscorum opes, Liv.: ad meum fidem, Cic.: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquecerem, id.

con-fugiūm, ūi, n. [confugio] a *place of refuge, a refuge, shelter* (poet. and rare): Ov.

con-fulgeō, ūi, v. n. to *shine brightly, to glitter* (rare): Pl.

con-fundo, fudi, fūsum, j. v. a. to *pour, mingle, or mix together*: una multa iura confundere, Pl.: arenti ramo omnia confudit, Ov.: Alpheus Sicula confunditur unda, mingle, Virg. 2. to *pour out or into*: cubus in eam venam quae cava appellatur, confunditur, Cic. 3. to *mingle, unite, join, combine* (rare): vera cum falsis, id.: rusticus urbano confusus, Hor. 2. to *confound, confuse, throw into disorder*: omnes corpora atque animi sensus, Lucr.: signa et ordines petrum atque equorum, Liv.: foedus, to violate, Virg.: imperium, promissae, preces confundit

in unum, mingle together, Ov. 2. to *disturb, disconcert, bewilder*: audientium animos, Liv. 4. to *diffuse or spread over* (rare): confundere in totam orationem, Cic.

confūsus, adv. *confusedly, without order*: confuse et permiste dispergere aliquid, Cic. (vimp.: id.)

confusio, ōnis, f. [confundo] a *mingling, mixing, uniting, combining* (very rare): conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. II. *confusion, disorder, trouble, distress*: temporum, id.: causam confusionis quaerenti, Tac. III. *confusio oris, a reddening, blushing, id.*

confusio, a, um, Part. [confundo] II. Adj.: *confused, perplexed, disorderly*: oratio, Cic.: verba, Ov.: confusissimus mos, Suet.: memoria, Liv. With abl.: moerore, id.: ex recenti morsu animi, id.

confūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to *prevent water from boiling over by pouring in cold water with a ladle*. Hence II. Fig.: to *check, repress, diminish*: maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione, Cic. 2. Esp. to *put down by words, to put to silence, confuse*: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Pl.: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. [Con-futo and re-futo are connected with fūto, a "water-vessel," and fūdo: the simple verb fūto is not found.]

con-gēlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. I. Act.: to *cause to freeze up, to congelate*: mare congelatum, the frozen sea, Varr. Meton.: to *thicken, make hard*: lac, to curdle, Col.: in lapidem rictus serpenti, Ov. II. Neutr.: to *freeze up*: later congelat, id. Meton.: to *grow hard*: lingua, id. Fig.: gaudium sane et congelasse postum amicium laetabar otio, had become frozen, i. e. wholly inactive, Cic.

con-gēminatio, ōnis, f. [congemino] a *doubling*: facetiously for embracing: Pl.

con-gēmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *double, redouble* (poet.): nunc si pateram paterna peperit, omnes congemina vimus, i. e. have produced our like, doubled ourselves, Pl.: ictus crebros ensibus, Virg.

con-gēmo, ūi, j. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to *sign or groan deeply or loudly* (rare): congemunt senatus frequentia, Cic. Poet. of a felled tree: supremum congemunt, Virg. II. Act.: to *deplete, lament, bewail*: mortem, Lucr.

conger, gri, m. = γόργος, a sea-eel, *conger-eel*: probus hic conger frigidus, Pl.

con-gēries, ei, f. [congero] lit. that which is brought together: a heap, pile, mass: summa congeries silvae, Ov.: armorum, Tac. Absol.: dispositum congeriem secuit, Ov. Esp. a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile: id.

con-gēro, gessi, gestum, j. v. a. to *bear, carry, or bring together, to collect, prepare, build, heap up, etc.* Constr.:

the direct object in acc., the indirect in dat., or in with acc.: undique sacco, Hor.: epulas alium, Pl.: vitium, Cic. Poet.: aram equicuri arboribus, to erect, construct, Virg.: oppida manu, i. e. to build, id.: haec herbas in suam alvum congerunt, Pl.: grana tritici Midas dormienti in ora, Cic. II. Fig.: to bring, take, or comprise together, compile: operarios omnes, Cic.: dicta, Quint. 2. to *accumulate, heap upon*, ascribe to, impute, attribute to, as a crime: ingenta beneficia in aliquem, Liv.: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac.: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic.

con-gēro, ōnis, m. a thief: Pl.

con-gēro, ōnis, m. a jolly companion, a play-fellow: Pl.

con-gestitū, ūis, a, um, adj. [congestus, congero] brought together, heaped or piled up (rare): congestitū asper ex materia, Caes.

con-gestus, ūis, m. [congero] a carrying or bringing together, an accumulating (rare): herbam asperam credo (existisse) avium congestu, non humano satū, Cic. II. Meton.: a heap, pile, mass: lapidum, Tac.

con-glaciō, ei, adj. [conglacio] holding a conglus (very rare): fidelis, Pl.

con-glaciūm, ūi, n. (sc. vas) a vessel that holds a conglus: Paul. II. (sc. donum) a gift to the people, each individual receiving a conglus: Liv. Meton.: a largess in money divided among the soldiers: Cic.: among the people: conglacia populo frequenter dedit, sed diverse fere summe, Suet.: or among private friends: Coel. in Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112): in hunc maxime quod multa conglacia habuerat, favor populi se inclinabat, because he had made many distributions, Liv.

con-glūs, ūis, m. a Roman measure of capacity, containing the eighth part of an amphora, 6 sextarii: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 113.

con-glaciō, ūis, m. per f., atum, i. v. n. (rare). I. Neutr.: to *turn entirely to ice, to freeze up*: aqua conglaciaret frigoris, Cic. Fig.: Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciaret, passes inactively, Coel. in Cic.

con-glaciō, ūis, m. to grow up: Pl.

con-glōbiō, ūis, f. [conglōbo] a heaping, gathering, or crowding together (rare): Tac.

con-glōbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *gather into a ball, to make round like a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate*: mare medium locum expetens conglōbatur undique sequebilitur, Cic.: figura, id. II. In gen.: to *press or crowd together*: uti quoque fors conglōbaverat, Sall.: se in templo, Tac. Fig.: definitiones conglōbate, heaped together, accumulated, Cic.

con-glōmēro, ūis, m. per f., atum, i. v. a. (rare), to *roll together, wind up, conglomerate*: quamque loco se contineat parvo, si possit conglōmari, Lucr.

con-glūtīnatio, ūis, f. [conglutino]

(rare), a *gluing* or *cementing* together: *recens*, Cic. Fig.: a *joining* together: *verborum*, id.

con-glutino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *glue*, *cement*, or *join* together: *favos extremos* inter se, Varr. Fig.: to *join*, *unite* firmly together, to *bind* closely, *cement*: *hominem eadem*, optime quae conglutnavit, natura dissolvit, Cic.: *meretricios amores nupilla*, Ter. 2. to *invent*, *devise*, *contrive*: *conglutina*, ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Pl.

congracoo, i. v. d. [gracoo, ari] to *lavish* on *banquets* like the *Greeks*, to *squander* in *luxury*: *aureum*, Pl.

con-gratūlor, i. v. d. to *wish* joy repeatedly or *earnestly*, to *congratulate* (rare): *congratulantur* libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

con-gredior, gressus, i. v. d. [gradior] to *go* or *move* together, to *meet*: *constr.* with various *preps.*, the acc., dat., or abol.: *luna tum congreddens cum sole*, tum digrediens, Cic. 2. to *walk* with, *converse* with, *talk* to, *address*, *accost*, *meet* with: *nunc hunc haud scio an colloquar*: *congreddat*, Pl.: *si ipse coram congressi poterit*, Cic.

3. to *fight*, *contend*, *engage*, etc.: *cum hostibus*, Pl.: *contra Ipeum Caesarem esse congressus armatus*, Cic.: *infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli*, Virg. 2. Fig.: of *forensic strife*, etc.: *tecum luctari et congressi*, Cic.

con-gregābilis, e, adj. [congrego] easily *brought* together, *social*: *examina aptum*, Cic.

con-gregatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a *flocking* or *herding* together, an *assembling*; *union*, *society*, *association*: *nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum esse natos*, Cic.

con-grego, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *collect* into a *stock* or *herd*, to *assemble* (rare): *aptum examina congregantur*, *collect* in *swarms*, Cic. 2. In gen.: to *collect*, to *unite*: *dispersos homines in unum locum*, id.: *se cum aequalibus*, id.

con-gressio, ōnis, f. [congregior] a *coming* together, a *meeting*, a *visit*, *conversation*, *intercourse*: *quum congressio tum vero digressio nostra*, Cic. In plur.: *familiarum*, id. 2. a *hostile* meeting, an *attack*, *contest*: *Just.*

con-gressus, a, um, Part. [congregior].

con-gressus, ūs, m. [id.] a *friendly* meeting, *conference*, *conversation*, etc.: *omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt*, Cic. In plur.: *id.* Of animals: *id.* 2. a *close* union, *combination* (very rare): *material*, Lucr.

3. a *hostile* encounter, a *contest*, *fight*: *nostrum in primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt*, Caes.

con-gressus, entis, Part. [congruo]. 2. A d.: *agreeing*, *fit*, *appropriate*, *suitable*, *congruous*. With cum, the dat., or abol.: *vita cum disciplina*, Cic.: *congruens actio menti*, id.: *oratio verbis discrepans, sententia congruens*, id.

2. *consistent*, *symmetrical*, *accordant*, *harmonious*: *ceteris quoque membris aequalis et congruens*, Suet.: *congruens clamor*, Liv.

con-gruenter, adv. *agreeably*, *fitly*, etc. (rare): *congruenter naturae convenienter vivere*, Cic.

con-gruentia, ae, f. [congruo] *agreement*, *harmony*, *fitness*, *symmetry* (rare): *morum*, Suet.

con-gruere, ūi, j. v. n. (inf. *congruere*, Ter.) to *run*, *come*, or *meet* together, to *coincide*: *ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde oras essent, dies congruerent*, Liv.

Fig.: to *be suited* or *fitted* to, to *agree* with, to *correspond*, etc.: *constr.* with cum, inter and *prop.*, *reflect*, the dat., or abol.: *illa si vehementer velle congruat et cohaerere cum causa*, Cic.: *corporis temperatio, quum ea congruant inter se*, e quibus constans, sanitas dicitur, id.: *ubi responsa haruspicum incidenti iam animo tacitae religioni congruerunt*, Liv.: *adversus Latinos pugnandum erat, lingua, moribus, congruentes*, id. 2.

to *agree* (in feeling or opinion): *illi inter se congrunt concorditer*, Pl.: *de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congrunt*, Cic. 3. to *coincide* (in time): *suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione*, id.: *forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Pontei Capitoni caedes nuntiarentur, ita Appenat ad the same time*, Tac. [Congruo = probably com and ruo, the original form of ruo being gro, and the initial guttural dropt, as in noceo, cognosco.]

con-gruus, a, um, adj. [congruo] *agreeing*, *fit*, *suitable*; *harmonious*, *concordant*: *sermo cum illa*, Pl.: *ora vacent epulae, alimentaque congrua carpant*, Ov.

con-gruus, ūs, m. [congruo] *bearing* fruit of a *conical* form: *cyparissus*, Virg.

con-gruo, v. o. o.

con-jec-tio, ōnis, f. [conicio] (rare) a *hurling*, *throwing*: *telorum*, Cic. 2. a *putting* together, *comparing*: *analogia et aestimationis*, id. 3. Inference, *conjecture*, *interpretation*: *seniorum*, id.

con-jecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to *throw*, *bring*, or *bear* together: *Gell.*

Fig.: to *put* together or *turn* over in the mind, to *conjecture*, *guess*. With acc.: *neque scio quid dicam* aut *quid conjectem*, Ter.: *conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, by offering conjectures about*, Liv.: *animos militares altius*, Tac. With de: *nihil de aetate Galbae*, Suet. With a *relat. clause*: *si ex eo quid sentiant conjectandum est*, Liv. 3. to *conclude* from signs or omens, to *augur*, *interpret*, *prophecy*: *nemine perituro inter conjectante*, Suet.

con-jector, ōris, m. [id.] he who *interprets* or *divines*, an *interpreter*: *conjectore Oedipo orationi opus est*, Pl.

con-jectrix, icis, f. [id.] she who *interprets* dreams, a *female soothsayer*: *Pl.*

con-jectura, ae, f. [id.] lit. a *putting* together (of various apparently unconnected circumstances), a *conjecture*, *guess*: *multa concurrunt simul, quid conjecturam hanc nunc facio*, Ter.: *capere*, Cic. 2. a *divining*, an *interpreting* of dreams, *soothsaying*, *propheying*: *Ov.*

con-jecturalis, e, adj. [conjectura] *belonging* to *conjecture*, or *guessing*, *conjectural*: *causa*, Cic.

con-jectus, a, um, Part. [conicio].

con-jectus, ūs, m. [conicio] (rare) a *throwing* together, *lajpling*, Cic.: *reire ad telli conjunctum, to come within weapons* throw, Liv. 2. a *crowding*, *connecting*, or *uniting* together: *material*, Lucr. 3. a *casting* or *directing* towards: *oculorum in me*, Cic. Fig.: *conjectus animorum in me*, id. 2. Meton.: *a confusus, concourse, confusion*: *a heap, crowd, pile*: *conjectas elementorum confuit*, Lucr.

con-jicio (in many MSS. also *con-jicio*, and even *cojicio*), jeci, jectum, j. v. a. [conicio] to *throw* or *bring* together, to *unite*: *sarcinas in medium*, Liv. 2. to *throw* with *force*, *hurl*, to *urge*, *drive*: *to throw down, hurry along*: *with in and acc.*: *tela in nostros*, Caes.: *aliquem in carcerem*, Cic.: *in vincula*, Caes.: *hostem in fugam*, id.: *cultros in guttura velleris atri, to thrust into*, Ov.: *se in fugam*, Cic.: *se in pedes, to take to one's heels*, Ter. *Abol.* (mostly poet.): *flabra Aquilonum nubila conficiunt*, Lucr.: *jaculum*, Virg. With in and abol., or inter: *ferrum in gutture*, Ov.: *jaculum inter illa*, id. 2. Fig.: to *throw*, *urge*, *drive*, *force*, *bring*, *direct*, *turn*, etc.: *with in and acc.*: *aliquem in morbum ex aegritudine*, Pl.: *(hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum*, Liv.: *remp. in perturbations*, Cic.: *se in iudicium in latrocinium, to fly to* (in disputing), id.: *se in noctem, to rush under cover of night*, id.: *se mentis ac voluntate in verum, to devote oneself to the art of poetry*, id.: *tantum pecuniam in propyhae, to squander*, id.: *neq. his temporibus in quae testis crimen conijecisset, to which he had referred the accusation*, Liv. *Abol.*: *oculos*, Cic. With sub: *id. vob. sub legis superbiaeque vincula conjicit*, Liv. 2. to *conclude*, *infer*, *conjecture* (rare): *clito coniect*, *Lauren* te fuisse, Cic.: *de futura*, Nep. 3. to *prophecy*, *foretell*, *divine* from omens, etc.: *to interpret* an omen or dream, etc.: *somnium hunc*, Pl.: *qui de matre suavienda ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque coniecit*, Cic.

con-jugalis, e, adj. [conjug] *relating* to *marriage*, *conjugal*: *amor*, Ter.

con-jugatio, ōnis, f. [conjugio] a *combining*, a *mingling*, *mixture*: *App.*

2. In rhetoric: the *etymological* relationship of words: *Cic.* 3. In grammar: *conjugation*: *Marc. Cap.* (Hence Fr. conjugaison.)

conjugalis, e, adj. [conjugium] *belonging to marriage, conjugal, conjugal* (poet.): foedus, Ov.

conjugium, i, n. [conjugio] a connection, union: corpora atque animae, Lucr. || **marriage, wedlock** (physical): whilst conubium regards the civil bond: prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis, Cic. Of animals: Ov. Poet.: copulation: Id. Of animals: (equae) saepe sine ulla conjugio vento gravidae, Virg. 2. Meton.: a husband: Prop.: a wife: Virg.

con-jūgo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to join together, unite (rare): amicitiam, to form, Cic.: conjugata verba, etymologically related, Id.

conjunctio, ade, in connection, jointly, at the same time: conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra coherere, Cic.: elatum aliquid, i. e. hypothetically (opp. to simpliciter, categorically), Id. || In a friendly, confidential manner: conjuncte vivere, Nep.

conjunctio, ade, [conjunctus, conjungo] unitedly, in common, jointly (rare): conjunctio ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniae, Caes.

conjunctio, ōnis, f. [conjungo] a joining together, connecting, union, conjunction, etc.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum esse natos, Cic.: mentis cum externis mentibus, agreement, sympathy, Id. || **coition**: commune animalium omnium est conjunctionis appetitus, Id. 2. relationship, connection by marriage, etc.: sequitur fratrum conjunctiones, Id. 3. friendship: pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione, Id. || In philos. and rhetor.: a connection of ideas or propositions: Id. [V. in gramm.: a connecting particle, a conjunction: Id.]

conjunctum, i, n. [Id.] a property of bodies (as heat, weight, etc.): Lucr. || In rhetoric: connection: Cic.

conjunctus, a, um, Part. [con-jungo] united, connected. || Adj.: of places: bordering upon, near: Paphlagonia Cappadociae, Nep. 2. Fig.: agreeing with, conformable to, etc.: praevidetur cum iustitia, Cic.: iustitia intelligentiae, Id.: conjuncta et conversae constantia inter augures, unanimus, Id. 3. connected by marriage, married: digno viro, Virg. 4. connected by relationship or friendship, allied, kindred, intimate, friendly: cum populo Rom. non solum perpetua societas atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione, Id.: propinquitatibus affinitatibusque, Caes.: conjunctissimus huius ordinal, Cic.

con-jungo, nūi, nctum, i. v. a. to join together: conjungere boves, Cato. In gen. to bind together, connect, join, unite: constr. with cum, inter and pro, reflect, the dat., or absol.: res cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes.: quem ego cum deorum laude conjungo, i. e.

put on an equality with, Cic.: tecta mura portique, Liv.: calamos plures cera, Virg.: vocales, to contract, Cic.: bellum, to carry on in concert, Id. || Esp.: to unite in marriage, love, relationship, or friendship: me tecum, Ov.: nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic.: amicitiam, Id.

con-jūx, v. conjux. **conjunctio**, ōnis, f. [con-jūx] a swearing together, a union confirmed by oath, an oath-fellowship: most freq. In a bad sense, a conspiracy, plot: si omnia faciendū sunt, quae amici velint: non amicitiae tales, sed conjunctiones putandae sunt, Cic.: capta conjunctione, Liv. Meton.: the band of conspirators: Cic.

conjunctus, a, um, Part. [con-jūx] Subst.: conjuncti, orum, m. plur. conspirators: Cic.

con-jūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to swear together or one with another, to combine together by an oath: In a good sense: ut omnes Italiae juniores cujurent, Caes.: milites sociique naves conjurati, Liv. Poet. of things: conjuratae sequuntur mille rates, for conjuratorum, Ov. And in gen.: to unite, be united: (studium, ingenium) alterius sic altera poscit opem res et conjurat amico, Hor. Also, to assent to by an oath: quae jurat, mens est: nihil conjuravimus illa, Ov. || In a bad sense: to form a conspiracy or plot (very freq.): inter se, Sall.: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv. Absol.: ut cupiam conjurare, si qualem recipiat, Cic.: patriam incendere, Sall. Poet. of things: Ister, Virg.

con-jūx (in many MSS. and edd. also con-jūx) jūgis, comm. [con and jux, root of jungo] a spouse, wife: more rarely, a husband: Cic.: Virg. In plur. for the married pair (poet.): boni, Cat. Of animals: Ov. || Poet.: a betrothed, a bride: Virg.

con-j, v. under coll. **con-j**, v. under coll.

con-juncto, xūi, xum, i. v. a. to tie, fasten, to join together, connect: with cum, inter and pro, reflect, the dat., or absol.: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, Id.: filiam discrimini patri, to implicate, involve, Tac.: nodos, Ov. || In philos.—concludo, to subjoin a logical conclusion: Cic.

connexum, i, n. logical connection: Cic.

connexus, a, um, Part. [connecto] || Adj.: connected, joined: persequere connexos hie funeribus dies, i. e. following, Cic.: Silanum per affinitatem connexum Germanico, Tac.

connexus, ōis, m. [connecto] a joining together, combination, connection: Lucr.

connixus, a, um, Part. [connitor] **con-nitor**, nixus or nixus, i. v. dep. to lean against or upon: conrigeret valido connixus corpore Taurus, poet. Cic. Fig.: ratio, connixa per se, et

progressa longius, sit perfecta virtus, self-supported, Cic. || to exert oneself greatly, to endeavour eagerly, to strive to reach, etc. 1. With sub.: (infantes) connituntur, ut esse erigant, Id. 2. With ad and perund: ceteris ad vincendum eum connixis, Tac. 3. With in: equitatus summum in jugum virtute connititur, Caes. 4. With inf.: invadere hostem, Liv. 5. Absol. (most freq.): quantum connitit animo potes, quantum labore contendere, tantum fac ut efficias, Cic. || Poet.: to bring forth (in prose, editor): spem gregia, ab: allice in nude connixa reliquit, Virg.

conniveo, nivi or nixi, 2. v. n. [root nix seen in nico, necto] to close the eyes, to blink, wink: connivere somno, Tac.: (oculis) somno connitibus, closing themselves, Cic. Poet. of an eclipse: Lucr. || Fig.: multa nobis blandimenta natura has genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, Cic. || Meton.: to wink at, overlook, connive at an error, fault, etc.: ea ipse concollo: quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Id.

connixus, a, um, Part. [connitor] **connubialis** (poet. and gen. tristely) e, adj. [connubium] pertaining to wedlock, conjugal: jura, Ov.

connubium, i, n. (sometimes tri-ay) [nubo] marriage, wedlock (as a civil institution, while conjugium regards physical union): v. Smith's Ant. 251: Cic.: hi paulatim per connubia Gaetulos secum miscuerunt, Sall. Poet.: aetual union: Ov. || Meton.: the right of intermarriage according to the Roman law: connubia illi (ex deconvir) ut ne plebi et patribus essent inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic.

conōpium (conopium), ei, n. = nūmmerio, a net of fine gauze to keep off mosquitoes, etc.: Hor.: Juv.

conor, atia, i. v. dep. to endeavour, try, undertake, venture, presume, etc.: constr. with the acc., inf., or absol.: opus magnum et arduum, Cic.: frustra menses vitae subvenire damini, Caes.: videri profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perferre, non multe conari, Cic.: conari manibus, pedibus, potesque et dies, Ter.: Atheniensem populum celerem et supra viros audacem conandum, Liv. With si: si perumpere possent conati, Caes.

conquassatio, ōnis, f. [conquasso] a severe shaking, a shattering: Cic.

con-quasso, no perf., atum, i. v. a. freq. to shake often or severely: Appuliam maximis terrae motibus, Cic. Fig.: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr.

con-quoror, questus, i. v. a. and n. dep. to complain of, to bewail, lament passionately or much. With acc.: conqueritur mecum mulier fortunas suas, Pl.: aliquid pro republica, Cic. With acc. and inf.: si immortalis nostra foret mens, non tam se moriens dissolvi conquereretur, Lucr. With de or cur: de

aliquis improbitate deplorare et conqueri. Cic. Abol.: conquerat an sileam? Ov. Impera.: postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet.

conquestio, ñis, f. [conqueror] a violent complaining or bawling, complaint (rare). conquestio nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. In rhetoric: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, id.

conquestus, a, um, Part. [conqueror].

conquestus, ñis, m. [id.] a violent complaint (rare, and only in abl. sing.): Liv.

con-quisco, quĩvi, quĩtum, j. v. w. (perf. synop. conquesti, Cic.: conquesce, Liv.), to be wholly at rest, to take rest, to repose, to be idle or inactive, etc.: videmus igitur, ut conquesceat ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.: ante iter confectum, to halt, Caes.: meride, to take a siesta, id. Prov.: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquestio, i. e. be quite at ease, Pl. Of things: quando illius postea siqua conquevit? Cic.: non manes, non stirpem ejus conquesceat viri, Liv. || Fig.: to find rest, recreation, pleasure in. Abol.: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquescebam, Cic. With in: in nostris studiis libentissime conquesumus, id.

con-quinisop, quexi, j. v. n. to cover, equal, stoop down: Pl.

con-quirro, quĩvi, quĩtum, j. v. a. [quero] to seek for, go in quest of, procure, bring together collect; aliquem tota provincia conquerere, Cic.: conquerere et comburere vatinius libros, Liv. Fig.: voluptates, Caes.: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, to seek to commit, Cic.

conquistatio, ñis, f. [conquiro] a seeking out, bringing together, procuring, collecting (rare): pecuniarum, Tac.: pisculorum, Liv. || Milit. t. t. a levying, levy: exercitus durissima conquestione collecta, Cic.

conquistator, ñis, m. [id.] a recruiting officer: Cic. || a spy, listener: Pl.

conquistatus, a, um, Part. [conquiro]. || Adj.: select, choicest, costly: conquistati atque electi coloni, Cic. Sup.: mensae conquistatissimis epulis exstruebantur, id.

conr, v. under corr.

consalutatio, ñis, f. [consaluto] a greeting, mutual salutation (rare): consalutatio forensis, Cic.

con-saluto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to greet, hail, salute (of several persons): Inter se amicitias, Cic.: aliquem Imperatorem, Tac.

con-salvesco, ñvi, j. v. v. incepo, to become whole or sound, to be healed (rare): hoc vulnere ante illa, quae consalvesce videbantur, recedebant, Cic.

con-sanguineus, a, um (gen. plur. consanguineum, Lucr.: adj. related by blood, usually pl., subst. relatives, kindred): cognatione, quibus majoribus, quibus consanguineis, Cic.: Ambarri,

necessarii et consanguinei Aeduarum, Caes. Fig.: consanguineus lei sopor, Virg. Eep. brotherly, sisterly (mostly poet.): umbrae, Ov. Of animals: arctes, Att. in Cic.

consanguinitas, ñis, f. [consanguineus] blood, relationship, consanguinity esp. between brothers and sisters: Ulp. || relationship, in gen.: Liv.: Virg.

consatius, a, um, Part. [conscio]. **con-satulo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to wound severely (rare): caput, Suet.

conscleratus, a, um, Part. [conscelero]. || Adj.: wicked, depraved: and Subst. a criminal, a villain: pirata, Cic. Sup.: conscleratissimi illi, id.

con-sclero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to stain or pollute with guilt, to dishonour, disgrace: oculos videndo, Ov.: aures paternas, Liv.

con-scendo, di, sum, j. v. a. and n. [scando] to climb up, mount, ascend. With acc.: vallum, Caes.: equos, Liv. With in: in equos, Ov. || nautical t. t. to go on board a ship, to embark. With acc.: navem, Caes.: classem, Virg. With in: in navem, Cic. Abol.: velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, id. in Siciliam, to embark for Sicily, Liv.

conscensio, ñis, f. [conscendo] an embarking, in naves, Cic.

conscientia, ae, f. [consciens, conscio] a joint knowledge, a being privy to, witnessing, etc. With gen. plur.: omnium horum, Cic.: plurium, Liv. With gen. of thing: in conscientiam facinorosi pauci acciti, Tac. Abol.: nocte perfruit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, Liv. 2. Meton.: the persons who are privy to anything: quis meum in istius glorioisimae facti conscientia nomen audivit? Cic.

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con-scindo, scidi, scisum, j. v. a. to tear or rend to pieces (rare): vestem omnem discidit, tum ipse capillo concidit, Ter. Fig.: qua dominus, qua advocati villis concisat, Ainsat ad, Cic. Abol.: is me ab optimatibus alt con-

scindi, pulled to pieces, i. e. abused, calumniated, id.

conscio, 4. v. a. [consciens] to be conscious of wrong: nil conscire sibi, Hor.

con-scisco, scivi, scitum, j. v. a. to approve, decree a thing in common: populi iura vetita, quum suffragio consciscuntur, Cic.: Tui vero omnes conciscerant bellum, had decided upon, Liv. || to unite, agree: in illo uno (sc. Alcibiade) laudando conciscunt, Nep. || With acc. of direct object, and pron. reflect. in dat. or with in and acc.: also without pron.: to insist or bring upon oneself. 1. With dat.: sibi mortem consciscere, to kill oneself, Cic. 2. With in: facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum, Liv. 3. Without pron.: letum, Pl.: mortem, Cic.

conscisus, a, um, Part. [conscindo].

conscitus, a, um, Part. [conscisco].

con-scitus, a, um, adj. [scio] aware, cognisant of, privy to: and Subst. a (male or female) participant, accessory, accomplice, confidant, etc. With gen.: with or without a dat. of the person: audacia facinoris conscitus, Ter.: nondum tot flagitiorum exercitii meo conscitus, without being compelled to witness such baseness in my army, Tac.: ante actae vitae, Liv. Poet. of things: versi regis arva, Ov.: fatis stentia, Virg.

With dat.: hule facinori tanto, Cic.: coepit, Ov. Poet.: concubulis aether, Virg. With in: in privata omnibus conscitus, Cic. With de: his de rebus, id. With a relat. clause: res, multis concidis quae gereretur, deferretur, Nep. Abol.: conscio patre, Cic. Hence, a partaker, joint conspirator, etc.: concisus loca munitoria oppidi tradit, Nep. Poet.: cetera turris conscia novit, Ov.

|| conscious to oneself, aware. With gen.: sibi nullus culpae, Cic. Without pron. reflect.: audacia facti (lupus), Virg. With dat.: sibi factis mens, Lucr. With in: nulla sibi turpi in re, id. With acc. and inf.: mihi sum conscitus nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Abol.: ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo acco, Ter. Poet.: virtus, Virg. 2. Esp. conscious to oneself of wrong (rare): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis concusctus, Pl.

conscro, i. v. dep. to clear the voice, hawk much: magnifice, Pl.

con-scribo, psi, ptum, j. v. a. to write together in a list, enlist, enrol, inscribe (of the levying of troops, enrolling of citizens, etc.): conscribere legiones, Caes. So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery: Cic. || to draw up in writing, to compose, write: with acc.: librum de consaluto, id.: epistola Graecia conscripta litteris, Caes.: legem de draus up, Cic. Abol.: de Antonio Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, wrote at the same time, id. || to fill with writing (rare): mensam vino, Ov. Humorously, to mark by beating, to cudgel:

conscribere aliquam totum stilis ulmels, Pl.

conscripſio, ōnis, f. [conscribo] lit. a drawing up in writing, a composing, composition. II. Meton.: a treatise, writing: conscriptiones quaestorum, protocoli, minutes, id.

conscripſus, a, um, Part. [conscribo]: Patres Conscripſi, i. e. patres et conscripſi, fathers and elect, the title of the assembled senate (v. Smith's Ant. III). Liv. Poet. in sing.: conscripſus, i. m. a senator: quod sit conscripſi, quod iudicis officium, Hor.

conſcripſo, cſi, ctum, i. v. a. (rare) to cut into small pieces, to dismember: membra fratris (Medea), Ov.

conſcripſio, ōnis, f. [conſcribo] a religious dedication, consecration: capiti conſcripſo, Cic. II. defecation (cp. of the Roman emperors): Tac.: v. Smith's Ant. 29.

conſcripſo, ōnis, ctum, i. v. a. [micro] to make holy, dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity: with dat.: caudabrum conſcripſo Iovi, Cic. Abol.: locus certis circa terminis, Liv.: locus ac muros, Tac.: locus consecratus, a consecrated, holy place, Caes.: opp. profanus, Cic. Hence, 2. to devote to destruction: te, inquit, Apul. tumque caput sanguine hoc conſcripſo, Liv. II. to defy: omne fere genus bestiarum Agrippi consecravimus, Cic. III. Meton.: to devote, appropriate, set apart: with dat.: cul patriae nos totos dedit et in qua nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, id. 2. to make immortal, immortalise: qui tyrannos necaverunt, prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecratur, id.

conſcripſus, a, um, Adj. [conſcribo] that follows logically, consequent: Cic. Subst.: a conclusion, inference: id.

conſcripſio, ōnis, f. [id.] an eager pursuit, a striving after (very rare): machinatis, Cic.

conſcripſitrix, icis, f. [id.] she who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend: conſcripſitricis voluptatis libidinis, Cic.

conſcripſio, ōnis, f. [conſcribo] a cutting or clearing to pieces: arborum, Cic.

conſcripſo, ōnis, i. v. dep. to pursue eagerly (both in a good and bad sense): hoc conſcripſo, his vitro arido, Ter. Of things: rivalis, Cic. 2. Gen.: to strive after, emulate, imitate, etc.: spes aut potentiam, id.: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id.: insignia ac pene vitiosa imitando, to imitate, id.

II. to persecute, pursue, etc.: redemptus equites quos possunt consecratur aique occidunt, Caes.

conſcripſus, a, um, Part. [conſcribo] (consequatio), ōnis, f. [consequo] an effect, consequence: ipsa detractio molestiae consecrationem affert voluptatis, has pluresque ac consequens, Cic. II. in rhetor.: order, connection, sequence: verborum, id.

2. a logical consequence: id.

conſcripſo, ōnis, i. v. incomp. to grow old together, to grow old: Baucis et Philemon illa consensuere case, Ov.

II. Meton.: to become weak, decay, fade, lose strength, etc.: (illa) maerore et lacrimis consensuebat, Cic. Of things: veru in manibus consensuunt, Pl.: quavis consensuunt vires aut defecerint, Cic. Fig.: to lose consideration or respect: veteres leges aut ipsa sua vetustate consensuunt aut novis legibus esse sublatas, id.

conſensio, ōnis, f. [consentio] a feeling or thinking together, agreement, unanimity: omni in re consensio omnium gentium, Cic.: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes.

II. in a bad sense: a plot, combination, conspiracy: scelerata, Cic. In plur.: id. 2. Meton.: a band of conspirators: Nep.

conſensus, a, um, Part. [consentio]. **conſensus**, ōnis, m. [consentio] a common feeling, a thinking together, agreement, unanimity, concord: nunquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, Cic.: omnium, id.: inter malos ad bellum, Tac.: consensus attentatae defectionis, a participation, Liv. Adverbially: consensu, unanimously, with general consent, etc.: bellum erat consensu, id. II. Meton.: of things: agreement, harmony: consensus consensuque miris omnium doctrinarum, id.

conſentānus, a, um, Adj. [id.] agreeing with, suited to, becoming, fit, proper. With cum: quod erat consentaneum cum iis literis, Cic. With dat.: consentanea mors ejus vitae sanctissime scotae, id. Abol.: vir vita et morte, consistent, Vell. Consentaneum est, it is fitting, proper, consistent, etc. With inf.: quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, Cic. With subj.: neque sit consentaneum paedagogus una ut sit, Pl.

consentis, entis, Part. [consentio]. II. A d.j.: agreeing, accordant, unanimous: tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic.: clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt, Liv.

conſentio (consento), ōnis, ctum, i. v. n. and a. to agree in feeling or thought, to be of one opinion, to determine in common, decree, etc.: conſentio with cum, inter with pro, reflect, the dat., or absol., of persons: and with the acc., de, ad, in, or absol., of things: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic.: cum aliquo de aliqua re, id.: nibi ipse, id.: suis studiis, Hor.: consentire ad poenendum triumphum, Liv.: consentire in asserenda libertate, Suet.: consensit et senatus bellum, i. e. has voted war, Liv. With a clause as object: omnes mortales a mente sentiunt, arma esse capienda, Cic. Pass. Imper.: de prioribus consentitur, Tac. II. to combine to do some wrong, to plot together, conspire, etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum R. omnino con-

rasse, Caes.: belli faciendi causa, Cic.: urbem inflammare, id.: ad prodendum Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. Abol.: quod undique alierat, antequam consentirent, id. III. Meton.: of things: to accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, be all of a piece, be consistent, etc.: quum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret, Caes.: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, Cic.

IV. to perceive at the same time: quia tempore in uno consentimus, Lucr.

conſepſio, ōnis, perſ., septum, 4. v. a. to fence round, hedge in: bustum, Suet. More freq. in part. perſ.: conscriptus ager et diligenter constat, Cic.

conſepſum, i. n. [conſepſus] an enclosed place, an enclosure: ab integro conſepſi, Liv.

conſequens, entis, Part. [consequor]. II. A d.j.: following on, coming in order, suitable, fit: in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. Neutr. imper.: consequens est—consentaneum est, it is reasonable, fit, proper, etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, id. III. Subst.: a logical consequence: id.

conſequētia, ae, f. [consequens] a consequence: eventorum, Cic.

conſequū, ae, f. [consequor] = consequentia, a consequence: Lucr.

conſequor, ōnis, ctum, i. v. dep. to follow, go after, attend, accompany: consecutus est me usque ad fores, Pl.: literas suas prope consecutus est, close upon his letters, Liv.: comitibus non consecutus, without attendants, Cic. II. to follow, come after, in respect of time: hunc Cethegum consecutus est aetate Cato, id. Abol.: annus, qui consequitur, id.

III. to follow as an effect, to ensue, result: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, id. Of a logical consequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, sit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, id. IV. to follow to a model or rule, to imitate, adopt, obey, etc.: Chrysippum Ilogenes consequens parum Iovis dijunxit a fabula, id.: medium consilii viam, Liv.

V. Meton.: to come up with, reach, overtake, attain to: reliqua copiae at consequi posset pontem in Arari faciendum curat, Caes.: Servius ab his qui fugientem consecuti erant, interfecit, Liv.

VI. Fig.: to reach or attain to, obtain, get: ut ore quam maximas consequantur, Cic.: regna, Caes. Of persons: to overtake, happen to, befall: matrem moris consecuta est, Ter.: prosperitas Caesaris est consecuta, Nep. 2. to become like or equal to, to attain, come up to: aliquem majorem, Cic. 3. to attain to something intellectually, to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully, etc.: similitudinem veri, id.: laudes ejus verbi, id.

conſepſo, ōnis, ctum, i. v. a. (perſ.) consensul, Liv.): to sow over, to plant with trees, etc. (rare): agros, Cic.: ager

arbutus conatua, Sall. Fig. (sol) lumine conserit arva, *alla*, Lucr.: conatus cum senectute, Pl. *to sow or plant something (as a tree, &c.) to arborum*, Liv.

con-servo, *servi*, *servum*, *s. v. a.* to keep together, *keep, etc.*, connect, bind: *litteram hanc servare*, Virg. Poet.: *lata lateri*, Ov. Fig.: *causa servata*: *sublevis Atrideis*, Virg. *to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle (esp. with menses)*: *tanta later cum discipulo exstitit, ut menses conserere, atque artem discipulo consereret*, Caes.: *menses cum alijs*, Caes.: *menses inter se*, Liv.: *proelia*, Virg. Rarely about: *levia armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura conseruit*, Liv. Fig.: *hanc ignotas belli artes inter se conserbant*, id. *Legal t. t.*: *menses conserere, to contend for, prefer a joint claim to something (by the litigant parties laying their hands upon it before the praetor; and in later times, in disputes concerning land, by bringing a clod of it into the praetor's court): multis praecentum, qui se ex iure menses conserunt vocant*, Cic.

conseruor, *ads. conseruor*: Cic. **conseruor**, *a. um, Part. [conseruor]* **conseruor**, *se, f. [conseruor]* *a female fellow-soldier*: Pl. Fig.: Ov. **conseruio**, *tuus, f. [conseruio]* *a keeping, preserving*: *frugum*, Cic.: *aquabilitas*, id.

conseruator, *bris, m. [id.] a keeper, preserver, defender*: *pro dii immortales, custodes et conseruatores hujus urbis atque imperii*: Cic.

conseruatix, *ica, f. [id.] she who preserves (rare)*: *conseruatix sui natura*, Cic.

con-seruitum, *li, n. joint servitude*: *commune*, Pl.

con-seruo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. (inf. perf. usu. conseruare)* *to maintain, keep up, preserve, leave unhurt or safe*: *Caesar tunc eos conseruatum dixit, would leave unhurt*, Caes.: *conseruari autem diligentia et parsimonia, fiamdem etiam rebus angri*, Cic.: *pristinum animum erga populum Rom.*, Liv.: *jurandum, to keep, observe*, Cic.: *imperium majestatemque populi Romani conseruato sine dolo malo*, Liv.

con-seruus, *i, m. a fellow-slave*: Cic.

conseruator, *bris, m. [conseruo]* *one who sits with or near, an assessor*: *in a court of justice*, Cic.: *at a feast*, id.: *in public exhibitions*, id.

conseruatus, *us, m. [id.] a sitting together or with*: *Meton*: *an assembly, an audience, a court*, etc.: Cic.: Virg.: *in plur.*: *theatralis gladiatorio*, Cic.

conseruatio, *bris, f. [conseruo]* *consideration, reflection (rare)*: *conseruatio contemplatioque naturae*, Cic.

conseruatus, *a. um, Part. [conseruo]* *Adj.*: *conseruatus, circumspexit, conatus, etc.*: *verbum conseruatum, arbitror*, Cic.: *factum*, id.: *ratio*, id. Comp.: *conseruatus*, id. *Meton* of persons: *homine*, id.

conseruare, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to look out carefully, to inspect, examine*: *conseruare etiam atque etiam*, Cic.: *speculum*, Ov. *With relative clause*: *num existeret furum conseruatis hauris*, id. *Fig.*: *to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate*. *With acc.*: *res atque pericula nostra*, Sall. *With de (rare)*: *quale sit id, de quo conseruaretur, inquiry is made*, Cic. *With a relative clause*: *conseruare cum vestris animis vomitibus, equorum patetis*, id. *With subj.*: *to take care, to be considerate (rare)*: *conseruandum est, ne temere desperet*, id. *Absol.*: *conseruare velles*, id. (*con-seruare* was perhaps orig. an augural term derived from the observation of the stars: cf. *desidero*).

con-sido, *eddi, scdm, j. v. n. to sit down, take a seat, to settle*. *Constr.* *with in or sub and ab, the ab, with ante and acc., or absol.*: *si videtur, considamus hic in umbra*, Cic.: *surg arbore silice*, Virg.: *ante foveas longis excauata*, Ov.: *super ripam stagni*, id.: *transierat*, Virg. *Impers. pass.*: *in siluam venit et ibi considit*, Cic. *Of courts, etc.*: *to sit, hold sessions, to be in session*: *quum in theatro imperiti homines considerant*, id.: *ad jus dicendum*, Liv. *Milit. t. t.* *to encamp, take post*: *quo in loco Germani considerant*, Caes.: *hanc longe a mari, prope*, Crispum consedit exercitus, Sall. *abs.*: *ubi equique vallis abditis sponte praesidiis aut saluti aliquam offerebat*, considerant, Caes. *IV* *to settle, take up one's abode, establish oneself*: *quum etiam dubitem, hic an Antii considam*, Cic.: *Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi concessisse*, Caes.: *valitis et hic mecum pariter considero regis*: Virg. Fig.: *justitia in mente considit*, Cic.

V *Of places, etc. to settle, sink down, give way, subside, etc.*: *terra ingentibus cavernis considit*, Liv.: (Alpes) *jam tunc considant! may now sink down*, Cic.: *omne mihi visum considere in ignes illum, to sink down*, Virg. Fig.: *totam videmus concedere urbem luctu, sunk in grief*, id. *VI* *Fig.*: *to lose force, abate, subside, diminish, be appeased, cease*: *concederit furor*, Cic.: *ferocia ab re bene gesta*, Liv.: *concedit utriqueq. nomen in quaestura*, l. e. *has cessat*, Cic. *Of discourse*: *to sink, i. e. to conclude, end*: *eorum verborum junctio varie distincteq. considat*, id.

consignatus, *a. um, Part. [consigno]*

con-signo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to seal up, seal, sign, subscribe*: *tabulas signis*, Cic.: *id decretum*, Liv. *M* *Meton*: *to attest, certify, establish, vouch for*: *monumenta testata consig-*

nataque antiquitas, Cic. *III* *to note, write down, record*: *litteris aliquid*, id. Fig.: *rerum imitatio et quasi consignatae in animis notiones*, id.

con-silioso, *li, j. v. n. to become entirely still or silent*: Pl.

consiliarius, *a. um, adj. [consilium]* *suitable for counsel, counselling*: *senatus*, Pl.: *amicus*, id. *Subst.*: *a counsellor, adviser*: *consiliario et auctore Veneris*, Cic. *II* *an assessor in a court of justice*: *Suet*. *III* *Of an assessor, as the interpreter of the divine will*: *consiliarius atque administrator Jovis*, Cic.

consiliator, *bris, m. [consilior]* *a counsellor (rare)*: *maleficis*, Phaedr.

consiliat, *atus, i. v. dep. [consilium]* *to take counsel, to consult (rare)*: *consilium causa colloqui*, Caes.: *rediere omnes Bononiensium rursus consiliarii*, Tac.: *gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone dixit*, Hor. *to give counsel, to advise*: *ille consiliatur amico*, id.

consilium, *li, n. Lit.*: *a sitting together*: *hence, an assembly, and generally a select assembly of leaders, etc.*, whereas *concilium*, *a calling together*, means *a general or larger assembly summoned for some public purpose*. *I* *an assembly of leaders, such as the senate, judges, a council of war, etc.*: *senatum*, id. *est orbis terrae consilium delere gentis*, Cic.: *is qui est in consilio, the body of judges*, id.: *Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit, a council of officers, a council of war*, Caes.: *hac re ad consilium delata, to the military council*, id.: *militem*, Liv.: *consilium Jovis*, Hor. Poet. *of a single person*: *a counsellor*: *ille ferox hortator pugnas consiliumque fuit*, Ov. *deliberation, counsel*: *cum aliquo consilia conferre*, Cic.: *quod vero consilii sit rei, as if the matter still admitted of deliberation*, Caes.: *quid effere possis, tui consilii est, that is for you to consider*, Cic. *Meton*: *a conclusion, determination, resolution, plan, purpose*: *sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium*, Caes.: *consilium est ita facere, I am resolved*, Pl.: *profectionis et reversionis meae capere consilium*, Cic.: *consilium capit equitatum dimittere*, Caes.: *de meo consilio, with my advice*, Cic.: *una navis quae privato consilio administratur, on private account*, Caes.: *and absol. consilio, adverbially: intentionally, designedly*: Virg.: Liv. *Exp. in war*: *a device, stratagem*: *Arriovistum Gallos male ratione et consilio quam virtute viciisse*, Caes. *Advice, counsel*: *facile omnes, quum valeamus, recta consilia negotio damus*, Ter.: *eum minus ei fidele consilium dedisse*, Cic.: *consiliis non curribus utere nostra*, Ov. *4* *As a mental quality*: *understanding, judgment, wisdom, penetration, prudence*: *abundantia eandem, consilio et ratione defuit*, Cic.: *vir et consilii magni et virtutis*, Caes.: *misce stultitiam consilia brevem*, Hor. Poet.

of things: consimili inopes ignes, indicat, Ov. : via consimili expers, Hor. [*consimili*, from root *as*, "sit." v. consil.] (Hence Ital. *consiglio*; Fr. *conseil*.)

con-similis, e, adj. like in all respects, entirely similar. With gen.: *canis consimilis canum eorum*, Cic. With *dat.*: *culi homini herus est consimilis*, Pl. With *atque* or *et*: *haud consimili ingenio atque ille est*, Id. With *acc.*: *quidnam facere hoc consimile in cursu possint ac fortis equi*, Virg. With *quasi*: *quae consimile est quoniam stertas quas sorbeam*, Pl. *Ab-sol.*: *inapio*, Id.

consimiplo, i, v. n. [*aspicio*] to be in one's right mind or in one's senses (rare): *mentibus consimiplo*, Liv.

con-simiplo, stili, stitum, i, v. n. and a. N.entr.: to place oneself anywhere, to stand still, stand, stop: *in hac loco cum altero constitit*, Pl.: *viatores consistere cogunt*, Caes.: *ire modo octus, interdum consistere*, Hor.: *in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli*, Caes.: *ad mensam consistere et ministrare*, Cic.: *constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, on tiptoe*, Virg. Of things: *vel concidit omne coelum consimile terra consistat necesse est*, Cic.: *frigore constitit Ister, was frozen up*, Ov. 2. to settle, take up an abode: *Galli cives Romanos qui negotiandi causa ibi consistant*, Interf. *constitit*, Caes. 3. Fig.: to stand still, stop, rest, cease: *omnis administratio belli constitit*, Id.: *forensium rerum labor constitisset*, Cic. 4. Milit. i. t. to halt, take up a position, post or station oneself: to be posted or stationed, make a stand: *locus, ubi constitissent*, Caes.: *constitit utrumque agmen*, Liv.: *ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent*, Caes.: *a fuga*, Liv.: *naves eorum nostrae adversae constituerunt*, Caes. 5. Fig.: to occupy a position, stand, remain: *ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret*, Liv.: *sic oculos rectam pietatis pudorque considerant*, Ov. 6. To dwell upon, delay, stop: *in uno nomine*, Cic. 7. To stick fast, to stand one's ground, to endure, resist, etc.: *mente consistere*, Id.: *in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere*, Id.: *constitit in suis qui fuit ante color*, Ov. 8. To agree with: *Zenonem cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere*, Cic. 9.

In gen.: to be, exist, take place: *vix binos oratores laudabiles constituisse*, Id.: *sed non in quoque constitit idem cuncta, took or had place*, Ov. 10. With *in* or *ex*: to consist of, to depend upon: *major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit*, Caes. With *ex*: *ex quibus haec rerum summa consistat*, Lact. 11. A.ctr.: to settle, establish (very rare): *vitam consistere tutam*, Id.

consistio, -tio, f. [*conservo*] a sowing, planting (rare): *nec consensiones modo delectant, sed etiam institutio*, Cic.

consator, -oris, m. [*id.*] a sower, planter: *uvae, i. e. Bacchus*, Ov.

consatira, ae, f. [*id.*] a sowing, planting: *agri*, Cic.

consatus, a, um, Part. [*conservo*].

consobrina, ae, f. a female cousin-german: *Cic.*

con-sobrinus, i, m. in a restricted sense, a cousin-german on the mother's side; but also, a cousin-german in gen.: *Cic.* 11. In gen.: a relative, cousin, in a remote degree: *Suet.* (Hence It. *cugino*; Fr. *cousin*.)

con-socer, -oris, m. a joint father-in-law: *Suet.*

consociatio, -onis, f. [*consocio*] a union, association: *Cic.* Liv.

consociatus, a, um, Part. [*consocio*]. 1. Adj.: united, harmonious (very rare): *dit*, Liv. Sup.: *consociatissima voluntas*, Cic. Comp. and *Ado.* not in use.

con-socio, avi, atum, i, v. a. to make common, to share, to associate, unite, connect: *constr. with cum, inter and pron. reflect., or absol.*: *nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam*, Cic.: *consociare mihi tecum licet, to enter into partnership with*, Pl.: *centum Patres rem inter se consociant*, Liv.: *consociare regnum*, Id.: *pinus albaque populus umbram consociare amant*, Hor.: *rem consociatam allici aperire, concerted*, Liv.

consolabilis, e, adj. [*consolor*] that may be consoled, consolable (rare): *dolor*, Cic.

consolatio, -onis, f. [*id.*] a consoling, consolation, comfort: *Cic.*: *malorum*, Id. In plur.: *Id.* 11. Meton.: a consolatory discourse or treatise: *Id.*

111. an encouraging, alleviating, encouragement: *timoris*, Id.

consolator, -oris, m. [*id.*] one who consoles, a comforter: *Cic.*

consolatorius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to consolation, consolatory, of consolation (rare): *litterae, letters of consolation*, Cic.

con-soldo, atum, i, v. a. to make firm or solid, to condense: *parietem*, Virg.: *rationes, consolidatae, accounts that are adjusted, balanced*, Cic.

con-solator, atus, i, v. dep. to console, encourage, cheer, comfort: with acc. of person: *aliquem de miseria communibus*, Cic.: *aliquem in miseria*, Id.: *se aliqua re*, Id.: *se per litteras*, Id.: *hisa me consolator victurum suavius*, Hor. *Ab-sol.*: *aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero*, Ter. 2. Pass.: *sic consolatus militibus*, Just. 3. With acc. of thing: to mitigate, alleviate, lighten, soothe: *ut doloris multitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem allevatio*, Liv.: *Cic.*: *hanc cladem domus mea*, Liv.

con-somnia, avi, i, v. a. to dream of: *Pl.*

con-sono, -onis, i, v. n. to sound at the same time, to sound loudly, resound (rare): *tubae utrumque canunt: contra consonat terra*, Pl.: *ululatus theatrum*,

Tac.: *consonant omne nemus strepitus*, Virg.

con-sonus, a, um, adj. sounding together, in harmony, harmonious (rare): *clangor*, Ov. 11. Fig.: *accordant, fit, suitable*: *credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore*, Cic.

con-soplo, no perf., itum, 4, v. a. to lull to sleep, to stupefy (rare): *sonno consopiri semper*, Cic.

con-sors, -oris, adj. sharing property with, partaking of in common: *consortes tres fratres, holding an estate as tenants*, Cic. Subst. with gen.: *qui frater germanus et consors etiam consors erat, still lived with*, Liv. Post.: *brotherly, sisterly*: *pectora*: *sorores*, Ov. Subst.: *a brother or sister*: *Id.*: *also, a relative in gen.*: *quisque suum consortium humbat*, Lact. 11. In gen.: *having the same lot, partaking of, sharing*: *subst.*: *a colleague, partner, fellow*: with gen.: *consorti mecum temporum illorum*, Cic.: *culpa*, Ov.: *thalami, a wife*, Id.: *silus consors tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur*, Tac. With *in*: *in lucris atque furtis*, Cic. Post.: of things: *of the same condition, common*: *lecta*, Virg.

consortio, -onis, f. [*consors*] fellowship, community, partnership, association (rare): *omnis humana dissolvitur*, Cic. *Ab-sol.*: *quamvis ista societas, quamvis consortio est*, Liv.

consortium, ii, n. [*id.*] community of goods: *Suet.* 11. Fellowship, participation: *Liv.* In plur.: *Tac.*

conspectus, a, um, Part. [*conspicio*]. 1. Adj.: visible: *tumulus conspectus hosti*, Liv. 2. remarkable, gazed at, striking, distinguished: *Pallas chlamyde et plectis conspectus in armis*, Virg. Comp.: *Ov.*: *Liv.*

conspicatus, -is, m. [*id.*] a looking at, a look, sight, view: *quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant*, Liv.: *navem in conspectu nullam prospicit*, Virg.: *pene in conspectu exercitus nostri, before the eyes*, Caes.: *venire in conspectum alcuius*, Cic.: *et scio, his fore meum conspectum in vestrum*, Id. 3. To see, to view: *in conspectu Aegypti est, before the eyes*, Cic.: *in conspectu imperatoris, in the presence of*, Caes. Of inanimate and abstract things: *procul a conspectu imperii*, Cic. 11. Fig.: *the mental view, a survey, consideration* (rare): *quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus*, Id.

conspargo (conspargo), si, sum, 3, v. a. [*spargo*] to besprinkle, bestrew, bedew: *constr. with acc. and abl.*: *me lacrimis*, Cic. Fig.: of oratorical ornament: *(oratio) conspersa sit qual verborum sententiarumque floribus, interspersed*, Id. 11. To sprinkle, scatter: *vinum vetus*, Col. *Ab-sol.*: *conspargo ante sedes*, Pl.

conspersus, a, um, Part. [*conspargo*].

conspiciendus, a, um, Part. [*conspicio*]. 11. Adj.: worth seeing, wor-

thy of attention, distinguished: Hyas forma, Ov. opus vel in hac magnificencia urbis, Liv.

con-spicio, spexi, spectrum, *s. v. a.* and *v. a.* and *n.* to look up, upon, or at, to behold, to observe [root *spex*, *v. spexi*] sursum in coelum conspicio, Pl.: infensus oculis omnium conspici, Cic. 2. Pass.: to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished, or to distinguish oneself: maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis abis juncto urbem inductus, Liv.: in formosissimus alto conspicietis coelo, Ov.

II. to spy out, get sight of, decry: with acc.: ubi primum nostros equites consexerunt, Cic.: calones, qui ab decumana porta nostros victores flumen transisse consexerant, id. III. Of the mind: quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, as I consider, Pl.

conspicior, atus, *i. v. dep.* [id.] to spy out, get a sight of, to decry, see: with acc.: M. Valerius, conspicietur ferocem juvenem Tarquinium, Liv.: huic conspiciat naves, Caes. With a clause: illam geminos filios pueros perperis conspicio, Pl.

conspiciendus, a, um, adj. [conspicio] in sight, visible: rebus ab auditis conspiciendus, Ov. III. illustrious, remarkable, striking, distinguished. With abl.: insignis clara conspiciendus domo, Tib. Abol.: Romanis conspiciendum enim novitas divinae faciebant, Liv.

conspirare, adv. unanimously, with one accord: Just.

conspiratio, ónis, *f.* [conspiro] concord, harmony: conspiratio canentium, Col. II. fig.: agreement in feeling or opinion, union, unanimity: conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. III. In a bad sense: a plotting, plot, conspiracy: id.

conspiratus, a, um, Part. [conspiro] having entered into a conspiracy: his conspiratis factionum partibus, Pluad.

Subst.: conspirati, orum, *m. plu.* like conjurators, conspirators: Suet.

conspiratus, a, um, Part. [conspiro] coiled up.

con-spīro, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* to breathe or blow together, sound together: aereaque assensu conspīrant cornu ratico, Virg. II. Fig.: to harmonize, agree, accord, unite: populus Romanus universus et omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam remp. conspīravī, Cic. III. In a bad sense: to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire: abol.: priusquam plures civitates conspirent, Caes. With in: in injuriam, Liv. With ad: ad res novas, Suet. With subj.: ut Senatum adorientur, id. With inf.: perdere aliquem, id. Impers. pass.: conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, id.

conspiro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [spira] to coil up (rare): angulis se conspīravī, Aur. Vict. II. to crowd closely together: milites subito conspīrati pila coniecerunt, Caes.

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con-sponsor, óris, *m. a joint surety:* Cic.

con-spūo, ūi, atum, *s. v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: to spit upon, besow, bespelt: Pocr. Esp. to spit upon in contempt: conspuitur, vituperatur, Pl. Meton. for conspergo: to besprinkle, besow: Hor.

con-spūro, no perf., atum, *i. v. a.* to defile, pollute (very rare): Lucr.

con-spūto, no perf., atum, *i. v. a.* freq. to spit upon in contempt (very rare): Cic.

conspitūs, a, um, Part. [conspūo]

con-stābīlīo, ūi, atum, *s. v. a.* to confirm, establish (rare): rem meam, Pl.

constans, antia, Part. [consto] II. Adj.: steadfast, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, invariable: curus certi et constantes, Cic.: constantissimus motus lunae, id.: nihil (mundi) motu constantius, id.: pax, firm, secure, Liv. 2. Fig.: agreeing with itself, consistent, uniform: rumores, Cic.: constans parum memoria huius anni, Liv. 3. sure, steadfast, steady, consistent: firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic.: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov.

constanter, adv. firmly, steadily, consistently, uniformly: constanter manere in suo statu, Cic.: hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, unanimously, Caes.

II. Of the mind: firmly, steadily, with constancy, etc.: constanter ac non trepide pugnare, steadily, id.: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

constantia, ae, *f.* [constans] steadfastness, firmness, constancy, constancy, perseverance: (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili constantia, Cic. II. agreement, harmony, symmetry: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, id. III. firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy, self-possession: moderatione et constantia quietus animo, id.: de eorum fide constantiaque dubitasti: Caes. In plur.: Cic.

consternatio, ónis, *f.* [consterno] confusion, dismay, alarm, disquietude: pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. Abol.: Suet. II. mutiny, tumult, sedition: haec consternatio muliebris, this tumult among the women, Liv.

con-ster-no, stravi, stratum, *s. v. a.* to strew over, bestrew. With abl.: tabernacula caespitibus, Caes. Fig.: mare classibus, Liv. 2. Without abl.: triclunium, Varr. Hence, consternata navis, covered, having a deck, Cic. 3. Meton.: the thing strewn being regarded as the subject: consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes, Virg. II. to throw down, prostrate, upset (rare): tempestas in Capitolio alioqui signa consternavit, Liv.

consterno, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [from the foregoing, corresp. with No. II. In a fig. sense: cf. aspernari from sperno] to terrify, affright, confuse, dismay:

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pecorum in modum consternatos caedunt fugantque, Liv.: sunt animo consternati, Caes.: in fugam consternare, to put to flight by alarming, Liv. 2. Of animals: to frighten, startle: consternantur equi, Or. II. to excite to sedition or revolt: eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatim esse, Liv.

con-stīpo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to press or crowd closely together (rare): numerum hominum in agrum Campanicum, Cic.: se sub ipso vallo, Caes.

con-stītio, ūi, atum, *s. v. a.* [statuo] to set or put together, to lay down, to make to stand up, to place: hominem ante pedes Q. Manlii constitutum, Cic.: vobis ego taurum ante aras constitutum, Virg.: impedimenta, Liv. Fig.: constitutote vobis ante oculos huius miseri senectutem, Cic.

II. Milit. t. t. to station or post: to draw up, arrange: legionem Caesaris passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes.: naves ad latus apertum hostium, id.: naves aperto ac plano litore, id. 2. to halt, cause to halt: agmen, Liv. III. to fix the abode of, to settle: Ti. et C. Gracchus plebem in agris publicis constituit, Cic. IV. to set up, erect, establish, found, build, construct, etc.: aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas construere cepit, Caes.: oppidum, to found, id. Fig.: videte, quam civitati legem constituere velitis, to establish, Cic.: accusatorem, id.: concordiam, id.: libertatem, id.

V. to set in order, settle: to set up with authority, appoint, organize, arrange, regular: reges civitatis, id.: Consulum regem constituit, Caes.: composita et constituta res publica, Cic.: majores vestri majestatis constituendae gratia his Aventinum occupare, Sall. VI. to lay down as settled: to fix, appoint, determine: pretium frumento, Cic.: hiberna omnium legionum in Belgia, Caes.: grandiorum aetatem ad consulatum, Cic.: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines, we must define, id. 2. to agree upon, make a contract with, concert with, etc.: with cum: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes.: with inter: constitutum inter nos ut ambulationem confereremus in Academia, Cic.: with dat.: ubi nocturnae Numa constituebant amicae, Juv. Abol.: sic constituit, sic conducat, Tac. VII. to resolve, determine: usu. with inf.: cohortes duas in Nantabatis collocare constituit, Caes.: audio constitutum esse in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. With subj.: constitueram, ut pridie Idus Aquili manerem, id.

constitutio, ónis, *f.* [constituo] a constitution, disposition, nature: arma corporis, Cic. II. In rhetoric: the issue in a cause, the point in dispute: id. III. a regulation, order, ordinance, etc.: id.

constitutum, i. n. [id.] an institution, ordinance, law. Fig.:

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constitutum, i. n. [id.] an institution, ordinance, law. Fig.:

quam videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, according to established laws, Sen. || An agreement, appointment, compact: rescriptum constitutum se cum eo habere, Cic.

constitutus, a, um, Part. [constitutus] || Adj.: arranged, disposed: bene constitutum corpus, Cic. || **constitutus**, a, um, Part. [constitutus] || Adj.: arranged, disposed: bene constitutum corpus, Cic.

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sularis, is, m. *one who has been consul of the rank of consul*: egregios consules habemus, sed turpissimos consulares, Cic. 2. Under the empire, a *legate sent by the emperor as governor into a province*: Tac.

consulariter, adv. like a consul, worthy of a consul: Liv.

consulatus, is, m. [consul] the office of consul, the consulate or consulship: consulatum petere, Cic.: gerere, id. In plur.: quinque consulatus eodem tenore gessi, Liv.

consilio, illi, sultum, j. v. n. and a.

I. Neutr.: to deliberate, take counsel: to consider, reflect: consulto opus est, there is need of deliberation, Sall.: consilere in longitudinem, to take thought for the morrow, Ter.: in commune, for the common good, id.: ad summam rerum consilere, to take the general management, Caes.: de salute ruorum, Cic. 2. With dat. of person: to take thought for, have regard for, to advise or consult for, to consult the interests of: posteritatis otio consilere, to ensure peace for the future, id.: dignitati meae, id.: oratum ut suae vitae consuleret, that he would spare their lives, Caes.: reipublicae iuxta ac sibi, Sall.: male patriae consilere, to neglect the interests of, Nep. 3. Act.: with acc. of person: to consult, to ask one's opinion or advice: quanta consuluisse, quid mihi faciendum esse censeas, Cic.: Of things: speculum suum, Ov. With two acc.: ibo et consulam hanc rem amicos, quid faciendum censeant, Pl.: nec te id consulio, Cic. 2. To consult a deity, a soothsayer, an oracle, omens, etc.: Apollinem de re, id.: vates nunc exis, nunc per aves consulit, Liv. Impers. pass.: is se praesente de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. 3. To consult a lawyer: quam Inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consulto solent, Cic. 4. Of public assemblies: senatum, Sall. 5. With acc. of things, or a clause: to consider, deliberate upon: consilere et explorare rem, Cic.: bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Caes. Also, to advise something: tui consulis quicquam? Ter. 6. Meton.: to take a resolution, conclude, determine: constr. with de, or in with acc.: de perfortis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, the deserters were punished more severely than the runaway slaves, Liv.: in humilioribus libidinosae crudelitaeque consulebatur, id. 2. With acc.: quid in consilio consulatis, Pl.: in secundis rebus nihil in quemquam superbe consilere decet, Liv. IV. With boni, optimi, and the acc.: to take in good part, interpret favourably, be contented or satisfied with: tu haec quaeo consule missa boni, Ov. [Con-sul-o, also written con-sol-o, is from the same root as consul, and literally means "to sit together"; hence, "to deliberate."]

consultatio, onis, f. [consulto] a

deliberation, consideration, consultation (rare): deliberatio et consultatio, Cic. In plur.: copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, the things which are the subjects of consultation, id.

II. an asking of advice, consultation (very rare): tuas literas exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondent consultationi meae, id. 2. Meton.: a subject of consultation, an inquiry: Suet.

consultā, adv. deliberately, considerately: in purpose: caute atque consulte gesta, Liv.

consulto, adv. deliberately, on purpose, etc.: consulto equites cedere jubet, Caes.

consulto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [consulto] to reflect, consider maturely, to consult, take counsel, deliberate: anquirunt aut consulant, conducit id necne de quo deliberant, Cic. With de, super, in, etc.: deliberare et consulare de officio, id.: consulandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. Absol.: male corde consulare, to meditate evil in the heart, Pl. Pass.: ad haec consulenda procurandaque, Liv. 3. With dat.: to take care of, have a care for (rare): delecti (ac Patres) reipublicae consulabant, Sall. 4. With acc.: to consult, to ask counsel of (rare): quid me consulat? Pl.

consultor, oris, m. [id.] a counsellor, adviser (rare): egomet in agmine, in proelio consulatorem idem et socius percilli vobiscum adero, Sall. 3. He who asks counsel of one, a consultant, client: sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsas, Hor.

consultrix, icis, f. [id.] she who has a care for, provides: Cic.

consultum, i, n. [id.] a consultation, inquiring of a deity: Tac. II. a decree, decision, resolution, plan: facta et consulta fortium et sapientum, Cic.: dum consulta petita, oracles, divinations: Virg. Esp. venatus consultum, or in one word senatusconsultum, a decree of the senate (abridged S. C.). Cic.: for which, consulta Patrum, Hor.

consultus, a, um, Part. [consulto]

II. Adj.: well-considered or weighed: ipsi omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. 2. knowing, skillful, experienced, practised, esp. in law: hence, subst. a lawyer: juris consultus, id.: juris atque eloquentiae, Liv.: consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, id. Absol.: ut natura non disciplina consultus esse videatur, Cic.: tu consultus modo rusticus, a lawyer, Hor.

consultus, is, m. [id.] (a rare form for consultum) deliberation, prudence: collegae, Liv. II. a decree: Senati, Sall.

con-sum, sūi, sūturum, sōre (rare), to be together with or at the same time: Coel. Aur. II. to be, to happen: confido confuturum, Pl.: spero confore, Ter.

consummo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [summa] to cast or sum up: sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticon, Vitr.

Fig.: velut consummata ejus belli gloria, the accumulated glory, Liv. II. to accomplish, finish, perfect, consummate: rem, id. Absol.: to complete a time of service: Suet.

con-sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, j. v. a. 11t.: to take up, together, or strictly: to use up: to say deinde, frumina, Caes.: fruges consumere nati, Hor.

II. Fig.: to consume, waste away, squander, destroy, etc.: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic.: omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes.: omnia flamma, id.: consumperit vocem metus instans, Tac. Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumperit, astra tenet, had vainly sought a refuge in, Ov. 2. Of living beings: to destroy, kill: si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipse consumpsisset, Cic.: exercitum fames pene consumpsisset, Caes. Sometimes, to waste, weaken, enervate: inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic. 3. Of time: to spend, pass, waste: magnam partem diel, Caes.: omne tempus, Liv. 4. With acc., in with abl., and rar. in with acc.: to use, employ, spend upon or about: pecuniam in agrorum empitionibus, Cic.: tota in dulces consumunt ubera natos, Virg.

consumptio, onis, f. [consumo] a consuming, wasting, consumption: Cic.

consumptor, oris, m. [id.] a consumer, destroyer (very rare): ignis confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consumptus, a, um, Part. [consumo]

con-sūto, ūi, atum, j. v. a. to stick together, to sew up (rare): tunicae, Varr. Fig.: consutis dolla, with concerted tricks, Pl. (Hence II. curare; Fr. coudre; part. cousu.)

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, j. v. a. to rise up together or in a body, to stand up: quum Athenia indix quidam in theatrum grandia nata venissent consurrexissae omnes, Cic.: consurgit ex consilio, Caes.: toro consurgere, Ov. Of things: mare in fundo ad aethera, Virg. II. With ad or in and acc.: to rise for any (esp. a hostile) action, to join in a rising, insurrection, etc.: consurgere ad bellum, Liv.: in arma, Virg. 2. Of things: to take rise: vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, id.

consurrectio, onis, f. [consurgo] a standing up (as a sign of respect, etc.; rare): judicium, Cic.

con-sūro, ūi, v. n. to whither together: Ter.

consultus, a, um, Part. [consulto]

con-tābescō, ūi, v. a. to waste, to wear out: Pl.

con-tābescō, būi, j. v. n. incept. to waste away gradually, to be consumed (rare): Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, Cic.

contabulatio, onis, f. [contabulo] a joining of boards together, a flooring, a floor (rare): Caes.

contābulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [con and tabula] to board over, to furnish or cover with boards: turres, Caes. II.

In *gna*: to *corer*: totum murum ex una parte turribus, id.

contabundus, a, um, v. cunctabundus.

contactus, a, um, *Part.* [contingo]. **contactus**, a, m. [id.] a touching, touch, contact: diripiuntque dapes, contactusque omnia foedant, Virg. In plura viriles, Ov. || a touching of something unclean, a contagion, infection: vulgati contactu ut homines morbi, Liv. Fig.: contactu valentiorum, Tac. Abol.: discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, id. (Hence it. contacta).

contagiosus, in, f. [id.] contact, touch: Lucr.

contagio, *5nis*, f. [id.] a touching, contact, touch: anima calecit primum ab igno spiritui, deinde contagione pulmonum, Cic. || attraction, influence: contagio naturae valet, id. || a contact with something unclean, a contagion, infection: tum praecipue oves contagione venentur, Col. Fig.: of moral contamination: contagio illius sceleris, Cic.: criminis, Liv. Abol.: traxerat contagio proximos populos, the bad example had led on, id.

contagium, *is*, n. for *contagio* [id.] touch, contact: Lucr. || infection, contagion: vicini pecoris, Virg. Plur. Abol.: arguit contagia late, Ov. Fig.: of moral contamination: aegre mentis, id.: huius, Hor.

contaminatus, a, um, *Part.* [contaminatio]. || Adj.: polluted, impure, defiled: se ut concenteratos contaminatores ab lude abactos esse, Liv. **contaminare**, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [contaminatus] to bring into contact, to mingle, blend, unite: multas Graecae fabulae, Ter. || to corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute: ut anteposantur integrae contaminatae, Cic.: mentem esse sceleris, Liv.: se sanguine, Cic. In *part. perf.*: contaminati factore, Caes.

contaminare, *adv.* v. cunctanter. **contaminatio**, *onis*, v. cunctatio.

contundere, a, um, *delaying*, *hereditas*, *ing*, v. cunctatus.

contundere, *atque*, v. cunctanter. **contundere**, *onis*, v. cunctatio.

contundere, a, um, *delaying*, *hereditas*, *ing*, v. cunctatus.

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contundere, a, um, *delaying*, *hereditas*, *ing*, v. cunctatus.

contundere, *atque*, v. cunctanter. **contundere**, *onis*, v. cunctatio.

upm oneself: qui ipse se contemnit, in eo est in dolos industriae, Pl.: se non contemnere, to have a high opinion of oneself, Cic. Abol.: ut irascatur Iudex, midgetur, invadeat, faveat, contemnat, id. Of things: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, Caes.: turum consilium, Ter.: populi vocem, Hor. With *inf.*: non contemas lippus laungi, id. Poet.: arbores contemnere ventos assuescant, Virg.

contemplatio, *5nis*, f. [contemplor] a viewing, surveying, contemplation: coeli, Cic. || Fig.: a mental survey, a considering, meditation: virtutum, Tac. Abol.: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. || respect, consideration, regard: liberorum, Just.

contemplator, *5ris*, m. [id.] a contemplator, an observer (very rare): coeli ac Deorum, Cic.

contemplatus, a, um, *Part.* [contemplor].

contemplatus, *is*, m. [id.] a consideration, contemplation, observance (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): meque ipse reduco a contemplatu mali, Ov.

contemplo, v. a. for *contemplor*. *Part. perf.*: contemplatus, a, um: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthaginiis reddit, Liv.

contemplor, *atus*, *i*, v. dep. [templum] lit. to mark out a temple: Varr. Hence, to look upon, view attentively, to survey, gaze upon, observe, consider: quum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic.: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv.: vultum, Ter.

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contemptus, *is*, m. [id.] a despising, contemning: contempti, scorn: narius labrique derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint.: contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum Galliarum, Liv.: plerumque hominibus Gallis brevis nostris contempti est, is an object of scorn, Caes.

contendo, *di*, *tum*, *i*, v. a. and v. to stretch, stretch out, brace up, to draw tight, strain: arcum, Virg.: oculi contendent se Lucr. || Metaph.: of weapons: to shoot, Aust. || Infensum hastam, Virg. || Fig.: to strain, exert, bend: magnus onus, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.: in tales animum contendere curas, to bend the mind, Ov.

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missio vocis, the raising and dropping of the voice, Cic.: quem quum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere, id.: libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. ||. a contest, strife, a fight, dispute, controversy: in his contentionibus, quas Aedui cum Sequanis habuerant, Caes.: his erat inter se de principatu contentio, id. ||. a comparison, contrast: si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic.: In rhetoric: a contrasting of one thought with another, an antithesis: id.

contentus, a, um, Part. [contentus]. ||. Adj.: strained, tense, tight: qui jam contentus, jam laxo fuisse laborat, Hor. ||. 2. Fig.: eager, intent: ad tribunatum contentio studio cursaque venimus, Cic.

contentus, a, um, Part. [contentus]. ||. Adj.: contented, satisfied: with abl.: rarely absol.: after the Aug. per. very freq. with the inf.: contentus suis rebus, Cic.: paucis contentus, Hor. Absol.: non modo contentus essem, sed melius non quereris, Cic. With inf.: tritare, Ov.

con-terminus, a, um, adj. bordering upon, neighbouring: with dat.: morus fontis, Ov. ||. Subst.: conterminum, l, n. a confine, border: in longinqua et contermina Scythiae fugam maturavit, Tac.

con-tero, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub together, grind, bruise, pound, to crumble: cornu cervi, Ov. ||. Meton.: to rub down, wear out, waste, destroy: contertitur ferrum, silices tentantur ab usu, id.: contertis tu tua me oratione mulier, you weary me with your talk, Pl. ||. 2. Of time: to spend, pass, waste: with in and abl.: vitam atque aetatem meam in querendo, Ter.: aetatem in litibus, Cic. With abl.: totum hunc diem cursando atque ambulando, Ter.: diel brevitate convivii, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, Cic. Transf. to the person: se in musicis, geometria, contere, id.

||. 3. Of other objects: operam frustra, Ter. Fig.: injurias oblitiscere, to obliterate from the memory, Cic.

con-terreo, tritum, 2. v. a. to frighten, scare, daunt, terrify: cervus venantium subito vocibus contritus, Phaedr.: atrox ingenium accendens eo facto magis quam contruerat, Liv.

con-tastor, atus, 1. v. dep. to call to witness: deos hominesque, Cic. ||. Legal t. t.: Item, to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses, id. Part. perf. in pass. sense: contestata lite, id. ||. 2. Gen.: to give evidence, affirm, etc. Part. perf. in pass. sense: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, accredit, proved, id.

con-tero, xti, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave, entwine, braid, or join together: quid vos alud afferunt, nisi ut eorum villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Cic.: haec (signa) directa materie injecta contexantur, Caes. ||. 2. Fig.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum su-

periorum aetate contextur? Cic. ||. Meton.: to bind together, to compose, make, construct, form: equum trabibus acernis, Virg.: crimen, to contrive, invent, Cic.

contextus, adv. in a connected manner, in close connection: Cic.

contextus, a, um, Part. [contextus]. ||. Adj.: cohering, connected: contexta condensaque corpora, Lucr.

contextus, ū, m. [id.] a binding or putting together, a connection: eorum contextum vis debet dissolvere, Lucr. ||. Fig.: connection, coherence, arrangement: mirabile est apud illos (sc. Stoicos) contextus rerum, Cic.: ceterorum casus contusque in contextu operis dicemus, in the progress, Tac.

contiesco (contiesco, Pl.), ticli, 3. v. insep. [iaceo] to become still, keep silence: sed contiescam, nam audio aperiri fores, Pl.: conticuli lyra, Hor.: conticere omnes, Virg. ||. Fig.: to become still or quiet, be at rest, to abate, cease: artes nostrae, Cic.: actiones tribuniciae, Liv.

contionum, l, n. [conticesco] the first part of the night, the evening: Pl.

contiesco, v. conticesco.

contignatio, ōnis, f. [contigno] a joining of beams, a rafting or flooring: a story, floor: Caes.: bovem in tertiam contignationem sua sponte scandisse, Liv.

contigno, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [lignum] to join together with beams, to rafter, floor (rare): Caes.

contignus, a, um, adj. [contigno]. ||. Act.: touching together, adjoining, bordering upon, neighbouring, near: Pyramus et Thisbe contignus tuuere domos, Ov. ||. Pass.: that may be touched, within reach: hunc tibi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Virg.

contignus, entis, Part. [contigno]. ||. Adj.: lit. holding together: hence bordering upon, contiguous, adjacent: aer mari, Cic.: Capadociae pars ea, quae cum Cilicia contignens est, id.

Absol.: (Morili) continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Caes. Of time: following: continentiis diebus, id. Fig.: timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens full, followed at its heels, Liv. ||. 2. holding together, connected, uninterrupted: continens agmen migrantium, id.: bella, Caes.: e continenti genere, in continuous descent, Cic.: terra, the mainland, continent, Nep. Hence subst. continens, entis, f. (ablat. in e and f) a continent: Caes.: Liv.

||. 3. continent, moderate, temperate (rare): continenter in vita hominum quam in pecunia, Caes.: Epaminondas, Nep. Sup.: continetissimi homines, majores nostri, Cic. ||. 4. In rhetoric, subst.: continens, entis, n. that on which something depends, the chief point, hinge: causae, id.

continenter, adv. continuously, in unbroken succession: continenter sedetis insulis, Cat. Of time: continuously,

without interruption: continenter tota nocte lernit, Caes. ||. Temperately, moderately (rare): vivere, Cic.

continentia, ae, f. [contineo] a holding in, repressing: crepitus ventris, Suet. ||. Fig.: a holding in, or curbing of one's desires, abstemiousness, continence, temperance, moderation: continentia est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic.: se in milite modestam et continentiam desiderare, Caes.

con-tineo, ū, tentum, 2. v. a. and s. [teneo] A. t.: to hold together, keep in a mass, bind, connect: mundus omnia complexu suo coheret et continet, Cic. Fig.: omnes artes cognitione quaedam inter se continetur, id. ||. To keep in, bound, encompass, etc.: reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes.: undique loci natura Helvetii continetur, id. ||. To hold within, contain, comprise, involve: ut omnia, quae alantur et crescant, continent in se vim caloris, Cic.: comitia curiata rem militarem continent, Liv. In pass. with abl.: to be contained in, be composed of, consist of, etc.: non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continetur (Dil.) are not cased in by, Cic. ||. V. to keep together, hold fast, keep from straying, hold up, support, etc.: quoad continuisset exercitum, Liv.: continue quae caput, hold up your head, Pl. Fig.: remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Caes.: te in exercitatione, keep you at work, Cic. ||. V. to keep within, keep close, keep in a place: inclose, confine: ut diutius sub pelibus milites contineri non possent, Caes.: copias in castris, id.: frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber, keeps within doors, Virg. ||. 2. to hold in, keep back, draw back, detain, restrain: ora frenis continet spumantibus, Phaedr.: aspectu contritus haesit, continuitque gradum, Virg.: suos a proelio, Caes.: quorum ego vis abs te manus se hinc trahere, keeps off from, Cic. ||. 2. to check, curb, repress: quid est negotii eos continere, quibus praesentia et ipse continens, id. ||. 2. N. e. t. r. to keep together (as verb. inf. extremely rare): utroque commestus continet, Pl.

con-tingo, tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. and s. [tango] A. t.: to touch, take hold of, seize: facile cinere terrestrem rostris, Cic.: funem manu, Virg.: dextra consulum, to touch the hand, shake hands, Liv. ||. 2. to eat, partake of, taste (poet.): neque illinc audeat esurians dominus contingere granum, Hor.: cibos ore, Ov. ||. To be near or contiguous, border upon, extend to: Helvi, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes.: in saltu Vesuvio Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. ||. To attain to, come to, arrive at, meet with, etc. (mostly poet.): qui studet optatum cursu contingere metam, Hor.: Italiam, Virg.: aures, Ov.: aevi contingere florem, to reach the flower of age, Lucr. ||. V. Fig.: to touch, to seize upon: quam me manifesta libbo

contigit Ov.: quos in aliqua sua fortuna publicae quoque contingebat cura, Liv. 2. *to touch with pollution, stain, defile, etc. (generally in part. perf.)*: contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, Id.: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. 3. *to be connected with or related to, to concern*: ut quicunque tam foede interemptos sui propinquitatem aut amicitia contingebat, Liv.: deos quoniam propius contigua, since postea are more intimate with the great, Hor.: Sabinum modico sua contingere, to have little intercourse with, Tac.: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, concerns not, Liv. 8.

Contingit, v. *to happen to, to befall, fall to one's lot; and absol.: to turn out, come to pass, succeed*: with *dat.*: cui tam subito toto contingit in commoda, Ter.: si contigerit ea vita sapienti, Cic.: With *inf.*: non culpa homini contigit adire Corinthus, Hor.: With *subj.*: quod nunquam opinatus fui, id contigit, ut salvi possemus domum, Pl. *absol.*: hanc mihi expectivi; contigit, Ter.: quum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventae, Cic. 2. *to adjoin, border upon*: with *dat.* or *inter*: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Caes.

con-tingo (dingo), v. a. *to wet, moisten*: lac parvo sale, *to sprinkle*, Virg.

continuatio, *ōnis, f.* [continuus] *an unbroken series, connection, continuation, succession*: continuatio serieque rerum, Cic.: imbrum, Caes. 11. *In rhetoric*: a period: Cic.

continuo, *adv.* *without any interruption, immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay*: often with the particles *ubi, ut, postquam, simulac, quum, etc.*: ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo delegit viros, Pl.: si quid narrare accepit, continuo darsi tibi verba censes, Ter.: continuo consilium dimisit, (Q. Maximus), simulac, me videri, Cic.: quod lubet, non lubet jam id continuo, the next moment, immediately, Pl. 11. *In denying an inference*: with a negative: *not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence*: non continuo si me in gregem scilarum contuli, sum sciarus, Cic.: And in questions implying a denial: si malo careat, continuo ne frater summo bono? id.

continuo, *avi, atum, i. r. a. and n. [continuum]*. 1. *Act.*: Of space: *to make in a line with, make all in one, carry on, to connect, unite*. With *dat.* or *absol.*: (aer) mari continuatus et junctus est, Cic.: latus lateri, Ov.: Subjunctis Sutorum gentes continuantur, illos upon, are next to, Tac. *absol.*: illas bias aut amplius domos continuare, to erect in rows, Sall.: continuare fundum, to buy contiguous plots of ground, Cic. 11. *Of time*: *to keep up, keep on doing, to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another, to join together*: iter die et nocte, Caes.: diem acutissime potando, *to keep on drink-*

ing day and night, Tac.: dapes, Hor.: pael externae confestim continuatur discordia domi, Liv.

continuus, a, um, *adj.* [continuo]. *Of space: holding together, unbroken, continuous*: montes, Hor.: Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. Fig.: quum fluxerunt plures continuas translationes, Cic. 2. *Subst.*: continuus, i. m. *Ac who is always about one, an attendant*: principis, Tac. 11. *Of time: successive, following, running on, continuous*: ex eo die dies continuos quinquae, for five days running, Caes.: anpos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic.: postulandi res tam continuus annus fuit, unceasingly occupied, Tac. 111. *Of events, etc.: successive, uninterrupted*: bella, Liv.: incommoda, Caes.

contio, *ōnis, f.* [from conventio: frequently written concto, and erroneously derived from conctio]. *Lit.*: a coming together; hence, an assembly, a meeting, in general. A contio at Rome was an assembly of the people convened by a magistrate for the purpose of inducing the people to support or oppose a measure which was to be brought before the comitia, v. Smith's Ant. 116: advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic.: advocare contionem populi, Sall.: militum, Caes.: advocare populum in contionem, Liv.: plebem ad contionem vocare, Id.: laudare aliquem pro contione, before the assembled army, Sall. 11. *Meton.*: a discourse, oration before an assembly of the people, or of an army: legi contionem tuam, Cic.: contionem apud milites habuit, Caes. 2. a tribuna, rostrum (rare): ascendere in contionem, Cic.

contionabundus, a, um, *adj.* [contionor] *haranguing in a public assembly*: haec prope contionabundus circumibat homines, Liv.

contionālis, e, *adj.* [contio] *belonging to or suitable for a public assembly*: contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic.: senex, a mod orator, demagogue, Liv.

contionārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or suited to a public assembly (very rare)*: populus, Cic.

contionātor, *ōris, m.* [contionor] *an haranguer of the people*: In a bad sense, a demagogue, an agitator: Cic.

contionor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [contio] *to be convened in an assembly, to form an assembly (rare)*, Liv. 11. *to deliver an oration to a public assembly*: apud milites, Caes.: ad populum, Suet. With *acc.* and *inf.*: C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non sinitum, declared before the people, Cic. 111. *In gen.*: *to declare publicly, publish, make known (rare)*: id.

contioncula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a short harangue to the people*: Cic.

con-tollat, v. *to bear*: contollam gradum, Pl.

contōnat, v. *impers.* *it thunders*: contōnat ibi continuo sonitu maximo, it thunders away there, Pl.

contor, v. *cunctor*.

con-torquēdo, *torsi, tortum, 2. v. a.* *to whirl, twist, or twirl about, brandish; to hurl or roll along*: animal omne membra quoquecum vult flectit, contorquet, Cic.: contortit laevas proram ad undas, Virg.: Insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus, whirling them round in its raging eddy, Id.: cuspidem laqueo, Ov. Fig.: quam rhetorice! quam copiose! quas sententias colligit! quae verba contorquet! Cic.

contortē, *adv.* *intricately, perplexedly, obscurely*: dicere, Cic.

contortio, *ōnis, f.* [contorqueo] *a whirling round*: dextrarum, Auc. Her.

complicatio: contortiones orationis, Cic.

contortor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a perverter*: legum, Ter.

contortulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [contortus] *somewhat complicated or intricate*: Cic.

contortuplicatus, a, um, *adj.* [contortus plico] *entangled, intricate*: Pl.

contortus, a, um, *Part.* [contorqueo]. 1. *Adj.*: *powerful, vehement, energetic*: contorta et acris oratio, Cic.

2. *Involved, intricate, perplexed*: contortae et difficiles res, Id.

contra, *adv.* and *prep.* (from con, like in-tra, ex-tra, ci-tra, ul-tra, etc.). It originally designates the position of a place parallel to another, and forming its counterpart, and hence means *over against, facing*: its figurative application is to actions regarded as corresponding or opposed to others, or as their antitheses; finally, it designates a hostile confronting. *A. Adv.*: Of place: *over against, on the opposite side, opposite to*: Jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv.: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, Virg.: stat contra starique jubet, Jug. 11.

Of actions: 1. *Correspondence*: in return, in reply, etc.: quae me amat, quam contra amo, Pl.: quum hic natus contra nugarum lubet, Id. 2.

Opposition: against, on the contrary, just the reverse: ut hi mihi, sic contra illi beati, Cic.: cognoscere quid boni utrique aut contra esset, Sall. With *accusative* (ac) or *quum*: *otherwise than, contrary to what*: contra atque esset dictum, contrary to what had been appointed, Caes.: factum est mea culpa contra quam tu mecum egras, Cic.: Jam mihi auro contra constat filius, weighed against gold, or equal to gold, Pl. 3. *Hostile opposition*: contra facere, Ter.: patricii contra vi resistunt, Liv. 3. *Prep. with acc.*: Of place: *over against, opposite to, facing*: celsus (insulae) unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.: castellum loco edito contra arcem obiecti, Liv. 11.

Of actions, opinions, etc.: against, contrary to: contra naturam, Cic.: opinioem, Caes.: spem, Sall.: contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand, Caes. 2. *Of hostile opposition*: against: omnes

Belgas contra populum Romanum con-
fursae, id. : contra omnia idē oportere
et pro omnibus, Cic. : contra pericula
et insidias firmissimus, Sall. C. In
compounds, contra gen. contains the
idea of hostile opposition, as in contra-
dictio and its deriv., contraeo, contra-
pono, etc.

contractio, ōnis, f. [contracto] a
drawing together, contraction : con-
tractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic. ||
Fig. : an abridging, shortening, abridg-
ment : paginae, id.

contractiuncula, ae, f. dim. [contra-
ctio] lit. a slight contraction : Fig. :
animi, dejection, sadness : Cic.

contractus, a, um, Part. [contracto].
|| Adj. : contracted, close, narrow,
abridged, limited, etc. : contractor ig-
nis, smaller, Lucr. : sequora, Hor. : par-
vum opusculum lucubraturum his jam
contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Fig. :
paupertas, stinted, Hor.

contra-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. to
speak against, gainsay, contradict.
With dat. : sententias aliorum, Tac.

contradictio, ōnis, f. [contradico]
a gainsaying, a reply, objection, contra-
diction : Tac.

con-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw
or bring together, to collect, assemble,
gather : cohortes ex finitima regionibus,
Caes. : omnes copias Lucernam, Cic.

|| To draw up, draw close, tighten,
shorten, contract, abridge, diminish :
pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes,
tum respirati dilatant, id. : castra,
Cic. : contrahere turgidia vela, to draw
in, Hor. : si contrahit orbem (luna), Hor.

2. Fig. : to draw in to check, re-
strain,adden : to rogo, ne contrahas ne
demittas animum, let not your spirits
fall, Cic. : cupidinem, Hor. || To
bring on, bring about, cause, make, get,
catch, etc. : bellum Seguntinus, Liv. :
aliquid damni, Cic. : porca contracta,
due for the expiation of a crime, id.

3. to do business with, to make a
contract, conclude a bargain : in tri-
buendo suum cuique et rerum contracta-
rum fide, id. : and, gen. : to have to do
with : contrahere nihil cum populo, id.

contrariis, adv. in an opposite di-
rection or manner : contrarie sidera pro-
cedentia, Cic.

contrario, v. contrarius.

contrarius, a, um, adj. [contra]
lying over against, fronting, opposite
(rare) : collis adversus hulo et
contrarius, Caes. || In gen. : opposite,
contrary, opposed. With gen. : huius
igitur virtutis contraria est virtuositas,
Cic. With dat. : color albo, Ov. With
inter and pron. reflect. : orationes inter
se contrarias Aeschines Demosthenis-
que, Cic. With acc. : contrarium decer-
nebat ac paulo ante decreverat, id.

Abstr. : dum vitant stulti vitia, in contra-
ria currunt, Hor. : disputandum est
de omni re in contrarias partes, on both
sides, Cic. Adverbially, ex con-
trario, on the contrary, on the other
hand : Caes. : Cic. : and e contrario :
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Nep. ||. inimical, hostile, in per-
nicious, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-
Aug. prose) : Avernus abibus cunctis
contraria, dangerous, destructive, Lucr. :
saepē quos ipse aluerit, ubi inveniri
maxime contrarios, hostile, Phaedr.

contractabiliter, adv. with feel-
ing : Lucr.

contractio, ōnis, f. [contracto] a
touching, contact (very rare) : equae,
vaccae, Cic.

con-trecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [trac-
to] to touch, handle : pectora, Ov. ||
To touch all over, to search : ne feminae
praetextatiae pueri et puellae con-
trectarentur, Suet. || To touch car-
nally, to have illicit intercourse with :
Pl. : Suet. Meton. : contracta filia-
rum pudicitia, violated, dishonoured,
Tac. || Fig. : nudare corpus et
contractandum vulgi oculis permittere,
Tac. : discerpit contractant, Cic. : mente
voluptates, to consider, weigh, id.

con-tremisco, mīl, 3. v. n. and a.
[tremep.] Neutr. : to tremble all over,
to quake (rare) : tota mente atque omni-
bus artibus, Cic. : ejus in mea
causa nunquam fides virtutis contrem-
muit, i. e. have never wavered, id. ||
A. C. t. : to tremble at something, be afraid
of : periculum, Hor.

contremō, ōi, 3. v. n. to tremble
greatly (rare) : Poet. in Cic.

con-tribuo, ūi, atum, 3. v. a. to put
in the same tribe, or in the same list,
lot, etc. : to enrol, class, incorporate,
bring together. With cum : Ocoenes
et Calaguriani, qui erant cum Ocoen-
sis contributi Caes. With dat. :
Ambracium quae tum contribuerat
Aetolia, Liv. With in, in unam urbem
contributi, id. With ad : urbes ad
condendam Megalopolim ex concilio
Arcadum contributae, id. || To bring
into a common stock, to contribute :
nec non Spercheides undae contribuere
aliquid, Ov.

contributus, a, um, Part. [con-
tribuo].

con-tristo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [tristis]
to make sad or sorrowful, to afflict :
contristavit haec sententia Balbum,
Coel. in Cic. Poet. : (Sirtis) laevo
contristat lumine coelum, Virg. ||
Meton. : to darken, make gloomy,
becloud, bedim, etc. : Auster pluvio
fugore coelum, id. : Inversum con-
tristat Aquarius annum, Hor.

contritus, a, um, Part. [contoro].
|| A. D. J. : worn out, trite, common :
contritum proverbium vetustate, Cic.

contro-versia, ae, f. [contraversus]
a turning against, an attack : Ulp.
|| A civil lawsuit : omnia judicia
aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut
puniendorum malefactorum causa re-
putantur sunt, Cic. || Gen. : a de-
bate, dispute, quarrel, controversy : rem
in controversiam vocare, id. : rem de-
ducere in controversiam, Caes. : sine
contro-versia, without contradiction, be-
yond dispute, Cic.

contro-versiosus, a, um, adj. [con-

tro-versia] very much controverted
(rare) : res, Liv.

contro-versus, a, um, adj. 1.
Pass. : that is the subject of dispute,
controverted, disputed : id sumere pro
certo, quod dubium contro-versumque
sit, Cic. : auspiciam, Liv. || A. C. t. :
litigiosa, quarrelsome : quod res acuta
illa gens (sc. Siculorum) et contro-versa
natura, Cic. (Contro and contrus : con-
tro appears only in composition, but is
related to contra as intro, citro, ultro,
to intra, etc. cf. infra.)

con-trūdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to
hew or cut to pieces, to cut down,
slaughter, slay (rare) : debilitato cor-
pore et contructo se abjecti exami-
natus, Cic. Fig. : hi rempublicam
contrucidaverunt, have butchered the
commonwealth, id.

con-trādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust
together, press in : nubes in unam,
Lucr. : aliquos in balneas, Cic.

con-truō, avi, 1. v. a. to hack to
pieces, cut down (rare) : filios, Pl.

contritus, a, um, Part. [contudo].
contubernium, is, comm. [contuber-
nium]. 1. Milit. t. t. a tent-com-
panion or comrade (usu. ten men and
a decanus in one tent) : Cic. v. Smith's
Ant. 116. 2. a young man who ac-
companied a general, in order to learn
the art of war : fuit in Creta contuber-
nalis Saturnini, id. || In gen. : a
comrade, companion, mate : illi contuber-
nalem in conspectu, id.

contubernium, ūi, n. [taberna]
companionship in a tent, a dwelling
together in a tent : Tac. 2. the
accompanying of a general, in order
to learn the art of war : Cic. : in
contubernio patris ibidem militabat,
Sall. 3. In gen. : companionship,
intercourse : Suet. : Tac. 4.
marriage between slaves : Col. Hence, opp.
conubium : concubinage : Cic. Of ani-
mals : a dwelling together : Phaedr.

|| Meton. : a common war tent :
Caes. : Tac. 2. In gen. : a common
dwelling : Suet. Exp. : the dwelling of
a male and female slave : Tac.

con-tūor, ūitus, 1. v. d. p. (pres.
contulmur, Lucr. : inf. contui, Pl.),
to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey,
consider attentively (rare) : totam terram
contueri ejusque situm, Cic. Fig. : to
weigh, ponder maturely, observe (rare) :
quod si plane contuere ac videre
plene, Lucr. || To get a view of, spy
out, perceive, detect (very rare) : si
voluitur forte poens contui, Pl.

contutus, a, um, Part. [contor].
contutus (contutus), ūi, m. [id.]
an attentive looking, view, sight (rare,
and only in abt. sing.) : Pl.

contumacia, ae, f. [contumax]
haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness,
firmness (rarely in a good sense) : illa
tua singularis insolentia, superbia, con-
tumacia, Cic. : Socrates attribuit literam
contumaciam, an honourable self-con-
fidence, id.

contumaciter, adv. obstinately,

stubbornly, contumaciously: contumaciter urbanque vexatum, Cic.: omnia agere, Liv.

contumax, *acis*, *adj.* [con and rum, root of *tumeo*] *haughty, insolent, unyielding, stiff-necked, stubborn*: quis contumax? quis inhumanior? quis superior? Cic.: in me contumax, id. : adversus plebem, Suet.: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Firm., *steadfast*, Tac. Of things: *unyielding*: lima, Phaedr.

contumelia, *ae*, *f.* [id.] *insult, affront, inactive, disgrace, ignominy*: contumeliam facere in aliquem, Cic.: umia contumelia accepta, Caes.: allici imponere, Sall.: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. Esp. 2. *violation*: Liv. || Meton. of things: *injury, damage*: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes.

contumeliosus, *adv.* *insolently, reproachfully, injuriously*: dicere de absentibus, Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

contumeliosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contumelia] *reproachful, insolent, abusive*: quam contumeliosus in edictis! Cic.: contumeliosus id militibus, Tac.

contundo, *tdi*, *tisum*, *j*, *v*, *a*. to beat *smell, bray, bruise, grind, crush, pound*: radices ferre pilis, Col.: aliter saxa, Hor.: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupsere, Liv. Poet.: mando contendi vites, Hor. || Fig.: to break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffie, check, etc.: populus ferocia, Virg.: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.: nostrae opae contuse hostiumque aetate erant, Sall.: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic. Poet. of time: to complete, bring to a close: annua ei in quo contudit tempora serpens, Lucr.

contur, *tui*, *v*. contemp.

conturbatio, *onis*, *f.* [conturbo] *disturb, confusion*: oculorum, indicat visum, Scrib. || Fig.: *confusion, perturbation of mind* (very rare): conturbatio metus excutens cogitata, Cic.

conturbatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [conturbo]. || *Adj.*: *disturbed, distracted, perplexed*: tristis et conturbatus, Cic.

conturbo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. to *perplex, throw into disorder or confusion, to derange, confound* (rare): Romanorum ordines conturbare, Sall.

|| *to disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling*: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. || Of money matters: *conturbare rationes*, or *rationem*, or *aboli*, is *bring into disorder, to make bankrupt*: ad quem ego rescipis nihil esse, quod posthac arcae nostrae fiducia conturbet, bring into pecuniary embarrassment, id.: sic Peto conturbat, Matho debet, on Peto stops payment, and Matho fails, Juv. Fig.: conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, you have entirely put me out of my reckoning, Ter.

contus, *i*, *m*. = *corros*, a pole: fer-

ratasque sudes et acuta cuspidis contos, Virg.

contusus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contundo]. **contusus**, *us*, *v*. contultus.

conus, *i*, *m*. = *conus*, a cone: Cic. || Meton. of conical bodies: the apex of a helmet: Virg.

con-vador, *atus*, *i*, *v*. dep. to *summon one before a court; sacre*: aliquem Veneris vadimonia, to cite one to the court of Venus, Pl.

convalesco, *lbi*, *j*, *v*. incept. to *regain health, to grow strong, get better, etc.*: ex morbo convalescere, Cic.: de vulnere, Ov.: pestifer ignis, Id. Fig.: ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset, Cic.: Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opae rati, Liv.

convallis, *is*, *f.* (abl. regularly *convallae*, seldom *convalli*, Varr.), *a deep valley, a valley inclosed on all sides*: Roman in montibus positam et convallis, Cic.: Caes.

convaso, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. [vasa] *to pack up baggage, etc.*: Ter.

convecto, *i*, *v*, *a*. freq. [conveho] *to carry or bring together* (rare): recentes praedas, Virg.: Tac.

convector, *oris*, *m*. [id.] *one who carries or brings together*: Fab. Pictor.

|| *a fellow-passenger on board ship* (very rare): Cic.

convêho, *veli*, *vectum*, *j*, *v*, *a*. to *carry or bring together, to carry up*: frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.: aere grave plaustria ad aerarium convehentes, Liv.

convello, *veili*, *vulum*, *j*, *v*, *a*. to *tear up, wrest or rend away, to pull or pluck up, wrench off, etc.*: milites infima saxa turris convellunt, Caes.: convulsas repagulis, effractisque valvis, Cic. With prep. or *abl.*: videmus ad humo convellere silvam, Virg.: (turris) convellunt altia sedibus, Id. || Milit. t. t.: *convellere signa, to pluck up the standards, to tear down* (rare): Cic.: Liv.

|| *to tear to pieces, to rend, dismember*: dapes avido dente, Ov.: navis undis Eouroque, Virg. Fig.: verbis convellere pectus, Ov. || Fig.: to *overthrow, upset, destroy, annul, weaken*: convellere et commutare instituta omnium, Cic.: acta Dolabellae, id.: fidem legionum promissis, Tac.

convênas, *ae*, *comm.* [convenio] *one who comes with others; plur. a multitude collected together, assembled strangers*: an vero tibi Romulus aut pastores aut convenas congregasse videtur, Cic. || *Adj.*: *amantes inter se facere convenas, to cause them to meet, to bring them together*, Pl.

convênens, *entis*, *Part.* [id.] || *Adj.*: *agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious*: convenientes bene amici, Cic.: motus, Lucr. 2. *sitting, appropriate, suitable*: with cum (rare): dies cum populi vultu, Ov. With *dat.*: sibi convenientia finge, Hor. With *acc.* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic. With

inter (rare): in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Id. *Abol.* (rare): *loge, fitting close*, Ov.

convenienter, *adv.* *fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently, etc.*: congruere naturae cumque ac convenienter vivere, Cic.

convenientia, *ae*, *f.* [conveniens] *agreement, accord, harmony, symmetry, conformity, fitness*: naturae convenientia cum extis, Cic.: haec in stellis constantiam, haec convenientiam temporum, Id.

con-venio, *vêni*, *ventum*, *4*, *v*, *n*. and *a*. (fut. *convenibo*, Pl.), *to come together, come in a body, meet together, assemble*: milites, qui ex provincia conveniant, Caes.: clam inter se conveniunt, Cic. 2. Of things: *to meet*: mihi munera multa huc ab amatoribus conveniant, Pl. 3. Of cities under the jurisdiction of some metropolis: ut in eam rem iudices dentur ex his civitatibus quae in id forum conveniunt, Cic.

4. Legal t. t.: *convenire in manu*, of a woman who in marriage (by usum, confarreatio, or compectio, q. v.) comes into the possession of her husband, Id. || *Act.*: *to go up to, come up with, address, accost, meet, visit*: with acc.: Atilium sua manu spargentem semen qui missi erant conveniant, had met with him, Cic. Pass.: nec Lentulum a minore Balbo conveniunt, Id. *Abol.*: aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep. ||

to come together with, make one with, unite, combine, couple: atomi, Lucr. 3. Fig.: of persons: *to agree with, be of one mind with, harmonize* (rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. More freq. with a passive sign.: *to be agreed upon*: rarely with a personal subject, and often impersonal. Constr.: *dat.*, cum, inter, or *abl.*: sententiam vulgus et majores nostri esse iudicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, Cic.: cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo convenit, Pl.: pax quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv.: quod tempus inter eos committendi proeli congenerat, Caes.: ardentia vident castra magister equitum; id congenerat signum, Liv. 3. Impers.: mihi cum Delotaro convenit, Cic.: non modo inter Patros, sed ne inter consules quidem ipso satis conveniebat, Liv.: convenit jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, it is generally agreed, Id. To express assent: *convenit, agreed*, Pl.

|| *to sit, suit, be adapted to*: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. Fig.: *to be fit, becoming, suitable, proper, serviceable, applicable, consistent*: constr. with in or ad, cum, the *dat.*, or *aboli*. (rarely with acc. or inf.): quae vitia in quoniam videntur potius quam in istum convenere, id.: nullam contumeliam facere poteris, quae non ad maximum partem civium conveniret, id.: num videntur convenire haec nuptiae? Ter. With acc.: iidem ut tempus anni, netaem

coalesco, v. coalesco.

co-actio, rñi, rñum, a. v. a. to cover wholly, to enclose: tribunal militum lapideibus, Liv. Gen. in part. perf. tale lapideibus in foro, Cic. Fig.: angulis atque fascioribus, Sall.: famulos veribus, dissipatis, with Hor. (Hence Ital. *coprire*; Fr. *couvrir*.)

cooptatio, ñis, f. [coopto] an election, choice: collegiorum, Cic.

co-opto, avi, atum, i. v. a. (perf. *coopto*, cooptatus, Liv.) to choose, to select (said of bodies, the members of which elect persons to fill up vacancies): senatores, Cic.: senatum, Liv.: aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic.

co-orior, ortus, a. v. dep. to arise, rise up, appear, break forth, etc.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv.: bellum, Caes.: tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maxime, Cic. || Esp. of a hostile rising: to rise, to break forth, etc. *Ab-act*: velut tum primum signo dato coorti pugnari integrum eviderunt, Liv.: magno in populo quum saepe coorta est aditio, Virg. With prep.: in pugnam, Liv.

coortus, a, um, Part. [coorior].

coortus, ñis, m. [id.] a rising, originating: Lucr.

cooptatus, i, m. = *cooptatus*, a basket: Juv. (Hence Ital. *cofano*; Sp. *cofre*, *cofra*; Fr. *coffre*, *coffin*.)

copia, ae, f. [con and op, root of *opere*, cf. in-*opula*] fulness, richness. Of possessions: plenty, wealth, riches, resources: divitiarum fructus in copia est; copiam autem declarat satietas rerum et abundantia, Cic.: ille exercitum suis tectis et copia sustentavit, at his own charge, id.: se suis copis atque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, Caes.: bonam copiam ejurare, to declare oneself insolent, Cic.

|| Of number: *copiosus*, multitude, abundance, fulness: copia viro- rum fortium atque innocentium, id.: magna copia latronum in ea regione, Sall. 2. Of immaterial objects: rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. Abol.: copia, fulness of expression, id. || In milit. lang. copia, and more freq. plur. copiae, arum, mea, tropa, forces (very common in Caesar): quos ex omni copia delegerant, Caes.: Cic.: Helvetii per angustias suas copias transduxerant, Caes. Also, provisions, supplies, etc.: reliquam partem hinc se eorum copias aluerunt, id.

IV. In reference to action: ability, power, opportunity, means. With gen. of person: societas amicis atque con- iudicanda, Sall. With inf.: quibus in eo vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, id. With subj.: tecum me meta ut sit, copia est, Ter. Abol.: neque, si copiam, copia est, Pl. And in gen.: facere copiam, to impart, be- nevolence. With dat. and gen.: facere om- nibus civibus consilii sui copiam, Cic.

copulatio, arum, f. plur. dim. [copula] a small number of troops: Brut. In Cic.

copulatio, ade, in great abundance,

copiously, plentifully: in provinciam copiose profectus erat, well supplied, Cic.

|| Of style: diffusely, proli- xity, etc.: ab eo agricultura copiose laudatur, id. Comp. and Sup.: id.

copiosus, a, um, adj. [copia] plen- tifully furnished abundantly, well sup- plied, rich, wealthy, etc. (both of per- sons and things): constr. with the *abl.*, *ab*, or *ab*, *ob*: tu agris, tu aedificis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, Cic.: locus a frumento, id.: urbs, id. || Of in- tellect, style, etc.: copiosus in expres- sione, eloquent, fertile, etc.: homo ad dicendum, id.: vir, Liv.

copis, is, adj. [con and op, root of opes: cf. inops] (ante-clas. for copiosus) abundantly supplied, wealthy, rich: Pl.

copis, idis, f. = *coris*, a sword or scimitar: Curt.

copula, ae, f. a band, rope, thong, tie (rare): torciae, ship's rigging, Pl.: dura copula canem tenet, Ov. Fig.: a bond, connection: of love: Irrupta tenet, Hor. [Cor in *copula* is a contraction of con and the root *ap*: v. *apic- uros*, *ap-ius*] (Hence Ital. *coppia*; Fr. *copula*.)

copulatio, ñis, f. [copulo] a copu- ling, joining, connecting: complexiones et copulationes et adhesiones, atomorum inter se, Cic. Abol.: social union: primos congressus et copulationes fieri propter voluptatem, id.

copulatus, a, um, Part. [copulo] || A.D.: joined together, united, connected: nihil est animis copulatum, Cic.: verba, op. simplicia, id.

copulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (part. perf. *copulatus*, Lucr.) [copula] to couple, bind or tie together, connect, unite. With cum: tu nobilitatem cum voluptate tanquam hominem cum belua copulabis? Cic. With inter and pro. reflect.: an haec inter se jungi copula- rique possint, id. With dat.: id. With acc. (the usu. constr.): libenter copu- lando verba iungebant, ut *sodes pro si* audeat, id.: concordiam, Liv. Reflect.: aduent, consistunt, copulantur dexteram, Pl.

coquus, ae, f. [coquus] a female cook: Pl.

coquinus, i, v. a. [id.] to cook: Pl.

coquinus, a, um, adj. [coquo] per- taining to cooking (rare): forum, Pl.

coquo, xi, etum, i. v. a. (pres. subj. coquo, Pl.) to cook, to prepare for

table, to boil, fry, bake, etc.: coenam (i. e. the provisions), Pl.: elbaria, Liv.: qui ille coxerat, Cic. Abol.: si nas- quam est coctum, quidnam coenat Jupi- ter? Pl. || Meton.: to prepare by fire, bake, burn, parch, etc.: globas aestas maturis solibus, Virg.: at vos praesentes Austri coquite horum obno- dia, Hor. 2. to ripen, mature: mitis vindemia, Virg.: poma matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. 3. to digest: ad cor confectus jam coctusque (cibus) perla- bitur, id. || Fig. of the mind: to

consider, meditate upon, contrive, plan: quicquid est, incoctum non expromit; bene coctum dabit, Pl.: consilia secreto, Liv. 2. to vex, harass, torment, dis- tress: femine ardentem curaque trahe- re coquebant, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cuo- cere*; Fr. *cuire*.)

coquus (also written *coqus*), i, m. [coquo] a cook: Pl.: Cic.

cor, cordis, n. the heart: nam igitur censeas, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic. || Meton.: a person: lectos juvenes for- tissima corda, Virg. || Fig.: the heart, as the seat of the passions, soul, feeling: videas corde amare inter se, heartily, cordially, Pl.: corde tremit, Hor. Hence, cordi esse allicui, to be in one's heart, to be agreeable, dear: Cic.: adeo extinguere vestigia urbis cordi est, Liv. Regarded by the ancients as the seat of wisdom: mind, judgment, etc.: hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem, not only no sense, but not even taste, Cic. (Hence Ital. *cuore*; Fr. *coeur*.)

corallum or **corallum**, ñ, n. = *corallum*, red coral: Ov.

coram, ade. and prep. in the presence of, face to face.

|| Ade.: coram populo me praesente dixissent, Cic.: Manlius quique ad restituendum aciem se ipse coram offert, i. e. before the soldiers, Liv. 2. Abol.: in one's own person, personally: coram adesse, Virg.: eadem fore quae ex nuntiiis literisque cognoverat, coram percipit, with his own eyes, Caes. 3. Of time: on the spot, immediately (post-Aug.): clippea et imagines ejus coram detrahi jussit, Suet. || Prep. with *abl.*: coram ge- nero meo quae dicere ausus es, Cic. [Cor-am, from con and *am*, or *is*, "the face": cf. *pal-am*, *cl-am*.]

corbis, is, f. a wicker basket: corbe messoria, Cic.

corbita, ae, f. [corbis] a slow- sailing ship of burden: Cic. (Hence Sp. *corbeta*; Fr. *corvette*.)

corbula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little basket: Pl.: Suet.

cordium, i, n. dim. [cor] a little heart: Pl. As a term of endearment: id.

cordatus, ade. with prudence, wisely: Pl.

cordatus, a, um [cor] wise, prudent, sagacious: egregie cordatus homo, Enn. In Cic.

cor-dolium, ñ, n. [doleo] heart- ache, sorrow of heart, grief: Pl. (Hence It. *cordoglio*; Sp. *cordoglio*.)

corinthium aë [Corinthus] an al- loy of gold, silver, and copper used for costly ornaments, etc.: Cic. Hence *vasa Corinthia*, vessels made of it, id.: Cor- inthia uniplex, id.: and *ab*bol.: Cor- inthia, orum, m. plur. (cf. *vasa*), id.

corium, ñ, n. (corius, ñ, m. Pl.) = *xépon*, skin, hide, leather: Cic.: has (turs) coris intexerant, Caes.: allicui corium concidere, to tan his hide, i. e. to punish him, Pl. Proverb.: canis

a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, it is difficult to change our habits, Hor. || Meton.: a leather ship, *thong*, or strap: Pl. (Hence Ital. *cugio*; Fr. cuir.)

corius, *ii*, v. **corium**.

cornedulus, *a*, um, *adj.* *dim.* [cornus] *hormy*, of horn (rare): Cic.

cornutus, *a*, um, *adj.* [cornu] of horn, *horny* (rare): cornus proceroque rostro (Ibes). Cic.: ora. Ov.

cornutus, *a*, um, *adj.* [cornus] pertaining to the cornel tree or cornel-wood: virgulta, Virg.: arcus, Ov.

cornuolens, *inis*, *m.* [cornu cano: cf. tibicen, tubicen, etc.] a horn-blower, a player on the horn: Juv.: Liv.: Cic.

cornuolus, *i*, v. *dep.* [cornu] to case like a cow (very rare): Pers.

cornucula, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [id.] a little cow: Hor. (Hence It. *cornacchia*; Fr. *cornucelle*.)

cornucularius, *a*, um, *adj.* [cornuculum] a soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops (acc. to others, a soldier who had been presented with a cornuculum, and thereby promoted), an adjutant of a centurion, or tribune, etc.: Suet.

cornuculum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [cornu] a little horn: Plin. || Meton.: Prob. a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for bravery: Liv.

corniger, *era*, *trum*, *adj.* [cornu] horn-bearing, *horned* (poet.): cervi, Lucr.: Juvenace, Ov.: flavius Hesperidum, Virg.

cornipes, *edia*, *adj.* *horn-footed*, *hoofed* (poet.): equi, Virg.

cornix, *icla*, *f.* [v. **cornus**] a crow: the carrion crow: rancia, garrula, loquax, Lucr.: Ov.: Cic. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen: id.: and its cries as a sign of rain: aquae augur annoxa cornix, Hor. From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes, is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos confingere, to bite the biters, Cic.

cornu, *us* (seldom *u*) *n.* (**cornum**, *i*, *n.*, Ov.) a horn (of cattle): Cic. || Meton. of things resembling a horn in substance or form. 1. a hoof: Virg. 2. the bill of a bird: Ov. 3. the horns of the moon: Virg. 4. the reaches of a river: Ov. 5. the arm of a bay, or tongue of land: Caes. in Cic. 6. the end of the sail-yards: Virg. 7. the cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed: Liv. 8. the end of a stick round which books were rolled: Tib. 9. the tip of a bow: Ov. 10. the horn-shaped side of the cithara (perh. the sounding-board): Cic. 11. the summit of a mountain: Curt. 12. the point or extremity of a place: Liv. 13. the wing of an army: Caes. Whence, Fig.: cornus disputations tue commovere, Cic. 14. Of objects made of horn: 1. a bow: Virg. 2. a horn, trumpet: Cic.: Tac. 3. a lantern: Pl. 4. an oil

cruet: Hor. 5. a funnel: Virg. || Fig.: as an emblem of courage, strength, might: tunc pauper cornus sumit, gains strength, courage, Ov.: tu (sc. amphi) addis cornus pauperi, Hor. (Or. Gr. *akpos*; Eng. *horn*.) (Hence It. *corneo*; Fr. *corne*.)

cornuoplaea (better cornu oploea) the horn of the goat *Amalthea*, placed among the stars as the emblem of fruitfulness and abundance: Pl.

cornum, *i*, *n.* [cornus] the cornel-cherry or dogwood: Virg.

cornum, *i*, a horn: v. **cornu**.

cornus, *i*, *f.* (cornum, *i*, *n.*, Ov.), a cornel-cherry, dogwood tree: bona bello cornus, Virg. || Meton. a javelin made of cornel-wood: Ov.

corolla, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [corona] a little wreath or garland (mostly poet.): Pl.

corollarium, *ii*, *n.* [corolla] Orig. a garland of flowers; later a wreath of thin metal silvered or gilt, as a reward to actors, etc.: sceniconum corollaria, Cic. || Gen.: a gift, present, douceur: ut esset unde Apronio ad illos fructus arationum, hoc corollarium numorum adderetur, id.

corona (In the ante-Aug. per. sometimes written *chorona*, acc. to Quint.), *ae*, *f.* a garland, wreath, crown: Cic.: Hor. Poet.: Ennius ut noster cecinit, qui primus amoenae detulit ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, i. e. immortal, poetic renown, Lucr. Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns given as rewards of bravery, v. Smith's Ant. 118. Sub corona vendere: to sell capities as slaves (since they were crowned with a chaplet): Caes.: Liv. So sub corona venire, id.: sub corona venundari, Tac. || Corona, *ae*, as a constellation: the northern crown (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Virg. || Meton. of objects in the form of a crown: a circle of men, bystanders in a court of justice, etc.: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. 2. Milit. t. t. the besiegers round a hostile place, who attacked it on all sides: nec facile totum opus corona militum cingeretur, Caes. Also, a circle of men for the defence of a place: Liv. [Root *cor*, akin to *xopos*, *kopav*, curvus, etc.] (Hence Fr. *couronne*.)

coronarius, *a*, um, *adj.* [corona] pertaining to a wreath: Plin. Esp. coronarium aurum, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general: Cic.

corono, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [id.] to crown, wreath: templa, Ov.: cratera, Virg.: but vina coronant, prob. = *all a bumper*, id.: quia magna coronant contemnat Olympia? to be crowned in the Olympic games, Hor. || Meton.: to surround, encompass, invulnerable: aliva coronat aquas cingens latamine, Ov. omnem aditum custode coronant, Virg.

corporeus, *a*, um, *adj.* [corpus] that has a body, corporeal (rare): corporeum

et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic.

|| composed of flesh, fleshy: numerus (Pelops, opp. eburneus), Ov. || corpulentus, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] corpulent, fleshy, fat (rare): corpulentior videtur aque habitator, Pl.

corpus, *oria*, *n.* any object perceptible by the senses, body, substance: (opp. to anima and animus): tangere aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr.: corpus intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic.: aquae, Lucr. || The animal body: animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.: corpus mortale, Hor. 2. Esp. the flesh: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.: amittere, to become lean, Lucr. 3. A lifeless body, a corpse: Caes.: Liv. Hence (poet.), the souls of the dead, the shades or departed spirits: Virg. || The trunk, as opp. to the head: Ov. 4. Periphrastically for the individual, the person: libera corpora placere sine mora restitui, Liv.: delecta virum corpora, Virg. || Fig.: any aggregation of parts constituting a whole, a body, body corporate, community, corporation, etc.: alterum (praeceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus resp. eurent, nec dum partem aliquam tuerent, reliquis deservant, Cic.: nullum corpus civitatis, political body, Liv.: so of a book: utrosque habueris libros—duo enim sunt corpora—utroque, nescio, Cic. (Hence Ital. *corpo*; Fr. *corps*; Eng. *corps*; also Fr. *corpse*.)

corpusculum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [corpus] a little body, most freq. of atoms: Cic.: hominum corpuscula, Juv.

cor-rado (conr.), *si*, *um*, *j.* v. a. to scrape or rake together (rare): corpora, Lucr. Esp. of money: minas decem conradet alicunde, Ter. || Fig.: to procure with difficulty: idem dictis nostris, Lucr.

corripius (conr.), *a*, um, *Part.* [corrado]

corrector (conr.), *onis*, *f.* [corrigo] a making straight, an amendment, improvement, correction (rare): correctio et emendatio philosophiae veteris, Cic. || In rhetoric: a correction of what has been said by substituting something stronger or more important: id.

corrector (conr.), *oris*, *m.* [id.] a corrector, improver (rare): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic. Absol.: corrector Bestius, a preacher of morals, Hor.

cor-rapo (conr.), *psi*, *j.* v. n. to creep together, to creep along, to creep or slink to a place (rare): in aliquam occurrum, Cic.: quol non correput membra pavore, creep with dread, Lucr.

corruptus (conr.), *ade*, [corruptus] shortly: Ov.

corruptus (conr.), *a*, um, *Part.* [corrip]

cor-rado (conr.), *2.* v. n. to laugh together, violently or loudly (very rare): Fig.: omnia, Lucr.

corrigo, *ae, f.* [corrigo] a shoe-tie, shoe-latchet: Cic. (Hence *lit. corrigia*, *strappia*; Sp. *corras*; Fr. *corroide*.)

cor-rigo (conr.), *real, rectum, i. v. a.* [re] to straighten, make straight, set right, bring into order: malum tenenti (Milon) nemo digitum corrigebat, *no one could straighten*, Plin. || Fig.: to improve, amend, correct: gnatum mi, Ter.: ita mutat, ut ea, quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic.: praeterea magis reprehendi possum quam corrigi, Liv. (Hence *lit. scorpere* and *correre* in accord.)

cor-rigō (conr.), *ripiti, reptum, i. v. a.* [ripio] to seize upon, snatch up, turn away; to take up, lay hold of, etc.: huiusmodi corripit et suspendi iussit in oleastro, Cic.: arcumque manu celestique sagittas, Virg.: me intro corripit, I went hastily in doors, Ter. Poet.: viam, gradum, etc., to act out quickly, to hasten: viam, Virg.: gradum, Hor. || 2. to carry off, rob, plunder, usurp: pecunias, Cic.: sacram effugim, Virg. || 3. Of fire, diseases, etc.: to attack, seize, carry off, etc.: flamma corripuit tabulas, id.: nec stergula morbi corpora corripuit, id. || 4. Pass. of the passions, emotions, etc.: to seize upon, attack (mostly poet.): correpta cupidine, Ov.: misericordia, Suet. || Fig.: to take up, chide, blame, rebuke, reprove: hic nomen convicio L. Lentuli corripit consilii vagabundant, Caes.: clamoribus maximis iudicio corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. || 5. To accuse, in law against, bring to trial: Villius accusatione corripit, defensus Junio Lupo senatore, Tac.

cor-rigō (conr.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to strengthen, to brace up, invigorate, corroborate: quum (poerilis tua vox) se corroboravit, Cic.: quum iam se corroboravisset ac vir inter vires esset, i. e. was grown up, id. Fig.: virtutum, id.: eloquentiae famam, Tac.: conjunctionem nascentem non credendo, to encourage, Cic.

cor-rōdo (conr.), *ei, sum, i. v. a.* to gnaw, gnaw to pieces (rare): Platonis Pallium mures corroseverunt, Cic.

cor-rūgo (conr.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to bring together by embassy, to get by haggling, or simply, to collect: suos necessarios ab artia Licinia, Cic.: auxilia ab sociis, Liv.: pecuniam, Caes. (Hence Fr. *correc* from *corrugata*.)

cor-rūsus (conr.), *a, um, Part.* [cor-rudo].

cor-rūgo (conr.), *no perf., atum, i. v. a.* to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle (rare): ne sordida mappa corrugetur, i. e. produce laughing in you, cause you to turn up your nose, Hor.

cor-rumpo (conr.), *ripiti, ruptum, i. v. a.* lit. to break up, burst through; hence: to destroy, waste, spoil, corrupt, detain, deface, injure, etc.: reliquum frumentum flumina atque incendio corruerunt, Caes.: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic.: ocellis lacrimis, Ov.

|| Fig.: illos dubitando et dies prolapandis magnas opportunitates corrumpere, Sall.: libertatem, Tac.: litteras publicas, to falsify, Cic.: disciplinam, Tac.: nutricia fidem, to bribe, Ov. || 2. Of persons: to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead: mulierem, Ter.: (vicious principles) non solum obeunt, ipsi quoque corrumpunt, et etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic.: quos (militis), soluto imperio, licentia fidem lascivia corrumpere, Sall. Esp. to bribe, buy over, etc.: aliquem pecunia, Cic.: auro, Sall.

cor-rūgo (conr.), *ai, i. v. n.* to fall together, fall through, break down, fall, sink to the ground, etc.: tabernae mihi dnas corruerunt, Cic.: arbor labefacta icibus innumeris corruit, Ov.: expirantes corruerunt, Liv. Fig.: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, id.: Laodaeoniorum opes, Cic.

corrūpti (conr.), *adv.* in a mutilated manner, corruptly, incorrectly: neque depravate neque corrupte iudicare, Cic.

corrūptēla (conr.), *ae, f.* [corrumpo, corrumpo] a means of misleading or undoing, corruption, seduction, bribery, etc.: largitionem corrūptelam dixit esse, Cic.: corrūptelae tabulae, Pl.: mulierum, Cic. || Meton.: a corrupter, seducer, misleader: eorum adest communis corrūptela nostrum liberum, Ter.

corrūptio (conr.), *ōnis, f.* [corrumpo] a breaking down, corruption (very rare) nōstrum appellant totius corporis corrūptionem, Cic. (Hence *lit. corrūptio*.)

corrūptor (conr.), *ōris, m.* [corrumpo] an undoer, misleader, corrupter, seducer, briber: amor hominum corrūptor, Pl.: juvenutis, Cic. (Hence *lit. corrūptor*.)

corrūptrix (conr.), *icis, f.* [id.] she that corrupts or seduces: or adj., corrūpting (very rare): tam depravatis moribus, tam corrūptice provincia, Cic.

corrūptus (conr.), *a, um, Part.* [corrumpo]. || Adj.: spoiled, corrupted: tractus coeli, Virg.: iter factum corrūptus imbi, Hor. Fig.: quis corruptor juvenutis, quis corrūptus? Cic.

cortax, *icis, m.* and *f.* the bark, rind, or outer covering of plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. || Esp. the bark of the cork-tree, cork, used for stoppers: Hor. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, to need no further assistance, id. (Hence *Ital. scorza*; Fr. *ecorce*.)

cortina, *ae, f.* a round vessel, a kettle, cauldron: Pl. || the tripod of Apollo in the form of a cauldron: Virg. Hence also a tripod as a sacred offering: Suet. || Meton.: anything cauldron-shaped (very rare): the vault of heaven: Enn.: a circle of heavens: Tac.

cōrillus, *i. v. corylus*.

cōrus, *i. v. caurus*.

coruscō, *i. v. a.* and *m.* [cornu] to thrust or push with the horns (rare): caput opusculi cum eo coruscans, Cic. || Meton.: to vibrate, brandish, shake, wave, etc. (poet.). Act.: duo

gnae manu, Virg. Neutr.: apes pennis coruscant, id. || 2. to flash, glitter, gleam, dash: elucens aliae (apes) at fulgore coruscant, id.

cōruscans, *a, um, adj.* [coruscō] (poet. word), scintillating, trembling: silvae, Virg. Humorously: omnia corusca prae tremore fabular, i. e. trembling, Pl. || flashing, gleaming, glittering: fulgura, Lucr.: ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

corvus, *i. m.* a raven: Ov.: Hor. Fig.: dat veniam corvia, vexat censura columbas, Juv. Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, to be crucified, Hor. || Meton.: a military implement, a grapple: Curt. (Hence *lit. corvo*; Fr. *corbeau*.)

cōrymbus, *i. m.* = *κέρυμβος*, a sack filled with chaff, bran, or sand, which hung from the roof of the palaestra, and on which the athletes exercised their strength by striking it with their fist, Fig.: corymbus laterum et vocis mese Bestia, Cic.

cōrymbetum, *i. n.* [corylus] a hazel thicket, a copse of hazel-trees: Ov.

cōrymbus (corulus), *i. f.* = *κέρυμβος*, a hazel or sallow tree: Virg.: Ov.

cōrymbifer, *i. m.* [corymbus fero] bearing clusters of ivy-berries, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

cōrymbus, *i. m.* = *κέρυμβος*, a cluster of fruit or flowers, esp. a cluster of ivy-berries: Virg.: Ov.

cōryphaeus, *i. m.* = *κορυφαίος*, a leader, chief, head: Cic.

cōryphus, *i. m.* = *κέρυμβος*, a quiver: Virg.: Ov.

cōis, cōtis, f. [another form of cautes] any hard stone, flint-stone: Cic.: Liv. In hard notes: cliffe, crags: duris in cotibus, Virg. || Esp. a whetstone, hone, grindstone: Plin. Fig.: Hor.: Cic.

cosmēta, *ae, m.* = *κοσμήτης*, an adorner: a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress: Juv.

costa, *ae, f.* a rib: Virg. || Meton.: a side, a wall: costae aheni, id.: navium, Plin. (Hence *lit. costa*; Sp. *costa*; Fr. *costé*: also *lit. costato*: Sp. *costado*; Fr. *costé*.)

costum, *i. n.* = *κόστος*, an oriental aromatic plant: Hor.

cōthurnatus, *a, um, adj.* [cōthurnus] pertaining to the cothurnus, elevated, lofty, tragic: Lycophron, Ov.: vates, id.

cōthurnus, *i. m.* = *κόθος*, a high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and reaching to the middle of the leg: Virg.: Juv. || the boot worn by tragic actors (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor): Hor. Hence, meton.: an elevated style, in poetry: docuit magnamque loqui nitique cothurno, id. || In gen.: a high Grecian shoe: Cic.

cōtidianus and **cōtidis**, *v. quotid.*

cōttābus, *i. m.* = *κότταβος*, a game consisting in the dashing of a liquid

upon a brazen vessel: v. Smith's Ant. 120. Hence, **g**, a clap, stroke: bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepitus, Pl.

cottāna (cōtōna, cōtōna, and cōtāna), *orum*, n. plu. [a Syrian word] a kind of small Syrian fig: Juv.

coturnix (the Greek *κόττις*), *icis*, *f*. a quail: Lucr.: Pl.

cōum, i, n. (ac. vinum), Coan wine: Hor. *Plur.*: Coa, *orum*, n. Coan garments: id.

cōvinarius (cōvinā), i, m. [cōvinus] a soldier who fought from a chariot: Tac.

cōvinus (cōvinū), i, m. [a Celtic word] a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgae: Lucan.

coxa, *ae*, *f*. the hip: Cels.: also, the hip-bone: Plin. (Hence *It. coxica*; Fr. *coisse*.)

cozendix, *icis*, *f*. [coxa] the hip: Pl.: Suet.

crābro, *ōnis*, m. a hornet: Virg. Proverb. Irritate crabrones, to disturb a hornet's nest, Pl. (Hence *It. calabrone*.)

crāmbē, *ēs*, *f*. = *κράμβη*, a kind of cabbage: Fig.: occidit mīseros crāmbē repēlita magistros, *stale* repetitions, Juv.

crāpūla, *ae*, *f*. [κραυή] drunkenness, debauch, esp. in its consequences, the next day's sickness, headache, etc.: Cic. (Hence Fr. *crapule*.)

crās, *ade*, to-morrow: scies fortasse cras, summum perende, Cic. With *pres.*: negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, id. Subst.: cras hesternum, Pers. *II*. In gen.: the future: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.

crassē, *ade*, thickly: Col. *II*. grossly, rudely: crasse illepidēve compositum poema, Hor.

crassitudo, *inis*, *f*. [crassus] thickness, density: parietum, Caes.: fornicum, Liv.: aēris, Cic.

crassus, a, um, *adj.* solid, thick, dense, *fat*, gross, etc.: unguentum, Hor.: paludes, Virg.: cruor, id.: ager, Cic.: toga, Hor.: crassus et concretus aēr, a thick atmosphere, Cic. Poet.: crassae aquae, scutellum, Ov. *II*. Fig.: munusculum levissime, crasso filo, i. e. of little value, Cic.: Ocellus rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva, i. e. of strong common sense, Hor. (Hence *It. grasso*; Sp. *graso*; Fr. *gras*, *graisse*; Eng. *grassy*.)

crastinus, a, um, *adj.* [cras] of to-morrow: dies, Cic.: Titan, Virg.: tempora, Hor. A dv.: die crastini (old ed.) to-morrow, Pl. Absol.: in crastinum differre, Cic.

crāter, *ēris*, m. = *κρατήρ*, a vessel for mixing wine, a bowl: Ov.: Virg. *II*. Meton.: of things resembling a crater: an oil-cup: Virg.: a constellation, the Cup: Ov.

crātēra, *ae*, *f*. a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl: Cic.: Hor. *II*. Meton.: a constellation, the Cup: Cratera, Cic. (Hence Fr. *cratère*; Eng. *crater*.)

crātes (acc. cratim, Pl.), i, *f*. wicker-

or hurdle-work, a hurdle (mostly in plur.): Hor.: Virg.: a harrow, id. Also, a kind of basket placed on the heads of malefactors, into which stones were thrown by way of punishment: Pl.: Liv. *g*. Millit. i. t. fascines (used for filling up trenches, etc.): Caes.: Liv. *II*. Meton.: favorem, a honeycomb, Virg.: spinae, the joints of the back-bone, Ov.: pectoris, Virg. (Hence *It. grada*, *gradella*; Sp. *grada*.)

crēdō, *ōnis*, *f*. [creo] (very rare) a creating, producing, begetting: Ulp. *II*. choosing to an office, election: magistratum, Cic.

crētor, *ōris*, m. [id.] a creator, author, begetter, founder (rare): magni creator Achilles, the father, Ov.: hujus urbis Romulus, Cic.

crētrix, *icis*, *f*. [id.] she who brings forth or produces, a mother (poet.): natura creatrix rerum, Lucr.: diva, Virg.

crēbrē, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.* [another form of *creber*, q. v.] thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous: app. to rarus crebris arboribus succis omnes introitus erant praecclusi, Caes.: crebri occideres coelo lapides, Liv.: venae et arteriae crebrae multaeque, toto corpore intextae, Cic.: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall.: crebriorēs litterae nuntiquā ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. Of abstract subjects: frequent, repeated: itiones, Ter.: commutationes aestuum, Caes. *II*. crowded with, abundant, abounding in: creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus coepit, Ov.: creber procellis Africa, Virg.: (Thucydides) creber est rerum frequentia, Cic.

crēbesco, v. **crebresco**. **crēbresco** (crebesco) *brūi* (btūi) *g*. v. insep. [creber] to become frequent, to thicken, increase, grow strong: of a rumour, report, to spread abroad: crebrescent optatae aures, Virg.: bellum, Tac.: licentia et impunitas, id.: sermo, Virg. With a clause as subject: per idoneos socios crebrescit vivere Agripam, Tac.

crēbritas, *ātis*, *f*. [id.] thickness, closeness, frequency: spissae crebritates venarum, Vitr.: literarum, Cic.

crēbro, *ade*, repeatedly, frequently: qui crebro Catulum, saepe me, saepissime temp. nominabat, Cic. Comp.: per lucet villa crebris quam crebrum, i. e. with more openings, Pl. Sup.: crebrisque commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic.

crēdibilis, *adis*, *adj.* [credo] trustworthy, worthy of belief, credible: credibile est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic.

crēdibiliter, *ade*, credibly: non modo non credibiliter, sed non suspiciōse quidem, Cic.

crēditor, *ōris*, m. [credo] a trustee, lender, creditor: fraudare creditores, Cic.: rem creditori solvit, Liv.

crēdō, *didī*, *ditum*, *g*. v. a. (pres. subj. credam, Pl.: creduae, id.: perf. subj. credula, etc., id. passim): to trust,

lend, entrust, consign, etc. constr.: with acc. and dat., or either alone: aliquid grandem pecuniam, Cic.: quae mihi omnem vitam credidit, Ter.: militi arma, Liv.: se suaque omnia alienis, Caes.: se perdidit hostibus, Hor.: pennis ac coelo, Virg. *II*. to put faith in, have trust or confidence in: virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall.: praesenti fortunae, Liv. *III*. to trust the words of any one, to believe: injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Pl.: mihi crede, believe me, take my word, Cic.: Hor.: mihi credite, Cic. More rarely, crede mihi, id.: Ov. *Past. impers.*: haec eadem licet et nobis laudare: sed illis credunt, Juv.: instead of which Ovid also uses the personal pass.: certe credemur, ait, si verba sequatur exitus, Ov. *g*. Of things: fere libenter homines id quod volentes credunt, Caes. *IV*. In gen. to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose: with acc., a que deserta et inhospita laeqna credis, Hor. With acc. and inf.: credo ego te mirari, quid sit, Cic.: quom reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Caes. *Pass.*: quem (Athen) peperisse Limnae creditur, Ov. So in the abstr. part. pass.: creditio, id. being believed, Tac. Absol.: like opinor, puto, etc., as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: I believe, I dare say, I suppose: ai te jam, Catiline, interfici jussuro, credo erit verendum mihi, Cic. [*cre-do* compounded of *do*, "put," (v. *abdo*) and *crē* "faith," of which the orig. form was *perh. cret* or *cred*, since we have in Sans. *scrat* "faith": the Sans. verb *scrat-dhā* "to trust," corresponds to the Latin *cre-do*.] (Hence *It. credere*; Fr. *croire*.)

crēdūlitas, *ātis*, *f*. [credulus] trustfulness, easiness of belief, credulity: Ov.: Tac.

crēdūlus, a, um, *adj.* [credo]. *I*. A ct.: trustful, trusting, believing, easy of belief, credulous, confiding. Absol.: in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidum et credulorum senum, Cic. Of fishes trusting to the hook, Ov.: and of animals anticipating no danger, Hor. With dat.: non ego credulus illis, Virg.: Hor. With in and acc.: nos in virtum credula turba sumus, Ov. *g*. Transf.: Of inanimate subjects: credula res amor est, Ov.: spes animi multum, Hor. *II*. *Pass.*: that is easily believed: fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac.

crēmō, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to burn, consume by fire: cremare et diruere urbem, Liv.: illum, Hor.: fronde et herbas, Ov. Esp. of the burning of the dead: Sulla primus a patricia Coenellus igni voluit cremari, Cic. Of the burning of victims in sacrifices: Ov.: of things devoted: sacrum id (i. e. arma) Vulcanio, Liv.

crēmōr, *ōris*, m. the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, broth, cream, etc.: Pl.: Ov.

creo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make, *bring forth, produce*, unde omnia nata creata sunt, *all things are created*, *aliqua*, Lucr.: *Silvius Aeneas Silvium creavit*, Liv.: *arces creantur fortibus et bonis*, Hor. Poet.: *In part. perf. with abl. : sprung from, begotten by, born of, etc. : or subjug. or fem. as offering, a son or daughter*: Ov. **II**. to make or create a magistrate, to choose, elect: qui comitatus creare consules rite possunt, Cic.: consules, Caes.: qui (Vergobretus) creata annua, is chosen for a year, id.: Patres, Liv. **III**. Of abstract things: to produce, prepare, cause, occasion: voluptatem meis inimicia, Pl.: errorem creas similitudo, Cic.

creper, era, brum, adj. dusky, dark. Hence Fig.: *uncertain, obscure, doubtful*, *swearing*: Varr. Fig.: *creperi certamine belli*, Lucr.

crepidula, ae, f. *equivis*: a slipper or sandal, consisting only of a sole, without upper leather: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. Proverb.: *ne sutor supra crepidam, ut the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

crepidula, a, um, adj. [crepida] wearing soles or sandals: Cic.

crepidula, ins, f. [equivis] a ground, base, foundation, pedestal: Plin. Fig.: *omnis tanquam crepidula quadam comprehensione longiora sustinentur*, Cic.: *in alio inclinare an adde, brink, dam, pier, bank, etc.*: Cic.: Virg.: Liv.

crepidula, ae, f. dim. [crepida] a small sandal: Pl.

crepidulum, i, n. dim. [crepita] a small rattle: Lucr.

crepito, i, v. n. frag. [crepo] to rattle, crack, crackle, clatter, rustle, etc.: *cardium*, Pl.: *crepitus, sonitus, tonitrua, a crash, id. dentium, a clattering*, Cic.: *armorum*, Liv. **II**. a loud wind, sc. ventris: Pl.: Cic.

crepo, ai, itum, i. v. s. and a. **I**. Neutr.: to rattle, crack, crackle, rustle, clatter, jingle, chink, etc.: *foris*, Pl.: *sonabile stratum*, Ov.: *crepante pede*, Hor.: *subito motu*, Ov. **2**. to break with a crash: *remi*, Virg. **3**. to break wind: Pl. **II**. Act.: to cause to sound, to rattle, rap, jingle, etc.: *ter letum sonum populus*, Hor. **2**. Fig.: *he crack, boast, prate, make a talk of, etc.*: *neque ego ad mensam publicas res clamo neque leges credo*, Pl.: *sulcos et vicia*, Hor. [An onomatop. word. Cf. *apies*; Eng. crack.] (Hence Fr. *crepasse*.)

crepidula, orum, n. plu. [crepo] a chink, rattle: Pl.: Cic. **II**. rattling musical instruments, as cymbals, etc.: Jus.

crepusculum, i, n. dim. lit. little night, hence twilight, little daylight, the dusk of the evening (opp. to diluculum,

dawn): Pl.: Ov. **II**. darkness in gen.: *per opaca crepuscula*, id. [Crepusculum is a diminutive of which the root appears in the Sans. *kakapa*, "night"; Gr. *krepos*; the Sabine *creper* (q. v.); and the Pers. *shab*.]

creresco, crēvi, crētum, i. v. n. incēp. (inf. perf. sync. cresee, Lucr.) [creo] to grow, arise, spring, be born, come forth, appear: cetera, quae sursum crescunt sursumque creantur, Lucr.: hic et acanthus et rosa crescit, Virg. Esp. in part. perf.: *arisen, sprung, descended from, born of*: *mortali corpore cretus*, Lucr.: *mortali semine*, Ov.: *corpore materno*, Lucr.: *Troiano a sanguine*, Virg. **II**. Of things already in existence: to rise in height, grow, grow up, thrive, increase, etc.: *arbores crescent*, Lucr.: *ut (ostrea) cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decreascent*, Cic.: *Liger ex nivibus creverat*, Caes.: *in fremdem crines, in ramos brachia crescent*, *grow into, change into*, Ov. **2**. to increase in number, to augment, multiply: *non mihi absenti crevisse amicos*, Cic. **III**. Fig.: to increase, grow bigger, bolder, etc.: *cujusvis ope contra illius potentiam*, Sall.: *inopia omnium*, Liv.: *crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crevit*, Juv. **2**. Esp. to rise or increase in distinction, honour, courage, etc.: *to be advanced, to prosper, become great, attain honour*: *accusare alius potius, ex quibus possem crescere*, Cic.: *ille (Dumnox) per se (Divitiarum) crevascet*, Caes.: *ex his*, Liv.: *de uno isto, de multis*, Cic.: and absol.: *creascenti in curia occasio*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *croître*.)

creta, ae, f. orig. adj. from Creta] *Cretan earth*, i. e. chalk or a similar kind of earth: Plin.: used for whitening garments, Pl.: hence fig.: *creta est profecto horum hominum oratio*, i. e. *removes all melancholy from the mind*, id. Also used for painting, adorning the face, etc.: Hor.: for seals: Cic. (cf. *cretula*): for marking the goal in a race-course: Plin.: used to make a white or favourable mark: *sani ut creta an carbone notandi*, Hor. (Hence Sp. *creta*; Fr. *craye*, crayon.)

cretatus, a, um, adj. [creta] marked with chalk: *faciae*, Cic.: *bos (decoratus as an offering)*, Juv. Poet.: *quem ducit hiantem cretata ambitio*, the white-robed candidatuship, Pers.

cretus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of chalk or clay, of clay: *persona*, Lucr.

cretio, ins, f. [cerno] legal i. t. a formal declaration respecting the acceptance of an inheritance: Cic.

cretum, a, um, adj. [creta] abounding in chalk or clay: *rara Cimo*, Ov.

cretula, ae, f. dim. [id.] white clay used for seals: Cic.

crētus, a, um, Part. [cerno] sifted.

crētus, a, um, Part. [creco] arisen, born, etc.

cribrum, i, n. [root cri: v. cer-no] a sieve: Cic. Proverb.: *imbrem in*

cribrum gerere, to pour water into a sieve: Pl.

crimen, ins, n. [id.] lit.: a sifting or trying, a trial, a judicial decision, judgment; hence meton. of the subject of such a decision. **I**. a charge, accusation, reproach; hence, esp. in plur. a calumny, slander: *crimini credidisse*, Ter.: *hæc literæ silem Persel crimini-bus fecerunt*, Liv.: *quum respondero criminibus*, Cic.: *quid? sciebais illi crimini datum iri? would be made a reproach*, id.: *esse in crimine, to be accused*, id. Meton.: *an object of reproach or incentive*: *perpetuae crimen posteritatis eris*, Ov. **II**. an offence, fault, guilt, crime, wickedness: *foedati crimine turpi*, Lucr.: *quo illi crimine peccatoque perierunt?* Cic.: *accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno disce omnes*, Virg. **2**. Esp. illicit sexual intercourse: Ov. **3**. Poet. and Meton.: *an object representing a crime*: *et rupti pacis, coelestia crimina, vestes, i. e. deorum adulteria*, id. **4**. a cause of a crime, a criminal: *se causam clamant crimenque captique malorum*, Virg.

criminator, ins, f. [crimino] an accusation, complaint, calumny: *criminator*, qua in me absentem usus est, Cic. In plur. a. Tac.

criminator, ins, m. [id.] an accuser, a calumniator (very rare): *meus*, Pl.: in alios criminator, Tac.

crimino, are, for crimino, to accuse: Pl.

crimino, atus, i. v. dep. [crimen] with a personal object: to bring a charge, accuse, to complain of, impeach, calumniate (rare): *hanc metui, ne me criminarer tibi*, Ter.: *C. Marius Q. Metellum apud populum R. criminosus est, bellum illum ducere*, Cic.: *Patres*, Liv. **II**. With things as objects: to complain of, to charge with: *quibus (contionibus) quotidie potentiam meam invidiose criminabatur*, Cic. With the acc. and inf.: *de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, pauca dicam*, id. Absol. to accuse, criminate: *Tiberio criminante*, Suet. **III**. In p. a. s.: *Sullanus res defendere crimino*, Cic.

criminosus, adv. by way of accusation, litigiously, reproachfully, etc.: *criminosus et suspiciosus aliquid dicere*, Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Cic. Spud.: Suet.

criminosus, a, um, adj. [crimen] fond of accusation, reproachful, blameful, slanderous: *orationes*, Liv.: *lambi*, Hor.: *ille autem acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus*, Cic.

II. *blameworthy, faulty, involving blame*: *invidiosus*: *quum me nimium gratum illi esse dicant, id mihi criminosisum esse possit*, id.

crinialis, e, adj. [crinis] pertaining to the hair, hairy: *vitta*, Ov.: Virg. Subst.: *crinale, a hair-pin*, Ov.

crinis, is, m. hair: Cic.: Hor.: Ov.: Liv.: Virg.: *capere crines*, some explain, to seize the opportunity; others,

to marry (since the matrons distinguished themselves from maidens by their hair-dress). Pl. || Meton.: any object resembling hair. 1. the tail of a comet: Virg. [Akin to *Siras*, *Siras*, "caput," and Eng. hair.] (Hence *lit. crine*: Fr. *crin*.)

crinitus, a. um, Part. [crinis].
A. d. j.: covered with hair, hairy: esp. having long hair or locks: male puella, Ov. Meton.: galas triplici juba, Virg.: stella, a comet: quas stellae Graeci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic.

crispulaneus, antis, Part. [crispus sulco] igneus fulmen, the curly, fiery lightning: Poet. in Cic.

crispe, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [crispus].
1. A. c. t.: to curl, crisp: capillum, Plin. 2. to set in trembling motion, to swing, brandish, wave: bina manu lato crispans hastilla ferro, Virg.

|| Neutr. (only in imperf. part.): to be curled, uneven, wrinkled: duxus, Plin.: naso crispante, Pers.

crispus, a. um, adj. curled, crisp: cincinnos, Pl. Of persons: having curled hair, curly-headed: rubicundus, crispus, crassus, Ter. || Meton.: curled, uneven, wrinkled: parietes abiete crispae, Enn. in Cic. 2. in tremulous motion, quivering: Virg.: pectus (i. e. pectus), Juv. (Hence Fr. *crêpe*.)

crisso, avi, i. v. n. to move the thigh: Juv.

crista, ae, f. [same root as *crinis*] a tuft on the head of animals, esp. a cock's comb: Juv.: of a lapwing, Ov.: of a serpent, id. Proverb.: illi surcant cristae, his crest rises, he is cock-a-hoop, Juv. || Meton.: the crest of a helmet, plume: Liv.: Virg. (Hence Ital. *crista*; Fr. *crête*.)

cristatus, a. um, adj. [crista] tufted, crested: ales, Ov. || Meton.: plumed: galeae, Liv.: Achilles, Virg.

criticus, a. um, adj. = *cruticus*, lit. fit or suitable for deciding, capable of judging. || Subst. criticus, i. m. a critic: Cic.: Hor.

croceus, a. um, adj. [crocus] pertaining to saffron: odore, Virg. || Meton.: saffron-coloured, yellow, golden: flores, id.: acantho, id.

croco, a. v. n. = *crōco*, to cry or creak as a raven: Pl.

crocodillus, a. m. = *κροκόδειλος*, a crocodile: Cic. (Hence *lit. crocodillo*.)

crocodilarius, a. um, adj. pertaining to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments: insectores, Pl.

crocodilla, ae, f. dim. a saffron-coloured dress: Pl.

croceus, i. m. and **croceum**, i. n. = *κρόκος*, the crocus, Virg.: Ov.: Juv.

|| saffron, made from the plant, used as a perfume: Lucr.: Hor. || Meton.: saffron-colour: Virg.

crōtulum, i. n. = *κρόταλον*, a rattle, castanet, used to accompany wanton dances: Cic.

cruciabilis, ātis, f. [cruciabilis] torment, torture: Pl.

cruciabilior, adv. with torture: me accipito, Pl.

cruciamētum, i. n. [crucio] torture, torment, pain (rare): Cic.

cruciatūs, ūs, m. [id.] torture, torment, a torturing, execution: In conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciatu necabatur, Caes.: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditis, i. e. to thy ruin, misfortune, Pl.: abi in malum cruciatum, away with you to the hangman, id.

crucio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [crux] to crucify: Lact. || In gen.: to put to the rack, to torture, torment (either bodily or mentally): quum vigillie et fame cruciaretur, Cic.: ne crucia te obsecro anime mi, Ter. Reflect. (only in Plant. and Ter.), to afflict oneself, to grieve, be afflicted: at miserae matres cruciantur! Pl.: crucior totum tantum mihi ereptum, Ter.

crucisilius, i. m. [crux salio] a cross-dancer: Pl.

crudēlis, e, adj. [crudus] rough, harsh, bloodthirsty, unmerciful, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel: crudelis haerens in trist funero fratris, Lucr.: crudelum Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium! Cic. Of inanimate subjects: crudelis et exitiosum bellum, id.: foeda crudellaeque facinora facere, Sall.: poenae, Ov. Comp.: ignis, Cat.: mens, Ov. Sup.: nomen tyranni, Nep.: caedem, Suet. (Hence Fr. *cruel*.)

crudellitas, ātis, f. [crudēlis] harshness, bloodthirstiness, cruelty, barbarity: quorum crudellitas nostro sanguine non potest expleri, Cic.

crudelliter, adv. cruelly, in a cruel manner: qui de exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudelliter cogitavit, Cic.

crudescere, dai, j. v. n. [crudus] to become hard, violent, or bad: coepit crudescere morbus, Virg.: pugna, id.

cruditas, ātis, f. [id.] an overloading of the stomach, indigestion: Cic.

crudus, a. um, adj. [contr. of crudus from cruor] raw, bloody, bleeding: qui vulnera cruda retractet, Ov. || Of food: raw, not cooked: exita, Liv.: carnem mandare, Suet. So also of undigested food: crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 2. Of persons: suffering from indigestion, etc.: qui crudi postidae se rursus ingurgitant, Cic.: Hor. || Gen.: raw, fresh, unripe, immature, crude: poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi assulentur, Tac.: crudum adhuc servitium, Tac.: and, in contr. with the weakness arising from age: fresh, vigorous: jam senior, sed cruda deo viridique senectus, Virg.: quibus cruda ac viridis senectus, Tac.

2. unprepared, untitled, undressed: cestus, made of raw hide, undressed leather, Virg.: cortice crudo hasta, id. Fig.: of unpolished verses: junctura addita crudis, Pers. || IV. Fig.: rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless (poet.): dicat me crudum virum esse, Pl.: Gelae, Ov. Of things: ensis, Virg. (Hence Fr. *crû*.)

crūdēti, adv. cruelly, severely: cruentate sevirie, Just.

crūdētus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cruentus] to make bloody, to stain with blood, to besmear with gore: manus suorum sanguine, Nep.: gladium, Cic.: tela, Ov. Fig.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic. || Meton.: to spot, pollute: Lucr.

crūdētus, a. um, adj. [cruor] gory, bloody, bloodstained: cruentus sanguine fraterno, Hor.: cadaver Clodii, Cic.: vehiculum, Liv.: gaudens Bellona cruentis, in shedding blood, Hor. || Meton.: bloodthirsty, cruel (poet.): Mars, id.: ille (Achilles) ferox bellico cruentior ipso, Ov. Of abstr. subjects: victoria, Sall.: paeon, Tac. 2. stained, polluted: insignis summi capitis, Lucr. 3. blood-red, red: myrta, the red myrtle-berry, Virg.

crūmēna (crumina), ae, f. a small pouch, purse, or bag (for money, and usually hanging from the neck): Pl. Meton.: money: non deficiente crumena, Hor.

crūmēna, ae, v. crumena.
crurio, ōris, m. gore, blood, from a wound (whilst sanguis designates blood in gen.): e nostro cum corpore sanguis emicat exsultans alae spargitque cruorem, Lucr.: inimici receduntis cruor, Cic. In plur.: Virg. 2. the pouring out of blood, murder: adde cruorem stultitiae, Hor. In plur.: id. || Sometimes poet. instead of sanguis, the blood in the body: nec cruor in lignis, nec saxa eucus inesse, Lucr.

cruppellarii, orum, m. plu. [a Celtic word] harnessed combatants among the Gauls: Tac.

cruricrēpida, ae, m. [crus crepo] a fictitious name of a slave, from the blows which rattle on his shins: Pl.

crurifragus, i. m. [crus frango] one whose legs or shins are broken: Pl.

crūs, ōris, n. a leg, shank, shin: Cic. Virg. The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment: Suet. Cic.

crusta, ae, f. the hard surface of a body, the rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.: luti, Lucr.: fluminis, a covering or crust of ice, Virg. || Esp. t. t. of plastic art: insulae work on walls or vessels, stucco, mosaic: quae (vase) prostant, his crustae aut emblemata detrahantur, Cic. (Hence *lit. crôte*; Fr. *croûte*.)

crustulum, i. n. dim. [crustum] small pastry, confectionery: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

crustum, i. n. [crusta] pastry, anything baked: Hor.: Virg.

crux, ōris, f. a cross, which might be of various forms, either an upright pole or with a piece of wood across it: quae in cruce sustulit, Cic. In cruce suffigere, Hor.: in cruce actus est, Cic.: ferarum tergite coniecti aut crucibus affixi, Tac. 2. Of persons, as a term of reproach: a gallows-bird, a

hempen rascal: Pl. || **Meton:** *tartare, trouble, misery, destruction, etc.*: *querere in malo crucem, Ter.* (abst. etc.) *in malam crucem: go to the devil: go and be hanged!* Pl. Without male: 1 in *crucem, id.* And ellipt.: *in malam crucem!* Id. 2. Of persons: *aliqua mala crux, tormentor of a prostrate, id.* (Hence *it. croce*; Fr. *croix*.)

crypta, ae, f. = *κρυπτα*, a concealed subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, grotto: Suet.; Juv. (Hence *It. grotta*; Sp. *gruta*; Fr. *grotte*.)

crystallinus, a, um, adj. = *κρυσταλλινος*, made of crystal, crystalline, crystal: Plin. Subst. *crystallina, urum, n. plur.* (ac. *vase*) crystal vases: Juv.

cubicularis, e, adj. [cubiculum] pertaining to a bed-chamber: Cic.

cubicularius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a sleeping-chamber: Lucana, Mart. Subst. *cubicularius, ii, m.* a chamber-servant, a valet-de-chambre: Cic. *decurio cubiculariorum, the chief of the servants of the bed-chamber, Suet.*

cubiculum, i, n. [cubo] a lying, sleeping, or sitting-room, a bed-chamber: Cic. *ministrio cubiculi sui clienti, Liv.* || *the elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres:* Suet.

cubile, is, n. [id.] a place of rest, a couch, bed: *mihl esse cubile terra, Cic.* Liv. Esp. a marriage-bed: Jovis ascendere cubile, Virg. 2. Of animals: Pl. Poet.: *the couch of the setting sun:* Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. || *Fig.* avaritiae non jam vestigia sed ipsa cubilia videre, the very den, Cic.

cubital, is, n. [id.] a cushion for leaning on, an elbow-cushion: Hor.

cubitalis, e, adj. [cubitem] pertaining to the elbow; hence, as a measure, as *el longi*: cubitalis fere cava, Liv.

cubito, avi, i, v. n. freq. [cubo] to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down (rare): Cic.

cubitus, i, m. [id.] the elbow: Virg.; Hor. Meton.: *an ell, a cubit*: Pl.: Cic. (Hence *It. cubito, gomito*; Sp. *codo*; Fr. *coudé*.)

cubo, bi (rarely *avi*), *Itum, i, v. n.* to lie down, recline: *in lectica cubans, Cic.* 2. to lie asleep: *cubitem ire, id.* *humi ac sub divo, Suet.* 3. Of sexual intercourse: *cogam ut cum illa una cubet, Ter.* 4. to recline at table: *quo eorum loco quisque cubuissent, Cic.* 5. to keep one's bed (from illness): *est el quidam servus qui in morbo cubat, Pl.* Absol.: *haec cubat, Ille valet, Ov.* trans *Tiberim longe cubat, Hor.* || Of inanimate objects: *Exp. of places: to slope:* cubantia tecta, Lucr.: *Usika cubans, Hor.*

cubellus, i, m. u. *covt* or hood fastened to a garment: Juv.

cuculus, i, m. a cuckoo: Plin. As a term of reproach: Pl. Esp. of dilatory husbandmen who defer pruning until

the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox): Hor. (Hence Fr. *coucou*.)

cucullis, is, m. a cucumber: Virg. (Hence *It. cocomero*; Fr. *concombre*.)

cucurbita, ae, f. a gourd: Plin. || **Meton.** in medic.: a copping-glass: Juv. (Hence *It. cucurao*; Fr. *gourde*.)

cudo, p, v. a. to strike, beat, pound, knock (rare): *anum pills, Plin.* crebro, Lucr. Proverb.: *Isaac in me cadetur faba, will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that, Ter.* || Of metals: to prepare by beating, to fabricate: to stamp, coin (money): *plumbos numos, Pl.* argentum, Ter. Fig.: *quas tu mihi tenebras cedis?* Pl.

cuculimodi, v. modus.

cuculimod, v. modus.

cujus, is, m. [cujus] pron. interrog. of what country or town? old *non, cujus* or *quojus*: Enn. in Cic.: Pl.: *quem percontaretur Scipio, quis et cujus et cur id aetatis in castris fuisset, Liv.*

cujus (old orthogr. quoj.), a, um, pron. inter. [from *cujus*, a form of *quis*] pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? *cujus vo sonat procul?* Pl.: ut optima conditione sit is, *cujus res sit, cujus periculum, Cic.* *cujus pecus?* an *Melibeo?* Virg. Absol.: *cujus esse te vis maxime, ad eum duco te, Pl.* With *nam* subjoined: *cujanam vo prope me sonat?* Id. || As *pron. relat.* of whom, whose: is Helenam abduxit, *quaja causa nunc facio obsequium Ilio, id.*

cujusquomod, i, cujusquemod, cujusquomod, cujusmodi, cujusmodi, cujusmodi, v. modus.

cujanam, cujanam, cujannam; v. cujus.

cujusquomod, i, v. modus.

culectis, ae, f. [acc. to Varr., from *culo*] a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow: Cic. Of a little eye-cushion: Pl. Fig.: *gladium faciam culectam eumque in cubum, I will make the sword my pillow, i. e. kill myself, Pl.* (Hence *It. coltrice, coltre*; Sp. *colcha*; Fr. *coite*: also through a dimin. *culectulum, It. cuscino*; Sp. *cocin*; Fr. *cousin*; Engli. *cushion*.)

culcitra (coll.) i, m. = *nothos* (a sheath; hence) a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids: Pl. Partridges were drowned in bags: Cic. || a large measure for liquids, holding 20 amphorae: Cato. 2. (coleus) the scroto: Cic. [Prob. connected with *corium*.]

cullex, icis, m. (f. Pl.) a gnat, midge: Pl.: Hor. (Hence through a dimin. Fr. *cousin*, "gnat".)

cullina, ae, f. a kitchen: Pl.: Cic. || **Meton.** food, fare, victuals: Murena praebente domum, *Capitone cullina, Hor.*

culmen, i, v. culens.

culmen, inis, n. the top, summit, e. g. of a building: a roof, gable, cupola, etc.: *evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.* Liv. Of the dome of heaven: Cic. Of mountain summits:

Alpium, Caes. Of the summit of the clouds: Lucr. Of the crown of the head of men: Liv. Poet.: of a bean-stalk: Ov. || **Fig.** the summit, acme, height: (regnum Macedonicum) a summo culmine fortunae ad ultimum finem CL. annos stetit, Liv.: *ruit alta culmine Troja, Virg.* [From root *cul*; v. *celus* and *colonna*.] (Hence *It. culmo*; Fr. *comble*.)

culmus, i, m. a husk, stalk, stem, esp. of grain: Cic.: Virg.: *thalcis, id.* [From root *cul*; v. *celus* and *colonna*.]

culpa, ae, f. transgression, fault, crime, blame: non C. Rabirium culpa delicti, non invidia vitae, in discrimen capitis vocaverunt, Cic.: *hanc culpam quae te est peca, which lies with you, Ter.* *ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, laid the blame upon, Caes.* *transfere in aliquem, Cic.* *culpa potare magistra, transgression being the master of the revels, that is, the transgression was followed by the punishment which at other drinking parties was imposed by the magister bibendi, Hor.* 2. Esp. *unchastity, loss of honour*: Ov.: Virg.: Hor.: Tac. || **Meton.** and poet.: *mischief, harm, disorder*: continuo culpam ferro compece, Virg. (Hence *It. colpa*.)

culpatus, a, um, Part. [culpo]. || **Adj.** worthy of reproach, blameable: Paris, Virg.

culpo, p, v. a. freq. [id.] to rate, chide, scold: Pl.

culpo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [culpo] to reproach or blame, to find fault with, to reprove, condemn: *illum laudant boni, hunc etiam ipsi culpabant mali, Pl.* Pass.: *laudatur (prodigus) ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor.* Of things: *faciem Deae, Ov.* *verus reprehendit Inertes, culpabit duras, Hor.* Absol.: *sola Jovis confus non tam culpate probeat loquitur, Ov.*

cultra, orum, s. plur. cultivated lands, gardens, plantations, etc.: Virg.

cultris, adv. elegantly, with ornament: *cultra dicere, Quint.* *cultris progressi, Just.*

cultellus, i, m. dim. [culter] a small knife: Hor. (Hence *It. coltello*; Fr. *couteau*.)

culter, tri, m. a knife of any kind, a razor, etc.: Liv.: Cic. 2. a ploughshare, culter: Plin. Fig.: *fugit improbus ac me sub cultro linquit, under the knife, Hor.* (Hence *It. coltro*; Fr. *coudre*.)

cultio, is, f. [colo] cultivation: agri, a tilling of the ground, agriculture, Cic.

cultor, is, m. [id.] a tiller, planter, husbandman, cultivator, etc.: *agrorum, Liv.* *virentis agelli, Hor.* *terrae, Cic.* Absol.: *Sall.* Liv. || *an inhabitant, a dweller*: *ejus terrae, Sall.* *collis ejus (sc. Janiculi), Liv.* *memorum, Virg.* || *Fig.* a fosterer, supporter: *fautor et tutor bonorum, Liv.* *juvenum, a tutor, teacher, Pers.* *veritatis cultores, fraudis intrusci, Cic.* 2, a

worshipper, reverencer: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor.: diligentissimus religionum, Liv. Also *absol.*: Virg. Hence, a priest of some deity: cultor deum matris, a priest of Cybele, Suet.

cultarius, il. m. [cultor] *he who slew the victim (for sacrifice)*: Suet.

cultrix, idis, f. [colo] *she who tends or takes care of*: Cic. II. a female inhabitant: memorum Latonia virgo, Virg.: arx mae collis arce, quoniam cultrix nomine nostrum nuncupat haec aetas, Ov.

cultūra, ae, f. [id.] a tilling, cultivating, tending: agri, Cic. In plur.: agri culturas decuit usui, Lucr. *absol.*: agriculture, husbandry: Hor. II. Fig. of the mind: care, culture, cultivation: animi philosophia est, Cic. *absol.*: si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem, Hor. 2. a courtship, honouring: potentis amici, id.

cultus, a, um, Part. [colo]. II. A.D.: cultivated, tilled: ager cultor, Varr.: ager cultissimus, Cic. 2. Fig.: ornamented, polished, elegant, cultivated: matrona vetita purpura culta, Suet.

cultus, ūs, m. [id.] lit. a tilling, tending, keeping; care, cultivation, culture: quod est iam asperum saxetum, in quo agricultural cultus non elaboret: Cic.: agrorum, Liv.: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. II. Fig. of mental objects: malo cultu corruptus, by bad training, id.: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. 2. worship, reverence: philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudit, Cic. 3. Esp. manner of life, domestic culture, refinement, civilization, etc.: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferenda est, id.: Belgae a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae longissime absumt, Caes.: and in plur.: cultusque artesque vitiorum, Ov. In a bad sense: luxury, wantonness: lubido stupri, gaudere ceterique cultus non minor inceserat, Sall. 4. dress, splendour or elegance of dress: regius, Nep.: militaria, Liv.

cūlulus, i, m. a drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl: Hor.

cum (orig. form) [Sans. sam; Gr. σύν, σύν] prep. with *obl.*: with, together with, in connection or company with, along with: haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatore in via, Ter.: cum Panæa vixi in Pompeiano, Cic.: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipis habebant, Caes. So of things, to denote the being furnished, endowed with, etc.: flos cum pecunia Scitellens, Cic.: onerariæ naves cum commeatu, Liv.: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, that no slave should be armed, Cic.: ex his qui cum imperio sint, id. II. To denote a point of time with which some action coincides: egone abs te abli hinc hodie cum diluculo? Pl.: cum prima luce, Cic.: cum orta solis, Sall.: exili cum

nuntio Crassus, at the same time with, Caes.

III. To indicate the circumstances, accompaniments, results, or the way and manner of an action: with, in, under, among, to, etc. (often used for an adverb): illa illud cum malo fecit meo, to my loss, Pl.: cum magna calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis, Cic.: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes.: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic.: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obscurare, amid many tears, Caes.: pars cum cruciatu necabatur, was tortured and put to death, id.: cum virtute vivere, Cic. Cum eo, quod or ut (ne), to add, qualify, or limit: in regard that, under the condition, with the exception, that, etc.: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, id.: Antium nova colonia missa cum eo ut Antiatibus permitteretur, at et ipsi scribi coloni vellent, Liv. 3. Cum dis voluntibus, etc., with God's help, by the will of God: voluntibus cum magnis dis, Enn. In Cic.: agite, cum dis bene juvantibus arma capite, Liv. 4. With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo) for our *fold*: cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic. IV. To denote a means or instrument: cum suo gurgite accepit venientem (fluvius), Virg. V. With words which designate intercourse, traffic, agreement, deliberation, difference, comparison, etc.: reputare cum animo, Sall.: cum aliquo proelio dimicare, Cic.: conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.

VI. Cum as an enclitic. So always with the *pron. person.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, etc.: Cic.: and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum. VII. In compounds the old form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *d, p, m*: comburo, compono, committo: sometimes also before vowels: comes, comitum, and comitor: *m* was assimilated before *l, n, r*: colligo, connecto, corripio: changed into *n* before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conjicio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convincto; and omitted before all vowels and before *h*: coarguo, coeo, colloquino, coopto, cohideo. In signification, 1. union: concurrere, to run together, coire, to meet, etc. 2. completeness: comedere, to eat up: contundere, to hammer to pieces: conficere, to finish; consequi, to obtain: hence like the English prefix *co-*: colinere, to bemean; conternere, to bestrew. 3. effort: conicere, to hurt; concutere, to shake violently. The follo. is considered a compound with cum: cumprimis (or perh. better, cum primis), especially, particularly: Cic.

cum, conj. when: v. quum. **cumba**, ae, v. cymba. **cūmbra**, ae, f. a chest or box to keep grain in: Hor. **cūminum** (cym.), i, n. = κύμινον: Plin.: used in medicine, and said to produce paleness of face: whence, ex-

sanguine cuminum, Hor.: pallentis granumini, Pers.

cummage, v. quum. **cumprimis**, v. cum, *fr.* **cumpque** (quomque and cunque), *adv.* [quumque] an affix denoting universality: -ever, -soever: usui with pron. and pronom. *adv.*: quicumque, qualscumque, ubicumque, quodcumque, etc.: very rarely standing alone: mihi cumque salve rite vocant, whenever I call, Hor.

cūmūlātis, *adv.* amply, abundantly, copiously: Cic.

cūmūlātus, a, um, Part. [cumulo]. II. A.D.: increased, augmented: eadem mensura reddere ut cūmūlātis, Cic. 2. full, complete, perfect: hoc sentire et facere perfecte cūmūlātæque virtutis (est), id. Post: veniam cūmūlātam sorte remittam, i. e. cūmūlātæ referam, Virg. With *gen.*: scelerum cūmūlātis, Pl.

cūmūlo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [cumulus] to heap or pile up: materiem, Lucr.: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. Fig.: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac.

II. to store up, to increase, amass, accumulate. With *abl.*: aes alienum usuris, Liv.: haec illis nefarius cūmūlāt atque adaugent, Cic. Without *abl.*: invidiam, Liv. III. to fill full, overload, etc. With *abl.*: foeces corporibus, Tac.: altaria donis, Virg. Without *abl.*: altos lacus fervida musta, Ov. Fig.: non possum non confiteri cūmūlari me maximo gaudio, Cic. With *ez*: (summum bonum) cūmūlatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, i. made complete, perfect, id.

cūmūlus, i, m. a heap, a pile: in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cūmūlo, Liv.: aequum, Ov.: arenae, Virg.: insequitur cūmūlo praeruptus aequi mons, follows in a heap, id. II. an overheap, an overfulness, a surplus, accession, increase: a summi, crown, etc.: cūmūlo, Cic.: ad summum laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cūmūlus accedet, id.: aliquem cūmūlum artibus asserre, id.: addit perissae cūmūlo, *he crowns his peridy*, Ov. [The root cum denotes "roundness," either of swelling or bending: seen in *cūmūlo*, *cūmūlo*: in cubo and the compds. of *cūmūlo*: cf. *cūmūlo* and *cūmūlo*.] (Hence Fr. *combale*.)

cūmūlūla, ōrum, n. plu. [cunae] a cradle: Cic. Of the bed of young animals: Virg. II. Meton.: the earliest abode, dwelling-place: gentis nostrae, id. 2. Like our *cradle*, for birth, origin: a primis canabulis, from earliest childhood, Col.: qui non in canabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti i. e. not by birth, Cic.

cūnā, arum, f. plu. a cradle: Cic. Of the nests of young birds: Ov. II. Meton.: like our *cradle*: birth or earliest childhood: id. [Cunae, a contraction, of *cūnā*, from root *cūn*, "lie."]

cūnctābundus (cont.), a, um, *adj.* [cunctor] lingering, loitering, delay-

ing (rare): milites cunctabundosque et resistentes egressos castra esse, Liv.

cunctans (cont.), *antis*, Part. [cunctor]. || **Adj.**: *lingering, dilatory*: ad dimicandum cunctator, Suet. Of things (poet. and rare): mellis cunctator actus, *more slow*, Lucr.

cunctanter (cont.), *adv.* slowly, with delay: Liv.

cunctatio (cont.), *antis*, f. [cunctor] a *turning, lingering, delay, hesitation, doubt*: studium semper assit, cunctatio abest, Cic.: major invadendi, Liv.: cunctatione saepius quam temeritate prodrome, *by biding their time*, Tac. In plur.: id.

cunctator (cont.), *antis*, m. [id.] a *latter, lingering, one who defers or hesitates*. In a bad sense: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv. In a good sense: (magister equitum Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, id.

cunctatus (cont.), a, um, Part. [cunctor]. || **Adj.**: a doubtful form for cunctans, q. v.

cuncto, for cunctor: Pl.

cunctor (contor), *antis*, s. v. dep. to *wait, wait, abide, linger, loiter, hesitate*: constr. *abod*, with the *inf.*, or a *depend. clause*. *Abod.*: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv.: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Caes. With *inf.* (rare): non est cunctandum proferri, Cic. With *clause* (also rare): vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciat? Suet.: non cunctandum existimavit quin pugna deceretur, Caes. *Impersonal*: nec cunctationem apud latere, Tac. || **Poet.** of things: tardum cunctator olivum, *slow*, Lucr.

cunctus, a, um, *adj.* [confr. from conjunctus or conjunctus] *all together, all in a body, the whole, all, entire*: cunctus senatus, Cic.: senatus populusque, Liv.: orbis terrarum, Virg. *Plur.*: cuncta maria terraeque patebant, Suet.: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Caes. *Poet.* or in post-Aug. prose, with *gen.*: hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov. *Esp.* in *neutr. plur.*: vial cuncta, Lucr.: terrarum, Hor.

cunctum, *adv.* [cuncto] *in the form of a wedge*: cunctum consistuntur hostes, Caes.

cunctus, a, um, Part. [cuncto]. || **Adj.**: *wedge-shaped*: collis acuminis longo, Ov.: Jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv.

cunctus, l, m. dim. [cunctus] a *little wedge*: Cic.

cunctus, l, m. a *wedge*: Att. In Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: (Britannia) velut in cuneum tennatur, *apers almost like a wedge*, Tac.

|| **Meton.**: *troops drawn up in the form of a wedge*: Caes.: Liv.: *as the wedge-form division of the rows of units in a theatre*: Suet.: v. Smith's

Ann. 71. *Poet.*: the spectators: ut vix cuncti notuli: res omnibus, *all the backs*, Plaut. (Hence It. *conio*; Fr. *coin*.)

cuniculus, l, m. a *rabbit, coney*: Plin. || **Meton.** (from the burrowing of rabbits): a *passage underground, cavity, canal*, etc.: Cic. || **2.** Milit. *t. t.* a mine: Caes.: Liv.: Cic. Fig.: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, id. (Hence It. *cunicolo*.)

cunnius, l, m. a *courtesan*: Hor. *cunquo*, *adv.* v. *cunquo*.

cuppa, ae, f. a *tub, cask, etc.*: Caes.: Cic. (Hence It. *coppa*; Fr. *coupe*.)

cupedia (cupp.), ae, f. *daintiness, lickishness*: Cic.

cupedia (cupp.), *orum*, m. *plu.* and *cupedia*, *arum*, f. *plu.* *dainty dishes, tit-bits, delicacies*: Pl.

cupedinarius (cupp.), a, um, *adj.* [cupedia] *pertaining to dainty dishes or delicacies*. || **Subst.** cupidinarius, *id.*, m. a *cook, confectioner*: Ter.

cupido, *inis*, f. *desire*: Lucr.: v. *cupido*, *mit*.

cupes (cupp.), *edis*, m. a *lover of delicacies*: Pl.

cupids, *adv.* *eagerly, passionately*: suos agros studioso colebant, non alienos cupide appetebant, Cic.

cupiditas, *antis*, f. [cupido] a *desire, wish, longing*. || In a good sense: with *gen.*: cupiditas insatiabilis quaedam veri videndi, Cic. *Abod.*: ne aut temere desperet propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, *through over-eagerness*, id. || In a bad sense: *greediness, unbridled desire, lust, passion*, etc.: with *gen.*: pecuniae, Caes. *Abod.*: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, *immoderate love of fighting*, Caes. || **2.** *Exp. greediness of money, avarice, covetousness*: nisi ipso caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, Cic. || **3.** *partiality, spirit of party*: Liv.

cupido (cūpēdo or cūpēdo, Lucr.), *inis*, f. (In Hor. always m.) [cupio] *desire, wish, longing, eagerness*.

|| In a good sense: Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv.: cupido gloriæ, Sall. || In a bad sense: *greediness, lust*, etc.: with *gen.*: avarities et honorum caeca cupido, Lucr.: caeca cupido praedae, Ov.: novae formae, Liv. In plur.: malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. *Abod.*: bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falso, Hor. In plur.: responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores fortis, id. || **3.** *amorous desire, love*: differor cupidine ejus, Pl.: visae virginis, Ov.

|| **4.** *avarice, covetousness*: nec somnos cupido sordidus aufert, Hor. In plur.: Tac.

cupidus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *longing for, yearning after, desiring, eager, loving*, etc.: constr. with *gen.*, *abl.*, *inf.*, or *abod.* || In a good sense: ejus videndi cupidus, Ter.: bellandi, Caes.: te audiendi, Cic.: moriri, Ov.: cupidus in perspicienda cognoscendaque rerum natura, *keen*, Cic. Of things: equorum vis cupido, Lucr. || In

a bad sense: *passionately desiring, eager, greedy, lustful*, etc.: auri, Pl.: pecuniae, Cic.: rerum novarum, Caes.: stultus cupidusque, Hor. || **3.** *longing from love, languishing for, loving*: neu me cupidum eo (sc. ad uxorem ducendam) impulset, Ter. Of things: cupidus amplexu tur ulnis, Ov.: manus, id.: linguae, id. || **4.** *desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*: Suet.: v. *devoted to a party, partial*: quæstorum vehementer cupidus (Verris), Cic.: Ju-dices, Tac.

cupiens, *entis*, Part. [cupio]. || **Adj.**: *desirous, longing, eager for*: with *gen.*: nuptiarum, Pl. *Abod.*: ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupienti-bus erat, Tac.: Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, Sall.

cupienter, *adv.* *desirously, earnestly*, etc.: cupienter petere, Pl.

cupio, *lvi* or *li*, *itum*, q. v. a. to *long for, desire, wish* (denoting inclination merely, while velle indicates the resolve, the will): constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *acc.* and *part.*, *subj.*, or *abod.*: eadem cupere, eadem odiasse, Sall.: domum alius, alius agros cupere, id. In part. *perf.*: Mars videt hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupita, Ov. With *inf.*: emori cupio, Ter.: te celare de phaleris, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: te tua viri virtute cupimus, id. With *acc.* and *part.*: Cu. quia nominat me? Ph. Qui te conventum cupit, Pl. With *subj.*: cupio ut impetret, id. *Abod.*: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor.

|| With *dat.* or *gen. dep.* on *causa*: to *be favourable or inclined to, to favour, to wish well to*, etc.: *terre et cupere* Helvetii propter eam affinitatem, Caes.: cūp causam omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic.: cupio omnia quae vis, I am entirely at your service, Hor.

cupitor, *oris*, m. [cupio] *one who desires or wishes* (very rare): incredibilium, Tac.

cupitns, a, um, Part. [cupio].

cuppedia, *cuppedinarius*, and **cuppēdo**, v. *cupēdo*.

cupressatus, l, m. [cupressus] a *grove of cypress-trees*: Cic.

cupressus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of cypress*: signa Junonia, Liv.

cupressifer, *era*, *trum*, *adj.* [cupressus fero] *cypress-bearing*: Ov.

cupressus, l, f. (*abl.* cupressu, Virg.: cupressu, Ov.: accessa form more like the Gr. plur. *cuprissai* conferrae, Virg.) = *κυπρῖστος*, the *cypress*; sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals: Virg.: Hor. || **Meton.**: a *box of cypress-wood*: *abl.* cupressu, id.

cur (old orthogr. *quor*, or *quir*) *adv.* [confr. from *cul rei*] *for what reason, wherefore, why*. || **Relat.**: *duae causae sunt, cur tu frequenter in isto officio esse debeas quam nos*, Cic.: est vero cur quis Junonem laedere nolit, Ov. || **Interrog.**: *folly by indic. in direct sentences: by subj.* in indirect: *heu me miserum! cur se-*

natum cogor reprehendere? Cic.: cur hunc quicumque ab officio discessurum iudicaret, Caes. In the poets sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause: obsequium ventris mihi periculosus est cur? Hor.

cūra, ae, f. watchfulness, painstaking, attention, solicitude, care (opp. to negligencia, etc.). Abol.: haec acrem curam diligentiamque desiderant, Cic.: in re una consumere curam, Hor. In plur.: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferrebam, Cic. 2.

With gen.: *care, attention, management, business, concern*, etc.: difficilis est cura rerum alienarum, id.: deorum, Liv.: magni Caesaris, Hor. 3. *curae* (alicut) ease, to be an object of business, concern, etc.: Caesar pollicetur, sibi eam rem curae futuram, *that he would attend to that matter*, Caes.: tibi erit eidem, cui salus mihi fuit, etiam dignitas curae, *who had a regard for my welfare*, Cic. With de: ceteris salutari curae fore, *the senate would take care of the rest*, Sall. In the same sense also, 4. *curae* aliquid habere: cohor-latus, ut petitionem meam haberet, id.: *management*, charge, office: magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi hac tempestate cupiunda videntur, id.: aerarii, Suet. III. Meton.: a written work, writing: quorum in manus cura nostra venit, Tac. Ov. In plur.: Tac.

2. an attendant, guardian, overseer (very rare): immundae cura fidelis harae, i. e. the vineyarder Cumanus, Ov.

IV. *sorrow, anxious care, anxiety, concern, disquiet, trouble*: animus lassus, cura confectus, Ter.: curae metusque, Cic.: cura et sollicitudo, id.: atra, Hor. 2. *Esp. the care or anxiety of love* (poet.): tua sub nostro pectore cura, Ov.: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. Hence, Meton.: the loved object, mistress: id. [Perh. connected with quaero: the ancient orography of the verb *curro* was *coero*.] (Hence Fr. *curé*.)

curābilis, e, adj. [curo] *that is to be apprehended or feared*: Juv.

curialium, il, v. corallium.

curāte, ada, with attention, carefully, diligently: in comp. only: Tac.

curatio, ōnis, f. [curo] a taking care of, administration, management, oversight, charge: me sinas curare scillitas, quae mea est curatio, Pl.: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: curatio ad administratio rerum, id.: quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? (for Julius rei) why does this trouble you? Pl. II. *Esp. management of state affairs, administration, office*, etc.: Cic.: Liv. 2. In medic.: *healing*, cure: Cic.

curator (old orthog. COERATOR), ōris, m. [id.] *he who takes charge of*: a manager, overseer, superintendent: suntoque aediles coeratores urbis anno-nae ludumque solemnium, Cic.: fictus negotiorum, Sall.: muris refundenda, Cic.

II. In law: a *guardian, curator, trustee*: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 122.

curatūra, ae, f. [id.] *management, care, attendance*: Ter.

curatulus, a, um, Part. Curul. [C.] A d. l.: *careful, solicitous, anxious*: curatulusme proceps, Tac. 2. *well kept, in good condition*: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vides, Hor.

curculio (gurg.), ōnis, m. a corn-worm, weevil: populusque ingentem farris acercurum curculio, Virg. (Hence It. *gorgolione*; Sp. *gorgojo*.)

curculionellus, i, m. dim. [curculio] *a little weevil, for something trifling, worthless*: Pl.

curia, ae, f. [kindred with the Sabine word *Quiris* or *Curis*] *one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people*: Liv. 2. *the Senate* (as being the representative of the curiae): id.: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. II. Meton.: *one of the structures built for the religious services of the curiae*: Sallorum, Cic. Hence, dies curiae, a festival day, id.: v. Smith's Ant. 123. 2. *one of the edifices in which the Senate held its meetings* (commonly the Curia Hostilia, the Curia, senate-house: Liv.: Cic. 3. *the place of assembly of provincial councils*: id.: Ov.

curiālis, e, adj. [curia] *pertaining to a curia or division of the people*: also, subst.: a fellow-citizen of the same curia: Pl.: Cic.

curiātim, adv. [id.] *by curiae* (very rare): populum consulit, Cic.

curiātas, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to the curiae*: comitia, in which the people voted according to curiae, Cic.: Liv.: lex, passed in such a comitia, Cic.

curio, ōnis, m. [id.] *the priest of a curia*: Varr.: maximus, *he who presided over all the curiae*, Liv.

curio, ōnis, m. [curo] *one wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated*: Pl.

curiosē, ada, with care, carefully, etc.: cavere, Suet. II. Of style: too nicely, affectedly: curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. III. *curiously, inquisitively*: inquirerem, Suet. Comp.: curiosus inquiram, Cic.

curiositas, itis, f. [curiosus] *desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness* (very rare): Cic.

curiosus, a, um, adj. [curo] *careful, thoughtful, painstaking, diligent*: with in or ad: in omni historia curiosus, Cic.: ad investigandum curiosior, id.

II. *Esp.: eager in inquiring, curious, inquisitive*: in a good sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendum audire tam multa possunt, id. 2. In a bad sense: primum patere me esse curiosum, id. Subst.: a spy or scout: curiosum ac speculatorem ratul, Suet. III. *care-worn, emaciated*: belua, Pl.

curis, v. quiritia.

curius, a, um, adj. [curo] *full of sorrow, grievous*: infortunium, Pl.

curro (old orthog. COORO), avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] *to care for, take care of, look after, attend to, trouble oneself about*, etc.: constr.: with the acc., the acc. of the gerund, the inf., the subj., the dat., or absol. With acc.: curare omnia diligentissime, Cic.: coenam, Pl.: cadaver, Suet.: Aegyptii jussu corpus suo more curare, to embalm, Curt.: in other cases, corpus curare means, to nourish, to refresh oneself: Liv.: so, membra, Hor.: alia or aliud cura, a conversational phrase, never mind, do not distress yourself, etc.: Ter. With acc. of the gerund or gerundive: to get done, cause to be done, to order, to urge on, etc.: pontem in Arari faciendum curat, Caes.: buculam faciendam, Cic. With inf. (most freq. with a negative): *ae nolui scribere, quae nec indociti intelligere possent, nec dociti legere carentur, would take the trouble*, id.: aspice, at quid et nos, quod curae proprium fecisse, loquamus, Hor. With the subj.: si id fecisset, se curatum ut oculum amitteret, Cic. So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas (for which see operari ut valeas, fac valeas, etc.), take care of your health, id.: jam, curabo sentias, quos attentatius, Phaedr. With dat.: illis curandum censeo, Pl. Absol.: curasti probe, Ter.: ubi quique legatus aut tribunus curabat, acted, Sall.: exploratores ut mos est longius curabant, carried their operations too far, Tac. Pass. impers.: curabitur, Ter. 2. Poet. of things: nec vera virtus curat repulsi deterioribus, Hor. II. *Esp. to take the charge of state affairs, to administer, govern, preside over, command*, etc.: bellum maritimum curare, Liv.: Asiam, Tac.

III. In medic.: to heal, cure: *an quod corpora curari possant, animorum medicina nulla sit* [Cic. Rar.: to operate: qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur asperit, Quint. IV. In mercantile lang.: to settle or adjust accounts, to pay, etc.: curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legata, Liv.: dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic.

curriculum, i, n. [curro] a running, course: conloquere se in curriculum, Pl. Abl.: curriculum, ade.: at full speed, swiftly: Ter. II. *Esp. a race, racemgroud, racemcourse*: athletas se in curriculum exercebant, Cic.: Liv.: Hor. So of heavenly bodies, courses, orbis: solis et lunae, Cic. Fig.: course, career: exiguam nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, id.: hae sunt exercitationes ingenii, haec curricula mentis, id. 2. a chariot for racing: Tac. Hence, 3. a chariot in game: Curt.

curro, eccurri, cursum, i, v. n. a. to run, to make speed (on foot, on a horse, in a ship, etc.), to hasten, hurry: si ingroderis curro, si curris advola, Cic.: nantiae per omne andantes mare qui currunt, Hor. Pass. impers.: ad me curritur, Ter. Rarely with acc.: qui stadium currit, Cic.: currimus aequor,

Virg. Proverb. currentem incitare
or instigare, etc., to spur a willing
horse: Cic. Of inanimate subjects
(mostly poet.) to run, flow, roll, etc.:
sol currere, Lucr.: amnes in aequora
current, Virg. || Fig.: proclivius
currit oratio, the argument runs head-
long, Cic.: currit feroc aetas, flies away,
passes, Hor. (Hence *lit. currere*: Fr.
courir.)

currus, *ba*, m. [*curro*] a chariot,
car, wagon: Lucr.: Cic. || Esp. a
triumphal car: id. auri, Hor. Hence,
Meton.: a triumph: quem ego cur-
rum, aut quam lauream cum tua lande-
sione conferam, Cic. || Poet.
transf.: a ship, boat: Cat. 2, the
horse in a chariot: Virg. 3, a plough
with wheels: id.

currum, *adv.* [*id.*] quickly, swiftly,
hastily: nunquam neque currum curram,
Pl.: ille sentim dicebat quod causae
prolebat: ita currum dicis aliena, Cic.

currato, *i. v. n. freq.* [*curro*] to run
about, run hither and thither (rare):
sorum deorsum, Ter.: huc et illic,
Hor.

currus, *i. v. n. freq.* [*curro*] to run
hither and thither (rare): ultro citro,
Cic.: huc illic, id.: per urbem, Tac.
Pam. imper.: cursari currum prorsum,
Ter.

cursor, *bris*, m. [*id.*] a runner,
and esp. a runner in a race, racer:
Lucr.: Cic. Also of a chariot-racer:
Ov. || a courier: Nep. || a
slave who ran before the chariot of a
grandee: Suet.

currus, *ae*, *f.* [*id.*] a running,
haste, speed: Pl.

currus, *ba*, m. [*id.*] a running (on
feet, on a horse, in a chariot, ship, etc.),
course, voyage, journey, etc.: ingressus,
currus, accubitus, Lucr.: ibi cursu, lucu-
tando, sese exerebant, Pl.: strictis
gladiis cursu in hostes ferunt, at a
rua, Liv.: cursus in Graeciam per tuam
provinciam, Cic.: Naxos, ait Liber,
cursu advertite vestros, Ov. Cursum
tenere (in a march or on shipboard),
to maintain a direct course, to go
straight/forward, straight ahead: equiles
cursum tenere atque insulam capere
non poterant, Caes.: Dionysius quum
secundum vento currum teneret,
Cic.: currum expectare, to wait for a
passage, i. e. a fair wind, id. Of
things: solis currus lunaeque meatus
expediam, Lucr.: stellarum, Cic.: lon-
gum navium, Caes. || Fig.: a
course, progress, direction, etc.: per-
spice qui currus rerum, qui exitus
furoris sit, Cic.: continuus cursus pro-
lebrum, Tac.: cursus vocis per omnes
sonos, Cic.: in cursu meus dolor est,
pau. ov., Ov. (Hence Ital. corso; Fr.
course.)

curtus, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*curtus*] to
shorten, diminish (rare): Hor.

curtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* shortened, mu-
tated, broken: dolla, Lucr.: vasa, Juv.
|| Fig.: res, Hor.: curta oratio,
defective, incomplete, Cic. [Root *cur-*

perb. the same as Gr. *kurōs*; Germ.
kurs.]

curialis, *e*, *adj.* [*currus*] pertaining
to a chariot: equi, the four horses pro-
vided at the expense of the state for the
games of the circus, Liv.: triumph, i. e.
upon a chariot (opp. to an ovatio, on
horseback or on foot), Suet. Esp.:
sella curialis, the curule chair, inlaid
with ivory, used by the consuls, praetors,
curule aediles, etc., who were
hence called *magistratus curules* (v.
Smith's Ant. 331): Cic.: Liv.: ebur,
Hor.: sedes, Tac.: and absol. curulis,
i. s. f.: Suet.

curvamen, *inis*, *n.* [*curvo*] a bend-
ing, bend, waisting: Ov.

curvatura, *ae*, *f.* [*id.*] a bending,
rounding, bend: Plin. || Meton.:
a wall: rotas, i. e. the rim, Ov.

curvo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*curvus*]
to crook, bend, bow, curve: curvari ma-
nus et aduncos crescere in ungues, Ov.:
Hadriae curvantibus Calabros sinus, Hor.:
portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Pieria
to bend, to move: nec (te) vir Pieria
pellice saucius curvat, Hor.

curvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* crooked, bent,
curved (a poet. word): curvi moderator
aratri, Lucr.: falces, Virg.: ungues,
Hor.: flumen, winding, Virg.: mare,
rising on high, rough, Ov. 2. Of
persons: stooping, bent with age, toll,
etc.: curvus arator, Virg.: membra, Ov.
Fig.: sicut ut possem curvo digno-
cere rectum, distinguishing between right
and wrong, Hor. [Prob. same root as
curtus, q. v.] (Hence *lit. corvella*; Sp.
corveta; Fr. *corvette*.)

cuspis, *idis*, *f.* a point, spike: as-
seres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes.: acuta
cuspidis contos expediunt, Virg.: aurum
est (telum), et cuspidis fulget acuta,
Ov. || Meton.: a spear, javelin,
lance: Virg.: Liv. 2, the trident of
Neptune: Liv. 3, a scorpion's sting: i.
custodia, *ae*, *f.* [*custos*] a watch-
ing, watch, guard, care: In custodiam
aliquem recipere, Pl.: agitare custo-
diam, to keep guard, id.: dura matrum,
care, oversight, Hor.: narium longarum,
Caes.: ignis (Vestae), Cic.: urbis, Liv.

|| Meton.: usu. in plur.: persons
who serve as guards, a guard, watch:
colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigi-
liis munita, Cic.: neque clam transire
propter custodias Menaporum possent,
Caes. In sing.: abest custodia regia,
Ov. 2, a place where guard is kept,
a watch- or guard-house: haec (urbs)
mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custo-
dia, Cic. In plur.: id. || custody
of a man's person, confinement, restraint
(rare): nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus
(sc. Philopemenis capti) satis crede-
bant, Liv.: libera, confinement in one's
house, id.: and in plur.: In liberis cus-
todiis, Sall. Fig.: domi teneamus eam
(elegantiam), septem liberali custodia,
Cic. Meton.: a place of confinement,
a prison: id. 2, persons in confine-
ment, captives, prisoners 'n recogno-
scende custodias, Suet.

custodio, *ivi* or *ii*, *Itum*, *4. v. a.*
(*ful. pass.* custodibatur, Pl.) [*id.*] to
watch, keep, protect, defend, guard: Q.
Caepio Brutus pro consule provinciam
custodiat, incolumemque conservet,
Cic.: tuum corpus domumque, id. With
ab: poma ab insomni dracōne, Ov.
With mental objects: id quod tradatur
posse percipere animo et memoria cus-
todire, Cic. || To withhold, keep back,
to preserve, keep: librum, id.: codicillos,
Suet. 2, to hold in custody, hold captive:
ducem praedonum, Cic.: obsides,
Caes.

custos, *idis*, *c.* a keeper, warder,
watchman, guardian, over-seeer, pre-
server, protector, etc.: corporis, Nep.:
portae, Cic.: fani, id.: regis, Virg.
Of teachers of youth: Ter.: Hor.: Dii
custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis,
Cic. In a hostile sense: Dumnorigi
custodes ponit, Caes.: te sub custodie
tenebo, Hor. Of dogs: Virg. Of ab-
stract and inanimate subjects: sapientia
custos et procuratrix totius hominis,
Cic. Of a quiver: telorum, Ov.: of an
incense box: turis, id. 2, a man who
took charge of the vessel into which
voting tablets were put: Cic.

cutis, *idis*, *f.* dim. [*cutis*] the
thin external skin or cuticle: Juv.

cutis, *is*, *f.* the skin: Hor. Pro-
verb.: ego te intus et in cute novi,
thoroughly, Pers. [Gr. *κύριος*; Germ.
haut; Eng. *hide*.]

cysthios, *i. v. n.* = *κυσθίω*, to fill
a cup, to act as cup-bearer: Pl.

cysthus, *i*, *m.* = *κύσθος*, a cup,
drinking-cup: Pl.: Hor.

cybae, *ae*, *v.* the following.

cybaeus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*κύβη*, *κυβή*,
cyp] pertaining to a kind of ship: na-
vem maximam, Cic. Absol.: cybae,
ae, *f.*: id.

cybeleastes, *ae*, *m.* = *Κυβέρας*,
a dealer in salt-fish; a nickname of the
thirteenth Ptolemy, and afterw. of the
Emperor Vespasian: Suet.

cybalinus, *i*, *m.* [*cyclus*] clothed
with a cyclus: Suet.

cyclas, *idis*, *f.* = *κύκλος* (circular),
a state-robe of women, with a border
running around it: Juv.: v. Smith's
Ant. 125.

cyllenus, *i*, *m.* = *κυκλιός*, a cyclic
poet: scriptor, Hor.

cygnus (cygn), *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *κύ-
κνις*, pertaining to a swan: vox, Cic.:
plumae, Ov.

cygnus (cygnus) (f., Hor.), *i*, *m.* =
κύκνις, a swan: Cic. Proverb.:
quid enim contendat hirundo cygnis?
Lucr.: certent cygnis ululae, Virg.
Meton.: a poet: Dircaeus, i. e. Pin-
dar, Hor. (Hence *lit. cygno*; Fr. *cygne*.)

cyllindrus, *dri*, *m.* = *κύλινδρος*, a
roller, cylinder: Cic. || a roller for
levelling the ground: Virg.

cymba (cumba), *ae*, *f.* = *κύμβα*, a
boat, skiff: Cic.: Ov. Esp. the boat of
Charon: Virg.: Hor.

cymbalum, *i*, *n.* = *κύμβαλον*, a cym-
bal: an instrument consisting of two

hollow plates of bronze, etc., which, when struck together, produced a ringing sound; employed in the festivals of Cybele, etc. (usu. in *plur.*): Virg.: Cic.

cymbium, *n.*, = *κύμβιον*, a small drinking vessel: Virg.

cymnium, *i.*, v. *cunnum*.

cynob, adv., after the manner of the Cynics: Pl.

cynicus, *i.*, = *κυνικός* (dog-like), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic: Cic.: Hor.: *dolla nud non ardent Cynici*, i.e. of Diogenes, Juv.

cynodaphnulus, *i.*, = *κυνόδαφνλος*, an African ape with a dog's head: Cic.

cynodura, *se. f.* = *κυνόουρά* (hound's tail), a constellation at the north pole, the Lesser Bear: Or.

cyparissus, *i.*, v. *cupressus*.

cythus, *i.*, = *κύθιον*, a leguminous shrub, highly esteemed as food for cattle by the ancients; prob. the shrubby snail-clover: Virg.

D.

D, *d*, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ). It is the medial dental, being most closely connected with *t*, the initial dental; and less closely with the medial mutes, *b* and *g*. Interchanges of *D* with other letters. *i.* *D* and *T*. At the end of words *t* was frequently substituted for *d* in early times; hence some modern editors write *ad* for *ad, apud* for *apud*, etc. *T* and *D* are interchanged also in the derivation of words: *e. g.* from *mentior* comes *menda*, from *quattuor* *quadraginta*, etc.

2. *Du* and *B*. At the beginning of words, *du* followed by a vowel has been changed into *b*: *e. g.* *duellum*, *bellum*; *duis*, *bis*; *duonus*, *bonus*. In some cases, the *d* has been dropped, and the vowel with which it was connected slightly modified: *e. g.* *duiginti* became *viginti*; *Dianus*, *Janus*.

3. *D* and *R*: *e. g.* *auris*, *audis*; *ar*, *ad*; *apor*, *apud*.

4. *D* and *L*: *e. g.* *pando*, *palom*; *scando*, *scala*; *dacrima*, *lacrima*; *Odovorev*, *Ulices*; *sedes*, *sella*; *mandan*, *mala*.

5. *D* and *S*: *e. g.* *podov*, *rosa*; *medos*, *medius*; *so* the Sabine name *Cladius* became *Claudius*.

6. In compound words, *d* at the end of the first portion of the compound is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the second portion with which it comes in contact: *e. g.* *ac-cedo*; *af-ficio*; *ag-gredior*; *al-ludo*; *ap-parare*; *ar-ris*; *av-videre*.

So *quid-piam* for *quid-piam*; *quid-piam* for *quid-piam*. When in quick cases, *d* is followed by *s* and another consonant, it is omitted altogether: *e. g.* *a-scendi*, *a-stringo*. The same

thing takes place when *d* is followed by the nasal *gn*: *e. g.* *a-gnatus*, *a-gnaro*.

7. In infection *d* is either omitted before *t*, or (rarely) assimilated: *e. g.* *cavus* for *cavod-t*; *lac-ti*, for *lacod-t*; but *ca-t*, for *caod-t*. *II.* Changes of *D* in the Romance languages: *1.* *D* into *Z*, especially *d* into *s*: *e. g.* *Lat. ardens*, *pendulus*, *It. ardente*, *penoso*; *Lat. medius*, *radius*, *It. mezzo*, *razzo*.

2. *D* into *G* or *J*: *e. g.* *Lat. hodie*, *It. oggi*; *Lat. dies*, *diurnus*, *Fr. jour*.

3. *D* into *L*: *e. g.* *Lat. caducus*, *ciada*, *hedera*, *It. caluco*, *cicala*, *ellera*.

4. *D* into *R* (rare): *e. g.* *Lat. lampas*, *lampadis*, *Sp. lampara*.

5. *D* into *N*: *e. g.* *Lat. lampas*, *lampadis*, *It. lampara*; *Lat. perdis*, *It. pernice*.

6. Omission of *D*: (I) In French, between two vowels: *e. g.* *Lat. audire*, *gladius*, *Ades*, *nudus*, *videre*, *Fr. voir*, *glaise*, *foi*, *nu*, *voir*. (II) In Italian at the end of words: *e. g.* *Lat. ad*, *apud*, *modo*, *fides*, *It. a*, *appo*, *mo*, *fi*.

III. In the oldest period of the language, the *ablat. sing.* ended in *d*: *MARID*, *DICTATORE*, *IN ALTOD MARID*, on the Col. Rostr.

2. Several prepositions and other prefixes originally ended in *d*, which *d* was afterwards usually dropped: *e. g.* *prod* in *prode*, *prod-esse* in *prod-ire*, *red-ere*; *sed* in *sed-ulo*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *D* usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, etc.; in epitaphs. *D. M.* = *Dilectus Manibus*.

5. *D*. The use of the symbol *D* as the representative of 500 is a modern corruption: the original mark was the half of the original Tuscan numeral 9 or *CL* = 1000, which printers have found it convenient to represent by *D*.

dacicus, *i.*, = *(sc. numus)* a gold coin made in the reign of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians: Suet.

dacrimas, *v.* *lacrima*.

dactylifolius, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* = *δακτυλός*, *dactylus*: numerus. Cic.

dactylus, *i.*, = *δακτύλιος* (a finger: hence), in metre, the foot — (so called after the three joints of the finger): Cic.

daedalus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [Daedalus] skilful, cunning in workmanship. *Act.*: Circe, Virg. With *gen.*: verbum daedala lingua, the word-framing tongue, Lucr. *Pass.*: curiously wrought, skilfully made, variously adorned, etc. = *δαίδαλος*: signs, id.: tellus, variegated, id.

dama, *se. f.* (m. Virg.) a fallow-deer, buck or doe: Virg. (Hence *It. daina*, *daina*; *Fr. daim*, *datine*).

dammatio, *onis*, *f.* [damno] condemnation: *quid est illa damnatio* iudicatio? Cic. In *plur.*: acerbiusae damnationes, libidinosisae liberationes, id. With the name of the offence, ambitus, id.

dammatorius, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *dam-natory*, condemnatory (rare): *dam-natorium suum iudicium dabet*, Cic.

damnatu, *a.*, *um*, *Part.* [damno] condemned: and *II.* *Adj.* meton.: *reprobate*, criminal: Cic.

damnosifolius, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [damnum facio] hurtful, injurious, pernicious: bestia. Pl.

damnoferulus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [damnum gerere] harm-bringing, pernicious: Pl.

damno, *avt.* *atum*, *i.*, v. *e.* [damnum] legal *t.*, *t.* to *doom*, condemn, to sentence: constr. with *acc.* alone, with the *acc.* and *gen.* (of the crime and punishment), *ab.*, *de*, *in*, etc. *ille damnatus est*, Cic.: *ambitus dampnatus*, Caes.: *furi*, Cic.: *capitis*, Caes.: *capite*, Cic.: *de vi* et *de maiestate*, id. Of the suit itself: *causa iudicata atque dampnata*, id. *II.* Of the plaintiff: *to effect a person's condemnation, to cast him* (rare): *C. Licinius Stolo a M. Popillio Laenate decem millibus aeris est damnatus*, Liv. *III.* *Gen.* and not as legal *t.*, *t.* to *doom*, condemn: *aliquem summæ stultitiæ*, Cic.: *damnatus longi Sisypheus laboris*, Hor.: *damnatus tu quoque votis*, Virg.: *voti*, Liv.: *mortis dampnatus ut esset*, Lucr.: *Stygiogque caput damnaverat Orcus*, Virg. (Hence *Sp. dānar*.)

damno, *adv.* *hurtfully*, *harmfully*: *nos nisi damno* bibimus, *no-mienur* inult, *to the injury of the host*, *I. e.* *deep*, *hard*, Hor.

damno, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [damnum] *i.* *Act.*: *hurtful*, *harmful*, *beneficial*, *injurious*, *destructive*: *quid tibi commisit est cum dia dampnosissima*? Pl.: *et republicæ ac societatis in-fidus dampnosaque*, Liv. *II.* *Pass.*: *wronged*, *injured*, *unfortunate*: *senex*, Pl. *III.* *Reflect.*: *hurting oneself*, *wasteful*, *prodigal*, *unthrifty*: *non in alia re damno* quam in *sedificando*, Suet.

damno, *quum*, *i.*, = (also written *dampnum* in MSS.) *hurt*, *harm*, *damage*, *injury*, *loss*: *opp.* to *lucrum*: *hanc scit paulum lucri quantum ei damni apporet*, Ter.: *si in maximis lucri paulum aliquid damni contraxerit*, Cic.: *exercitum Caesar duarum cohortum damno reductus*, Caes.: *facere*, *to sustain*: *ubi damnum praestat facere quam lucrum*, Pl.: *Cic.*: *ferre* (a favourite expression with Ovid): *pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos pestis*, Or.: *naturae damnum*, *natural defect*, Liv.: *damnum infectum*, *damage to property not done*, but which a person has reason to fear, Cic. *II.* In law, a fine, penalty: (leges) eos morte, exilio, vincula, damno coercent, id. [The root *dam* appears to denote "loss" and "doom": cf. *A. S. dem*, "hurt, loss." (Hence *Fr. damage*: *Eng. damage*: also *Fr. damier*, "danger": *Eng. danger*.)

damna, *se. m.* = *δαμνηρία*, a money-lender, usurer: Pl.

damnationes, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* = *δαμνηνός*, *damning*, *damning*: *Pl.*

dapino, *i.*, v. *e.* *to serve up as food*: Pl. [dap, root of dapa.]

daps, *daps* (gen. plur. seems not to occur), *f.* a *stately feast for religious purposes*, a *sacificial feast*: Pinarii, *extis* *adici*, ad ceteram venient dapsam, Liv.: ergo obligatum reddere Jovi dapsam, Hor. sollemnes dapes et tristia dona, Virg. 2. Gen.: *a feast*, banquet, in the sing. and plur.: egens benigne Tantalus semper daples, Hor.: Ov. Opp. to wine: nunc daps, nunc postea mensae nitere Lyseo, id.: *ictae daps*, *mensaeque dijecta* erat, Tac. [Root *nap*, seen in *ban-nu*, *ban-ay*.]

dapillis, *adv.* *sumptuously, daintily*: Suet.

dapillis, *e* (abl. plur. *dapillis*, Pl.) *adv.* [*dapillē*, *daps*] *sumptuously, daintily, plentifully*: sumptus, Pl.: daps, id.

dapsilis, *u. m. adj.* [*dō*] *givable* (a comic word): nulla est mihi alius dataria, I have no greeting to give, Pl.

dapsim, *adv.* *by giving or tossing from one to the other*: isti qui ludunt dapsim, i. e. in playing ball, Pl.

dapsio, *onis*, *f.* [*dō*] *a giving, allotting, making over* (rare): legum dapsio, Cic. 2. Meton.: *the right of alienation*: Liv. (Hence *lt. dapsio*; Sp. *dacio*; Fr. *dace*, "toll," "tax," which meaning *dacio* had in middle-age Latin).

dapsio, *avi*, *r. v. freq.* [*dō*] *to give frequently, give away* (rare): argumentum amore, Pl.

dapsio, *oris*, *m.* [*dō*] *a giver* (rare): *adit laetitia Bacchus dator*, Virg. In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called *dator*, and the player himself *factor*: Pl.

dapsus, *us*, *m.* [*dō*] *a giving*: Pl.

daps, *prep.* with *ablat.* denotes the *departure or removal* of an object from a thing to which it was originally attached. Accordingly it occupies a middle place between *ex* and *ab*; *ex* denoting departure or removal from out of the interior of an object, *ab* departure or removal from the surface of an object. Hence verbs compounded with *daps* are constructed with *ex* and *ab* as well as with *de*, and verbs compounded with *ex* and *ab* are constructed with *de*, as well as with *ex* and *ab*. Etymologically *daps* is connected with *dū*: and *dū* (*dir*) *de*, used only in composition, are also of the same origin, the *s* being added as in *ab*, *ob*, *sub*, etc. [*v. ab*]: *daps* from, from, away from, out of, etc.

A. Of space: 1. With motion, denoting departure: *from, away from*: (quod Ariovittus) de altera parte agri bequanos decedere juberet, to withdraw from, Caes.: de vita decedere, Cic.: *extre de vita*; id. 2. Esp. in a downward direction: *down from*: de cado de lecto praepocia, Pl.: de muro *de edifice*, Caes. 3. Fig.: *to denote the quarter from which an action proceeds*: haec agebantur in conventu, palam de sella *de loco superiore*, Cic.: *de marmoleo exaudita vox* est, Suet. 4. Without motion, to denote *more direction downwards*: *from, down*

from: deque viri collo dulces pendebant onus, Ov.: dumos pendere procul de rupe video (capros), Virg. 5. To denote any fixed spot, and hence *abode*, origin, the idea of belonging to, etc.: *of, at, in, from*: caupo de via Latina, Cic.: aliquis de ponte, i. e. *a beggar*, Juv.: Libyca de rupe leones, Ov.

B. Of time: the point of departure: *after* (very rare): velim scire hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias, Cic. Hence *dies* *de die*, *from day to day*: quum is diem de die differret, Liv. 6. In the phrases *de nocte*, *de vigilia*, etc., to denote the period *during or in the course of* which the action is done: hence it is less definite than the simple *abl.* which designates the precise time: in comitum Milo de nocte venit, in the night, Cic.: at jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor. Caes. mittit complures equitum turnas eo de media nocte, about midnight, Caes.: Caes. de tertia vigilia *e castris profectus, in the course of the third watch*, id. In like manner, *de die*, *de luce*: *de die potare, by day, in the daytime*, Pl. Saepe freq., *de mense*: navigare de mense Decembri, in December, Cic.

C. In gen. 1. Of persons and things, with words denoting the whole collection, or body, from which a part is taken: (esp. with numerals): *from among, out of, from, of*: hominem certum mihi de consilibus meis, Cic.: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. Hence, with *abl.* instead of the genitive case: *ne exiers partis esset de nostris bonis*, Ter.: cetera de genere hoc, Lucr. Hence 2. *esp. to denote property, de meo, tuo, etc.*: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter.: *de suo*, Cic. And fig.: *ad tua praepocia de meo nihil his novum apposivi*, Pl. 3. To designate the material, etc. of which anything is made: *of, out of*: *de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid* ad, Cic.: niveo sacrum de marmore signum, Ov. Hence it sometimes implies transformation: *de templo carcerem fieri*, Cic.

4. To indicate the person from whom anything is taken, bought, heard, inquired, etc.: *de aliquo quaerere*, id.: ut sibi liceret dicere id de me, Ter. 5. Of mental operations, moral feelings, etc. 6. To indicate the subject of thought, etc. (the most common meaning): *about, concerning, with respect to*: *de numero dierum fidem servare*, Caes.: *de Monysio sum admira*ta, Cic. 7. To denote the cause or reason: *for, on account of, because of*: *de quo nomine ad arbitrum distuli, de eo ad iudicium venisti*, id.: *qua de causa magno dolore adflictebantur*, Caes.: *de labore pectus tundi*, with pain, Pl. Hence, 8. To designate that in conformity with which any thing is done: *according to, after*: *de suorum propinquo rum sententia atque auctoritate fessae dicatur*, Cic.: *de more vetusto*, Virg.

E. with adjectives to form ad-

verbial expressions. 1. *De integro, afresh*: ratio de integro inunda est mihi, Ter. 2. *De improvviso, unexpectedly*: Caes.: Cic. 3. *De transverso, unexpectedly*: *ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat*, id.

F. In composition, the *e* becomes short before a vowel or *h*, as in *dēhelo*, *dēhinde*, and coalesces with it in the poets; *cf. dehinc, deinceps*; sometimes even contraction takes place, as in *debeo*, *depo*, from *dehabeo*, *de-ago*.

1. *Signif.*: 1. *donec, away, off*: *defero, deduco, defluo*. 2. It denotes *deficiency, or reverse* the meaning of the root: *sum-^{us}, mis-^{us}, dis-^{us}*: *decoctio, deficio (un-make), deducere: to acquit: dedecet, in dignitas*. 3. *ceasing, preventing*: *dedoleo, degradantur*. 4. *away, out*: *deblaturo, declamo*. 5. *up, in pieces, etc.*: *desurgo, defuor* (*see up*), *delascor*. 6. *over, over-much*, *much*: *deauso, defecio, decanto, delabo, delaboro, deamo*. 7. *De* is often put between an *adj.* or *pron.* and its substantive: of this, the foregoing examples furnish instances. It is also frequently put after a simple relative.

dēa, *ae* (*dat.* and *abl.* plur. *deabus* in the combination *dīs deabusque*, Cic.) *f.* [*deus*] *a goddess*: perque novem jura, numina nostra, *deas*, Ov.: *venatrix, i. e. Diana*, id.: *silvarum, the same*, id.: *triplices, i. e. the Fates*, id.

dēalbo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*albus*] *to whitewash, plaster* (rare): Cic.

dēambulatio, *onis*, *f.* [*deambulā*] *a walking, a promenading*: Ter.: *dēambulo*, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to walk about, to take a walk, to promenade* (rare): *deambulanti in litore*, Suet.: *quam satis erit deambulatum requiescimus*, Cic.

dēamo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to love much, dearly, to be greatly in love with*: illa, quam tuus gnatus annos multos deamat, deperit, Pl. Of things: *deamit* *lepidissima munera*, I was quite charmed with, id. 2. Like *amo* (*no. III.*): *to be exceedingly obliged to*: *deamo te*, Sive, Ter.

dēarmo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to disarm*: *dearmatus exercitus*, Liv.

dēartio, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*artus*] *lit. to dismember, to tear limb from limb*: hence, *fig. to ruin* (very rare): *fallacis opes*, Pl.

dēasido, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*ascio, ascia*] *to hear or polish with an aze*. *Fig. to cheat, to pluck*: Pl.

dēbachelor, *atus*, *i. v. n. dep.* *to rare like a Bacchanal, to rage* (very rare): *si satis jam de-bachatus es, leno*, audi al vi nunc jam, Ter. Poet. *cf. things*: *to rage much*: *qua parie de-bachentur ignes*, Hor.

dēbellatio, *oris*, *m.* [*debello*] *a conquering* (very rare): *ferarum*, Virg.

dēbello, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* and *a.* [*Neutr.*] *to bring a war to a end* (rare exc. in the pass. form):

Anulus cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: ne absente se debellaretur, id. : and in the part. *perf.* absol. debellati, *after the war is ended*: eum quam debellati triumphaverat, id. *II.* Act. : 1. With cogn. obj. : to fight out: rixā super mero debellata, Hor. 2. With other obj. : to wear down, vanquish, subdue: parcere subjectis et debellare superbo, Virg. Fig. : olim fugassemus ex Asia, si nos fabulae debellare potuissent, Curt.

debēo, *li*, Itum, 2. v. a. [de-habeo] lit. : to have or hold from: hence, to owe, to be in debt. With acc. of thing, and dat. of person: qui dissolverent quae debeo, Ter. : appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. *Pass.*: quam ad diem legioni frumentum debet sciebat, Caes. Proverb. : animam debeo, *to be over head and ears in debt*, Ter. *II.* Fig. : of things not estimated by pecuniary value: to owe, to be bound or liable to do or pay, *take under obligation*: quo etiam majorem et res publicas gratiam debet, Cic. : hoc munus patriae debere, id. : Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, *make over Turnus to me*, Virg. With *inf.* it is to be rendered by *ought, must, should*, etc. : num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic. : Africam forte Tullero obtinere debebat, Caes. : ultima semper expectanda dies homini, dicque beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. Poet. for necesse est, oportet (freq. in Laecret). : omnia debet enim civis integrare novando, Laecr. 2. *Pass.*: to be due or owing: Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus doberi arbitrabatur, Cic. : honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos petebat, Sall. : perovisat gratias dignas et praemia reddant debita, Virg.

III. : to owe thanks for, to be indebted for: with acc. : sese pro Caesaris in se beneficia plurimum et confiteri debere, Caes. : o cui debere salutem confitor, Ov. : vitam, id. *Abol.* : verum fac me multa debere, et in his Plancio, Cic. *IV.* Mostly *Post.* to be bound by fate or nature, to be destined: urbem et jam cerno Phrygiis debere nepotes, *are destined to found*, Ov. More usually, *Pass.* : cui regnum Italiae Romanque tellus debentur, Virg. : sors ista senectae delicta erat nostrae, id. *Abol.* : tempora Parcae debita complerant, id. : morbo naturae delictum reddiderunt, Nep. 2. Ludibrium alicui, *to become the sport of*: tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, Hor. (Hence *It. devovere* : Fr. *devor.*)

debilis, *e*, adj. [de-habiles] lit. *unhandy, unready*: hence, *disabled, weak, feeble, lamed, crippled*: si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic. : ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, Juv. : amissis remis atque ordine debille uno Sorgesius, Virg. *Of inanitate things*: ferrum, id. : pennae, Ov. *II.* Fig. : ingenio debiliior, Tac.

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duo corpora esse reipublicae, unum debile, infirmo capite: alterum firmum sine capite, Cic.

debilitas, *Asia*, *f.* [debilis] *weakness, feebleness, lameness, debility*: linguae, Cic. : membrorum, Liv. *Abol.* : Cic. : Liv. In plur. : Cic. Fig. : debilitas animi, id.

debilitatio, *Asia*, *f.* [debilito] *a weakening, maiming, weakness, etc.* (rare) Fig. : debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, Cic.

debilito, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [debilis] *to cripple, weaken*: to weaken, *unmake, unmake*: continui ac debilitati inter maza rupeque, Liv. : membra quae debilitati lapidibus, frustibus, Cic. Poet. : (hiems) quae nunc opposita debilitat punicibus mare Tyrrhenum, *breaks its waves*, Hor. *II.* Fig. : to crush, break down, discourage: simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. : membrum reip. fractum debilitatamque, id. : nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg.

debilito, *Asia*, *f.* [debeco] *am owing, debt* (very rare): Cic.

debitor, *Asia*, *m.* [id.] *a debtor*: Cic. : acria, Hor. Fig. (mostly *post.*):

1. *one bound to pay*: mercede soluta non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov.

2. *one bound to give thanks for*: animae hujus, id. : vitae, id.

debitum, 1. n. [id.] *what is owing, a debt*: Cic. *II.* *a duty, obligation*, etc. : velut omni vitae debito liberata, Curt. (Hence *It. detta*; Sp. *deuda*; Fr. *dette, devoir*).

deblatēro, *avi*, 1. v. a. *to grate about, to blab out* (very rare): Pl.

de-canto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. *freq.* *to sing off, chant*: hence, *to repeat often, to say over and over again* (cf. cantilena): nec mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata praecipua decantet, Cic. : neu miserabiles decantes elegos, Hor. *II.* *to leave off singing*: hi jam decantaverant, *had sung their song out*, Cic.

de-cedo, *ceci*, *cesum*, 3. v. n. *to go away, depart, withdraw*: constr. : *absol.* with *de*, *ex*, or the *abl.*: decedimus, Pl. : de altera parte (agri) decedere, Caes. : in Cariam ex nostra provincia, Cic. : quae naves paululum suo cursu decesserint, *have gone out of their course*, Caes. 2. *Millit.* *t. t.* *to withdraw, to evacuate*: de colle decedere, id. *Abol.* : nisi decedat atque exercitum deductum ex his regionibus, id. 3. In official lang. : with provincia : *to retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office, to resign*: de provincia decedit, Cic. : e Cilicia, id. *Abol.* : Albius Romanus decedit, Sall. : Romanus ad triumphum, Liv. 4. With *dat.* of person : usu. with *de* or *via* : *to make way for, get out of the way of* (as a mark of respect or abhorrence): concede atque abcedite omnes : de via decedite, Pl. : his (secleratis) omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, Caes. *Pass.* : salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi,

deduct, *to be made way for*, Cic. 5. Fig. the same constr. but without *dat.* : *to deviate, go wrong*: ac nulla cupiditate inductum de via decedisse, id.

6. Fig. *to depart* (from life), *to die*: si eos, qui jam de vita decesserunt, Cic. : quoniam patrumfamiliae decessant, Caes. *II.* *Of things*: to abate, subside, cease: nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lincr. : decedisse inde equum, *ren off*, Liv. : decedere aestum, id. : de summa nihil decedet, *be wanting, fail*, Ter. 7. *to be subtracted from, to decrease*: ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, Cic. : quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id. : suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv.

8. *Post.* : *to go down, to set*: soli crescentes decedens duplicat umbra, Virg. : te veniente die, te decedente canebat, *of thee, at coming and declining day*, he sang, id. *II.* Fig. : *to depart from*: to give up, resign, *swear from*: cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic. : de jure nostro, id. *Pass. impers.* : de officio decedimus, Liv. With simple *abl.* : decedat jure suo, id. : sententia, Tac. 2. *to give place, submit or yield to* (very rare) : vivere si recte necia, decede perit, Hor. *IV.* *For the simple verb* (v. cedo) *to turn out, result*: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet.

decem, *card. num.* *ten*: decem minae, Ter. : hominum milia decem, Caes. : fundi decem et tres, Cic. 2. *Meton.* for an indefinite number : habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem saepe, Hor. [Gr. *δέκα*; Germ. *zehn*; Eng. *ten*.]

december, *bris*, *m.* [decem, like Septem-ber, Octo-ber, Novem-ber] the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March, December (containing as now, 31 days): Cic. : acceptus (Genis) December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month) Ov. 2. *Pass.* closing the year, *meton.* the (past) year: hic tertius December, ex quo, Hor. *II.* *A. d.* : ut admet senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, Cic. : libertate Decembri utere, *of the Saturnalia*, Hor.

decem-jūris, *is*, *m.* [jugum] lit. *ten-yoked*: hence *with curruis understood* a ten-horse chariot (very rare): Suet.

decem-pēda, *ae*, *f.* [pes] *a ten-foot measuring rod*: Cic. : Hor.

decempēdātor, *Asia*, *m.* [decempēda] *a land-surveyor*: Cic.

decem-plex, *icis*, *adj.* [pilco] *ten-fold*: numerus hostium, Nep.

decemprimi, *orum*, *m.* *pls.* (or separately, decem primi) *the ten chief men in the Senate or body of decuriones in the municipia and colonies*: magistratus et decem primi, Cic.

decem-scalmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [scalmus] *having ten throats or ruddicks*: actuariola, Cic.

decemvīralis, *e*, *adj.* [decemviri] *decemviral, of or belonging to the decemviri*: leges, 1. e. of the *Ten Tables*, Liv. : potestas, Tac. : annus, Cic. : certaminibus, Liv.

deceumviratus, *us*, *m.* [id.] the *deceumviratus*, the rank or office of a *deceumvir*: Cic.: Liv.

deceumviri, *orum*, *m. plur.* [vir] a *deceumvir* of ten, the name of various magistrates at Rome. 1. *Deceumviri legibus scribandis*, the composers of the Twelve Tables: Cic.: Liv. In *sing.*: Cic.: Liv. 2. *Deceumviri stitibus* (litibus) iudicandis, a permanent tribunal for the decision of private causes: Cic.

3. *Deceumviri sacris faciundis*, a college of priests who had the charge of the *Sibylline* books, originally 2 in number: Liv. 4. *Deceumviri agris dividendis*: Cic.: Liv.

deceus, *entis*, *Part.* [deceat] 1. *Adj.*: *seemly, becoming, decent, proper*, fit: *amicus*, Ov.: *motus*, Hor. 2. *Esp.* of bodily symmetry: *handsome, comely, well-formed, noble*: *forma*, Ov.: *habitus decemtor* quam sublimior, Tac.: *malae*, Hor.: *sumptus decemtor armis Minerva*, Ov.

decenter, *adv.* *becomingly, decently, properly, fitly*: *decentissime descripte*, Jera. Innum, Cic.: *singula quoque locum tenent sortita decenter*, Hor.: *moesti*, Ov. Comp.: Hor.

decentia, *ae*, *f.* [decens] *decency, cleanliness, decorum*: *colorum* et figurarum, Cic.

decepius, *um*, *Part.* [decipio]

decipia, *la*, *f.* = *decipio* (see *vinc*), a ship having ten banks of oars: Suet.

decreo, *crevi*, *cretum*, *j. v. a.* and *n.* (the *synop.* forms *decrevum*, *decrevis*, *decrease*, etc., are freq. and class.) Lit.: *to separate one thing from another*: hence, *to distinguish, settle, determine, judge*: *rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissae*, Liv.: *duo talata pro re nostra ego esse decrevi malis*, Ter.: *in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi*, Cic. 3. *Esp.* of a judge or public officer: *to decide, judge, determine, decree*: *to vote for any thing*: *constr.* with *acc.*, with *acc.* and *infin.*, with a *relat. clause*, with *de*, or *absol.*: *si quod est admissum facinus, si caedae facta, fidem (Druides) decernunt*, Caes.: *consules de consiliis sententia decreverunt secundum Butthoricos*, Cic.: *D. Junius Silanus supplicium sumendum decreverat*, Sall. Of individuals: *Horatius et mea et Luculli sententia tibi decernit, ut regem reducas*, Cic. 4. *lit.* *to decide by combat*: hence also (like *certare* and *certare*), in *gen.*, *to fight, combat, contend*: *proelium*, Id.: *paganus*, Liv.: *lapidibus et subsecllorum fragantibus*, Suet.: *acie*, Liv. *Absol.*: *decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit*, Caes. 2. *Fig.*: *uno iudicio de fortibus omnibus decernit*, Cic.: *de salute republicae*, Id.: *utrimque nec solum capitis decernerem*, Id. 4. *IV.* *to settle, determine, resolve on*: *quicquid pepetisse decreverunt tollere*, Ter.: *Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat*, Caes.

decepso, *psi*, *ptum*, *j. v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck or pull off, crop, gather*: *novos decerpere flores*, Lucr.: *undique decerp-*

*tum fronti praepone*re olivam, Hor.: *arborum pomum*, Ov. Fig.: *humanus animus decerpit ex mente divina*, Cic. Poet.: *to cull, gather, enjoy*: *ex re fructus*, Hor.: *primas noctes tecum epulis*, Pers. 2. *to take away, detract from, diminish, destroy*: *ne quid locus de gravitate deciperet*, Cic.

decectatio, *onis*, *f.* [dececto] a *constr.*: *reertum omnium*, Cic.

dececto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* *to fight out, to struggle hard*; and *gen.* *to fight, contend* (in this sense Caesar uses only *decectare*, never *certare*; Sallust only *certare*; Cicero both forms indifferently): *constr.* with *cogn. abl.* and *abl.* of the instr.: with *cum* denoting with or against whom, and with *de* denoting the subject of dispute: *proelio decectare*, Caes.: *proellis cum accerrimis nationibus*, Cic.: *ferro in ultima, to carry on a war of extermination*, Ov. *Absol.*: *iterum paratum esse decectare*, Caes. *Pass. impers.*: *cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decectatum est*, Cic. Poet. of things and without *cum*: *Africus decetans Aquilonibus*, Hor.

3. *Gen.*: *to contend, dispute, etc.*: *erat non iure, non legibus, non discipulando decertandum*: *armis fuit dimicandum*, Cic.

decessio, *onis*, *f.* [decedo] a *going away, departure* (opp. *accessio*): *is mecum saepe de tua mansione aut decessione communicat*, Cic. 2. *Esp.* the retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed: *id.* 3. *a lessening, diminution, a passing away, abatement*, etc.: *neque ulla decessio fieri poterat neque accessio*, Id.

decessor, *oris*, *m.* [id.] one who leaves (a province, government, etc.), a predecessor in office (opp. to successor: rare): *successori decessor invidit*, Cic.

decessus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a *going away, departure* (opp. *accessus*): *post Dionysii decessum*, Nep. 2. *Esp.* = *decessio*, the retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed: *post M. Brutii decessum*, Cic. 3. *a passing away, decrease, abatement, death*: *decessum aestus*, the ebb, Caes.: *amicorum decesus plerique angeli solent, by the death*, Cic.

deceit, *cul*, *v. n.* used in the third person only, and never with a *personal* subject; the person is expressed by the *acc.*, rarely by the *dat.*: *it is seemly, becoming; it becometh, behaves, it fitting, proper* (very freq. and class. but not in Caes.): *decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae*, Cic. 3. *With a subcl. or pron.* as subject: *omnis Aristippum color decuit*, Hor.: *si quid Phloem satis decuit*, Id. *plur.*: *nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceat*, Cic. *With dat.*: *Istuc facinus nostro generi non decet*, Pl. 2. *Without acc. pers.*: *nilhil est difficilium quam quid decet videre*, Cic. In *plur.*: *ubi lippus, joci, risus, vinum, ebrietas decet*, Pl. 3. *With an infin. or clause* as subject: *hanc maculam nos decet effigere*, Ter.: *oratoreni iraci minime de-*

ceat, Cic. 2. *Without acc. pers.*: *Injusta ab exultis impetrare non decet*, Pl.: *ex abruptis grandioribus decuit*, Uti.

3. *Without any expressed subject*: *facta, ut te decet*, Ter. *With dat.*: *locum edictorem quam victoribus decebat*, Sall. 2. *Without acc. pers.*: *ela hand ac decet*, Ter.: *quo majorem spem habeo nihil fore altius ac decet*, Cic.: *Virg.* [Same root as *di-gnus*, and connected with Gr. *dein-nus*: *v. dignus*].

de-oido, *oidi*, *j. v. n.* [cado] *to fall down, fall off*: *decido de lecto praepes*, Pl.: *poma ex arboribus decidunt*, Cic.: *equo*, Caes.: *timber*, Hor.: *celso grave casu decidunt turres*, Id. 2. *to fall down dead, to die* (poet.): *morbo decidunt*, Pl.: *decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astra*, Virg.: (nuptia) *decidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto*, Ov. 3. *Fig.*: *to fall, drop, sink*, etc.: *quanta de spe decidi*: *Ter.*: *a spe societatis alienus*, Liv.: *facta omnia celeriter tanquam fuscili decidunt*, Cic.: *non virtute hostium sed amicum perdidit decedat, am fallen, deceased*, Nep. (Hence It. *decidere*; Fr. *déchoir*).

de-cido, *cidit*, *clum*, *j. v.* [cado] *to cut off*: *lit.* (rare, more freq. *abscido*): *decide collum*, Pl.: *aures*, Tac.: *pennas*, Hor. 2. *Fig.*: *to cut short, settle, determine*: *quibus rebus actus actus decia*, Cic.: *decias negotia*, Hor. *With prep.*: *cum aliquo*, Cic.: *de rebus*, Id. *Absol.*: *in jugera singula temis medimnis decidere*, Id. (Hence It. *decidere*; Fr. *décider*).

decies (in many MSS. *decien*), *adv.* num. [dec, root of decem] *ten times*: *decies sent*, Ov.: *HS. decies centena millia*, Cic. More commonly without *centena*: *HS. decies et octingenta millia*, i. e. 1,800,000 sesterces, Id.: *supra trecenta millia usque ad decies aeris*, Liv.: *v. Smith's Ant. 342*. 2. *Meton.* for an indefinite number of times: *decies centena decies hinc parvo*, Hor.

decima (and *decuma*), *ae*, *f.* (as *para*) *the tenth part, tithe*: *quum vociscent Apollini decumas praedae*, Just. 2. *a tithe as a tax on landholders in the provinces*: *Cic.*: *more freq. in the plur.*: *id.* 3. *a largest bestowed on the people*: *Orestis nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt*, Id.: *Suet.*: *Tac.*

decimannus, or more freq. **decimanus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [decimus] *of or belonging to the tenth part*. 1. *of tithes*, as a tax: *ager, that pays tithes*, Cic.: *Subst. decimanus*, i. m. a farmer of tithes: *id.* (perh. sarcastically), *decumana*, *ae*, *f.* *the wife of a tithes farmer*: *id.* 2. *of the tenth cohort*: *miles*, Auct. B. Afr.: *et oftener absol.*: *decumani*, Tac.: *Suet.* 3. *Decumana porta*, the main entrance of a Roman camp, the farthest from the enemy (where the tenth turmae and tenth maniples of each division were quartered) and opposite the *porta praetoria*. Caes.: *Liv.* (v. Smith's Ant. 75).

decimo or **decimo**, avi, atum, i. r. a. [*id.*] to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate: cohorts, Suet.

decimus or **decimus**, a, um, adj. [*decem*] the tenth: mensis, Pl.: decima legio, Caes.: tibi (sc. Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem praedae voveo, the tithe, Liv. 2. Decimum, *ado*, (like torium, quartum, etc.) for the tenth time, id. 11. Meton. (like decem, dies, etc.): considerabile, large, immense (poet.): vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov.

decipio, cepi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [*capio*] lit. to take down or from: hence to catch, entrap, beguile, cheat: ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, Pl.: homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes.: jam semel in prima spe deceptus, Liv.: cupidine falso, Hor. Poet. with gen. as in Gr.: dulci laborum decipitur sono, *is beguiled of his sufferings by the sweet melody*, id. 2. Of inanimate and abstract objects: expectationibus decipienda, Cic.: iudicium error, Ov. 3. Abstr.: victima deceptus decipientis ero, id.: ab tergo et super caput decipere insidiae, Liv.

decisio, *onis*, f. [*decido*] a cutting off, a lessening. 1. a cutting short, a settlement, decision: nostra decisio de aequitate, Cic.

decimus, a, um, Part. [*decido*]. **declamatio**, *onis*, f. [*declamo*]. 1. a speaking out, exercise in speaking, declamation: erat quidem ille in quotidiana declamatione utilis, Cic. 2. Meton.: a theme, subject for declamation, called also *causa*: Quint. Poet.: ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias, may please the boys and be a theme at school, Juv. 11. In a bad sense: loud, eager talking: declamans aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic.

declamator, *oris*, m. [*id.*] a professor of oratory, declaimer: Cic.

declamatorius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of or belonging to the exercise of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical: In hoc declamatorio opere, Cic.: studium, Tac.

declamatio, avi, atum, i. v. m. and a. freq. [*id.*] 1. Neutr.: to practise speaking in public: to declaim: commentabar declamans, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: to talk violently, to bluster: de aliquo, id. 11. Act.: declamitare causas, to plead causes by way of exercise, id.

declamo, avi, atum, i. v. m. and a. to practise speaking in public or aloud, to declaim: 1. Neutr.: ad fluctum ajunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.: dum tu declamas Romae, Hor. 2. In a bad sense: to speak violently, to boast, to bluster: ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, Cic. 11. Act. (rare): aliquid ex alia oratione declamare, id.

declaratō, *onis*, f. [*declaro*] a making clear or known, a statement,

declaration (very rare): declaratio animi tui, quem haberes de republica, Cic.

declaro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make clear, or known, to show forth, reveal, manifest: quod fuisse vanum Dymni exitus declarat, Curt.: praesentium saepe diu suam declarat, Cic.: consuetudo, cujusque ingenium ut sit, declarat maxime, Ter. 11. Esp. to make known by words: to announce, declare: declaravi quanti me faceret, Cic. 2. Hence of nomination to any public office or honour: to proclaim, publish, declare: ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, id.: declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, Liv.: victorem magna praecox voce Ciceronem declarat, Virg. 11. to make known or clear (by reasoning or explanation), to demonstrate, prove, explain: tui propriam cujusque generis juris civilis vim definitio declarat, Cic.: ut ratio declarat eorum, Lucr.

declinatio, *onis*, f. [*declino*] a leaning from or away, a bending aside, a slanting movement: lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt.: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic. 11. Fig.: a turning aside, a shunning, an avoiding: a malis natura declinamus: quae declinatio, si cum ratione sit, cautio appellatur, Cic.: opp. to appetitio, id. 11. Rhetor. t. t.: declinatio brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa digressio, id.

2. In grammar: variation, inflection: In the older grammarians including conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.: id.

declinatus, *us*, m. [*id.*] a shunning, aversion: primum declinatum, dolorem, Cic.

declino, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [*root* CLIN, v. acclino] to bend down, away, or off: to turn aside, turn away.

1. Act.: ego modo declinavi paulum me extra viam, Pl.: scire recta regione via, Liv.: si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissim, Liv. Poet.: nec dulci declinat lumina somno, closes her eyes, Virg. 2. Neutr.: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic. Of the slanting motion of atoms: oblique ferunt: omnes atomi declinabunt, nullas unquam cohaerent, id. 11. Fig. Act.: neque (mulierem) declinatum quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperius, who has deviated, Ter. 2. Neutr.: de via, Cic.: a parvis delictis diligenter, id.: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. 11. Meton.: with an acc. (or nom. in pass.) of the object: to avoid, to shun: nec satis recte declinat (oratio) impetum, Cic.: invidiam, Tac.

declivis, e, adj. [*clivus*] sloping downwards, down hill, sloping, steep: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim vergebat, Caes.: declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id.: Aesulae declivis arvom, Hor.: flumina, Ov. 11. Subst. declivis, *is*, m.: ut de locis superioribus haec declivis et de-

vexa cernebantur, Caes.: si per declivem sese recipere, *if they retreated down*, id. 11. Fig.: labitur occiduae per iter declivae senectae, Ov.

declivitas, *atis*, f. [*declivis*] a sloping place, declivity: Caes.

decocto, ae, f. (sc. aqua) [*decoctus*, decoquo] a cold beverage, invented by Nero: Suet.: Juv.

decoctor, *oris*, m. [*id.*] a squanderer, a spendthrift, bankrupt: Cic.

decoctus, a, um, Part. [*decoquo*].

decollo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*colum*] to take off from the neck, to behead (rare): homines, Sen. Abstr.: miles decollandi artifex, Suet.

decollo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*colum*; lit. to trickle down; hence] to come to nought, to fail: si apes decolabit, Pl.

decolor, *oris*, adj. [*color*] discoloured, darkened, faded, stained, etc.: jam decorem sanguinem omnem exorsit, poet. Cic.: decolor sanguine, Ov. Poet.: depraved, degenerate: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg.: (fama) decolor et factis infundenda tibi, Ov.

decoloratio, *onis*, f. [*decoloro*] a discolouring: Cic.

decolore, avi, atum, i. v. a. to discolour, deface, stain, soil, etc.: quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedes, Hor.: manibus oculoque decoloratis, Suet.

decoquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to boil down, boil away: usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxerat, Varr.: per quarta (argenti) decocta erat, had passed off into dross, Liv. 11. Fig.: to waste away, diminish, keep down, consume, ruin: hic campo indiget, hunc alca decoquit, Pers. And of persons: to run through one's fortune, to become bankrupt: tenesne memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic. 11. to boil, cook: olus, Hor. 2. Meton.: to bring to maturity, to ripen: Plin. Fig.: sanivatem habet orator austerram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, not a luscious and mellow sweetness, Cic.

decor, *oris*, m. [*DEC root* of *deco*] comeliness, grace, fitness, elegance (mostly poet.): aetatis cultusque, notandi sunt tibi mores mobilibusque decor naturis datus et annis, Hor.: est et in inermis pars non temnenda decoris, Ov.: divini digna decoris, Virg. Of style: Quint. In plur.: P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, Liv. 2. Esp. of personal comeliness: charis, beauty (cf. decems): fugit retro late juvenas et decor, Hor.

decoris, *avis*, suitably, property, decorously: ut ea si non decorat, at quum minime indecore facere possumus, Cic. 11. elegantly, charmingly, beautifully: excelsum ad columnen formata decoro sancta Jovis species, poet. Cic.

decooro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*decoris*] to make comely, to bedeck, adorn, attire, embellish, beautify: opplidum ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic.: pyram fulgentibus armis, Virg.:

templum novo saxo, Hor. || Fig.: to honour, distinguish, etc.: egregias animas decore supprems muneribus, Virg.: quem populus Rom. singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic.: illi delubra decum plectat, domos suas gloria decorent, Sall.

decorus, a, um, adj. [decor] becoming, befitting, proper, decorous: with dat.: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.: quod virginitatis decorum, Liv.: decorum erat tum ipsis capere populum dubius, Cic. || With acc.: factum puellae neque de decoro neque de virtute, Pl. With ad: nos auri res inventivas et ad usum aptas et ad oratum decoras, Cic. **Abol.**: decor est senis sermo, quiescentis et remissus, id. 2. Subst.: decorum, i. n. that which is seemly, suitable; aciemina, fitness, propriety, decorum: id quod Graeci *epitropon* dicunt, decorum dei Latine potest, Cic. || **Abol.**: adorned, bedecked, graceful, beautiful, handsome: delubra deum, Lucr.: aedes, Hor.: galeas ensesque, Virg.: caput, Ov.: juvenis, Tac.: palaestra, nolite, Juven., Hor. With alii: ductores aevi decori, Virg.: Phoebus fulgentis aevi, Hor.

decrepatus, a, um, adj. [crepo] broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit: vetulus, decrepitus senex, Pl.: bestia, Cic.

decreasce, crevi, cretum, j. v. n. to grow less, grow shorter, wane, decrease, diminish: ostreae cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.: crescent loca decrescuntibus undis, Ov.: decrescant flumina, Hor.: unicus avari serpens occulte decrescit in arvis, i. e. weary away, Lucr. 2. to disappear altogether: cornua decrescunt, Ov.

decretum, i. n. [decreto] that which is determined in a particular case by the senate, consuls, etc. (a decretum of the senate differs in this way from a senatus consultum, though the distinction is not always observed: Smith's Ant. 128): a determination, decree, decision, ordinance, sentence: senatus Coelium ab rep. renovandum consult. Hoc decreto cum consilii senatu prohibuit, Caes.: vestra responsa atque decreta evenerunt saepe dicendo, Cic. 2. Meton. in philo. = *dogma*, a principle, doctrine, tenet: id.

decretus, a, um, Part. 1. [decreto] 2. [decreto]

decuma, ae, v. decima

decumanus, a, um, v. decimanus

decumatus, ium, adj. pluri. [decima] belonging to tithes: agri, liable to tithes or tribute, Tac.

decumbo, cubui, j. v. n. to lie down, go to bed, recline at table, etc.: super lectum, Suet.: in aureo lecto, id.: Cic. || Of a vanquished gladiator, i. e. to fall: id.

decuria, ae, f. [decem] cf. centuria, luxuria] a company of ten, a riding, a decuria, decade: Col. In gen. (cf. centurie), a division, class,

without reference to the number: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (which were three till Augustus added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth): Cic.: Suet.

decuratio, onis, f. [decurio] a dividing into decuriae: decuratio tribunalium, descriptio populi, Cic.

decuratus, us, m. [id.] a dividing into decuriae: Liv.

decurio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decuria] to divide into tens or decuriae: equites decurati, centuriae pedites, Liv.

decurio, onis, m. [id.] the head of ten, the chief of a decuria, a decurion: in the army, the commander of a decuria of cavalry: Varr. 2. a member of the senate of the municipia, and the colonies: Cic.: Caes. 3. a head-chamberlain: decurio cubiculariorum, Suet.

de-curro, curreo, more usually curri (but both Caes. and Liv. use the reduplicated form), cursum, j. v. n. and a.

A. Neutr.: to run down, go along, move, flow, sail down, etc.: de tribunal decurrit, Liv.: Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Virg.: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decurrit, Caes.: toto mari, Ov. Of things: monte decurrens venit amnis, Hor.: uti naves decurrerent, should set sail, Tac. || Milit. t. i. to advance at a quick step, to charge, skirmish, manoeuvre: pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv.: ex montibus in vallem decurrere et tela conijcere, Caes.

2. Often in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: in funere Graecoli tradunt armatum exercitum decurrere cum tripudis Hispanorum, Liv. || Fig.: of abstract things, etc.: quin proclivius hic iras decurrit ad aereis, Lucr. Pass. imperis: decurritur ad leniorem vestire sententiam, Liv.

2. Esp.: to betake oneself to, run for help or refuge, have recourse to: with acc.: ad haec extrema et incunctis iura tam prope decurrebas, Cic.: ad miserae procer, Hor.: Haemonias ad artes, Ov. 2. Act.: septingenta milia pauperum vis esse decursa biduo? run through, Cic.: decursa novissima meta, Ov. 2. Fig.: decurso aetatis spatio, Pl.: prope acta iam aetate decursaque, Cic.: tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem, go along with me (in the work which I have begun), Virg.

decurio, onis, f. [decurio] a running or flowing down, || Milit. t. i. a manoeuvre, evolution, sally, charge: Hirt. Also in celebrating a festival, especially at funeral games: Suet. And by water: Tiberina decuratio, Cic.

decurio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decurio]

decursus, us, m. [id.] a running down, downward course, descent, declivity: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aequal, Lucr.: rapidus (amnis), Virg. || Milit. t. i. a manoeuvre, evolution, sally, charge: Liv.: Tac. Also in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: Liv. || a com-

pleted course, end of a course: destitit ante decursum, neque eo secus coronatus est, Suet. || IV. Fig.: of time, etc.: decursu honorum, after filling every public office, Cic.

de-curto, no perf., atum, i. v. a. (only in the part. imperf. and perf.) to cut off, maim, mutilate: radices, Plin. Fig.: style: mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

decus, onis, n. [dec, root of dece] grace, ornament, splendour, glory, dignity: with gen.: hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta fautorum, Cic.: ad decus et ad laudem certatis, id.: decus Phoebei et dapibus superavit gratia testudo Jovis, Hor.: castique decus servare pudoria, Ov. **Abol.**: verum decus in virtute positum est, Cic.: divitiarum, decus, gloria in oculis sit sunt, Sall.: regale, Ov. || moral dignity, virtue: quum quod decus antiquum summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, Cic.: decus mulieris, chastitas, Liv.

decurso, avi, atum, i. v. a. to divide cross-wise, in the form of an X: Cic.

decursum, a, um, Part. [decurio]

de-otio, cuss, cussum, j. v. a. [quatio] to shake, beat, or cast down or off: illa, Ov.: summa papperum capita baculo, Liv.: mellis follis, Virg.

de-otio, cuit, 2. v. impers. it misbecomes, is unbecomingly, unsuitably, unbecomingly: constr. like simple verb: decore quap aptum esse consentaneumque temporis et personae, contraque item dedecore, Cic. || With subel, as subject, and acc. of person: neque te ministri decoret myrtus neque me sub artia vite bibentem, Hor. In plur.: nec dominam motas dedecore comae, Ov.

2. Without acc.: ut, si quid dedecet, vitemus, Cic. || With inf. as subject, and acc. of pers.: orationem Israel minime decet, simulare non dedecet, id. 2. Without acc.: (togae) extremam oram rejecisse non dedecet, Quint. || IV. **Abol.**: ut his, quae habent, modis et aciebus utantur, et ut non dedecet, Cic.

de-otio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame: inores, quibus boni se dedecorant, Pl.: et urbis auctoritatem et magistris, Cic.

de-otio, a, um, adj. [disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful (very rare)] majoribus suis dedecurus, Tac.

de-otio, onis, n. [disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame: cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic.: dedecus admittere, to incur, Caes. Meton.: that which causes shame, a blot, blemish: quum nec proderet vinctum dedecus aude-ret, i. e. the ass's ears of Nidas, Ov.: naturae dedecus of the ass, Plautus. || baseness, vice, turpitude, a vicious action, etc.: elige, fictum esse Jovem malis, an to per dedecus ortum, through the unchastity of your mother, Ov.

dedicatio, onis, f. [dedico] a dedicating, consecration: ardis, Liv.

de-dico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to an-

nounce, declare: praedia etiam in censu (al. censum) dedicavisti, Cic. haec quoque res etiam natum dedicat ejus, shows, Lucr. II. *Esp. relig. t. t. to set apart to a deity, consecrate, dedicate*: nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic.: simulacrum Jovis, id.: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. Hence of the deity itself to which a temple is dedicated (or rather, perhaps, the image or statue of the deity: Junonem, id.: Apollinem, Hor. III. *Meton. to dedicate, inscribe a book, etc.*: honoris et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Phaedr. And, Gen.: *to destine, dispose, set apart, devote, to any use or purpose*: equi (sc. Bucephalae) memoriae ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt.: Parthaei tabulam in cubiculo dedicavit, Suet. [In this word the Romans seem to have confounded two different roots, *dic* (dicere), "speak," and *dico* (dicare), "bind," the meaning under No. 1. being connected with *dic*, and under Nos. II. and III. with *dico*.]

dē-dignor, atus, i. v. *dep. to think unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse*. With acc.: quos ego sim toties jam designata martiros, Virg. With inf.: magni genibus procurbare non est designata Jovis, Ov. *Abol.*: accendebat deligantem et ipse, Tac.

dē-disco, didici, g. v. a. *to unlearn, to forget*. With acc.: multa oportet discat atque deducat, Cic.: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes. With inf.: (eloquentia) loqui pene dediceret, Cic.

dedūto, ōnis, f. [*deduco*] *a putting or laying down (of arms), an unconditional surrender, a surrender, capitulation*: Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes.: in deditionem venire, Liv.: omnia deditione, Sall.

dedūctus or *-ctus*, ōnis, m. [*deductio*] *one who has surrendered*: hence the Peregrini Deducti were those who had surrendered unconditionally to the Roman people, and had no other relation to Rome than that of subjects: quicquid deinde patiemur, deductici vestri passuri, Liv.: Caes.

dedūctus, a, um, Part. [*deduco*] *given up*. II. *A.d.*: *devoted to, fond of, addicted to*. With dat.: hoc magis sum Publico deductus, Cic.: his studiis, id.: corporis gaudia, Sall. With an adv. of place: ubi spectaculo tempus venit deductaeque eo (so. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, Liv. 2. *Deditio* opera, adverb.: *purposely, intentionally*: Cic.: Liv.

dē-do, didi, ditum, g. v. a. *lit. to put down*; hence in military language, *to put down (arms), to surrender*: with *pron. reflect.* *to capitulate*: qui postulare, eos, qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi dederunt, Caes.: auctores belli, Liv.: Ambiani se itaque omnia sine mora dederunt, Caes. II. *In gen.* *to give up, yield, surrender*: ancillas dedo, Ter.: aliquem hostibus

in cruciatum, Caes.: ad supplicium, Liv.: bella militum, Cic. III. *Fig.*: *to give up, make over, assign, abandon*: and with *pron. reflect.* *to apply, devote oneself*: Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti, Ter.: aures suas poetis, Cic.: animum sacris, Liv.: se totum Catoni, Cic.: se toto animo huc discendi dedit, id.: se amicitiae eorum, Caes. With ad: quum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dedit, Cic.

dē-dō, ō, v. a. *to unteach, to teach the contrary* (rare). With double acc.: aliquem geometriam, Cic. With acc. and inf.: populumque falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use false terms, Hor. *Pass.*: quum aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic.

dē-dō, ō, v. n. *to give over, giving*: Ov.

dē-dō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to leave away, to chip off, make smooth*: arborem, Plin. Jocosely: senem exossabo dein dedolabo assulatum viscera, Pl.

dē-dō, xi, ctum, g. v. a. *to lead or draw down, to bring away or off*: cur Epicurus atomos de via deducat, Cic.: eum contonari conantem de rostris, Caes.: suos clam ex agris, id.: summa vestem deditit ab ora, Ov.: rivus, *to lead off into the fields*, Virg. With prep. and acc. denoting the end: cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter.: impedimenta in proximum colleum, Caes. Hence, II. *to conduct or accompany a person*: a mark of respect: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, assurgit, deduci, reduci, Cic.: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 2. *Esp. to conduct a bride to her husband*: uxorem donum, Ter.: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. *Abol.*: Liv. Also in a dishonourable sense: *to bring one a concubine, to procure*: Cic. 3. *to lead in triumph or procession*: invidens privata deducti superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. III. *Milit. t. t. to withdraw troops*: also *to lead them to a person or place*: exercitum ex his regionalibus, Caes.: exercitum finibus Attali, Liv.: milites ad Ciceronem deducere, Caes.: in aciem, Liv. IV. *to lead forth, conduct (colonists)*: coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic.: Aquilae colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv. V. *Nautical t. t. to undock or launch a ship*: ex navibus eorum unam (navem) deducti, Caes.: classem, Liv.: carinas, Ov. Rarely for subducing, *to bring into port, to dock*: onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. VI. *In weaving*: *to spin out a thread or yarn*: dextera tum leviter deducens neta, Cat. *Meton.*: *to weave*: vetus in tela deductur argumentum, is represented in weaving: Ov. VII. *Legal t. t. to lead away a person from a disputed possession* in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action: Cic. VIII. *to deduct, subtract, diminish*: cibum, Ter. So in arithm.:

addendo deducendoque videre, quas reliquit summa dat, Cic. IX. *Fig.*: aliquem de animi lenitate, id.: aliquem de sententia, id.: perterritos a timore, id.: mos unde deductus, whence derived, Hor.: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes.: rem ad arma, id.: audi, quo rem deducam, Hor. 2. *to mislead, seduce, entice, etc.* (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductus, Caes. 3. *to draw or work out* (a poem, oration, etc.), *to compose*: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor.: carmina, Ov.

deductio, ōnis, f. [*deduco*] *a leading down, away, on, etc.*: rivorum a fonte, a drawing off, Cic. Hence, 1. *a settling (of soldiers and others) as colonists, a colonizing*: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, id.

2. *Legal t. t. a leading a person from an estate, as a form of beginning a lawsuit*: ibi tum Caecium postulare, ut moribus deducto feret, id. 3. *a deduction, diminution*: ex omni pecunia certis nominibus deductiones feri solebant, id. II. *Fig.*: *a deducting, an inference*: ex hac deductione rationis, id.

deductus, a, um, Part. [*deduco*] II. *A.d.*: *drawn down, bent inward*, said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiore et ab imo deductum, Suet. 2. *spin out*: carmen, Virg.

dē-dūro (in the poets dissyllabic), avi, atum, i. v. n. *to wander away, go astray* (rare): decurrere a patre, Pl.: vir gregis ipse caper decerravit, Virg. II. *Fig.*: *magnopere a vero, Lect.* *Abol.*: quis sors decerrabat ad parum idoneos, Tac.

dē-facō (defec.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [*fac*] *to cleanse from drugs, to strain, refine*: vinum, Col. II. *In gen.*: *to cleanse, to wash*: se, Pl. III. *Fig.*: *to clear up, make clear, purify*: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl.

dē-fatigō (defet.), ōnis, f. [*defatigo*] *a wearying, weariness, fatigue*: Caes.: Cic.

dē-fatigo (in MSS. also *defetigo*), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to weary out, tire, fatigue, exhaust* (either of the body or mind): quum crebro integri defessis succedant nostroque assidue labore defatigarent, Caes.: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.: opus faciam ut defatigar, Ter.

defatiscor, v. defatiscor.

defecō, v. defecō.

defectio, ōnis, f. [*deficio*] *a failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance*: ista ipsa defectio virium adolescentiae vitia efficitur sepius quam senectutis, Cic. *Esp. of the obscuring of the heavenly bodies, an eclipse*: solis defectione itaque lunae praedicuntur in multis annis, id. II. *defection, desertion, revolt*: rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes.: Liv.

Fig. : interperantia, quae est a tota mente et a rotia rationis defectio, Cic.

Defector, ōris, m. [id.] *one who revolts, a rebel, apostate*: Tac.: Suet.

Defectus, a, um, Part. [deficio]. **¶** A d. : *weakness, enfeebled, weak*: defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr.

Defectus, ōis, m. [id.] *a failing, failure, lack, disappearance*: lactis (mammarum), Plin. Of the eclipsing of the heavenly bodies: defectus solis variis, lunaeque labores, Virg.: ejus (c. lunae) species ac forma mutatur tam crescendo tam defectibus in initia recurrendo, Cic.

Defendo, dī, sum, j. v. a. [root *vedi*, *stitha*, whence off-endo, in-fero] *to strike down from, to ward off, to keep away or off, to repel, avert*. Constr. in gen. only with acc. of thing or person to be warded off: rarely with the add. of the thing or pers. to be defended: quod bellum non intulit et defendit, Cic.: ad defendendos ictus a repellendis, id.: nimis solis ardores, Cic.: frigus, Hor. **¶** With ab and obj. of the thing to be defended: proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. Poet.: with dat.: solitutum pecori, Virg.: aestatem capellis, Hor.

¶ Meton. *to watch over, guard, protect, defend*: constr. with acc. alone, with acc. and ab with abl., with ab only, with contra, adversus and acc., and absol.: Aeduos ceteroque amicos populi Rom., Caes.: se armis adversus aliquem, Liv.: Aedui quum se suaque ab his defendere non possent, Caes.: se requumque sum ab Romanorum avaritia, Sall.: quod et ab incendio lapia et ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. Absol.: quum jam defenderet nemo, id. **¶** Esp. of a proposition, argument, etc.: *to uphold, support, maintain*: (Carnades) nullam unquam in illis suis disputationibus repa defendit, quum non probaret, Cic.: me id maxime defendisse, hanc chiefly striven for, id.

Defensio, ōis, f. [defendo] *a warding off, defending, defence*: Remis cum spe defensionis studium propagandi accessit, Caes.: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic.

Defensio, avi, l. v. freq. [defenso] *to defend often, to practise defending* (rare): causas, Cic.

Defensio, avi, sum, i. v. freq. [defendo] *to ward or keep off carefully; to defende, meta, stat.* **¶** *to defend, protect* (rare): se ipse moenia defendebant, Liv.

Defensor, ōris, com. [id.] *one who wards or helps off; peccia, Cic.* **¶** *a warder, guardian, protector*: murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.: paterni juris defensor et quasi patrimonii propagator sul, Cic. **¶** Meton. of things: *the guards (publicae) of a bridge*: Caes.

Defero, ōis, lātum, ferre, v. a. *to bring, bear, or carry down or away*: rorant Matina per ora aetheris Aurora desert, Lucr.: ramalia arida tecto,

Ov. The direction is gen. denoted by acc. and prep., an adv., or the dat.: litteras ad Caesarem, Caes.: in undas deferre, Virg.: domas (virgines) ex plebe homines quosdam deferbant, Liv.: si forte eo (sc. Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id.: pallam mihi detulisti, Pl. **¶** Naut. t. t. *to bring to land, to drive ashore*: onerariae duae paulo infra delatae sunt, Caes.: quem quum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulisset, Cic. **¶** Gen.: *to convey* (rare): e portu navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Pl. **¶** Fig.: of abstract objects, etc.: *to bring, hand over, refer, offer, transfer, etc.* (Alexander) eadem fortunae pleniora ad discrimen detulisset, Liv.: hac re ad consilium delata, Caes.: (poeta) si foret hoc nostrum delatus in aevum, Hor.: imperium ad aliquem, Cic.: sibi regnum civitatis deferri, Caes.: pacem hostibus, Liv. Absol.: si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. **¶** Esp. of oral communication: *to bring on account, to tell, report, announce, state*: qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic.: falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Caes. Hence, **¶** Legal t. t.: nomen (and post-Aug., aliquem), *to indict, impeach, accuse, inform against*: nomen aliquis de parricidio, Cic.: reos ad praetorem, Tac.: deferunt maiestatis, id.: ad defendenda de Perseo crimina, Liv.: Rarely, *to denounce*: quae apud vos de me deferunt, Cic. **¶** Deferre aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, *to give in at the treasury*: horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, id.: quoniam rationes deferre properarim, id. Hence of persons: *to recommend them to the state*: ait Pompeius trinos se praefectos delaturum, id.

Defervescere, ferri, j. v. n. *to cease boiling, cool down*: ubi lupinus deferverit, Cato. **¶** Fig. of the fire of passion: *to cease raging, to grow calm, to be allayed*: sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter.: quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic. **¶** Of intellectual subjects: *to become moderate*: quasi deferverat oratio, id.

Defessus, a, um, Part. [defatiscor] *to be fatigued* (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor), fessus, j. v. n. dep. [fatiscor] *to become tired, to grow weary, faint*. As verb, fin. exceedingly rare, but very freq. in the part. perf.: neque defessus expropter, Ter.: ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessus quaerere, Pl.: duntaxat pugnae defessus, Caes.: cultu agrorum, Cic.: forensibus negotiis actus urbano opere, id. Fig. of things: ita defessus ac refrigerata accusatio, id.

Defessus, ōis, lātum, ferre, v. a. and n. (perf. subj. defexit, an old formula in Liv. In the pass. sometimes like fio, fieri: defit, Enn. in Cic.: defatit, Pl.: defest, Liv.: defestit, Ter.): [facio] *to stand aloof, leave, forsake, abandon, revolt from*: ab amicitia populi Rom., Caes.: ab rege, Sall.: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defo-

cerant, had stood aloof, Cic.: quod primum a patribus ad plebem defecisset, had gone over, deserted, Liv. Absol.: civitates quae defecerant, Caes. Fig.: *at a virtute defecis, Cic.* **¶** With acc.: *to leave, abandon, be wanting, fail*: (usu. of neuter or abstract, rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis, viresque deficiunt, Caes.: res eos jam pridem, fides defecere nuper cepit, Cic.: animus si te non deficit aequus, Hor. With dat. (rare): quum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris defecerant, Caes. Pass.: mulier abundat auctoritas, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.: sanguine defecti artus, Ov. Absol.: non frumentum defecere poterat, Caes.: veror ne vox viresque defecissent, Cic.: quod multi Gallia tot bellis defecerant, had been lost, Caes. Fig.: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti conciderent, ne defecissent, Cic.: pugnando defecere, i. e. to be deficient, wanting, Caes. Poet. with inf.: simulac defecit suppeditare materies, Locr. **¶** Of the form fo: *to be wanting, fail, cease*. With dat.: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. Absol.: nunquam causa defecit? Liv. Fig.: defecit (sc. animo) defensoribus, disheartened, Caes.

Defigo, ōis, xum, j. v. a. *to fix down, to fix, fasten, etc.* In campo Martio crucem ad civium supplicium defigi et constitui jubet, Cic.: tigna machinationibus immixta in flumen, Caes.: cultum in corde, Liv.: tellure hastas, Virg. **¶** Of persons, moveable bodies, etc.: *to arrest, render immovable, fix, fasten*: in aliquis possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, Cic.: defixa oculo sidera, Hor. Absol.: oculos, *to fix one's eyes on the ground*, Tac. **¶** Fig. of abstract objects: *virtus est una altissima defixa radicibus, Cic.* omnes suas curas in reip. salute, id. **¶** *to fix in amazement, stupor, astound*: utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles peramper eos defixit, Liv.

V. Religious t. t. to lay down as fixed, to denounce: quae augur villosa dila defixerit, irrita sunt, Cic. **¶ In imprecationes, *to denounce, curse*: regis animum lolichiae votis, Virg. **¶** *to censure, blame*: culpam defigere, Pers.**

Defingo, ōis, xum, j. v. a. *to form, fashion* (very rare): paenem, Cato: dum defingit Rhēni luteum caput, describit, Hor. **¶** *to define*: **Definio**, ōis, lātum, a, v. a. *to set bounds to, to limit, mark out*: ejus fundi extremam partem oleae directio ordine definit, Cic. **¶** Fig. of abstract objects: *to define, determine, limit or explain by definition*: genus universum (ut tollatur error) brevi circumscribi et definiti potest, id.: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Also, in gen. *to mark out, fix, determine*: ut suis cuique locus erant definitus, Caes.: potestatem in quinquerennium, Cic. **¶** *to keep within bounds, restrict, confine*: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus

officiis ac voluntatibus, id.

¶ *to end, finish* (very rare): at totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, id.

definitis, adv. *precisely, definitely, distinctly*: Cic.

definitio, ñis, f. [definio] a *limiting, a boundary*: Inscr. ¶ *a marking-out, limiting, defining; a definition, explanation*: Cic.

definitivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *definitive, explanatory*: constitutio, Cic.

definitus, a, um, Part. [definio].
¶ Adj.: *definite, precise, clear*: certum esse in coelo ac definitum locum, Cic.: quod aut definitum sit aut certum, id.

defio, ñri, v. deficio.

deflagratio, ñis, f. [deflagro] a *burning up, conflagration*: futura coeli atque terrarum deflagratio, Cic. Fig.: *destruction*: id.

deflagro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and a.

¶ Neutr.: *to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire*: quae nocte natae esset Alexander, eadem Dianae Ephesiae templum deflagravit, Cic. Fig.: *to perish, to be destroyed*: communi incendio maluit quam suo deflagrare, id. ¶ *to burn out, cease burning* (only fig. and rare): *to abate, be allayed*: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. B. Act. (very rare): *to burn down*: fana flamma deflagrata, Fnn. in Cic. Fig.: *to destroy*: in cinere deflagrat imperii, Cic.

deflecto, xi, xum, j. v. a. and n.

¶ Act.: *to bend downwards or aside, to turn aside*: ramum olivae, Col.: annes in alium cursum, Cic.: novam viam, *to turn off, construi* in another direction, Liv. Fig.: *lunina*, Ov.: quum ipso princeps alique pravitae via deflexit, Cic.: dotee puellae in pejus, *to pervert*, Ov. ¶ Neutr.: *to turn off, turn aside*: vulgus militum defletere via, Tac. Fig.: *deflect* jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculo consuetudo majorum, Cic.

defleo, ñvi, atum, j. v. a. *to weep* over, *deplete, bewail*: Numan, Ov.: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Abol.: dum assident, dum deflent, Tac.

deflexus, a, um, Part. [deflecto].

deflocatus, a, um, adj. [flocus] *scant of locks, bald-pated*: senes, Pl.

deflorare, rui, j. v. a. *to shed blossoms, to fade, wither*: cum (faba) defloruit, exiguas (aqua) desiderat, Plin.

¶ Fig.: cum corporibus vigere et deiorescere animos, Liv.

deflûo, xi, xum, j. v. n. *to flow* down: defluit lapidosus rivus, Ov.: saxis humor, Hor. ¶ Meton.: *to move downward, to glide down, descend*: jam ipse defluebat corone, Cic.: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg.: Ostium Tiberi, *to sail down*, Suet.: tota cohors imitata relicta ad terram defluxit equis, *dismounted*, Virg. ¶

Fig.: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic.: a quibus duplex

Octavorum familia defluxit, has been derived, Suet. ¶ *to flow away, to cease flowing*: rusticus exspectat dum defluat annis, Hor. Fig.: *to cease, pass away, disappear, be lost*: ex novae tribunus unus defluxit, has acceded, Cic.: ubi per secundam vires, tempus, ingenium deflueret, Sall.

defodîo, fodi, fôssum, j. v. a. *to dig downwards, or deep, to dig up*: specus, Virg.: terram, Hor. ¶ *to dig in, to bury in the earth*: thesaurum defossam esse sub lecto, Cic.: lapidem in agro, Ov.

deforê, v. desum.

deformatio, ñis, f. [2 deformato] a *deforming, disfiguring, defacing*: tantae majestatis, Liv.

deformis, e, adj. [forma] *misshapen, ill-formed, ugly, odious, disgusting*, either physically or morally: longus an brevis, formosus an deformis, Cic.: iumenta prava atque deformia, Caes.: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, Cic.: deformio solum patriae belli malis, Liv.: spectaculum, id.: obsequium, base, Tac. ¶ *shapeless*: animae, Ov.

deformitas, atis, f. [deformis] *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity*, whether physical or moral: In deformitate corporis, Cic.: aedificiorum, Suet. animi deformitas, Cic.

deformiter, adv. *without grace or beauty, inelegantly, etc. (only poet.)*: Quint.: Suet.

defôrmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [forma] *to shape, form, fashion, design, delineate, describe*: marmora prima manu, Quint. Fig.: quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata compareant, Cic.

deformato, avi, atum, i. v. a. [deformis] *to bring out of shape, to deform, disfigure*: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic.: aerumnis deformatus, Sall.: vultum macies deformat, Virg. ¶ Fig.: *to mar, disgrace, dishonour*: quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, Cic.: ordinem prava lectione (senatus), Liv.

defossus, a, um, Part. [defodio].

defrango (in MSS. also defrudo), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to cheat, defraud*: teus ego defraudor? Pl.: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, Cic. With abl. of the thing: aliquem fructu victoriarum suae, Liv. With acc. of the thing: nisl quid tu porro uxorem defraudaveris, Pl.

defrânatus, a, um, adj. [freno] *unbridled, unrestrained*: Ov.

defrîco, cul, catum and ctum, i. v. a. *to rub off, rub down, rub*: dentem, Cat.: fauces ceteraque membra, Suet. Fig.: quod sale multo urbem defricuit, because he lashed the town with great wit, Hor.

defrictus, a, um, Part. [defricco].

defringo, frîgi, fractum, j. v. a. [frango] *to break off, break up, break to pieces*: ramum arboris, Cic.: ferrum ab haeta, Virg.

defrudo, v. defrudo.

defûgio, fugi, j. v. a. *to run away from, shun, avoid*: with acc.: aditum alieius sermonemque, Caes.: patrum, Cic.: ancultum, *to shirk responsibility*, Pl. Abol.: rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, Caes.

defunctus, a, um, Part. [defungor].

defundo, fudi, fûsum, j. v. a. *to pour down, pour out*: vinum, Hor. Poet.: fruges pleno cornu, *to pour forth*, id. ¶ *Exp. to pour out, as a libation*: te prosequitur mero defuso pateris, id.

defungor, functus, j. v. dep. *to have done with, get rid of, discharge, perform, finish*: with abl.: omni populari cunctatione, Cic.: pericula, id.: plurimum morbis, perpaucis funeribus, Liv.: laboribus, Hor.: defunctaque corpora vita, Virg. Poet.: defunctum bello barbiton, discharged from the warfare of love, Hor. Abol.: defunctus jam sum, now I am quit, i. e. safe, Ter.

¶ *to depart, die* (via understood): Tac. Hence defunctus = mortuus, deceased, defunct: Ov.: Suet.

degener, is (abl. degeneri, Tac.) adj. [genus] *unworthy of one's race, degenerate, not genuine*: Neoptoleum, Virg.: dignitate formae haud degener, Tac. With gen.: patris non degener oris, Ov. ¶ Meton.: *loathsome, loath-minded, base, ignoble*: Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac.: degeneros animos timor arguit, Virg.

degenero, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.

¶ Neutr.: *to become unlike one's race, to fall off, to degenerate*: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.: Pandione nata, degeneras! Ov.: pomaceae degenerant succos oblitae priores, Virg. With ab: ab hac virtute majorum, Cic.: a parentibus nostris, Liv. Abol.: consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, Cic. ¶ Act.: *to cease to degenerate, to make worse*: nil degeneratum, Liv. ¶ With acc.: *to dishonour, to stain, by degeneracy*: hanc, Ov.: palmas, id.

degero, j. v. a. *to carry down, carry off* (rare): mea ornamenta ad meretricem, Pl.

dêgo, dîgi, j. v. a. [de ago] *to spend or pass time*: With acc.: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, Pl.: diem in laetitia, Ter.: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic.: senectam, Hor. Puz.: aetate, Cic. Abol.: *to live*: lactes deget, Hor.

degrandinat, i. v. impers. *it leaves off hailing*: Ov.

degravo, non perf. atum, i. v. a. *to weigh or press down, to overpower*: atam ulmum (vitæ), Ov.: (duo millia militum) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. Fig.: *to burden, to incommodate*: peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, id.

degrîdior, gressus, j. v. dep. [gradior] *to march down, descend* (never to depart, like digredior): degressus ex

ura, Liv.: monte, Sall.: ad pedes, to alight, dismount, Liv.

dē-gusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take a taste of, to taste: vinum, Cato: pubulum, Varr. Poet. of fire: ignes flammam degustant signa trabeisque, *kick*, Lucr. And of a weapon, to touch, *graze*: (lancea) summum degustat volare corpus, Virg. **Fig.**: to try, make trial of, make oneself acquainted with: eandem vitam, Cic.: Imperium, Tac.

dē-hinc (in the poets sometimes monosyll.) **f.** Of space: from this place forth, from here (v. r.): Plin.: Tac. Meton.: **l.** Of the order of succession (poet.): *hereupon, hereafter*: ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, Hor. **2.** Like our *hence*, to indicate a consequence: sequi decurrit, dehinc conficito ceterum, Pl. **Fig.** Of time: from this time forth, *hereforth, hereupon, afterwards, next*: deinceps omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, Ter.: quoniam dehinc vi possim, Liv.: Eurus ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talis fatur, Virg. de vultu dehinc dicit, Suet. **3.** Referring to a point of time in the past: *thenceforth, since then*: duplex dehinc fama est, Id. **4.** In enumerations for *deinde*: *then* (rare): arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum quod... dehinc quis, etc., Sall.

dē-hinc, hivi (in the *inf.* dehinc) **i.** v. a. to yawn, gape, open, *split*: emiser: terrae dehincunt, Virg. G.: cyathis rimis, Ov.

dē-honestamentum, i. n. [dehonesto] a dehinc, deformity, disgrace, dishonour. With gen.: corporis, Sall.: oris, Tac. Without gen.: id.

dē-honesto, i. v. a. to disgrace, dishonour: famam maculari dehonestatque, Liv.

dē-hortor, stus, i. v. a. d. p. to advise to the contrary, to dissuade: res ipsa me aut invitavit aut debortabitur, Cic.

dein, v. *deinde*.

deinceps (disyll.), Hor.: cf. dehinc and *deinde* adv. [Capto; cf. particeps, princeps]: one after another, successively, in turn. **A.** Of space: his (males) collocatis et commentatis omnes laquei ordo adjectur: ac deinceps omnes opus contexitur, Caes. **B.** Of time: ut deinceps qui accubant canerent ad thibum clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.: reliqua deinceps diebus Caesar vivas caedere instituit, Caes. **C.** Of order: successively, in turn, next, each in place, etc.: septimus sum deinceps praetorius in gente nostra, the sixth in succession, Varr.: de iustitia satis dictum est: deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, in the next place, Cic.: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, that they may be read on continuously, Id. Sometimes combined with *inde* and *deinde*: *deinde etiam deinceps posteris probaderat*, Id.: deinceps inde multas, Id.

dēinde, and abbrev. *dein* (in both forms et is constantly monosyll. in the class. poets), adv. [de inde]. **l.** Of place (rare): from that or this place: via interest perangusta, *deinde paulo latior patefecit campus*, lude collis assurgunt, Liv. And of local succession: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem alias legiones, Tac. **Fig.** Of time: *thereafter, thereupon, afterwards*, then: complures ex his occurrunt: *deinde* se in castra receperunt, Caes.: incipit, Damocles; tu *deinde* sequere, Menalca, Virg. Rep. freq. corresp. with *primum*, *inde*, *postea*, *postremo*, *postquam*, *tum*, etc.: *primum* suo, *deinde* omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, Caes.: servos Milonius sibi confessos esse de interfectione Ch. Pompeio conjurasse; *deinde* postea se gladio percussum esse, Cic. **III.** Of order in enumerating facts or arguments: *afterwards, next in order, then*: hoc apparet in vestigiis; *primum* ut se ipse diligant; *deinde* ut requirant ejusdem generis animantes, Id. **IV.** Of rank: excellentes tum Crasso et Antonio, *deinde* Philippo, post Julio, Id. *Deinde* is frequently repeated.

dējicio, ōnis, f. [deicio] a throwing or casting down (rare): qui illam vim dejectionemque fecerit, a turning out of possession, Cic.

deiectus, a, um, Part. [deicio]. **l.** Adj.: low: equitatus noster etiam deiectionis atque inferioribus locis consistat, Caes. **2.** *disheartened, dejected, dispirited*: quanquam vis alto vulnere tardat, hand deiectionis equum dicit Juba, Virg.

deiectus, ōis, m. [id.] a casting or throwing down (rare): arborum, Liv.: gravis (Penet), fall, Ov. **II.** a depression, declivity: collis, Caes.

dejero, v. *dejuo*.

dē-jicio, ōis, f. [deicio], j. v. a. [deicio] to throw or cast down, to hurl down, throw headlong: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.: aliquem e ponte, Suet.: aliquem de saxo (Tarpelo), Liv.: aliquem equo, Caes.: servile a cervicibus, Cic.: naves ad inferiorem partem insulae deiecerunt, were driven down, Caes.: classem ad Baleares insulas, Liv.: libellos, to tear down, Cic.: sortes, to cast into the urn, Caes. **Fig.** Milit. *f. i.* to drive out, dislodge: praesidium ex saltu, Id.: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpela, Liv. *Abol.*: deiectione praesidio, Caes. **III.** Legal *f. i.* to turn out of possession, to eject: unde vi prohibuit sis? unde deiectionis? Cic. **IV.** to knock down dead, fell, kill, slay: his deiectionis et concervatis cadaveribus, Caes.: quem telo primum, quem postremo aspera virgo deiecit? Virg. **V.** Fig.: pueri Blaenno oculos de lato nunquam deiectione, never took their eyes off him, Cic.: deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est, cast down her eyes, Virg.: haec sunt deiectionis, jotted down, Cic.: eum de sententia deiectionis, have compelled to abandon

his opinion, Id. **2.** Esp. to dash down, cut off from, deprive, rob of: de honore deiecit, Id.: principatu, Caes. Without abl.: quum inimicum eo quoque anno potentem deieciasset, Liv.

dē-jungo, j. v. a. to unyoke cattle: *Inscr.* Fig.: to separate, remove: amantes, Pl.: se a forensi labore, Tac.

dē-jūro (or *dējūro*), avi, atum, i. v. n. to take an oath, to swear: per omnes deos et deas dejuravit, Pl.

dē-jūvo, i. v. n. to leave off helping, to withhold assistance: deserere filium et dejurare in rebus adversis pudet, Pl.

dē-lābor, lapus, i. v. d. p. to slip, sink, or fall down: signum de coelo delapsum, Cic.: delapsae ab aethere summo, Ov.: aetheris ab astris, Virg.: in scrubes, Caes. With dat.: sarta capiti delapsa, Virg. *Abol.*: aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. **Fig.**: to sink down, to descend, to slide or fall into: jam a sapientium familiaribus ab vulgare amicitia crato nostra delabitur, Cic.: in amorem libertatis, Tac.

dē-lāpōro, avi, i. v. a. to tear in pieces: i. v. d. p. to destroy, etc.: Pl.

dē-lāmento, i. v. a. d. p. to lament, bewail: nalam delectum, Ov.: delectum, a, um, Part. [de labor].

dē-lasas, avi, atum, i. v. a. to weary or tire out (rare): labore delassatus, Pl.: loquacem Fabium, Hor.

dēlatio, ōnis, f. [deleat, defero] an accusation, denunciation: nomina, Cic. *Abol.*: Tac. In plur.: id.

dēlātor, ōis, m. [id.] an accuser, informer: Tac.: majestatis, of high treason, Id.: Papiae legis, respecting a violation of, Suet.

dēlectabilis, e, adj. [delecto] glad-some, cheering, delightful, agreeable: cibus, savoury food, Tac.

dēlectamentum, i. n. [id.] a delight, amusement (rare): delectamenta perorum, Cic.

dēlectatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a gladdening, delighting, delightful, amusement: homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ductur, Cic. More freq. *Abol.*: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitatis et delectatio, Id. In plur.: id.

dēlecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [delecto] to draw aside, allure, entice: sed me Apollo ipse delectat, ducat Delphicus, Enn. **Fig.** Meton.: to delight, attract, engage, charm, amuse: nou tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic.: (custodes ovium) delectant dum (sc. Pana) Hor.: iumentis, Caes.: imperio, Id. Elliptically as an imper. me maris de Dioprio delectat, Cic. Poet. with a sentence as subject: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, Hor. In pars. v. vir bonus et prudens dici delector, Id.

dēlectus, a, um, Part. [delecto]. **delectus**, ōis, m. [id.] a choosing or picking out, a selection, choice: utrimque tibi nunc delectum para, Pl.: omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic.: coeuntque animalia nullo cetera delectu, Ov. **Fig.** Milit. *f. i.* a raising of troops, recruiting

imp.: per legatos delectum habere, Caes.: delectum conficere, *complecti levi*, Liv.: quas (logones) ex novo delectu confecerat, Caes. Meton.: *the men levied, a levy*: ipse e Britannico delectu octo milia sibi adiunxit, Tac.

delegatio, ōnis, f. [delego] the making over or assignment of a debt: Cic.

dē-lē-go, avi, atum, i. v. a. to send or remove from one place to another, from one person to another, or from oneself to another, to transfer, refer, delegate, commit to. With personal objects: Plinius in Tullianum, to transfer him (from the common prison) to the Tullianum, Liv. With a thing as object: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Coel. in Cic.: ministerium triumvirat, Tac. || Esp. to assign, make over, either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: debitoribus nobis decus, Sen. Aboel.: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. || Fig.: to attribute, impute, ascribe to: si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, id.: servati consuli decus ad servum, Liv.

dē-lē-nō-sio (delin.), a, um, adj. [deleno facio] soothsaying, caressing, captivating: facta, Pl.

dē-lē-nō-mentum (delin.), i, n. [deleno] what sooths or charms: a charm, mitigation, blandishment: Liv.

dē-lē-nō (in MSS. also delinno), i, v. a. to soften down; to soothe, charm, win, captivate, caress: mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed florum funibus, Cic.: milites blande appellando, id.: delenire dolentem, to console, Hor. **dē-lē-nō-ris** (delin.), ōnis, m. [deleno] one who softens down, soothes, wins over: iudicis, Cic.

dē-lē-nō, lēvi, lētum, 2. v. a. to blot or rub out, efface, suppress: epistolae quas ego lacrimis prope delevi, Cic.

|| Fig.: to destroy, annihilate, overthrow, annul: dispersa ac pene deletis hostibus, Caes.: homines morte deletos, Cic.: nomen Aequeorum prope ad interfectionem, Liv.: praesentia futura bella, Cic. || 2. to efface, atone for: turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes.: priorem ignominiam, Liv.

dē-lē-nō, a, um, Part. [deleo]. **dē-lē-berā-bundus**, a, um, adj. [delibero] weighing well, reflecting, deliberating (rare): consules deliberabundi, Liv.

dē-lē-bē-ratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a weighing, considering, deliberation, consultation: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republica, principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic.: habet res deliberationem, needs consideration, id. || 2. In rhetor. = causa deliberativa: id.

dē-lē-bē-ratīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] relating to deliberation, deliberative (only in rhetor.): genus, Cic.

dē-lē-bē-rā-tō-ris, ōnis, m. [id.] one who deliberates: a, um, Part. [delibero].

|| A. d. j.: resolved upon, determined, certain: certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere, Cic.

dē-lē-berō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [libro, libra, etc.] to weigh well in one's mind, think over, to take counsel, consult, deliberate: legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes.: cum aliquo de salute fortunisque alicuius, Cic.: de Corlutho cum imperatore Romano, Liv. Pass. impers.: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, Caes. || 2. Esp. (like consulo) to consult an oracle (only in Nepos): ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, Nep. || Meton.: to resolve, determine, come to a conclusion (gen. in the part.): quod iste ceteri statuatur ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.

dē-lē-berō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take a taste of, to take off, rub off: licet sol humoris parvam delibet ab aequore portum, Lucr. || To cull, pick out: ut omni ex genere orationem aucupet et omnes undique foeculos carpm atque delibem, Cic.: novum honorem, to taste, enjoy, Liv.: oscula, Virg. || To take away, detract from, diminish: de laude jejuni hominis delibare quoquam, Cic.: aliquid de honestate, id.

dē-lē-berō, non perf., atum, i. v. a. [liber] to take off the bark, to peel: truncis arborum delibratis (others read delibratis), Caes. Fig.: to take away, detract from: Lucr.

dē-lē-berō, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to become, amount (as verb finit. only in late Lat.): sum unguentis delibuit, Sol. [Root lib. "to smear."]

dē-lē-bū-tas, a, um, Part. [delibuo] beamed, ointment: multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic.: capillus, id.: atro cruore, Hor.

dē-lē-bū-tas, adv. delicately, luxuriously: delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic.

dē-lē-bū-tas, a, um, adj. [deliciae] delightful, charming, voluptuous, wanton: in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic.: in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, to introduce light talk, id.: omnes hominis libidines delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id. As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es, delicata? Pl. || Meton.: soft, tender, delicate: capella, Cat.: Choaspem amnem pervenit, delicatam, ut fama est, ventem aequam, Curt. || 2. fond of pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous: and Subst.: a voluptuary, wanton: adolescentes, Cic.: pueri, id. || 3. spoiled with indulgence, dainty, effeminate, fastidious: nimium ego te habui delicatam, I have spoiled you, Pl. (Hence Fr. *délicé*.)

dē-lē-bū-tas, ac, delight: v. deliciae; ad iniv.

dē-lē-bū-tas, arum, f. plu. (in the sing. deliciae, ac, f.: Pl.: delictum, id. v. Phaedr.) [de and lac, root of lacio, elicio, etc.] allurement, charm, delight, pleasure, pastime, sport, frolic, Cic.: deliciarum causa et voluptas, Cic.:

fortis omnia hoc age delicta, Hor.: ecce alia deliciae equum vix ferens, affectationes, pretiositas, Cic.: delicias facere, to play tricks, to make sport of, Pl. || Meton.: the beloved object, darling, sweetheart: tu urbanus curas, delicias populi, Pl.: amores ac deliciae tuas, Roscius, Cic.: Corydon ardebat Alexin, delicias domini, Virg. (Hence It. *lenia*.)

dē-lē-bū-tas, arum, f. plu. dim. [deliciae] a little darling: nostrae Tullio, Cic.

dē-lē-bū-tas, ūi, v. deliciae, ad iniv. **dē-lē-bū-tas**, v. deliquo.

dē-lē-bū-tas, i, n. [delinquo, delictus] prop. a fault of omission: hence gen. a fault, offence, crime: delictum in se admittitur, Ter.: majore commissio delicto, Caes.: quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. In plur.: id.

dē-lē-bū-tas, ūi, v. a. [lago] to choose out, to select, gather, cull, etc.: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.: tenui primam deligere ungues rosm, Ov.: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti erant, Cic.: locum castris, Caes. Esp. of soldiers: to pick out, detach: re frumentaria comparata equitibus delectis, id.: delecti Latii et Laurentibus agris, Virg. || To set aside, reject, send away (rare): longevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres deligite, id.

dē-lē-bū-tas, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind down, fasten down, to tie up, make fast, bind: hominem propositi aequi in formam nudari ac deligari si virgas ex-pediri jubet, Cic.: naviculae ad ripam, Caes.: naves ad terram, id.

dē-lē-bū-tas, 3. v. a. to lick off, lick up (rare): saltem, to get a dinner, Pl.

dē-lē-bū-tas, delinquentum, delinquo and delinquit, v. delen.

dē-lē-bū-tas, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. and n. to leave aside, abandon: Enn. || Meton.: to fail, be wanting, or lacking: delinquere frumentum, Coel. ap. Serv. || 2. Fig.: to fail or be wanting (in duty, etc.), to do wrong, commit a fault or crime, to offend: an quia non delinquunt viri? Ter.: ut condemnare filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic.: deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem, Sall.

|| 3. With acc.: dum cavetur praeter aequum ne quid delinquit, lest he should offend in any respect, or should commit any offence, Pl.: si quid delinquo, Cic. Impers.: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, id.

dē-lē-bū-tas, ūi, v. v. incip. to melt away, dissolve: ubi delinquit non-dum prius (sc. nix), altera venit, Ovi.: Hyrie flendor delinquit, id. || Fig.: to pine away, waste, disappear: qui alacritate futili gentis delinquescent, Cic.

dē-lē-bū-tas, ūi, v. [delinquo] a want, defect (rare): solis, i. e. an aequo, Serv.: deliquo esse, to be to the detriment, Pl.

dē-lē-bū-tas and (in the fig. signif.) **dē-lē-bū-tas**, i. v. a. [liquo] to pour off, to

clarify, to strain: turbida quae sunt deliquantur ut liquida fiant, Varr. II. Fig.: to clear up, explain: Pl.

deliquus or **delloquus**, a, um, adj. [delingo] wanting, lacking: Pl.

delliramentum (deler), i, n. [deliro] nonsense, absurdity: Pl.

dellratio, ònis, f. [id.] lit. a going astray from the line (in ploughing), v. deliro; hence, Fig.: silliness, folly, madness (very rare): ista sententia stultitia, quae dellratio appellari solet, Cic.

dê-lîro, i, v. n. [lîra]. Lit.: to lose the furrow in ploughing; and gen.: to deviate from the straight line: nil ut dellret amissus, Ausp. II. Fig.: to be crazy, deranged; to be silly, to doze, to rave: falli, errare, lali, decipi tam docet quam dellrare et mente esse captum, Cic.: quicquid dellrat reges, plectuntur Achivi, uhat-eor folly the kings commit, Hor.

dellrus, a, um, adj. [dellro] silly, doting, crazy: dellrus et amens, Hor. senex, Cic.

dê-lîtesco, tili, j. v. n. insep. [latesco] to hide oneself, to lie hid, to lurk: bestiae in cubilibus delltescunt, Cic.: hostes noctu in silvis delltuerant, Caes. II. Fig.: to skulk behind, take shelter under: in alcuus anctoritate delltesceret, Cic.

dê-lîtîgo, i, v. n. to quarrel, scold, rail: ista quae Chremes tumido delltigit ore, Hor.

dellus, a, um, Part. [dellno].

dellusius, a, um, adj. = Δελιασός, of Delos, Delian: aea, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin.: vasa, Cic. The Delians were also famed for the rearing of capons: Cic.

dellus, a, um, adj. [Delos] of Delos, Delian: tellus, i. e. Delos, Ov.: vates, Virg.: and abeo, Dellus, Ov.: folia, the laurel, Hor.: dea, Diana, id.: also abeo, Dellus, Virg.

dellphicus, a, um, adj. Delphic, belonging to Delphi: tellus, Ov.: Apollo, Plin.: also abeo, Dellphicus, Ov.: oracula, Cic.: mensa, a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod, id.

dellphicus, i, and **dellphin**, ius (vices acc. dellphus, Ov.: abt, dellphite, id.: plur. nom. dellphines, Virg.: acc. dellphina, id.) = Δελφίς, a dolphin: but it seems as if the ancients confounded some kind of shark under this name: Cic. II. Meton.: the dolphin, a constellation: Ov. (Hence Fr. dauphin.)

delltrium, i, n. = Δελτρίον, the Tri- angle, a constellation: Cic.

dellthrum, i, n. a shrine, sanctuary, temple: gen. in the plur.: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen et pro dextrum templis atque delubris, Cic. i. sing.: noctu audita ex delubro vox est, Liv. [Prob. from LV, wash, as being a place of religious purification.]

dê-luctor and **dê-lucto**, avi, i. v. dep. and a, to wrestle, to struggle: cum Antaeo deluctari mavelim quam cum amore, Pl.: deluctavi, id.

dê-ludifico, avi, i. v. a. to mock, banter: Pl.

dê-lûdo, si, sum, j. v. a. to play false with, trifle with, to mock, deceive, delude: deludi vosmet ipsos diutius a tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic.: me dolls, Ter.: corvum blantem, Hor. Abol.: ubi agere atque deludere, Cic.

dê-lumbo, no, per, atum, i. v. a. [lumbo] to lame in the loins (rare): quadrupede delumbata, Plin. II. Fig.: to weaken, enervate: sententias, Cic.

dê-mâdesco, dul, j. v. insep. to become mad: Ov.

dê-mando, avi, atum, i. v. a. to give in charge, hand over, intrust, commend: sinui plebis pueri unius (paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv.: bellum, Suet.: in proximam civitatem demandari, to be sent there for safety, id.

dê-marohus, i, m. = δῆμαρχος, the head of a demus or tribe, a demarch; among the Romans, a tribune of the people: Pl.

dê-mens, entis, adj. [mens: v. amens] out of one's mind, senseless, mad, foolish: qua perturbatio animi, quae, sanus quum esset, timebat ne eveniret, ac demens evanescere esse dicebat, Cic. II. Poet.: of things: discordia, Virg.: strepitus, Hor.

dê-mensum, i, n. [demetior] a ration allowance: Ter.

dê-mensur, a, um, Part. [demetior].

dê-menter, adv. senselessly, madly: tanta res tam dementer credita, Cic.

dementia, ae, f. [demens] the being out of one's mind, madness, folly: expectare dum hostium copiae augeantur summae demensiae esse iudicabat, Caes. In plur.: sed ejus demensiae cave contemnas, Cic.

dêmentio, 4, v. n. [id.] to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave: dementi, dellraque satur, Lucr.

dê-mêro, ôi, i. v. a. With acc. of thing: to earn, merit, deserve: aliquid mercedis demio, Pl. II. With acc. of person: to deserve well of, to oblige: in this signif. usually in the depon. form: beneficio tam potentem civitatem, Liv.: plura saepe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac.

dê-mêro, v. demereo, no, II.

dê-mergo, si, sum, j. v. a. to sink, dip under, plunge into (esp. the water, but sometimes the earth, etc., i. e. to bury, plant): demersa aquora rostris impetunt, Virg.: Marius senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic.: plebem in fossas cloacaeque exhaurientes, Liv.: dapes in alvum, Ov. II. Fig.: est animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic.: domus ubi lucrum demersa exitio, Hor.

dê-mersus, a, um, Part. [demergo].

dê-messus, a, um, Part. [demeto].

dê-metior, mensus, 4, v. a. dep. to measure out, to measure (rare): ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

dê-mêto, messûi, messum, j. v. a. to mow, reap, cut down, or off: tempora demetendis fructibus et periculis accommodata, Cic.: demesso frumento, Caes.: pollice florem, to pluck off, Virg.

dê-migratio, ònis, f. [demigro] an emigration: Nep.

dê-migro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to move out, wander away, depart, emigrate: de oppidis demigrare, Caes.: ex agris in urbem, Liv.: ad virum optimum, Cic.

dê-mîno, ul, atum, j. v. a. to lessen by diminishing something down, to make smaller, diminish (the MSS. constantly vary between di-minuo and de-minuo): ne de bonis quae Octavii fuissent, demîno pateretur, Cic.: demînuat aequora venti, Lucr.: demînuat copiae, Caes.: militum vires inopia frumenti demînuat, Lucr. weakened, id. II. Fig.: de sua in Aedon benevolentia, Caes.: de libertate mea, Cic.: ex regia potestate, Liv.: alium tunc studia demînuat, Caes.: se capite demînuere, to lose or renounce one's civil rights, Cic.

dê-mînatio, ònis, f. [demînuo] a lessening, diminution, decrease, abatement (frequently di-minutio in MSS.): accretio et demînutio luminis, Cic.: multari imperatorem demînutione provinciae, by abridging his term of command, id.: muliere fastidium in demînutionem sui accipiens, holding that a woman's elevation would detract from his own dignity, Tac.: capitis, the loss of civil rights, Caes.

dê-mîror, atus, i. v. dep. to wonder at, to be amazed: haec ego vos concupisce pro vestra stultitia non miror: sperasse me consule aequi posse demîror, Cic. II. In conversational language (in the 1. pers. sing.): I wonder, I am at a loss to imagine, etc.: demîror qui sciat, Pl.

dê-missus, adeo, low: hic alte, demissus illius, Ov.: Apollo, Plin.: also abeo, Dellphicus, Plin.: oracula, Cic.: mensa, a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod, id.

dê-missio, ònis, f. [demitto] a letting down, sinking, lowering (rare): statorum, Caes.: Fiction of the mind: anini, low spirit, dejection, Cic.

dê-mississus or **-issus**, a, um, adj. [id.] hanging down, flowing, long: Pl.

dê-missus, a, um, Part. [demitto].

II. Adj.: sunken, low-lying, drooping, hanging down: campestribus ac demissis locis, Caes.: demisso capite coedere, Cic. II. Fig.: downcast, disheartened, dispirited: esse fracto animo et demisso, id. Abol.: quis P. Salliam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidi? id. III. Of manners: lowly, humble, unassuming: multum demissus homo, Hor. IV. Of condition: poor, humble: qui demissis in obscuro vitam habent, Sall. V. Poet. and in Tacitus: of genealogical descent: descendit, spring from: ab alto demissum genus Aeneas, Hor.: Romanus Troja demissus, Tac.

dē-mī-ti-go, i. v. a. to make milder; pass. to become milder, more lenient: nosmet ipsi quodlibet demitigamus, Cic.

dē-mi-tto, misit, missum, j. v. a. to let go down: to drop, let sink, lower; send down, dismiss: coelo inbrems, Virg.: coelo ancilla, Liv.: latum clavum pectoris, Hor.: patum, alte in solido, to sink deep, Virg.: facces, to lower, Cic.: caput, Ov.: vestem, Hor.: gladium in jugulum, to plunge, Pl.: subleas in terram, Caes.: aliquem neci, Virg. 2. With pron. reflect. or pass. reflect.: to let oneself down, to stoop, to descend: demittebat se ad aurem, Cic.: concava vallis erat, quae se demittere rivi assueant, Ov.: nonnullae de muris per manus demissae, Caes. 3. Milit. i. t. to march soldiers into a lower country: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv.: agmen in vallem infimum, id. 4. Prov. (1) demitti de coelo, or simply coelo, to be of supernatural origin: id. (2) demissa manibus fugere, i. e. to flee in the greatest haste, Pl. || Fig.: vultum animumque metu, Ov.: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, impress this deeply on your mind, Sall.: me penitus in causam, Cic.: se in adulationem, Tac.: se usque ad servilem patientiam, to degrade, ki.: ne se admodum animo demitterent, Caes.

dēmīurgus, or, acc. to the Dor. form **dēmīurgus**, i. m. = *δημιουργός*, the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states: Liv.

dēmo, mpeī, mptum, j. v. a. [contr. from de-mo; cf. admo, exmo, and sumo for submo] to take down, take away, withdraw, subtract: demendis armamentis eo tempore de-mo, Liv.: (trigula) demita ad Ciceronem defertur, Caes.: si quid ad eas (leges) addit demi mutative vellet, Liv.: acie de fascibus, Cic.: partem de die, Hor. With simple abl.: fetus arboris, Ov.: juga bobus, Hor.: vincla pedibus, Ov. Of abstract things: mihi et tibi et illis molestiam, Ter.: dolorem, Lucr.: sollicitudinem, Cic.: curas, Virg.: ex dignitate populi, Liv.: dempto fine, without end, Ov.

dē-mō-lor, itus, a. v. dep. lit. to undo; hence of buildings, to pull down, demolish: and in gen. to remove, destroy: domum, Cic.: deum immortalis templis, Liv.: de me culpam hanc demolibor Jam, I will cast off, Pl.: si quod culgabam privatim officit Jus, id destruet ac demolietur, Liv.

dēmōlīto, ōnis, f. [demolior] a pulling down, demolishing (rare): dum ea demolitio (statuorum) heret, Cic.

dēmōnstrātio, ōnis, f. [demonstro] a showing, pointing out, indication, description: gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. In plur.: id.

dēmōnstrātivus, a, um, adv. [id.] pointing out, designating: digitus, the index finger, Coel. Aur. || In rhet.: designed for display: causa, Cic.

dēmōnstrātor, ōris, m. [id.] he who

points out, an exhibitor (rare): demonstrator unusquisque sepeclendi, Cic.

dē-monstro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to point out, as with the finger, to indicate, designate: itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut communstrare tantum vlam, et ut heri solet, digitum ad fontes Intenderem, Cic.: itinera cum cura, Liv. 2. Legal i. t. to deliver a piece of land to the purchaser: Cic. || Fig.: to point out by speech or writing, to state precisely, to show, prove, demonstrate: to represent, describe: also simply to mention (in the latter signif. often in Caes.): with acc.: istius cupiditatem minasque demonstrat, id.: eorum (ac. navium) modum formaeque demonstrat, Caes.: ad ea castra, quae supra demonstrativum, contendit, id. With acc. and inf.: mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitare facere, Cic. With a relative sentence: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, Caes. Abol.: quum esset Caesar in cliterio Gallia in hibernia, ita ut supra demonstrativum, id. Of things: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. Impera, pass.: naves XVIII. de quibus supra demonstratum est, Caes.

dē-mōrīor, mortuus, j. v. dep. to die off, to die: in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv.: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Fig.: potationes plurimae demortuae, quot adeo coenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! have perished, Pl. 2. With acc.: to be dying for love (cf. depereo): ea demoritur te, id.

dē-mōrīor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. || Neutr.: to loiter, linger (very rare): hic demoratur tam diu, Pl. More freq. || Act.: to stop, hinder, keep back, retard, delay: ne dilatus vos demoror, Cic.: nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante, Caes. Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? restrain from battle, Virg. (Hence Fr. *demorer*.)

dē-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move away, put away, remove, withdraw: hostes gradu, Liv.: oculos ab aliquis oculis, Ter. Without abl.: Pompeius vestri facti praesidio de-pomtus, forced to yield, Caes. Of abstract and mental objects: formikine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic.

dē-mūgītus, a, um, Part. [mugio] filled with bellowing, loving: paludes, Ov.

dē-mulco, mulsi, mulsum, and multum, 2. v. a. to stroke down, to caress with the hand (rare): caput tibi, Ter.: dorsum, Liv.

dēmum, adv. (property of time), at length, at last: ego novus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesimo flum? Ter.: quarta vix demum expositum hora, Hor.: his demum exactis, Virg. || Encitically with the adverbs

nunc, tum, or tunc, post, modo, jam, ubi, etc. etc.: not till then or now, just, precisely, only, etc.: 1. nunc demum, now, now at length: nunc demum ego

cum illa fabulabor libere, Pl.: nunc demum rescribo illi Hierici, Cic. (β) In Plaut. with quum, quoniam, etc.: nunc demum a me insipienter factum esse arbitror, quum rem cognosco, Pl. (γ) Separated by other words: heu nunc misero mihi demum exsilium infelix: Virg. 2. Tum demum, then at length, then indeed: tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, Caes.: utraque re satis expertis tum demum consule, Liv. 3. Tunc demum, Suet. 4. Post demum, afterwards, not till after: post cum demum huc cras adducam, Pl. 5. Modo demum, only now, now for the first time: modone id demum sensit? Ter. 6. Jam demum, now at last, now: Ov. 7. Ibi demum (rarely of time), at last, just there: ibi demum ille aegro tulit, Ter. 8. Cic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso, Virg. || Encitically, without any signif. of time, but merely to give emphasis to a word: indeed, forsooth, precisely, finally, nothing less than, etc.: especially with pronouns: sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe est, Cic.: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, that, and nothing out of that, Sall.: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquissae tabella, Cic.: immenso est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, Ov. Strengthened by a preceding verb enim vero: verum enim vero id demum juvat, Ter. (*Dem-us* is an adverb of time, and contains the same root as *dem-que* and *donec*, which also appears in *tan-dem* and *pri-dem*: it is perhaps connected with the Gr. *δῆ*.)

dē-murmūro, i. v. a. to mutter over: carmen, Ov.

dēmūtīlo, ōnis, f. [demuto] a changing, change (rare): 1. a. and a. || Act.: to change, alter: platum instituto flammum nihil demuti, Tac. Abol.: non demutato, Pl. || Neutr.: to alter: to be or become different (very rare): numquid vultus demutare, id.

dēnārius, a, um, adj. [denā] containing ten: numerus digitum, Virg. || Numus or Subst. denarius, m. (n. Pl.): 1. a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen aeneas, equivalent in value to an Attic drachma: denarii numi, Liv.: denarii trecenti, Cic.: gen. plur. denarium, id.: denariorum, id. 2. Meton. money in gen.: id. (Hence It. *denaro*, *denaro*; Sp. *dinero*; Fr. *denier*, a small coin; and hence It. *derrata*; Sp. *dinerado*; Fr. *denrée*.)

dē-narō, i. v. a. a. to tell, relate, recount fully (rare): mastri demaral, Hor.

dē-nāso, i. v. a. [nasus] to deprive of the nose: Pl.

dē-nīto, i. v. n. a. to swim down: Truco alveo, Hor.

dē-nīgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to say

no, deny (rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Pl. ||. *To refuse, reject:* quum id quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro pollicetur, Caes. Poet. of things: amnis tibi denegat undas; denegat afflatus ventus, Ov. With inf. (poet.): dare denegaria, Ter. [Hence Fr. *dénier*.]

dēni, a. c. sum, distrib. every ten, ten each, by tens: uxores habent deni denique inter se communes, Caes. Atrivius denos ut ad colloquium adducerent postulat, *that each should bring ten men*, id. ||. For decem, *ten*: bis die Phrygum concedendi navibus sequor, Virg. [Deni for dec-ni from decem: cf. *bi-ni, ter-ni*, etc.]

dēnificatio (in MSS. also denec), *e, adj. [nex] purifying from death: hence, a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased, Cic.*

denique, adv. [same root as dem-um, *e*.] Of time: *at last, at length; lastly, finally:* boat coetum fremitu virum: denique, ut voluit, nostra superat manus, Pl.: quid iam misero mihi denique restat? Virg. ||. Often poetic, with *ad* extremum, *ad postremum*, and tandem: *but needs, quomodo tardiores sunt, et principia rerum neglecta ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur*, Cic. ||. With the particles tum, nunc, or an *abl.* of time: *quo quum venerimus tum denique vivemus, id. tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilatare, id. multo denique hic Caesar cognovit montem a suis teneri, Caes.*

||. Like demum with *is* and *vix*, to add to the force of the expression: *is denique bonus mihi videri solet, Cic.* ||. To denote succession: *and thereupon, and then, in the sequel:* ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides, denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. And in interrogations: *quid denique agitis? and what did you do then?* Pl. ||. Hence in enumerations sometimes followed by postremo, etc.: *omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vigetia vestra venerint, Cic.*

||. In narrations or arguments: *finally, lastly, in fine, in short, etc.* quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet (Socrates), Cic.: mathematici, poetae, musici, medicid denique, id. ne nuni preant, aut pyga aut denique fama, Hor.

dēnūmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to remove, call, denominate: hinc (sc. ab Laris) Lamine denominati, Hor.

dēnūmo, non perf., atum, i. v. a. [nūmo] to make crooked or irregular (rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat apertum, Hor.

dēnūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to mark or point out, specify, denote: qui cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, Cic.

dens, dentis, m. a tooth: primores, the front teeth, Plin.: also called adversi auri, Cic.: maxillares, the jaw-teeth, grinder, Cels.: called also genuli, or

cheek-teeth, Cic.: excutere, Juv.: dens Indus, the elephant's tooth, Ov. Pro-verb.: Albis dentibus deridere aliquem, *to laugh heartily at (so as to show one's teeth)*, Pl. ||. Meton. *a point, spike, prong, stake, etc.*: aratri, Virg.: ancorae, id.: curvo Saturni dente = falce, id. ||. Fig.: *envy, ill-will:* more hominum invident: non illo inimico sed hoc maleficio dente carpunt, Cic.: invidus, Hor. [Sans. *danta*; Gr. *δ-δόν*, *δ-δόν*; Goth. *tanthus*; Ger. *zahn*; Eng. *tooth*.] (Hence It. *dente*; Fr. *dent*; also It. *dentello*; Fr. *dentelle*, "lace," on account of its pointed form.)

dēnēs, adv. thickly, closely: caesae rapidi, Plin. ||. Of time: *frequently, rapidly, one after the other:* quod in perpetuū dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densus, apud alios fortasse rarius, Cic.

denso, v. denso.

denso, non perf., atum, i. v. a. and denso, non perf., atum, 2. v. a. (the former appears in Liv. and Quint.; the latter in Lucr., Hor., Tac., and in late Lat.; both forms in Virg.) [densus] *to thicken, to make thick, to press close together:* Juppiter viduas astra densat, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat, Virg.: ordines, Virg.: spargens hostilia denet, *shoots thickly together*, Virg.: *ictus, to redouble, Tac.*

densus, a. um, adj. close, crowded, thick, dense: opus to raris, loose, scattered: terra densa, Virg.: densiores silvae, Caes.: densum humeris vulgus, Hor.: litus, firm, Ov.: aer, Hor. Poet.: densorum turba malorum, Ov. ||. Poet. with *abl.* *thick-net, thickly planted with, full of:* lucus juncis et arundine, id.: funale lampadibus, id. ||. Of succession in time (also poet.): *frequent, continuous:* lotus, Virg.: plagues, Hor. ||. Fig. of speech: *condensed, concise:* Quint. And meton. of the author himself: densior ille (sc. Demosthenes), hic (sc. Cicero) copiosior, id. [Gr. *δ-δόν*, akin to *densus*, as *β-βός* to *β-βός*; the root seems to be *das*; Germ. *dicke*; Eng. *thick*.]

dentilla, lum, n. plu. [dens] a ploughshare: Virg. Meton. *a plough:* Pers.

dentatus, a. um, adj. [id.] toothed, having teeth: male dentata (penula), Ov.: vir (i. e. mordax), Pl.

||. Chara dentata, *smoothed with a tooth, Cic.*

dentifrangibulum, i. m. and -um, i. m. [dens frango] a tooth-breaker, a comic word in Plautus: Masc.: one who knocks out teeth: Pl. And *n. the fist:* id.

dentilegus, m. [dens lego] one who picks up his teeth after they have been knocked out: Pl.

denitio, a. v. n. [dens] to cut teeth, to teeth: Cels.: *denites dentant, lest they should grow, because not worn off by eating, Pl.*

dēnūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to get married, to marry: nec Caenis in ullos denupuit thalamos, Ov. ||. *to marry*

beneath one's condition: Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupuit in domum Rubelli Blandi, Tac. Hence also of a perverse or unnatural marriage: Suet.

dēnūdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lay bare, make naked, uncover: ne Verres denudat pectore, ne cicatrices populus Romanus aspiciat, Cic. ||. Fig. *to disclose, reveal:* denudavit mihi num consiliū, Liv. ||. *to strip, plunder:* civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Cic.

dēnūtiatio (-ciatio), onis, f. [denuntio] an intimation, announcement, declaration: with gen.: *quas est ista a dis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum?* Cic.: *denuntiatione periculi permovere, by the threat, Caes.* With gen. *subj.* Catiline, Cic.: *quietis, the disclosure of a dream, Vell. Abol.:* huic denuntiationi ille pareat? Cic.

dēnūtio (-cio) avi, atum, i. v. a. to give notice, to announce, intimate, declare, order: esp. of public and official notifications: *utrum paucorum ea denuntiatio an universae civitatis essent, Liv.:* quod si Caesar denuntiare, se Aeduum in iurias non neglecturum, Caes. With *subj.* nationibus denuntiare, *ut auxilia tant, id.* ||. Also of the manifestations of the Divine will: *quibus potentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, Cic.* ||. Legal *t. t.:* *denuntiare testimonium, with dat. to summon as a witness:* si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denuntiare, id. Abol.: *non denuntiaui, id.* ||. In gen.: *to announce, intimate, declare, order:* also, *to menace, threaten:* ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, id.: *denuntiasti, homo adolescens, quid de summa republicae sentires, id. With subj.* mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiavit, *ut ad te scriberem, id. With de* leto funde, id. Abol.: *monente et denuntiant te, id.* ||. Fig. of things: *terra continens adventus hostium multis indicis ante denuntiavit, id.*

dēnūto, adv. [contr. from de nūto, which never occur separated; cf. on the contrary, the Fr. de nouveau] anew, afresh, again, once more: Sicilia, te praetore, censa denuo est, Cic.: in Etruria rebellante denuo, Liv.: *aperi, continuo operito denuo, and then cover it up again, Pl.*

dēnūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to unload, disburden (rare): navea denotatae, Amm. Fig.: *ex illius invidia denotare aliquid est in trajicere, Cic.*

dēnūto, adv. [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] downwards, opp. to sursum: ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Pl.: *ne sursum deorsum cursiles, up and down, Ter.:* natura sursum deorsum, ultro citro committibus, Cic.

||. Meton. of position: *beneath, below:* nostri porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? Ter. (Hence mid. age Lat. *josum, jusum*; It. *giuso, giù*; old Fr. *jus*.)

dē-oscūlor, atus, i. v. dep. to kiss

warily, or much (rare): *vix* reprimis labra ob istam rem quin te deosculor, Pl. **dē-paciscor**, (also written *depēsc*), pactus (pect.), 3. v. *dep.* to bargain for, agree upon; and absol. to make an agreement: ipse tria praedia alibi depactus est, Cic.: cur non honestissimo (ac. periculo) depedisci velim? Id. Fig.: jam depedisci mortis cupio, to deal with death, 1. e. am content to die, Ter.

dē-pactus, a, um, Part. [depaciscor].

dē-pango, no perf., pactum, 3. v. a. to fix down, fasten in, fix into the ground (rare): malleolum, Col.

dē-parvus, a, um, adj. excessively sparing, niggardly: Suet.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. v. a. to pasture, eat down, feed off: saluus, Ov.: luxuriam segetum, Virg. 2. to feed upon, eat, consume (in this sense also in the reflect. form, *dē-pasor*, pastus, 3.): maeops Hyblaes apibus florem depasta saliceti, Id.: altaria, poet. for that which is upon it, Id.: miseros morsu depascitur artus, Id. || Meton. (usually *dep.*): veterem possessionem Academicae, Cic.: artus depascitur arida febris, Virg.

dē-paspor, v. depasco.

dē-pecto, no perf., xum, 3. v. a. to comb down, comb off (rare): crines buxo, Ov.: jubas, Id.: vellera follia, Virg. Jocosely, to cudgel: Ter.

dē-pētilator, ōris, m. [depēculor] a plunderer, embezzler: aeriarii, Cic.

dē-pētilor, atus, 1. v. *dep.* to pillage, plunder, embezzle (rare): Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depēculatus es, Cic. Fig.: qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depēculatus est, has detracta from, Id.

dē-pello, pūli, pulsam, 3. v. a. to drive or cast down, to drive out or away, expel, remove: alii defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, Caes.: loco editore depelli, Sall.: demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.: aliquem urbe, to banish, Tac.: quum cibo et potione fames atque depulsa est, Cic.: pestem augurio, Virg. 2. As a v. neut. to deviate: corpora spatia depellere paulum, Lucr. 3. depellere a matre, a mamma, or absol.: to wean: Virg. Of human beings: Suet. || Fig.: to keep off, turn aside, deter, dissuade from: aliquem de suscepta causa propositae sententia, Cic.: aliquem spe, Liv.: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Caes.

dē-pēdō, 2. v. v. to hang down, to hang from or on: soridus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg.: sarta tectis, Ov.: laqueo dependente, Invenera, Liv. || Fig. (only in Ovid): to depend upon: dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov.

dē-pēdo, dī, sum, 3. v. a. and n. to weigh out (money), to pay, pay for: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Fig.: reipublicae poenas aut praesenti morte aut turpi exilio, Id. ||

Neutr.: to weigh less: nec dependis nec propendis, Pl.

dē-perditus, a, um, Part. [deperdo]. **dē-perdo**, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to destroy, ruin (only in the part. perf.): sator inopia depeditus, impotenter, Phaedr. || to lose: qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri depeditur, Cic.: sui nihil, Caes.

dē-pēro, 11, 4. v. n. to go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone: tempestate naves, Caes.: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, magna pars depērit, Id. || Esp. to be dying with love for: illa, quam tuus gnatus deamat, depērit, Pl.: aliquam, Id.

dē-petrus, a, um, Part. [depēto].

dē-pictus, a, um, Part. [depingo].

dē-pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. v. a. (perf. synop. depinxit, Pl.) to depict, portray, paint, draw: pugnam Marathoniā, Nep. || to embroider: depictas gemmatasque indutus paenulas, Suet. || Fig.: to depict in words, to represent, describe, imagine, conceive: in illa (sc. republica), quam sibi Socrates Peripatetico illo in sermone depinxerit, Cic.: minutis quaedam minutumque depicta, too elaborately defined, Id.

dē-plango, nxi, 3. v. a. to bewail, lament (poet. and rare): Cadmeida palmas depianxere domum, Ov.

dē-plēo, evi, 2. v. a. to empty out, to draw off: sanguinem, Plin.

dē-plexus, a, um, adj. [plexor] embracing, grasping: Lucr.

dē-plorābundus, a, um, adj. [deploro] weeping, lamenting: Pl.

dē-plōro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr.: to weep bitterly, to weep, lament: afflictus et laevis et lamentabili voce deplorens, Cic. ||

Act.: to weep over, bewail, lament, deplore: damnationem illam, Id.: multa de Gnaeo deploabo, Id. 2. Meton.: to regard as lost, to give up: agros, Liv.: vota coloni, Ov.

dē-pluit, 3. a. n. to rain: depluit lacrimas, Prop.

dē-pōno, pōstii, pōstum, 3. v. a. (perf. deposui, Pl.) to lay down, to put or place aside, to deposit: constr. absol.: with abl. of place, whence; with abl. of place, in or on which (both either with or without a prep.): sometimes with in and acc.: rarely with dat.: caput depōnit, condormiscit, Pl.: caput terrae, Ov.: corpora sub ramis arboris, Virg.: mentum in gremio mimarum, Cic.: onus, Lucr.: aliquid de manibus, Cic.: onera iumentis, Caes.: depositis in conterrita arma, Id. Poet.: to bear, bring forth: onus naturae, Phaedr. Also: to lay as a wager: Dem. Ego hanc vitulam depōno. Men. de grege non ausini quicquam depōnere tecum, verum pocula ponam fagina, Virg. || Esp. to lay up, put by, deposit, commit to the care of, intrust: non semper deposita reddenda: si gladium quis apud te ana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens, reddere peccatum sit, Cic.: otivides apud eos, Caes.: pecuniam in templo, Liv.:

liberos, uxores suaeque omnia in silvas, Caes. || In perf. part. laid out, dying, dead: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. Fig.: mihi videtur magnam et maxime aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, Cic.

IV. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: to lay down, give up, resign, get rid of: in sermone et inaviatē aliquid omnes curas doloresque depōnere, Id.: contentiōnem, Liv.: bellum, Ov.: omnem spem contentiōnis, Caes. 2. (like no. II.): to intrust to, commit: populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depōno, Cic.

dē-pōpulator, ōnis, f. [depopulo] a laying waste, plundering: Cic.: Liv. In perf.: Cic.

dē-pōpulator, ōris, m. [Id.] one who lays waste, a marauder: fort. Cic.

dē-pōpulo, 1. v. a. to lay waste, ravage, plunder: depopulante vicis eorum atque agros collega, Liv. Pass.: in class. Lat. only in the part. perf.: depopulatus agris, Caes.

dē-pōpulo, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* to lay waste, ravage, plunder (more usual than the act. form): ut Ambrosio fines depopularent, Caes.: agros, Cic. || In genit.: to waste, spoil, destroy: ocellis gentis caveat agmine laeturo depopulatur aves, Ov.: in qua (sc. urbe) omne mortalium genus vis pestilentia depopulabatur, excepta aevi, destroyed, Tac.

dē-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry or convey down; to carry off or away; to convey by water or in a ship: frumentum in castra, Caes.: ut to Leucadem deportaret, Cic. Esp. to bring or fetch home anything from the province: victorem exercitum, Id. 2. to banish, transport for life (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere relegatus retained): Vibius Serenus in Insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac. Fig.: non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportarier in solas terras? Ter. || Fig. of abstract and mental objects: to carry off, acquire, gain: tertium triumphum, Cic.: laetare, Tac.

dē-pōsco, pōscoi, 3. v. a. to ask for earnestly, to demand, require: unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad Id. bellum imperatorem depōsci atque expecti, Cic.: sibi naves, Caes. Absol.: omnibus pollicitationibus depōscunt, qui belli illud faciunt, Id. || to demand for punishment: aliquem ad mortem, Id.: aliquem morti, Tac.: ad duocem ipsam in poenam foederis rupti depōscendum, Liv. 2. to call out, challenge.

dē-pōscitum, 4. n. [depōsco] what is intrusted, a deposit: reddere depositum, Cic.

dē-pōscus, a, um, Part. [depōsco].

dē-praeo, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* to plunder, ravage: agros, Just.

dē-prāvō, 2. v. a. *depravo*, to corrupt; neque depravate iudicare neque corrupte, Cic.

dē-prāvatio, ōnis, f. [depravo] a making crooked, a perverting, distorting, corrupting: distortio et depravatio

quædam, Cic. Fig.: quæ si in deformitate corpora habet aliquid offensivum, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpitudinis animi debet videri, Id. *Abol.*: id.

dē-prāvō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [prāvus] *is made crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure*: ita nat, ut quædam contra naturam depravata habeant, Cic. 2. Fig.: to make worse, to pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave: nihil est quili male narrando possit depravari, Ter.: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, Cæs.: magna pars gratia depravata, Sall.: plebs consiliis, Liv.

dē-prāvū, a, um, adj. [deprāvus] *corruptly extracting: depraved* undi et gentibus principis accidit, Tac.

dē-prācāto, ōis, f. [id.] *begging off: an asking, petition of excuse; an averting by prayer: a deprecating; deprecation: periculi, Cic.: ejus facti, Id.*

2. A rhetorical fig.: id. *||* Sometimes for imprecation, or detestation: a curving, an imprecation: decorum, an invoking the curses of the gods if one speaks falsely, Id.

dē-prēcātor, ōis, m. [id.] *one who averts by praying: an interceder, intercessor*: hujus periculi, Cic.: ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis atero, Liv. *Abol.*: ut deprecatoribus Romæ, Cæs.

dē-prēcōr, atus, i. v. a. dep. *||* Of persons: to pray earnestly, to beg of, beseech: with acc.: deprecari Patres, ne festinatem decernere, Liv. *||* Of things: to pray against, avert or ward off by prayer; to deprecate: constr. with the acc., the subj., and absol.: ullam ab eis calamitatem, Cic.: mortem, Cæs.: primum deprecor, ut me patetis scholam explicaturum, Cic.: unum petere ac deprecari ne se armis depoliaret, Cæs.: resistere, neque deprecari, Id. With a dependent sentence: to plead in excuse: postquam errasse regem et Jugurthæ scelere lapsum deprecati sunt, Sall. *||* To seek to obtain by prayer, to beg for: vitam aliquam ab aliquo, Cic. Also with personal objects: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis mese, Id.

IV. perf. part. with pass. sign.: deprecatum bellum, Just.

dē-prēhēdo (or deprendo), di, sum, i. v. a. *to lay hold of firmly, to seize upon, arrest, catch, take forcible possession of*: deprehensus ex itinere Cui. Magina, Cæs.: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, Id. Esp. of storms: depressa navigia, Lact.: Virg. *||* In gen.: to catch, detect, find out, discover, esp. any one in a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.: sine dâre et sine equitatu deprehensio hostibus, Cæs.: Of things: venenum, Cic. *||* Fig.: to check, to bring into a strait, embarrass: deprehensum me plene video atque sentio, Id. *IV.* Fig.: to comprehend, perceive, discern, observe: ejus ergo facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspicionem deprehendi, Id.: ut hominum erga se mentes deprehenderet, Suet.

dē-prēhēnsio, ōis, f. [deprehendo] *a catching, seizing, surprising: a discovery (rare): manifesta veneni deprehensio, Cic.*

dē-prēhensus (deprehensus), a, um, Part. [deprehendo].

dē-prēssus, a, um, Part. [deprimo]. *||* Adj.: lying low, depressed: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic.

dē-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press or weigh down, sink down, depress: qui tantum propendere illam lapocum putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic.: depresso astrato (sc. in terram), Virg. 2. to plant deep, to dig deep: vitos in terram, Cato: navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuræ, Tac. 3. Naut. t. i. to sink a ship: patem navis, Cæs.: carinam, Ov.: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. *||* Fig.: to press down, keep down, trample on, depress: animus depressus, Lucr.: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, Cic.: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv.*

dē-prōellans, antis, Part. [proellor] *scouring violently: ventos aequore fervido deproellantes, Hor.*

dē-prōmo, prompel, promptum, 3. v. c. [emo] *to take down or out from, produce, bring forth: pecuniam ex arca, Cic.: tela pharetra, Virg.: Caecum cellis, Hor. *||* Fig.: a quibus locis, quasi thesauris, argumenta depromerentur, Cic.*

dē-prōptus, a, um, Part. [depromo].

dē-prōpēro, i. v. n. and a. *||* Neutr.: to make great haste, to hasten: propere, cito introito, et cito depropere, Pl. *||* A. c. t.: to hasten or accelerate greatly (rare): coronas, Hor.

dē-pūdēt, uit, 2. v. impers. *to make greatly ashamed: quum cum non depuderet mare infestare, Vell. *||* To lose a sense of shame, to become shameless: et quæ depudat ferre, tulisse pudet, Ov.*

dē-pugno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *||* Neutr.: to fight out, fight hard, contend, contest violently: acie instructa, Cæs.: hand proci, monibus, Liv.: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anicnem depugnavit, Cic.: de gladiatoriali combata, Id. Pass. impers.: depugnatum est, Liv. Fig.: cum animo suo, Pl. And in a figure borrowed from gladiators: indociti stolidique et depugnare parati, Hor. *||* A. c. t.: to fight out, bring a battle to an end: depugnato proelio, Pl.

dē-pulsio, ōis, f. [depello] *a driving off, driving away: depulsio mali, Cic. In rhetor.: a defence: id. 2. a letting down: luminum, Id.*

dē-pulsio, i. v. freq. [id.] *to thrust away, push aside: cubilia depulsa de via, Pl.*

dē-pulsor, ōis, m. [id.] *one who drives away, removes, repels (rare): dominatus, Cic.*

dē-pulsus, a, um, Part. [depello].

dē-purgo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to clean out, cleanse (rare): pisces, Pl.*

dē-pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to cut off, prune: vineam, Cato. Poet. c. umbras (i. e. ramos), Ov. *||* To reckon, esteem, consider: operam alijus parvi prebit, Ter. (Hence Ter. deprutor.)*

dē-pyria, is, adj. [pyra] *thin-bellied, airy*: Hor.

dē-que, donec, quæ, v. susque deque. **dē-derelictio**, ōis, f. [derelinquo] *an abandoning, neglecting: communis utilitatis, Cic.*

dē-derelictus, a, um, Part. [derelinquo]. **dē-derelinquo**, liqui, lictum, 3. v. a. *to leave behind, to forsake, abandon, desert: Pl. Gracchum a C. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic.: naves ab aestu derelictæ, Cæs.*

dē-dēpōnt, adv. suddenly: Tac. [cf. depono, denovo, etc.]

dē-rīpo, psi, 3. v. n. *to creep down, sneak down (rare): derepit ad cubile scotosæ suis, Phædr.*

dē-deripio, a, um, Part. [deripio].

dē-rīdo, risi, risum, 2. v. a. *to laugh at, laugh down, laugh to scorn, deride: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. Proverb. i. albis dentibus aliquem deridere, to laugh heartily at, Pl.*

dē-ridiculū, a, um, adj. [derideo] *fit to be laughed at, laughable, ridiculous: is ridiculus est omnibus, Pl.: quæ sibi crimina obijciuntur, alterum deridiculum esse, alterum mores suos respicere, Liv. *||* Subst.: deridiculum, i. n. *ridicule (subject), or (object) ridiculousness: quid tu me deridiculi gratia es salutas? Pl.**

dē-rīgescō (dir) gūi, 3. v. n. *incept. (only in the perf.) to grow stiff, become rigid, to curdle, stiffen, bristle, etc.: formidine sanguis deriguit, Virg.: hirsutæ comæ, Ov.*

dē-rīpio, rīpi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] *to snatch or pull violently down, to tear off, tear away: aliquem de ara, Pl.: ferrum a latere, Tac.: lunam coelo, Hor. Fig.: quantum de mea auctoritate depulsi, have detractum, Cic.*

dē-rior, ōis, m. [derideo] *a mocker, scoffer, satirical person (rare): Suet. Hor. applied to a (jeering) parasite: id.*

dē-rius, a, um, Part. [derideo]. **dē-rius**, ōis, m. [id.] *mockery, scorn, derision: Phædr.: Tac.*

dē-rivatio, ōis, f. [derivo] *a turning off into another channel: derivationes fluminum, Cic.*

dē-rivo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rivo] *to divert a stream from its channel, to turn or draw off water, etc.: de fluvio aquam, Pl.: aqua ex flumine derivata, Cæs. *||* Fig.: to draw off or away, to turn off, to divert: nihil in suam domum inde, Cic.: hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor.: derivare animum, curaque levare, to divert, Lucr.: alio respondionem suam derivavit, he turned off his answer to something else, i. e. he avoided the question, Cic.*

dē-rōgito, i. v. a. freq. *to ask repeatedly: Pl.*

dē-rogo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *legal* f. t. to repeal part of a law, to restrict or modify it (V. abrogo): hulo legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex lege aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. || In gen.: to take away, deduct from, diminish: usually with dat.: fidem aliqui, id. and simply fidem, id.: ubi certum derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. With *de*: de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, Cic. With *ex*: si quid ex hac ipse (aequitate) accusator derogat, id.

dē-rogos, a, um, Part. [rodo] gnawed away, nibbled: clipeos derosos caeso a muribus, Cic.

dē-runcino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [runcina] to plane off: hence in comedy, to deceive, cheat: militem, Pl.

dē-rūo, rui, j. v. a. (rare) to cast down: Sen. Fig.: cumulum de laudibus alijus, Cic.

dē-rūptus, a, um, Part. [rumpo] broken, craggy, steep, precipitous: dextra pars (maceriae) in aliquantum altitudinis derupta, Liv.: saxa, Lucr. Subst.: derupta, orum, n. plu. precipices: per derupta et avia, Tac.

dē-savio, il, 4. v. n. to rage: tota Aeneas desavit in aequore, Virg.: an tragica desavit et amputatur in arte, Hor.

dē-salto, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to dance, to represent in a ballet (rare): desaluto cantico abili, Suet.

dē-scondo, di, sum, j. v. n. [scando] to climb, go or come down, to fall, sink down, descend. || In gen.: ex equo descendere, Cic.: equo, Sall.: de rostris, Cic.: coelo, Hor.: ex alto, Virg.: in infanum ambulationem, Cic.: ad navicularia, id. Abol.: asta ut descendam (ac. ex equo), alight, Pl.: descendendo (ac. de arce), Virg. || Esp.

1. to go down, ac. from the dwelling-house (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, etc.: ad comitia, Suet.: de palatio et adibus aulis, Cic. Abol.: hodie non descendit Antonia, id. Hence fig.: in causam, id. 2. Milit. t. t. to march down, ac. from a higher into a lower position: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Caes.: in aequum, Liv.: in campum omnibus copias, id. Abol.: id. Hence in gen.: descendere in aciem, to give battle, to engage, id.: in certamen, Cic. 3. Of things: to sink or reach down, fall upon: also to pierce, penetrate: ferrum in corpus, Liv.: hostes in jugulis gladiis descendebant, Flor.: toto corpore pestis, Virg. || Fig. in gen.: ex contemptu desconsens, Tac.: si quid tamen olim asperis, in Maeci descendat iudicia aures, Hor.: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratum erat, descendit, sank, Sall. Impera. pass.: quo tanquam sonorum gradibus descenditur, Cic. 2. to lower oneself, descend to: to yield or condescend to any act, to resort to: con. r. with ad, very rarely with in or absol.: ad calamitatem societas, id.: sua voluntate

sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id.: preces in omnes, Virg.: placet mihi ista defensio; descendendo, I acquiesce, Cic.

dē-scensus, a, um, Part. [descendo]. **dē-scensus**, ōis, m. [id.] a climbing down, descent (rare): quam illi descensus erat, Sall. || Meton.: a descending way, a descent: facilis descensus Averno, Virg.

dē-scipio, ōis, or, itum, j. v. n. to cut oneself off, to withdraw, leave depart from: also to fall off, degenerate: a nobis descendere quaeris? Lucr.: a se ipso, Cic.: a veritate, id. ad aevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Of things: quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes decivisse ab ista veteri gloria, Tac. || Esp. to revolt, desert, go over to another party: multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.: ab aliquo, Cic.: nunquam isti populi nisi quum deierit ad quem desciscant, ab nobis non deficient, Liv.: ad aliquem, id. Impera. pass.: quibus invitis descitum ad Samnitis erat, id. Abol.: quum Fidenae aperte desciscerent, id.

dē-scribo, psi, ptum, j. v. a. to write down or from, to copy, transcribe: scriptis Balbus ad me, se a te quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic. || To sketch out, to draw, delineate, write: non potuit pictor rectius describere ejus formam, Pl.: formas in pulvere, Liv.: sphaeram, Cic.: vitam vulva tabella, Hor. || Fig.: to mark or point out, represent, explain, describe: hominum sermones moroseque, Cic.: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. vulnera Parthi, Hor. With acc. and infin. (rare): nec qui descripsit corrumpti semina matrum, Ov. 2. to mark off, divide, class: populum in tribus tres curiaeque triginta descripsit, Cic.: libertinus in quatuor urbanas tribus, Liv. 3. to ascribe, allot, assign: with acc. of the thing and dat. of the person: civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, Caes.

descriptō, ōis, f. [describo] a marking out, delineation: eadem coeli descriptio, Cic. In plur.: descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. || Fig.: a representation, description: nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, id. In rhetor.: a characterising: id. 2. a classing, distribution, division: decuratio tribulium, descriptio populi, id.: expetendarum fugiendarumve rerum, id.

3. disposition, order, arrangement: constituto aut descripto aut disciplina reipublicae, id.: civitatis, id. In plur.: descriptiones temporum, id.

descriptus, a, um, Part. [describo]. || A d.: precisely ordered, properly arranged: materies orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornatque, Cic. Abol.: descripta, memoranda, records:

recitari factorum dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussit, Tac.

dē-scoo, cui, ctum, i. v. a. to cut down, to cut off: partes ex toto, Cic.: spicas fascibus, Liv.: hordeum, juba-tum, herbas, Caes.: collum, J. Virg. (Hence Fr. *décette*, from the perf. part. *decuto*.)

dē-sero, rui, rtum, j. v. a. lit. to put down (r. sero); hence, to leave, forsake, abandon, desert: ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducentem non deserturos neque prodituros, Caes.: quum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic.: cunctis oppidis castellaque desertis, Caes. || Fig.: to give up, abandon, fail, be wanting to: Petrus non deserit esse, id.: sumus jns, Cic.: desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv.: susceptorum officium, Caes. Of things: aliquem corpus, vires, Tac.: donec te deseret aetas, Hor. Pass.: desererum potius a re familiarit, quam a republica, Cic.: and with simple abl.: deseror conjuge, Ov.

desertio, ōis, f. [desero] a forsaking, deserting (rare): milit. t. t. desertio: Modest. 2. Fig.: a slighting, neglect: juris humani, Liv.

desertor, huius, m. [id.] one who forsakes, an abandoner: alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicum, Cic. || Milit. t. t. a deserter: Caes.: Liv. 2. Fig.: a fugitive: Amoria, Ov.

desertus, a, um, Part. [desero]. || A d.: deserted: desert, solitary, waste: in locis desertis, Caes.: urbes dirinae se pene desertae, Cic. Comp.: reditus desertior, id. Sup.: orae desertissimae, id. Subst.: deserti, orum, n. plu. deserti places, deserti, vasti: Virg. With gen.: Libyae deserti, id. (Hence Fr. *désert*.)

dē-servio, 4. v. n. to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to: valetudini tuam, mihi deservis, servisi non satis, Cic. Of things: si officia, si operae, at vigilae deserviant amicia, praesentia sunt omnibus, id.

desēs, ōis, (nom. sing. appears not to occur) Abl. [desideo] Lit.: sitting down, sitting at ease: alor, sluggish, listless, lazy, indolent (rare): sedens desideres domi, Liv. Fig.: of things: nec rem Romanam tam decidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, id.

dē-sicco, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to dry up, to desiccate: vasa desiccari jubet, Pl.

dē-sido, sēdi, 2. v. n. [sedeo] to sit down, to sit at ease, to remain idle, to loiter, to lounge: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter.: ruina metuens aquila ramis descendit, Phaedr.

desiderābilis, e, adj. [desidero] worthy of desire, desirable (rare): desiderabilia (anteponantur) iis quibus facile carere possunt, Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Suet.

desideratio, ōis, f. [id.] a wishing, a longing for: a missing (rare): vulgatum, Cic.

desiderium, *li. n.* [id.] a yearning, wishing or longing for; a missing, wanting; grief for the absence or loss of anything. With *gen.*: desiderium est libidinis, qui nodum adit, videri, Cic.: Scipionis desiderio moveri, id. de finibus, Suet. Abol.: explorare expectationem disturni desiderii, Cic.: desiderio laborare, id. in *plur.*: desideria aliquis commovere, id.: Hor. As a term of endearment: mea lux, sum desiderium, valete, mea desideria, valete, Cic. *li. want, need, necessity* (rare): ubi potiusque desiderium naturale, Liv. *2.* In the time of the empire: a request, petition: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda, Tac.

desidero, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [v. considero] to yearn, wish for, to long after: natura quid velit, angustat, desideret, Cic.: desiderantem quod satiet est, Hor. With *inf.*: ullam rem ad se impetierit desiderant, Caes. With *ab* or *in*: ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, Cic.: In mille modestiam et contentiam, Caes. Abol.: misere amans desiderat, Pl. Of things: desiderantur ut oculi mei, Cic. *li. to miss, feel the want of*: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, id. *2.* Meton.: to lose: and more freq. pass.: to be missing, to be lost: in eo proelio non amplius CC. milites desiderant, Caes.: ut nulla navis desideretur, id.

desidia, *ae, f.* [desideo] a sitting down, remaining: a sitting idle: idleness, sloth, sluggishness: In portum confugerunt non impetie neque desidia, Cic. vitio est impetie Siren, desidia, Hor. In *plur.*: robore desidia cordi, Virg.

desidiolum, *li. n.* [desidia] a lounging-place: Pl.

desidiolus, *ae, idly, slothfully*: desidiolus agere satetum, Lucr.

desidiolus, *a, um, adj.* [desidia] *li. fond of sitting down: slothful, indolent, lazy* (rare): desidiolus, Varr.: et compari illi, sum desidiolussumus, Plin. Meton.: causing idleness, making lazy: habet etiam amenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiolus illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic.

desido, *sedi, i. v. n.* (cf. consido) to sink, fall or settle down (only of things): tantus terrae motus factus est, ut multis locis terrae desideret, Cic. Fig.: to sink, i. e. to become worse, deteriorate: desiderantes moros, Liv.

designatio, *onis, f.* [designo] a naming out, describing, designating: personarum et temporum, Cic. *li. a disposition, arrangement*: designatio totius operis, id. *li. an appointment to office*: annus designatio, the annual nomination of consuls, Tac.

designator, *oria, m.* [id.] one who makes or arranges: a regulator. Ep. *1.* an officer who superintended the sittings in the theatre: Pl. *2.* a conductor of a funeral, an undertaker: Hor. *3.* an umpire at public spectacles: Cic.

designatus, *elect, appointed*: v. designo, li. 4.

designo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to mark or trace out: to delineate, designate, define: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg.: designat Europen, representat, Ov. With *dat.*: fines templo Jovis, Liv. *li. Fig.*: to point out, describe, denote, represent: oratione fratrem designat, Caes.: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.

2. to chalk out, contrive, pertravere (in either a good or a bad sense): illa, quae antehac facta sunt, omitto: illa quid designavit? Ter. *3.* to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint: constituere et designare, Cic. *4.* Exp. of nomination to an office: to elect, choose: ut li. decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullo ab plebe designari, id. Hence designatus, as a title applied to a magistrate, who has been elected, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office: consul designatus, consul elect, id.: tribunus plebis, id. Hence, meton. of a child not yet born: designatus resp. civis, id. (Hence li. designare, designare; Sp. designar, diseñar; Fr. désigner, dessiner: also sub st. li. designo; Sp. diseñar, designo; Fr. dessiner, dessin.)

desilio, *sili, sultum, 4. v. n.* [salio] to leap down, alight: de navi in scapham, Pl.: de navibus, Caes.: ex navi, id.: bingis et curru, Virg.: lecto, Hor.: ad pedes, Caes. Abol.: desilite commilitones, id. Of things: levis crepante lymphā desiluit pede, Hor. Fig.: nec desilisse imitator in artum, non throw thyself into difficulties, id.

desino, *avio or sili, i. v. a.* and *n.* (contr. desine, Cic.) *li. to put down* [v. sino]: hence to abandon, to leave off, give over, cease, desist. *1.*

Act.: with *inf.*: illud jam mirari desino, Cic. With *abl.*: desine quaeas communicis loca, id. With *gen.*: querelam, Hor. Abol.: ut inceptiendi (ac, sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita ut desinendi modus, Cic. In colloq. lang. desine, leave off, be still! etc.: Ha, Heu, heu, heu! Pa. Desine, Pl. *2.* Pass. (usually in the perf. tense): veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic.: Persel nunquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. In pres. imperf.: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. *li. Neutr.*: to cease, stop, end: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, Sall.: desinat ira, Ov.: canda desinit in pacem, id.: Pyrenaeus desinens, i. e. the extremity, Flor. In rhetor. of the close of a period: illa quae similiter desinunt, Cic.

desipentia, *ae, f.* [desipio] want of understanding, foolishness: Lucr.

desipio, *sipio, i. v. n.* [desipio] to be without sense or understanding: to act foolishly: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic.: dulce est desipere in loco, to play the fool at times, Hor.

desisto, *siti, sultum, j. v. n.* *li. to stand off or aloof*: hence, to leave off,

give over, desist from: constr. with *de, ab, abl.*, the *inf.*, *suf.*, and *abst.* (in class. prose most freq. with the *abl.* or *inf.*): verbo de sententia destitit, Cic.: a defensione, Caes.: hoc conatu, id.: regem flagitare, Cic.: neque, eam quin inveniam, destitiam, Pl.: ter in primis destitit ore sonus, stuck in my throat, Ov.

desistis, *a, um, Part.* [desino]. **desolatio**, *avis, atum, i. v. a.* [solus] to leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert: desolavimus agros, Virg. Most freq. in *part. perf.*: desolatae terrae, Ov.: manipli, Virg. With *abl.*: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac.

despecto, *i. v. a. freq.* [despicio] to look down upon: ex alto terras, Ov. Of places: to overlook: Lamia posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. *li. Fig.*: to look down upon, to despise: liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

despectus, *a, um, Part.* [despicio] despised, contemned: abjectus, contemptus, despectus ab omnibus, Cic.

despectus, *us, m.* [id.] a looking down upon: erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. In *plur.*: quum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectuque haberet [oppidum], id. (Hence li. despetto; Sp. despecho; Fr. dépit.)

desperanter, *adv. hopelessly, despairingly*: loqui eadem, Cic.

desperatio, *onis, f.* [despero] hopelessness, despair: desperatio est ageritudo sine ulla rerum expectatione melioris, Cic. With *gen.*: omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, id. Abol.: ad summam desperationem pervenit, Caes. In *plur.*: desperationes eorum, Cic.

desperatus, *a, um, Part.* [despero]. *li. ad.*: given up, despairing of, irremediable, desperate: exercitum collectum ex senibus desperata, Cic.: desperatas pecunias exigere, id. Comp.: haec nunc multo desperatiora, id. Sup.: perfugium, id.

despero, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a.* to be hopeless: to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up: constr. most freq. with *de, the acc.*, or a *dependent clause*: less freq. with the *dat.* or *abst.* *1.* With *de*: de sua virtute ut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. *2.* With *acc.*: honores, Cic. *Passive*: nil desperandum Tencro duc, Hor.: desperatis hominibus, men without hope, desperate, Caes. *3.* With a *dependent clause*: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic. *4.* With *dat.*: salutis, id.

5. Abol.: sive habes aliquam spem de republica sive desperas, id.

despectio, *onis, f.* [despicio] contempt. In *plur.*: despectationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

despicatus, *a, um, Part.* [despicio] In a pass. sense: despicatissimus homo, Cic.

despicatus, *us, m.* [id.] contempt (rare): id quia despicatui ducitur, Cic.

despicatus, *ae, f.* [despicio] a

looking down upon, despising, contempt (rare): in omnium rerum humanarum contempnitione ac despectu, Cic.

despicio, exi, eum, 3. v. n. and a. (inf. perf. despece, Pl.) [spic, "spy, see": cf. conspicio, inspicio, etc.] to look down upon. 1. Neutr.: ad te per impium tum, Pl.: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. Impers. pass.: colles, quia despicit poterat, Caes. 2. Act.: Jupiter aethere summo despicens mare velivolum, Virg. 2. Fig.: to look down upon, to despise, disdain: ut omnes despicat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, Cic.: Ipsos, Caes. With the gen.: despicens sui, Cic.

despoliātor, ōris, m. [despolio] a robber, plunderer; Pl.

despōlio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rob, plunder, despoil: Dianae templum, Cic.: despoliare arma, Caes. 2. **despōdo**, spondi, sponsum, 2. v. a. (perf. inf.: despondisse, Pl.) to promise, to pledge, devote to: librum aliquid, Cic.: consulatum, Liv. 3. **despō**, to promise in marriage, to betroth: filiam aliquid, Pl. Impers. pass.: intus despondebitur, Ter. Fig.: bihiothecā tuam cave culquam despondas, quamvis acrem amorem invenieris, Cic. 4. **despō**, to promise, give up, devote to: spes republicae despondit urino consulatus tui, id. 2. despondere animum or animos, or simply despondere, to lose courage, to despair, despond: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Pl.: animos, Liv.

desponso, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to betroth: Suet.

desponsus, a, um, Part. [despondeo].

despūmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to skim off, to skim: undam abeni, Virg. 2. to work off, digest (wine): Falernum, Pers.

despūo, 3. v. n. and a. to spit out, to spit: sacellum, ubi desput religio est, Liv. 2. Fig.: to reject, abhor: acre desput in morea, Pers.

desquāmo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [quāmo] to scale off, to scale: pisces, Pl.

destillo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to drip or trickle down, to distil: hipomane lentum destillat ab inguine vis, Virg.

destināto, ōnis, f. [destino] a setting fast, fixing: a resolution, determination, design: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv.: consulum, i. e. the election: Tac.

destināto, adv. designedly: Suet.

destinātum, 1. n. [destino] a mark or aim: velut destinatum penititibus, Liv. 2. Meton.: a design, intention: antequam destinata componant, the intended narration, Tac.: ex destinato, adv. designedly, intentionally: Suet.

destino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to place down, make fast, make firm, secure: antennis ad malos, Caes.: rates antecoris, id. 2. Fig.: to fix, determine,

design, intend, appoint, elect, etc. (freq. with animo or anima). With acc.: ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic.: aliquem consulem, Liv.: praeter opinionem destinatum alicuius, Liv. With inf. or a clause: infectis illa, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. With dat.: me arae, Virg.: Anticyram omnem illis, Hor. With ad: tempore loquere ad certamen destinatis, Liv. With in: saxo aureo in aliud destinato, Tac. 2. to aim, take aim at: locum oris, Liv. 3. With dat. and acc.: to fix upon for oneself, to intend to buy: quod tibi destinatas trapezophoron, Cic. (Root STAN, another form of STA: cf. A. S. standan; Eng. stand; with Gr. ἵστημι; Lat. stare; cf. obstino.)

destitūto, ōis, f. 3. v. a. [statno] to set down; to set, place: aliquem in convivio, Cic.: aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. 2. to forsake, abandon, desert: T. Roscius homines honestissimos induxit, decepti, destituti, adversarii tradidit, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes.: incertum destituisse fugam, to have deserted from, Ov. Poet.: ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, defrauded them of their stipulated reward, Hor. Of things: ventus aliquem, Liv.: freta destitunt naves in litore pisces, Virg. Abol.: si destituit, nihil satis tutum habebat, Liv.

destitūtio, ōnis, f. [destituo] a forsaking, deserting (rare): Cic.

destitutus, a, um, Part. [destituo] with abl. and less freq. with ab: abandoned, forsaken by: robbed off, destitute of: aliquid consiliis promissis, praecipis destitutus, Cic.: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv.

destricatus, a, um, Part. [destringo].

destringo, inxi, lectum, 3. v. a. to strip off, rub off or down, scour, pull out, etc.: frondem, Quint. Esp. freq. of unheating a sword: gladium, Cic.: Caes.: Liv.: ensem, Hor. 2. to brush gently against, to graze: aequora alis, Ov.: pectora summa sagitta, id. Fig.: to criticize, censure: alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr.

destruō, ōnis, f. [destruo] a pulling down, destruction: murorum, Suet.

destrūdo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pull or tear down, pull to pieces (rare): navem, accedendum idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic.: moenia, Virg. 2. Fig.: to destroy, ruin, weaken: destrui ac demoliri, Liv.: hostem, Tac.

desubito (and separately, de subito), adv. on a sudden, suddenly: Cic.

desudasco, 3. v. n. to sweat greatly: Pl.

desūdō, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to sweat greatly: Cels. 2. Fig.: to exert or fatigue oneself: in his (sc. exercitationibus Ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, Cic.

desūdō, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. to disuse (rare): multitudo desuesceta a contionibus, Cic.

desūscō, stēvi, stētum, 3. v. a.

and n. 1. Act.: to disuse, to break off a custom or habit: diu desueta arma, Virg.: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. 2. Neutr.: to become unaccustomed, to abandon a habit: or in the perf., to be unaccustomed: desueta triumphis (i. e. bellis) agmina, Virg.: desueto Samitis clamorem patii, Liv.

desūtudo, ōnis, f. [desuesco] discontinuance, disuse: armorum, Liv.

desūtus, a, um, Part. [desuesco].

desultor, ōris, m. [desillio] a leaper, vaulter: esp. one who in the games of the circus vaulted from one horse to another: Liv. Fig.: an inconstans person: amoris, Ov.

desultorius, a, um, adj. [desultor] pertaining to a desultor or vaulter in the circus: equi, Suet. Subst. desultorius = desultor: Cic.

desultura, ae, f. [desillio] a leaping down from horses: comic. opp. to insultura, Pl.

desūm, fui, esse, v. n. (see in deest, deesse, deest, etc., as one syll.: Virg.: Hor.: perf. defuērunt, Ov.) to be away, be absent, be wanting or missing. Abol.: omnia deerant, Caes.: ibi nunquam causas additionem et certaminis decess, Liv. With dat.: cui nihil desit, Cic.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortissimam Caesaris defuit, Caes. With in: ut neque in Antonio decesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. With inf.: Tac. With sup.: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. 2. to be wanting in one's duty, not to assist or serve, to desert. With dat.: ne tibi desitis, neglect your own interest, id.: republicae non deesse, Caes.: temporis, Liv. Abol.: qui non decessat in causa, Cic.

desūmo, nupsi, 3. v. a. to take for oneself from a quantity, to pick out, choose (rare): sibi consules asservandos deestum, Liv.

desuper, adv. from above, above: reperti sunt complures, qui in phalangis insistent et desuper vulnerarent, Caes. (Hence Fr. dessus.)

desurgo, 3. v. n. to rise up, to rise (rare): coena, Hor.

desūgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to uncover, unroof, expose, lay bare: ventus detexit villam, Pl.: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv.: corpora, Tac.: putrefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), opened and dissected, Cic. 2. Fig.: to discover, disclose, reveal, betray: nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv.: modo constantiam simulare, modo formidine detegi, Tac.

detēdo, no perf., sum, 1. v. a. to untie, relax (rare): tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.: Liv.

detēnans, a, um, Part. [detendo].

detētus, a, um, Part. [detineo].

detergō, si, sum, 2. v. a. to wipe off, wipe away: sudorem frontis brachio, Suet.: lacrimas pollice, Ov.: primo anno LXXX. deterimus, have wiped off, got, Cic. Poet.: nulla, to chase

away, remove, Hor. || Meton.: to clean by wiping, wipe down, clean out: caput pallio, Pl.: cloacas, Liv. Comic.: mensam, to clear, empty, Pl. 2. to strip or break off; to break to pieces: remus, Caes.

deterior, *rus*, *adj. comp.* (sup. deteriorius, a, um) [from an obsol. *adj. deterus*, from *de*] lit. lower, inferior; hence, worse, poorer, meaner: of things: ruina rem non fecit deteriorem haud scio an jam fructuosorem, Cic.: vectigalia Caes.: deterior ac decolor atrox, Virg.: video meliora proboque, deteriora aequor, Ov. Svp.: genus republicae ex bono in deterius conversum, Cic.

2. Of persons: quo deteriores anteposuerunt boia, Pl.: opp. melior, Cic.: *opp. optimus*, Liv.: *opp. homo deterius* and *impudentissimus*, Cic.

deterius, *adv.* worse: de male Graecia Latina scripta deterius, Cic.: olet verba, Hor.

determinatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [determino] a boundary, conclusion, end: mundi, Cic.

dē-termino, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to bound, to limit, prescribe, determine: angus regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 2. Fig.: of things: id quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

dē-tēro, *trivi*, *tritum*, 1. v. a. to rub down or away, to wear away, to wear out: strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr.: detrita tegmina, Tac.: calces deteteris, you tread on my heels, Pl. || Fig.: to weaken: laudes alliculus culpa ingeni, Hor.: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac.

dē-terrō, *ti*, *litum*, 2. v. a. to frighten from, to deter, discourage from, prevent: with ab: homines adolentes a dicendi studio, Cic.: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. Without acc.: a turpi meretricia amore, Hor. With *acc.*: de Stoicis de sententia, Cic. With simple *abl.* (rare): silvestres homines canibus et victa foeda, Hor. With *acc.* and *abl.* of instr.: reliquos magnitudinem porcae, Caes. With *re*, *quin*, *quominus*, and *subj.*: (poetam) maleficia, ne scriberet, Ter.: me homo nemo deteruerit, quin est sit in his adibus, shall make me believe but that, Pl.: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. With *inf.* (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commoverant pudore deterreo, id. *Abol.*: quum placo, advoror sculo et deterreo, Ter. 2. With an acc. of the thing averted, like defendere, prohibere, *acc.* to avert, ward off: vim a comoribus, Liv.

deterius, a, um, *Part.* [detergeo]. **dē-terribilis**, *e*, *adj.* [deterreo] excruciating, abominable, detestable: omen, Cic.: exemplum, Liv. (comp.: Cic. **dē-terribilis**, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] an execrating, cursing, detestation: Liv.: Hor.

dē-tes-tor, *atus*, 1. v. *dep.* to invoke a deity in cursing, to execrate, abominare, *detest*: quum (te) viderunt tantum suspitum malum detestantur,

Cic.: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. 2. to pray that something may be averted, to deprecate: ut a me quendam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecor, Cic.: invidiam, id. 3. Pass. In *part. perf.*: bella matribus detestata, Hor.

dē-tero, *xili*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to wear off, to plait, to finish or make by weaving or plaiting: aliquid vinibus mollique funco, Virg. Comic.: pallium, to steel, Pl. Fig.: exorsa et potius detexta reteuntur, finished, Cic.

dē-tertus, a, um, *Part.* [detexo].

dē-tēno, *tinū*, *tentum*, 2. v. a. [teno] to hold down or off, keep back, detain: aliquem ab aliquo incepto studio, Sall.: novissimos proelio, Caes.: se miserandis alimentis detineuerat, *hōd* supported himself, Tac.: naves tentibus detinebantur, Caes. Fig.: detinuit sermone diem, Ov. || to occupy, engage: in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.

dē-tonādo, *tōnandi* and *tōndi*, *tonsum*, 2. v. a. to shear off, cut off, clip, shear: oves, Cato: crines, Ov.

dē-tūno, *ui*, 1. v. n. to thunder down: hic (sc. Jupiter) ubi detōnuit, Ov. || to cease thundering: only fig. to cease raging: Aeneas nubem belli, dum detōnet, omnem sustinet, Virg.

dētōnsus, a, um, *Part.* [detondeo]. **dē-tōrdo**, *si*, *tum*, 2. v. a. to turn or bend aside, to turn off, turn away: ponticulum, Cic.: cornus (antennarum), Virg. Poet.: vulnus, id. And with the place whither: to direct towards (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic.: proram ad undas, Virg.

2. Fig.: voluptates animas a virtute detorquent, Cic. || to turn or twist out of shape, to distort: Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. 2. Fig.: calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta effecere, Liv.

dētorsus and **dētortus**, a, um, *Part.* [detorqueo].

dē-tractio and **dētractator**, *v.* *detract*.

dē-tractio, *ōnis*, *f.* [detraho] a drawing off, taking away, withdrawing: detractio aut appetitio alieni, Cic.: illa ipsa (sc. Praetelia capta) efficiuntur detractioe, by cutting away the stone, id. || Medic. t. t. a purging: detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id.

dē-tracto, *v.* *detrecto*.

dē-tractor, *ōris*, *m.* [detraho] a disparager, detractor: sul, Tac.

dē-tractus, a, um, *Part.* [detraho].

dē-trāho, *xi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. (*inf. perf. sync.* detrahe, Pl.) to draw down, off, or away; to pull down; to take down, take away: crumenam sibi de collo, Pl.: anulum de digito, Ter.: aliquem de curru, Cic.: stramenta et mulis, Caes.: frenos equis, Liv. 2. To deprive of by withdrawing, to take away, deduct: multa de suis commodis, Cic.: auxilia illi, Caes.: detractis corhibitus duabus, id. 3. Fig.: opinionem

moerenti, Cic.: errorem animis, Ov. || to diminish, to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from: regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv.: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, Cic.: honorem debitum ordini, id. *Abol.*: de abentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, id.

dē-trēctatio (detract.), *ōnis*, *f.* [detracto] a declining, refusing (rare): militiae, Liv.

dē-trēctator (detract.), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who declines, refuses: ministerii, Petr. 2. a disparager: laudum suarum, Liv.

dē-trēcto (also written detracto), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to draw back from, to decline, refuse: with *acc.*: militiam, Caes.: aratum, Ov. *Abol.*: instruitur acies; nec Velens hostes Etruscasque legiones detractant, Liv. || to lower in estimation, to depreciate, disparage, detract from: adversare res etiam bonos detractant, Sall.: virtutes, Liv. With *dat.*: sibi primo, max. omnibus detractantur, Suet. *Abol.*: Ov.

dē-trēctamentum, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum] hurtful, detrimental: Caes.

dē-trēctimentum, 1. n. [detereo] a rubbing off: limae tenuis, App. || Meton.: loss, damage, detriment: Cic.: afferre, to occasion, cause, Caes.: capere, Planc. in Cic. Exp. In the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls: videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provident, etc.), ne quid republica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Caes. 2. Esp. in the hist.: the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow: quanto detrimento, et quot virorum fortium morte, necesse sit constare victoriam, id.

dē-tritus, a, um, *Part.* [detereo].

dē-trīdo, *si*, *sum*, 1. v. a. to thrust or push down, to drive, or force away: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praepres intelligitur, Cic.: Stygias ad undas, Virg.: vi tempestatium Cythnum insulam detrusum, Tac. 3. *Milit. t. t.* to dislodge, displace: Liv.: Tac. 3. Legal t. t. to dispossess: quid as? potestne detruhi quicquam, qui non attingitur, Cic. || Fig.: to remove forcibly from, to bring, reduce to: aliquem de sua sententia, id. ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. 2. Of time: to put off, postpone: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

dē-trūno, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to lop or cut off (rare): arbores, Liv.: caput, Ov. || Meton.: to mutilate, to behead: gladio detrunctata corpora brachilis abscisis, Liv.

dē-trūsus, a, um, *Part.* [detrudo]. **dē-turbo**, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to drive, thrust, or cast down. Milit. t. t.: nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. With simple *acc.*: Liv. *Abol.*: milites contra deturbare telis, Tac. 2. In gen.: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes.: statuum, Cic.: aedificium, to pull down, id. || Fig.: aliquem ex magna spe, id.

dē-turpo, i. v. a. to *disfigure* (rare): omatos occipito raso, Suet.

dē-unx, unxi, m. [uncia] eleven twelfths: heres ex duonce, Cic.: avidi duonce, eleven per cent., Pers.

dē-ūro, usal, ustum, j. v. a. to *burn down or up, consume*: pluteos turtum, Caes.: vicium, Liv. 2. Meton. of cold: to *destroy, nip*: hiems arboris dusserrat, Id.

dēus, i. m. (In the regular formation of the nom., dat., and abl. plur. the spelling varies between del, dil, and di; deia, dila, dis: di and dis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who use dil and dis as monosyll.) a *god, a deity*: the deity: Cic. The Romans divided the gods into the *dī majorum* and *dī minorum gentium*. The former class, called also *dī consentes* and *complices*, included the twelve greater deities, viz., Jupiter, Neptunus, Mars, Mercurius, Vulcanus, Apollo, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Venus, Diana, and Vesta. The *dī minorum gentium* embraced the Fauna, Nympha, deified heroes, etc., called by Ovid the *plebs superum*. Forms of ejaculation: dī, Ter.: dīi immortales, Cic.: pro dīi immortales, Pl.: dī magni, Ov.: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter.: and ellipt., pro deum immortalium, id. Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, etc.: dī bene vortant, Pl.: ita dī desaque faxint, Ter.: dī faciant, n. etc., Cic.: dī meliora velint, Ov.: and ellipt., dī meliora, *God forbid!*: Cic.: dī te amant (amabunt), as a form of greeting, *God save you!*: Pl.: ita me dī amant (amabunt), *so help me God!*: Id.: per deos, by the gods: Cic.: dī volentibus, Sall.: dī hominesque, all the world, Cic. Poet. of a female deity: Virg. 11. Meton. of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: to in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic.: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Enx, Virg. [Perh. orig. signified "light," and hence the "heavens": v. dīx]. (Hence *It dī*; Fr. *dieu*.)

dēus, a, um, Part. [deuro].

dē-tor, j. v. dep. to *il-luce*, to *laze*, to *glaze*, to *decolorate* (rare): fines, Liv.: agmina, Ov.

dē-vāto, n. perf., utum, i. v. a. to *lay waste, devastate* (rare): fines, Liv.: agmina, Ov.

dē-vāto, xi, utum, j. v. a. to *carry down, convey, take away*: has (carinas) curris junctis deiecit noctu millia passuum a castris XXII, Caes.: praeclit decies centum millia ad mare, Liv.: sudios in oppidum, id. 11. Pass. with reflect. sign.: to *go away*, to *go down, descend*: Vellam dejectus Brutum vidi, Cic.: Arare flumine, Tac.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, j. v. a. to *pluck or pull down, tear off* (rare): pennas, Pl.: ungulae, Tac.

dē-vālo, n. a. to *unveil, uncover*: ora sorori, Ov.

dē-vēnor, atus, i. v. dep. to *revere, adore, worship* (rare): deos prece, Ov.

dē-vēno, vēni, v. v. n. to *come down, come to, go to, arrive at, reach*: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes.: ad alias aedes, Pl.: in eum locum, Liv.: Numa quo devenit, Hor. Poet. with simple acc.: devenere locos, Virg. Fig.: tantum devenisse ad eum mali, Ter.: ad juris studium, Cic.

dē-verbēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *thrash or cudgel soundly* (rare): homines deverberrasse usque ad necem, Ter.

dē-voror (voror), atus, i. v. dep. to *turn off from the road; hence to put up at an inn, etc., to lodge*: quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic.: in domo aliqua, Id.

dē-versor, ōris, m. [deverto] one who *lodges anywhere, an inmate, guest*: Cic.

dē-versōrium, i. n. dim. [deversor] a lodging: Cic.: Suet. Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic.

dē-versōrium, i. n. dim. [deversor] a lodging: Cic.: Suet. Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic.

dē-versōris, a, um, adj. [Id.] pertaining to an inn or lodging, fit to lodge in: taberna, Pl.

dē-verticūlum (divert.), i. n. [de-vert] a by-road, by-path, side-way: Cic. Fig.: a turning aside, a deviation, digression: legitibus velut diverticula amoenae quaerere, Liv. 11. a place for travellers to put up at an inn, a lodging: Ter.: Liv. 2. Fig.: a refuge, retreat, lurking-place: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec diverticulum dolis, Pl.

dē-vertō (vorto), ti, sum, j. v. a. and n. 1. A. c. t. to *turn away, turn aside*: comites suo hortatu, Lucan.

11. Reflect.: to *turn oneself aside, to turn or betake oneself to, to put up at, lodge*: si qui Cobiarnacho (vico) devertentur, Cic.: ad magicas artes, to resort to, Ov. 111. Neutr. (with the same meaning as the dep. form, no. n.): via devertit, Liv.: devertente ad cauponem, ad hospitium, Cic.: Massiliam, Id. Absol.: litheris causa ut deverteret, Id. Fig.: sed redeamus illic, unde devertimus, ne digressi sim.

dē-vevexi, a, um, adj. [deveho] inclined down-wards, sloping, shelving, steep: lucus Vestae, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devevexit est, Cic.: ut de locis superioribus haec declivis et devevexa cernebantur, Caes. Fig.: aetas jam a cluturnis laboribus devevexa ad otium, Cic. 11.

dē-vincio, xxi, nctum, a. v. a. (perf. sync. devinxit, Pl.) to *bind down, tie up*: servum, Pl.: aliquem fasciis, Cic. 11. Fig.: to *bind together, unite, oblige, overcome, ensnare*: eloquentia nos iura, legum, urbium societate devinxit, Id.: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, Ter.

dē-vinco, vici, victum, j. v. a. to *conquer entirely, overcome, subdue*: Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.: devin-

cere et capere Capuam, Cic. Poet.: devicta bella, victoriously concluded, Virg. 2. Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devinctum, sacrificed to, Sall.

dē-vinctus, a, um, Part. [devincio]. 1. A. d. j. devoted, greatly attached to (rare): quibus (studia) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic.

dē-vitatio, ōnis, f. [devite] an avoiding: legionum, Cic.

dē-vitō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *avoid* (rare): illos fluctus, Pl.: procellam temporis, Cic.

dē-vius, a, um, adj. [via] that lies off the high-road, out of the way, devious: iter, a by-way, Cic.: oppidum, Id.: saluta, Liv.: abolet: per aspera ad devia, Suet. 2. Meton. of persons, etc.: retired, sequestered: Anagnin, quum castris devius, Cic.: gens, Liv.: vicia, the oval, Ov. 11. Fig.: out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable: homo in omnibus consiliis praecipuus et devius, Cic.

dē-vōco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *call down, off or away; to call, to fetch by calling* (rare): aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, Cic.: suos ab tumultu, Liv.: aliquem (ad coenam) to invite, Nep. Fig.: non (illum) avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquem devocavit, non lubido ad voluptatem, Cic.: suas fortunas in dubium, Caes.

dē-vōlo, i. v. n. to *fly down* (rare): devolant angues jubati deorsum in impletum, Pl.: Iris per coelum, Virg.: turdus devolet illic, Hor. 11. to hasten down: praecipites in forum, Liv.

dē-volvō, volvi, vōltum, j. v. a. to *roll down*: saxa in musculum, Caes.: auratas trabes, Virg.: tonitrua, to imitate it by rolling balls behind the scenes, Phaedr. Poet.: fuis mollia pennis, to spin off, Virg. 11. Reflect.: to *roll down, to fall headlong*: monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. 11. Fig.: aliquem via sua, to kill, Pl.: per aspera ad nova dithyrambos, verbe devolvit, to sink down, fall into, Id. 2. Reflect.: to *roll down, fall into*: ad spem inausam peds devoluti, Cic.

dē-volvō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *roll down or gulp down*, to *devour*: id quod devoratur, Cic. 11. Meton. of things: to *roll over, engulf, absorb*: devorer ante, precor, subito telluris hiam, Ov.

2. Fig.: spe et opinione praedam, Cic.: auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Pl.: lacrimas, to repress, Ov.: devoravi nomen imprudens, I have forgotten, Pl.

dē-vortium, i. n. [deverto] a by-way, by-road: Tac.

dē-vōtio, ōnis, f. [devoceo] a devoting, consecrating: Declorum devotiones, the devoting of themselves, Cic. 11. a cursing, execration: Nep. 11. sorcery, enchantment: and meton. an incantation, spell: Suet.

dē-vōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freg.* [id.] to *dedicate, devote* (rare): quae vis patrem Decimum, quae illius devotivitas, Cic. || to *enchant, bewitch*: sortes, Pl.

dēvōtus, a, um, Part. [devoreo].
|| A. d. j.: *devoted, attached, faithful*: ni tibi deditus essem devotusque clienta Juv. Subst.: Adcantunus cum DC. devotus, quos illi Sordidus appellat, with six hundred faithful followers, Caes.

dē-vōtō, vōvi, vōtum, 2. v. a. to *use, devote* anything to a deity: Marti a, quae bello cepervit devotens, Caes.: Diana pulcrum, Cic.: gnatum pro mea agna, Hor.: se dedit, or simply se, to devote oneself to death, Cic.: Liv.

2. In gen. to *devote, give up, dedicate* (rare): vobis animam hanc devoti, Virg.: se amicitiae alijque, Caes. || to *curse, to execrate*: alijque, Nep.: scelerata arma, Ov.: devota arbor, Hor.

|| to *bewitch, enchant*: alijque truces laeta, Ov.

dēvulus, a, um, Part. [devello].
dēxtans, antis, m. [de, sextans: lit. low one-sixth] five-sixths: Jugi, Col.: pro semelle dextans, Suet.

dēxtella, ae, f. dim. [dextra] a little right hand: Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella, Cic.

dexter, ūtra, tērum, and more frequently, trum (Comp. dexterior, Sup. dextimus), adj. to the right, on the right side, right: manus, Cic.: humeri, Caes.: latus, Hor. Comp.: para, opp. laeva, Ov.: rota, opp. sinistrier, Id. Sup.: apud dextimos, Ball. || Fig.: *handy, dexterous, skilful; suitable, fitting*: rem dexter egit, Liv.: quis rebus dexter modus, Virg. 2. *lucky, favourable, propitious, fortunate* (acr. to the Gr. interpretation of omens on the right): dexter adi, Id.

dextera, ae, f. (ac. m.) the right hand; per dexteram te istam oro, Cic.: Hor.: dexterae, quae fides testes esse solent, Cic.: omne sacrum repente dextra, Hor.: Fig.: as a pledge of friendship: renovare dextra, Tac. || Meton.: the right side: piceae et cornu est ab laeva, cornus porro ab dextera, Pl.

dextere and **dextrē**, adv. dexteriorly, skilfully: dextre obeundo officia, Liv.

dēxtēris, ūtis, f. [dexter] *handiness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity* (rare): Liv.

dextrosum or **dextrosus**, and **contracted, dextroversum** (dextro-venum), adv. towards the right side, to the right: ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrosum abiit, Hor.: dextrosus peregre, Liv.

dī, inseparable prefix: v. dī.

dībathrātus, ūi, m. a *maker of stagers or shoes*: Pl.

dībāna, ūtis, n. = *diabāna*, a royal land-army, diadem: Cic.: regnum et diadema, Hor.

dīcta, ae, f. = *diatra*, a mode of

living prescribed by a physician, dict: sed ego diata curari incipio, chirurgiae taedet, Cic. || a chamber, dining-room, summer-house, etc.: Suet. (Hence *lit. dicta*; Fr. *diète*.)

dīlectiō, ae, f. (sc. ars), *dialectics, logic*: Cic.

dīlectiō, orum, n. plu. *logical questions, dialectics*: Cic.

dīlectiō, adv. logically: dialectice disputare, Cic.

dīlectiōis, a, um, adj. = *dialecticorū*, pertaining to disputation, dialectic: captiones, Cic. || Subst.: a dialectician, logician: Id.

dīlectiō, ūf, = *diálektes*, a manner of speaking, a dialect: Suet.

dīalis, e, adj. pertaining to Jupiter: flamen dialis, the priest of Jove (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines): Liv. (n. Smith's Ant. 180): also called sacerdos, Suet.: and absol. Dialis, Tac.: confux sancta Dialis, his wife, Ov.: diale flaminum, the office of flamen, Suet.: apex dialis, his cap, or mitre, Liv. [Root DI: cf. deus and dies.]

dīalogus, ūi, m. = *diálogos*, a conversation, a dialogue: Cic.

dīānum, ūi, n. a place or temple sacred to Diana: Liv.

dīānus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Diana: turba, i. e. dogs, Ov.

dīārium, ūi, n. [dies], a daily allowance of food, or pay (only in the plur.): Cic.: Hor.

dībāphus, a, um, adj. = *δίβαφος*, twice dyed (viz. with scarlet and purple): purpura, Plin. 2. Meton. (subst.):

dībāphus, ūi, f. a public office or dignity (from the purple stripe on the robes of the Rom. magistrates): Curtius noster dībāphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic.

dīca, ae, f. a *laurel, judicial process in a Greek court*. Usually in the phrase, dicam scribere aliquid to bring an action against any one: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: subscribere, Pl.: impingere, to bring a heavy action, Ter.: e lege Rupiliis sortiri dicam oportere, to select the jury by lot, Cic.

dīcātiō, ūtis, f. [dicax] *biting wit, raillery, banter*: Cic.

dīcātulus, a, um, adj. [id.] *talkative, loquacious*: amatrix, Pl.

dīcāto, ūis, f. [dico] *a settling as a citizen in another state*: Cic.

dīcātus, a, um, Part. [dico] *dedicated, devoted*: donum tibi (sc. Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, Cic.

dīcax, ūtis, adj. [dico] *sharp in speech, witty, keen, smart, sarcastic, satirical*: Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus. Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic.: Satyri, Hor. Comp.: Cic.

dīcōphorus, ūi, m. = *διχοφειος*, a double trochee: Cic.

dīcis, only in the phrase, dīcis causa or gratia, orig. a legal t. meaning "for the sake of judicial form": hence, in gen., for form's sake, for the sake of

appearance: ut illis aliquid numulorum dīcis causa daret, Cic. [Prob. from root DIC, "show," "speak."]

dīco, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to bind: hence, in relig. to *dedicate, consecrate, devote* (cf. dedico): aram, Liv.: templā, Ov. 2. With a personal object: to consecrate, to *dedify* (cf. dedico): inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. 3. To consecrate by its first use, to inaugurate: illa primum acie secundano nova signa, novamque aquilam dicaturus, Id. || In gen.: to set apart, appropriate, devote: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.: tum studium laetae laudi, id. = se hinc in clientum, laudi: se alii civitati, or in aliam civitatem, to become a free denizen of it, Cic. [Prob. same root as in dīco: whence, ab-dico, "to untie," "to undo," "to tie down."]

dīco, ūi, cum, 3. v. a. (pres. deico, Inacr.: imper, dice, Pl. Perf. sync. dixi, Cic.: augj. dixi, Pl.): to say, tell, mention, relate, etc.: si dixero mendacium, Pl.: dictu opus est, Ter.: ille, quem dixi, whom I have mentioned, named, Cic. 2. *dictur*, dicebatur, dictum est, impera with a depend. clause: it is said, related, maintained, etc.; or, they say, affirm, etc.: de hoc (sc. Diodoro) Verri dictur, habere eum perbona toremata, Id.: in hac habitatione platea dictum est Chrysaem, Ter. 3. *Moor*, dicieris, dictur, with a clause as predicate, I am said, etc.: ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse, Pl.: dicar princeps Aesolium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos, Hor. 4. *Dictum* ac factum or dictum factum, no sooner said than done, Ter.: dicto citius, Virg.

|| to assert, affirm positively (app. nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. || In rhetoric and law, to pronounce, deliver: with acc.: oratio dicta de scripto, Id.: causam, of the defendant or his advocate, to plead in defence, Id.: to pronounce judgment, Id.: hence the praetor's formula, do, dico, addico, Absol.: nec id id inquit, quod dicere, Id.: Fig.: causam nullam or causam haud dico, I have no objection, Pl.

|| IV. to describe, sing, celebrate in verse (mostly poet.): laudes Phoebi et Dianae, Hor.: bella, Id. Hence 2. of prophecies: to predict, foretell: vortere per carmina, Id. V. to pronounce, articulate: Demosthenem scribit Phalerus, quum Rho dicere nequisset, Cic.

VI. to call name: Chaonianque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Virg.

VII. to name, appoint to an office: ut consul roget praetor, vel dictator dicat, Cic.: consul, Liv.

VIII. to appoint, fix upon, set apart: mea bona mea morte cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam, Pl.: pecuniam omnem suam dōi, Cic.: diem dicunt, Caes.

[X. (mostly colloq.): with dat.: to admonish, warn, threaten: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consules male, Pl.: tibi dicimus, Ov. X. Dicere sacramentum or sacramento, to take an oath of allegiance: Caes.: Liv. XI.]

Meton. = intelligo : to mean : sometimes equivalent to *namely*, to *wit* : nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quas timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. [Root dic, "point out," "show." Sana, dico (monstrare): Gr. *dein-vu*, *dein-vu*; Lat. *dicere*, *docere*, *in-dic-are*, *dig-itus*.] (Hence *Id. dire*; Fr. *dire*.)

dicrōtum, i. n. (ac. navigium) = *dicporos* (two-oared), a galley with two banks of oars: Cic.

dictaeus, a, um [Dicte] *Dictaeus* in the poets for *Cretan*: arva, Virg.: rura, Ov.: rex, i. e. *Jupiter* Virg.

dictamnus, i. f., the plant *dictamn*, which grew in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Virg.

dictata, orum, n. plu. [dictatus, dicto], things dictated, lessons, exercises, rules: Cic.: Hor. For gladiators: Suet. For mimes: Juv.

dictator, ōris, m. [dicto] a dictator, an extraordinary magistratus at Rome, elected in times of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority: formerly called *Magister populi*, and also *Praetor Maximus*: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 132 seq.). 2, the chief magistrate of other cities of Italy: Cic.: Liv.

dictatorius, a, um, adj. [dictator] pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial: gladius, Cic.: majestas, Liv.: juvenis, the son of a dictator, id.

dictatrix, icis, f. [dicto] a dictatrix: Pl.

dictatrix, ae, f. [id.] the office of a dictator, dictatorship: Cic.: Caes.: Liv.

2, a dictating, in the ambiguous sentence: Sallum nescisse literas, qui dictatam deposuerit, Caes. in Suet.

dictio, ōnis, f. [dico] a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery: sententiae, Cic.: testimonii, i. e. the right of giving testimony, Ter.: causae, a defending, pleading, Cic.: II. In Rhet.: a speech, declamation: sepositio, a series of disquisitions: eam partem dicendi, kinds of declamation, id.: III. an oracular response, prediction: Liv.

dictio, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [dicto] to say often or emphatically; to declare, assert repeatedly: qui ita dictat, ita esse metuendum, Cic.: Coellus profectus, ut dictatibat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes.: II. Legal t. t. causas, to plead frequently: Cic.

dicto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [dico] to say often; to declare or assert repeatedly: rogare te, ut diceris pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic.: mercurum servum qui dictet nomina, Hor.: II. to dictate for writing: quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic.: dictare epistolam, Suet.: So of the dictating of teachers: meminisse quae mihi parvo Orbittum dictare, Hor.: Hence, Cic. Meton. (from the practice of dictating to amanuenses): to make, compose: carmina, id.: codicillos, Suet.: and in the pass.: non unus tibi rivalis dicta-

bitur heres, appointed, designated, Juv.: dictare actionem, to draw up a declaration, Suet.

dictum, i. n. [dictus, dico] something said, a saying, a word: neminem meum dictum magni facere, Pl.: minimum dictum, Cic.: II. a saying, maxim, proverb: aurea dicta, Lucr.: Catonis est dictum, patibus compensari pecuniam, Cic.: Dicta collectanea, Caesar's *Apophthegma* (a work), Suet.: Esp. a witty saying, bon-mot: haec (dicta) scilicet bona, quae salua sint. Nam ea dicta appellatur proprio jam nomine, Cic.

III. poetical dictation, verse: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr.: Hence 2, a prediction, prophecy: Virg.

IV. an order, command: dicto paruit consul, Liv.: Hence dicto audientem esse, and dicto audire allicui (v. audio). (Hence Sp. *dicha*.)

dictus, a, um, Part. [dico].

didit, a, um, Part. [dido].

di-do (also written *disdo*), didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put asunder, distribute, disseminate: nunquam ego argentum disdidi, Cato: in venas cibum, Lucr.: II. Fig: dum munia didit (ac. servis), Hor.: tua terras didit fama, Virg. (Cf. *abdo* and *do*.)

di-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or draw apart: to separate, sever, divide: quum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat: quum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, Cic.: rictum risu, Hor.: arvaeque et urbes, Virg.: diducit terras hauriebantur (of an earthquake), Tac. 2. Milit. t. t. to divide, distribute troops, etc.: and in a bad sense, to disperse, scatter: diductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes.: instrunt aciem diductam in cornua, Liv.: distantibus locis inveni, ut hostem diducerent, that they might divide the enemy, Tac.: copias, Caes.: Poet.: choros, Virg.

II. Fig: quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic.: diducam civitatem ut civili bello, divided into parties, Tac.: With in: assem in partes centum diducere, Hor.: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac.

diducis, a, um, Part. [diduco].

di-dūm, ae, f. dim. [dico] one little day, a little while: Ter.: Cic.

di-dūctus, adv. like one crucified: only found as an abusive term = go and be hanged: abi dieret, Pl.

di-dūctus, a, um, Part. [erigo] stretched on the cross: found only in Pl. and Varro as an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, go and be hanged: I hinc dierectus, Pl. Meton.: ducti lembum dierectum navis praedatoria, id.

dies, ōis (also gen. dies, die, and dli, as in acies, facies, perniciēs, etc.), m. (in sing. sometimes f. but in plu. always m.) a natural day, a day as opp. to night: credible non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, in the daytime, Cic.: Also, adverbially: diem noctemque, without ceasing, uninterruptedly, Caes.: diem ac noctem, Liv.: and in plur.: dies noctesque, Cic.:

noctesque et dies, Ter.: cum die, at break of day, Ov.: de die, in open day, in the day-time: lavabat de die, Suet.

2. light of day, daylight: contraque diem radiolique micantes obliquantem oculos, Ov.: II. the civil day of twenty-four hours: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes.: dies continuos XXX, sub bruma esse noctem, id. *Pem.*: postera die, Sall.: pulcra, Hor.: 3. Particular phrases: postredie ejus diel, a favourite expression of Caesar's: post diem tertium ejus diel, Cic.: diem ex die expectabam, from day to day, Liv.: assatum est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, day by day, daily, Pl.: less freq. in sing.: in diem rapido vili, Liv.: III. a set day, appointed time, term (for appearing before court, making a payment, etc.): dies quo dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes.: constituto, Sall. In this sense more freq. *Pem.*: dicta, Cic.: edicta ad conveniendum, Liv.: pacta et constituta, Cic.: caeca die emere, oculata vendere, t. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash, Pl.: Both genders sometimes occur together: diem dicunt, quia die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. kal. Apr. Cues. Hence 1. = dies natalis, a birth-day: diem meum acis esse III. Non. Jan., Cic.: 2. = dies mortis, last day: quandoque fatalis et meus dies veniet statuarque tumulo, Tac.: Called also supremus dies, Suet.: Hence, diem suum obire, to die, Sulpic. In Cic.: and, obire diem supremum, Nep.: 3. = dies febris, fever-day: etal Non. Mart., die tuo, ut opinor, expectabam epistolam a te longiore, Cic.: IV. Meton.: a day, for that which is done in it: is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, id.: hic dies et Romanis refecti animos et Perseae percussit, Liv.: dies Alliensis, i. q. pugna Alliensis, id. Fig.: qualem diem Tiberius Indulset, what temper, disposition, Tac.: 2. a day's journey: haec regionem, diem plus triginta in longitudinem, patetem, Liv.: V. in gen.: diem, space of time, period: respondit diem se ad delirandum sustinurum, Caes.: peragissa, a brief respite, Cic.: So, dies festus for festival-time, festival: diem festum Dianae pro triduum agi, Liv.: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, to a future time, Ter.: in diem vivere, to live from day to day, regardless of the future, Cic.: [The root of dies was prob. prv. and signified "light," and hence "day" and the "heavens." cf. diu, diurnus, diuturnus, diem: dies, and Jov-is, should probably be referred to the same root.]

di-f-famo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fama] to spread an evil report, to defame (rare): vulgat adulterum diffamatumque parenti indicat, Ov.

differentia, ae, f. [differo] a difference, diversity: with gen.: honesti et decori, Cic.: Absol.: quanta differentia est in principis naturalibus, id.

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differtitas, *stis*, *f.* [id.] = *differentia*, a *difference*: Lucr.

differe, distilli, dilatum, differre, *irreg. v. a. and v.* A. Act. to carry *asunder* or *different ways*; to *walter*, *disperse*: acutillas agere ac late differe favillum, Lucr.: ignem distulit ventus, Caes.: rudentes fractoque reinos (Eurus), Hor. || Fig.: to *disturb*, *disquiet*, *disturb*: vorator in amoris rota miser, exanimor, feror, differor, distrabor, diripior, Pl. Less freq. act.: aliquem dicit, to *confound*, id. 2. to *spread abroad*, *publish*, *disseminate*: with acc. of the thing: comminus libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. With a depend. clause: ne id hanc famam differant, me dedidit, Pl. *impers. pass.*: quo pertinuit differi etiam per externos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac.: Liv. With acc. of the person: to *defame*: damnos varias rumoribus, id. 3. With reference to time: to *defer*, *put off*, *procrastinate*, *delay*: iter in praesentia, Caes.: desultis iter stim, Ov.: differi jam hora non potest, Cic.: in posterum, id. Rarely with *ad*: aliquid ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, id. With acc. of the person: to *put off*, *amuse* with *promises*, *get rid of*: differi non potest, adeo copiosius minime, Liv.: aliquem petentem, Suet. With *in*: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic. Rarely with *ad*: legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. B. Nunt. to *defer*, *be different*, *be distinguished from*: qui re consentientes vocabulis differant, Cic. With *ab*: its ut pauculum differat a cavillulis, Pl.: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. With *inter*: ut non multum differat inter summos et medicos viros, Cic. Rarely with *cum*: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, id. With *dat.* (rare and mostly poet.): nisi quod pede certo differt sermone, sermo merus, Hor. (Hence from *part. dilata*, Fr. *dilat*; Eng. *delay*.)

differtus, *a*, um, Part. [dis farcio] lit. *stuffed out*. || Adj.: filled, crowded (rare): plena lictorum provincia, diffusa exactoribus, Coes.: corpus edortus, Tac.

diffidit, *ad*, with difficulty: Vell. Comp.: diffidit, Caes. Neg.: diffidit, Cic.

difficilis, *e*, adj. [dis facilia, dis] having a *neg. force*, as in *diffido*, etc.), hard to do, *causing labour* or *trouble*, *troublesome*: nulla est tam facilia res, quam difficile siet, quam invitas facias, Ter.: facilia ex diffidillima, Caes.: in locis difficilis abire, Sall.: iter angustum et difficile, Coes.: difficile fecit, Cic.: in diffidit esse, Liv. || Of character: hard to manage, not to please, obstinate, capacious, morose, very severe, Ter.: avunculus difficilis natura, Nep.: difficilis bile tumet iocur, Hor.

difficiliter, *adv.* with difficulty: Cic.

difficultas, *stis*, *f.* [difficil, the old form of *difficilis*] difficulty, hardship,

trouble, distress, poverty. With *gen.*: difficultas ineundi consilii, Cic.: belli gerendi, Caes.: vecturae, Cic.: rei frumentariae, Caes.: numaria, scarcity of money, Cic.: domestica, distressed circumstances, id. Absol.: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes.: delabi in difficultates, Cic. || obstinacy, stubbornness, moroseness: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorbitat, Cic.

difficiliter, *adv.* with difficulty: Caes.: Tac.

diffidenter, *adv.* without self-confidence, diffidently (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, Cic.

diffidentia, *ae*, *f.* [diffido] want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence: fidetia contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.

diffido, *fisus* sum, 3. v. n. to distrust: to be distrustful or hopeless, to despair. With *dat.*: eum potius (corruptis), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, Cic.: sibi patriaeque, Sall.: suis rebus, Caes.: illis (viris), Ov. Pass. *impers.*: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. With depend. clause: antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperet, diffidi sint, Cic. With *subj.*: ne terras aeterna teneret, Lucr.: Rarely with *ab* (cf. *fido* and *confido*): diffidens occasione, Suet.: paucitate cohortum, Tac. Absol.: jacet, diffidit, obicit hastas, Cic.

diffido, *fidi*, *fissum* (and *diffissum*) 3. v. a. to cleave asunder, to split (rare): terram, Lucr.: saxum, Cic. Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, to open, Hor.

|| Legal t. t.: diem diffidere, to put off to the following day: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv.

diffingo, 3. v. a. to form differently, to remodel, make anew (very rare): ferrum incude, Hor. Fig.: neque diffinget infectumque reddet, quod iugens semel hora vexit, alter, id.

diffissus, *a*, um, Part. [diffindo].

diffissus, *a*, um, Part. [diffido].

diffisor, 2. v. dep. [fateor] to disavow, to deny (very rare): obscenum opus, Ov.

difflo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to blow apart, disperse by blowing: legiones spiritu, Pl.

difflo, 3. v. n. to flow in different directions, to flow away: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coercent, Cic.: (Iberus) in plures diffuit partes, Caes.

2. with *abl.*: to drip, run down with *quo* juvenes, sudore multo diffuentes, dropping with perspiration, Phaedr. 3. To melt away, disappear: amittens corpus, Lucr. || Fig.: luxuria, Cic.: otio diffuente, living a life of effeminate ease, id. Of prolix discourse: diffuens ac solutum, id.

diffraetus, *a*, um, Part. [diffingo].

diffingo (diffri), *no* perfr. fructum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break in pieces, to shatter (rare): crura, Pl.: axem, Suet.

diffugio, *fugi*, 3. v. n. to flee asunder, flee in different directions, to dis-

perse: metu perterriti repente diffingimus, Cic.: diffingunt stellae, Ov.: diffugere nives, disappear, Hor.: in vicis passim suos, Liv.

diffingium, *il*, n. [diffugio] a fleeing in different directions, a dispersion: proximorum diffugia, Tac.

diffundo, *fundi*, *fissum*, 3. v. a. to pour in different directions, to throw forth: (glacies) liquefacta se diffunderet, Cic.: tum freta diffundi jussit, Ov. || In *gen.*: to spread, scatter, diffuse: luce diffusa toto coelo, Cic.: ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, Caes.: dederatque comam diffundere ventia, Virg. And fig. of abstract things: di vini suam longe lateque diffundunt, id.: crimen perlonge lateque diffusum, id.: crimen paucum in omnes, Ov. || Like dissolve, solve, remit, etc. to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate: vultum, id. And of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffunduntur et incommodo contrahantur, Cic.

diffus, *adv.* diffusely, copiously: res disperse et diffuse dictae, Cic.

diffusilis, *e*, adj. [diffundo] diffusante: aether, Lucr.

diffusus, *a*, um, Part. [diffundo]. || A. J. spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide: platanus patulis diffusa rarnis, Cic.: vis civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coactum, diffuse, prolix, id.

digero, *geasi*, *gestum*, 3. v. a. to carry off, take away, separate, divide, distribute, spread about or over: Inque caesae totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, divided, separated, Ov.: Nilus septem in cornua, id.: populus Romanus in classes, Flor. And of abstract things: quam meruit solus poemam digessit in omnes, Ov. || to arrange, dispose, set in order: quas (accepti tabulae) diligenter legi et digessi, Cic.: capillos, Ov.: bibliothecam, to arrange, Suet.

digestio, *onis*, *f.* [digero] digestion (of food): Cels. || an orderly distribution, division, arrangement: annorum, Vell. In rhetor. t. t. distribution: Cic.

digessus, *a*, um, Part. [algero].

digitus, 1. m. dim. [digitus] a little finger: Pl.: Cic.

digitus, 1. m. [root *dic*] point out: v. dico: hence ori, the pointer] a finger: tot (cyathos bibimus), quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Pl.: pollex, the thumb: index or salutaris, the forefinger: medius, also infamis and impudicus, the middle finger: minimus proximus or medicinalis, the ring-finger: minimus, the little finger (v. the several adjs.). Phrases: attingere digito (uno) to touch lightly, gently, Cic.: attingere extremis digitis with the tips of the fingers, to be very temperate or moderate, id.: attingere coelum digito, to be exceedingly happy, id.: concipere digitos or digitis, to map the finger as a signal, Pl.: liveri digito, to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction, Cic.: monstrari digito, to be pointed out, to become

distinguished, Hor.: porrigere digitum, to stretch out a finger, to give oneself very little trouble, Cic. II. a toe (like the Gr. δάκτυλος, and the Fr. doigt): Lucr.: Virg. III. As a measure of length: an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes): Coes. Proverb.: digitum transversum non diacere ab aliqua re, not to stretch a finger's breadth, Cic. (Hence It. dito; Fr. doigt).

di-glādiōr, a. u. dep. [gladius] to fight for life or death, to contend fiercely: Inter se sicis, Cic. Fig.: of verbal disputes: de quibus Inter se (philosophi) digladiari solent, Id.

di-gnātiō, ōnis, f. [dignor] a deeming worthy of esteem, appreciation, consideration: dignatione aliquem diligere, Suet. II. Meton.: dignit, honour, reputation, for dignitas: reddere honorem sacerdotis dignatione sua, Liv.

di-gnū, ad. a. u. dep. [dignus] becomingly: quam digne ornatu incedit, Pl.: Cic. Comp.: Hor.

dignitas, ōtis, f. [dignus] worthiness, worth, merit, desert: Lania petit praetium: omnesque intelligit nec dignitatem et bene gratiam, Cic. nec dignitas consularis, a being worthy of the office of consul, Id. II. Meton.: dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank: dignitas (est) allicuius honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas, Id. forme, Suet.: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes. 2. Esp. the dignity of public office: gratulor laetorque tum praesentium tum etiam sperata sua dignitate, Cic. III. Of things: worth, value, excellence, splendour: oponti, Pl.: praecleara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic.: portus, urbis, Nep.

digno, i. v. a. for dignor: to deem worthy: Cic.: res consilium laude dignatur, Id.

dignor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [dignus] to deem worthy, worthy, or deserving. With acc. and abl.: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg.: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. With depend. sentence: to regard as worthy of oneself, to deign: and with a neg. to disdain: jam nemo suspicere in coeli dignatur lucida templa, Lucr.: cui se pulvis viri dimetitur iungere Dido, Virg.

di-gnosco (dinosco), i. v. a. a. [gno, root of gnosco] to distinguish, discern, know the difference: with acc. and abl. with or without ab: civem dignosce hoste, Hor. With acc. only or with abl. of instrument: aera tinnit, Quint.: veri speciem, Pers. Abol.: Inter se similes, vii ut dignoscere possit, Ov.

dignus, a. u. adj. [root dic, point out] to v. dico: hence orig. pointed out] worthy, deserving (either of good or ill): of things: suitable, becoming, proper: constr. with the abl., a relative sentence, absol., or the inf.: rarely with subj., the gen., or acc. neut. With abl.: vir patre, avo, majorebus suis estimissimus, Cic.: o fons, dulci digne mero, Hor.: si quid ante admisciscam

placulo dignum, Liv. With relat. sentence: qui modesto paret, videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. Abol.: ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant ne non dignos, Id.: dignior heres, Hor. So dignum est, it is fit, proper, becoming (aequum est, deoet, convenit): Cic.: Virg. With inf.: decurrere spatium vitae, Ov.: cantari dignus, Virg.: describi, Hor. With subj.: non sum dignus prae te, ut figam patum in parietem, Pl. With gen.: dignus salutis, Id. With neut. acc.: non me cenases scire quid dignus alem? Id.

di-gressiōr, gressus, i. v. n. dep. [gradior] to step or go apart or asunder, to separate: to go away, depart: luna tum congregans cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic.: ubi digressi, Virg.: a colloquio Canini, Caes.: dein statim digrediens, stepping aside, Sall. II. Fig.: to go aside, deviate, and esp. of speech, to digress: nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, Ter.: digredi ab eo quod pro-pueris, Cic.

digressio, ōnis, f. [digredior] a parting, separating: a going away, departing (rare in lit. sense, for digressus): congressus, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. II. Fig.: a going aside, deviation: esp. of speech, digression: a proposita oratione digressio, Id.

digressus, a. um, Part. [digredior] digressus, ōis, m. [id.] a parting, separating: a going away, departing: congressus nostri lamentationem peritum, digressus vero non tulliam, Cic.

di-grunniō, 4. v. n. to grunt hard: Phaedr. (al. degrunni).

di-dudicātiō, ōnis, f. [didico] a judging, deciding: Cic.

di-dūdiō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to judge between, to decide, determine: ego dicam quod mihi in mentem: tu diducas, Ter.: calide verbis controversias, non aequitate, Cic.: causam, Liv.: Item, Hor. With a relat. sentence: neque diducant posset, uter utri virtute antefendus videretur, Caes. 2. to decide by arms: diducinate belli fortuna, Id.

II. to discriminate between, to distinguish: vera et falsa diducare, Cic.: vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus, Id.: Inter has sententias, Id.

di-ducitō, di-ducitō, and di-ducitō, i. v. n. dep. to fall asunder, to go to pieces, melt away, disappear: glacies liquefactae et dilapsae, Cic.: nix, Liv.: calor, Virg.: Vulcanus (e ignis) Hor. Poet.: (Troius), a aquas tenues dilapsus abibat, Virg. 2. Of persons, esp. soldiers: to flee in different directions, to disperse: exercitus amissio duce brevi dilabitur, Sal. ab signis, Liv. 3. to fall to pieces, to go to decay: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr.: navis putris vetustate, Liv.: cadavera tabo, Virg. II. Fig.: to go to decay, to go to ruin: ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic.: divitiae, vis corpora, Sall.: vectigalia

publica negligentia, to fall into confusion, Liv.

di-lāsiō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tear to pieces: (canes) dilacerant dominum, Ov. II. Fig.: respublica dilacerata, Sall.

di-lāmino, i. v. a. d. [lamina] to split in two: mores, Ov.

di-lāsiō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tear to pieces, to lacerate (rare): cadaver canibus dilantandum reliquisti, Cic.

di-lāpido, i. v. a. d. [lapis] to demolish (any structure of stone): hence fig. to squander, to consume (rare): nostras triginta minas, Ter.

dilapsus, a. um, Part. [dilabor]

di-largiōr, latus, 4. v. a. dep. to bestow liberally: to lavish (rare): aliquid allici, Cic.

dilatō, ōnis, f. [dilatus, differo] a putting off, delaying, deferring: with gen.: temporis, Cic.: belli, Liv.: exsilii, Tac. Abol.: alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv.

dilatō, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to make delay, to enlarge, amplify, extend, dilate: (stomachi) partes, quae sunt infra, dilatantibus autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic.: castra, Liv.

II. Fig.: ut aut ex verbis dilateret, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, Cic.: quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatori vellet, Id.

dilatōr, ōris, m. [id.] a dilatory person: Hor.

dilatās, a. um, Part. [differo]

di-laudo, i. v. a. to praise exceedingly: liros, Cic.

diligens, entis, Part. [diligō] II. A. d. j.: careful, attentive, industrious, diligent, accurate: opp. negligent: with prep.: qui in re adventitia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. With gen.: omnis officii diligentissimus, Id. With dat.: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis et alendis, fuisse quondam diligentes, Id. Abol.: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, Id. Of things: assidua ac diligens cura, Id. III. frugal, thrifty, economical: homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, Id.

diligenter, adv. attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly: accurate agitur, Cic. et diligenter, Pl.: Cic. Comp.: Id. Sup.: Id.

diligentia, ae, f. [diligens] carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence: verbo saepe jam uti sumus, diligentia, quia una virtute omnes virtutes reliquae continentur, Cic. Rarely with gen.: sacrorum diligentia, the care of. Id. II. carelessness in household affairs, carelessness, frugality: Id.

di-ligō, lexi, lectum, i. v. a. [ligo] to choose apart, to make a choice: hence, to value or esteem highly, to love: satis habes, si feminarum nulla et quam seque diligam? Pl.: te in germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. Of things: idem est complexus, officia observantiam dilexit, Cic.

di-līcō, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to

bars apart, tear open (rare): tunicam, Cic.

diluceo, 2. v. n. to shine out, to be clear, evident (rare): dilucere brevis frons coepit, Liv.

dilucesco, luxi, 3. v. n. insep. [diluceo] to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn: in the perf. to shine (rare): without a subject: quum jam dilucesceret, Cic.: jam dilucescebat, quum signum consul dedit, Liv. Fig.: di-cina est illa caligo: diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. With a subject: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.

dilucidus, adv. clearly, brightly: dilucidus flagrant, Plin. || plainly, distinctly: explicare, Adj.

dilucidus, a, um, adj. [diluceo] clear, bright: smaragdus, Plin. || Fig.: of speech: plains, distinct, evident: oratio, Cic. Comp.: omnia dilucidatione non amplius facientia, Id.

dilatatio, 1. n. dim. [from root *lac* light: cf. crepusculum] little light, hence daybreak, dawn: Pl. Cic.

dilatium, 11. n. [ludus] an interval between plays, games, etc.: Hor.

diluo, 11. v. a. to wash off or away: to dissolve, cause to melt away: and simply, to wash: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Caes.: nata laeta boumque labores, Virg. || to temper, dilute: abstulit, Lucr.: venenum, Liv.: Hy-mettia melle Falerno, Hor. || Fig.: to weaken, lessen, impair, remove: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur, Cic.: quae captatio molestias omnes extenuat et diluit, Id.: curam multo vero Ov.

[V. Lique dissolve, to explain, remove: nihil, quod regavi, dilue, Pl.

dilutus, a, um, Part. [diluo] || Adj.: diluted, thin, weak: potio (opp. menses), Cels.

diluvio, 11. f. [id.] a washing away, an inundation, flood: Liv.

diluvio, 1. v. a. [diluvio] to inundate, to deluge: Lucr.

diluvium, 11. n. [diluo] flood, deluge: Ov. || Fig.: of delusion, destruction: diluvio ex illo vasta per tempora vici, Virg.

diluvius, arum, m. pl. [diluvium], inundation soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback, dragons: Curt.

diluvio, 1. v. n. to flow different ways, to spread abroad (rare): vitae ratio demansit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dimensio, 11. f. [dimetior] a measuring: quadrati, Cic.

dimensus, a, um, Part. [dimetior].

dimetior, mensura, 4. v. a. dep. to measure out (rare): studium dimetendi belli atque terrae, Cic.: campum ad certamen, Virg. In pass.: digna dimensus ad altitudinem Numina, Caes.

dimittis, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to measure or mark out, to fix bounds (rare): locum castris, Liv.

dimittis, 11. f. [dimitto] a fight, combat, encounter: Caes.: Liv. In

plur.: Caes. With gen.: proelii, Cic.: universae rei, a general engagement, Liv.

|| In gen.: a struggling, a contest: non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. With gen.: vitae, a life and death struggle, Id.

dimico, avi and oui [dimicavere, Vell.: dimicaverant, Caes.: dimiculae, in omni (v.), atum, 1. v. n. Lit.: to brandish one's weapons against the enemy: hence, to fight, contend: manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes.: armis cum omnia, Nep.: ferro pro patria, Liv.: pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic. Impers. pass.: accipitis proello dimicatur, Caes.: and absol.: Cic. Of gladiatorial combats: Suet.

|| In gen.: to struggle, to strive, to contend: dimicantes competitors, Liv.: sic vester sapiens, magno aliquo emulamento commotus, cum causa, si opus fuerit, dimicabit, vult bring an action at law, Cic.: de liberia, Liv.: de repulsa, t. e. at the risk of one, Id.

dimidio, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [dimiduo] to divide into halves, to halve. In the perf. part. dimidiatus, halved, half: procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, with half the body, Pl.: mensis, Cic.

dimidium, 11. n. [medius] the half: Pl. The abl. dimidio, with comparatives: dimidio minus opinor, Id.: Cic.: Hor.

dimidius, a, um, adj. [id.] lit. through the middle; hence half (in the earlier and more class. authors only with pars; in later writers with other substs.): luna est major quam dimidia pars terrae, Cic.: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, half patrician and half plebeian, Liv.

diminuo, 3. v. a. to dash to pieces, to break (v. deminuo): caput illi homini, Pl.

diminutio, v. deminutio.

dimissio, 11. f. [dimitto] a sending out, sending forth (rare): dimissiones libertorum ad tenerandas provincias, Cic. || a dismissing, discharging: propugnaculum atque remigum, Id.

dimissus, a, um, Part. [dimitto].

dimisso, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send different ways, to send out or forth. With acc.: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic.: litenas circum municipia, Caes.: certus per litora, Virg.: nuntios tota civitate Aeduum, Caes.: nuntios in omnes partes, Id. Fig.: animum ignotas in artas, Ov. Without acc.: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Caes.

|| to break up (any meeting or body of men), to dismiss: senatu dimisso, Cic.: concilium, Id.: conventum, Sall. Esp. milit. t. t. to disband; to send out in detachments, to detach: exercitum, Vell.: dimittendae plures manus diducendique erant milites, Caes. || In gen. to send away, to let go, discharge, dismiss, release: aliquem ab se et amare in ultimas terras, Caes.: aliquem

incolumem, Caes.: impunitum, Sall.: uxorem, to repudiate, Suet.: Demoshe-nem e manibus, to put aside, lay down, Cic. Absol.: dimittam, ut te velles, Pl.

2. Of things: to abandon, leave, desert: omne locum cum ceperant, Caes.: provinciam, Liv.: captam Iru-jam, Ov.: fortunam morte, Cic. || Fig.: to give up, renounce, forsake, forego: ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Id.: rem saepe frustra tentant, Caes.: omnem rei frumentariae spem, Id.: studium et iracundiam suam republicae dimittere, to sacrifice to the good of the state, Id.: tributa alieni, to remit, Tac.

dimotus, a, um, Part. [dimoveo].

dimoveo, movi, motum, 2. v. a. to move or put aside, to part, separate: terram aratro, Virg.: glebas aratro, Ov.: alru dimovit tenebrosam, et disipuit umbras, Virg.: aquas, Ov. Absol.: ubi sol radia terram dimovit obortis, dis-celos, Lucr. || to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss: humantem um-bram polo, Virg.: obstantes propinquas, Hor.: turbam, Tac. || to separate, to remove: quos (equites) spes soci-etatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall.: gaudentem patrios findere arculo agros nunquam dimoveas, thou canst never entice away, Hor.

diminueratio, 11. f. [dinumero] a counting, reckoning up, enumeration (rare): noctium ac dierum, Cic. In rhetor.: an enumeration of particulars: Id.

dinumero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to count over, reckon up, enumerate: stel-las, Cic.: noctes, Ov. Absol.: centurias Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. 2. to count out (money), i. e. to pay: viginti minas illi, Ter.

disbolaris, e, adj. [δισβολος, and the Lat. suffix aris] worth two oboli: Pl.

discoctis, 11. f. = διοικησις, a dis-strict, government: Cic.

discoctis, ae, m. = διοικητής, an overseer of the revenue, treasurer: Cic.

discta, ae, f. = δισκή, a two-handed vessel, a wine-jar: Hor.

diploma, 11. n. = διπλωμα, a letter folded double. 1. a state letter of recommendation given to persons travelling: Cic. 2. As a later part, a document drawn up by a magistrate, which granted some privilege, a diploma: Suet.

directe, adv. directly, straight: di-cere, Cic. Comp.: Id.

directio, 11. f. [dirigo] (rare), a making straight, a leading: Virg. || the act of directing, aiming: directio quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.

directo, adv. directly, straight: Cic.: Caes. || Fig.: immediately, directly: Cic.

directus, a, um, Part. [dirigo]. || A. d. j.: made straight: straight, level; upright, perpendicular, steep: non tuba directi non a ris cornua flexi, Ov.: Iter, Caes.: directa materia, timber laid in a straight direction, Id.: ordo (olea-rum), Cic.: fossam directis lateribus

duxit, with perpendicular sides, id.
 2. Fig.: straightforward, direct, open, simple: iter ad laudem, id.: per-
 cunctatio et denuntiatio belli, Liv.

diremptus, a, um, Part. [dirimpo].
diremptus, ūs, m. [id.] a separation:
 Cic.: Cic.

dirēptio, ōnis, f. [diripio] a plunder-
 ing, pillaging: urbs relicta dirēpti et
 incendiis, Cic. In plur.: id.: Liv.

dirēptor, ōris, m. [id.] a plunderer
 (rare): Cic.

dirēptus, a, um, Part. [diripio].
dirēptus, no perf., (um), 2. v. a. to
 separate or sort the tablets when taken
 out of the cistae or ballot-boxes, in order
 to ascertain the majority: dum de te
 et quinque et septuaginta tabellae diri-
 bentur, Cic. [From dis and habeo, like
 dir-imo from dis and emo: the A dis-
 appears, as in praebere, from praee and habeo.]

diribitio, ōnis, f. [diribeo] a sorting
 of the tablets used in voting: Cic.

diribitor, ōris, m. [id.] a sorter of
 the tablets when taken out of the ballot-
 boxes: Cic.

diribitorius, ūs, n. (ac. aedificium)
 [id.] the place where the voting tablets
 were sorted: also where presents were
 distributed to the people: Suet.

dir-igo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. (perf.
 direxi, Virg.) [regō] to lay straight, set
 in a straight line, to arrange, draw up:
 tigna non directa ad perpendicularum,
 Cues.: naves ante portum, Liv.: vicos,
 to build regularly, id.: regiones litao,
 to describe, Cic. Esp. freq.: dirigere aciem,
 to make the line straight, draw up the
 troops in battle array, Cues.: Liv. ||

to send in a straight line, to direct, aim:
 ex vestigio ad castra Cornelianna vela,
 Cues.: With in: equum in consuem,
 Liv.: currum in hostem, Ov.: and poet.
 with the dat.: illo hastam, Virg. With-
 out designating the limit: ab lisdem
 (Etesiae) maritimi cursum (i.e. navium)
 coheres et certi dirigitur, as deter-
 mined, Cic. Of shooting: spicula, Virg.:
 tela, Hor.: Poet.: dirigit, quicquid,
 Fig.: to set in order, direct, guide,
 arrange: materiae divisione dirigere,
 Quint.: With ad: meas cogitationes
 dirigere non ad filam parvulam Cyno-
 suram, Cic.: vitam ad certam rationis
 normam, id.: With abl.: utilitatem ho-
 nestate, id.: Abol.: (divinatio) ad veri-
 tatem aequissime dirigit, id.

dir-imo, ūs, m. emptum, 3. v. a. [dis
 emo, like diribeo, from dis and habeo] to
 take away, to part, separate, di-
 vide: dirimi corpus distrabile, Cic.
 Abol.: dirimente amne, Liv. ||

Fig.: to break off, interrupt, disturb,
 delay: proelium non dirimit, Pl.:
 pugnam, Liv.: controversiam, ad just-
 compo, Cic.: conjunctionem civium, to
 break off, dissolve, id.: colloquium, Cues.
 Abol.: actum est eo die nihil: nox
 dirimit, Cic. 2. to destroy, frustrate,
 bring to nought: auspiciam dirimere,
 Liv.: rem suscepam, Cic.

dir-ipio, ūs, m. reatum, 3. v. a. [rapio]
 to snatch or tear asunder, tear in pieces:

equi Hippolytum diripiunt, Ov. ||

Milit. t. l. to lay waste, ravage, spoil,
 plunder: bona alicujus, Cues.: naves
 more praedonum, id.: praedas bellicas,
 Sall.: oppidum, Cues.: urbes, Liv. 2.

In gen.: to destroy, to rob: (Harpalyce)
 diripiunt dapea, Virg. || to struggle,
 strive, contend for: talos jecit in medium,
 quos pueri diripere ceperant, Quint.:
 editum librum, to buy up rapidly, Suet.

diritas, ūis, f. [dirus] (rare) fatal
 mischief, misfortune: totius diei, Suet.

|| ferocious, cruelly: omni diritate
 atque immanitate terribissimus, Cic.

di-rumpo (dis-r.) rīpi, ruptum, 3. v. a.
 to break or dash to pieces; to break or
 burst asunder: tabula caput, Pl.:
 imagines, Tac. || Fig.: to break off,
 sever: amicitias exorsa allata offensioe
 dirumpimus, Cic. 2. Pass.: to burst
 with envy, grief, etc.: infinito fratre
 tui plausu dirumpitur, id.

di-rūo, rūl, rūtum, 3. v. a. to pull
 asunder, demolish, overthrow, destroy:
 urbem, Cic.: arbusta, Virg.: nova di-
 ruunt, alla aedificant, Sall. Abol.:
 diruit, aedificat, Hor. || to scatter,
 dissipate, abolish: agmina vasto impetu,
 id.: omnia Bacchanalia, Liv.

diruptio, ōnis, f. [dirumpo] a tearing
 to pieces: Sen.

diruptus, a, um, Part. [dirumpo].
dirus, a, um, adj. fearful, awful:
 esp. of augury and religious observances
 in gen.: ill-omened, loding, portentous:
 bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov.:
 exsecrationes, Liv.: detestatio, Hor.:
 ritus sacrorum, Tac.: religio, Virg.

|| Subst.: dirae, arum, f. plu.
 (ac. res), ill-boding portents, unlucky
 signs: dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic. ||

In gen.: dreadful, horrible, terrible,
 abominable, detestable: Dea, i. e. Circe,
 Ov.: Hannibal, Hor.: noverca, Ov.:
 Inanimate and abstr. subjects: venena,
 Hor.: bellum, Virg.: amores, Ov.: quies,
 Tac.

dirutus, a, um, Part. [diruo].
dis, ditia, ad, rich - v. dives

dis, an inseparable particle, occurs
 before vowels only in dialisco, and
 there it is unchanged: It is changed
 into dir before emu and habeo: dirimo,
 diribeo; before consonants it sometimes
 remains unaltered, as before c, p, g, t,
 and before s with a foll. vowel; dis-
 cedo, dispar, disquiro, disto, dissento:
 sometimes assimilates its s to the follg.
 consonant, as before f; differo: and
 sometimes rejects the s and lengthens
 the vowel; dibalo, diduco, digero, di-
 labor, dimoveo, dinumero, diripio, di-
 scido, divello. Before j it varies be-
 tween the forms dis and di: diaplio,
 diungo, diugo, dijudico: In the MSS.
 both forms of the same word are not
 unfrequently found. || dis before
 verbs means asunder, in pieces, apart,
 in two: designating the separation of a
 whole into parts: e.g. diffindo, diffugio,
 dirumpo: sometimes it denotes the
 separation of what has been brought
 into temporary connection, e. g. digra-

dior, discedo. As separation is opposed
 to connection, dis sometimes forms the
 opposites of words compounded with
 con: e.g. diffido, diffiteor; opp. to confido,
 confiteor. 2. Before adjectives dis
 denotes difference or negation: e.g.
 discors, dissensus, distastilis, difficilis.
 [dis is connected with the second nu-
 meral: cf. Sana. dieta; Gr. &is; Lat.
 bis: the connection between two and
 division, severance, etc., is seen in
 Germ. *zweiher*.]

dis-calōsātus, a, um, adj. unshod,
 barefooted: Suet.

dis-cāro, 2. v. n. to besore of:
 malo, Pl.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n.
 (perf. sync. disceat, Pl.) to go asunder,
 gape, yawn, split: quum terra disce-
 scisset magna quibusdam imbribus, Cic.:
 in duas partes, Sall. || to leave, for-
 sake, desert: ab amicis in republica pec-
 cantibus, Cic.: a nobis, Cues. ||

to go away from, to leave, depart from:
 constr. with ab, ez, or abl., rarely with
 de: a senis latere nunquam, Cic.: po-
 pulus ex contione discessit, Sall.: de
 foro, quum jam adveperaceret, Cic.:
 templo, Ov. Abol.: ille disceat, ego
 somno solutus sum, Cic. Pass. imper-
 ab conellio disceditur, Cues. Designating
 the terminus: in castra, id.: ad urbem,
 Virg.: Capreae, Tac. IV. Esp. milit.
 t. l. to march off, decamp: disceat
 Brundisio, ubeseantemque nostrorum
 omisit, Cues.: ab Zuma, Sall. Abol.:
 dispersal ac dissepiti discedunt, Cues.

2. discedere ab signis, to quit the
 standards, leave the order of battle:
 Liv. 3. ab armis, to lay down one's
 arms: Cues.: Cic. 4. Denoting the
 result of a battle: to get away, come
 off (victoriously, conquered, wounded,
 etc.): superiore, Cues.: victor ab hoste,
 Hor.: victus, Sall.: aequo Marte cum
 Volcanis, Liv. Hence, fig.: ut apollis
 Sexti Rostris hoc iudicio ornati astutique
 discedant, Cic.: pulcra et probe et
 praeter spem, Tac. V. Fig.: to de-
 part, depart, sever from: to leave,
 forsake, give up: a fide iustitiaeque, Cic.:
 discedere a gloria sperata, to renounce,
 id.: a se, id. alter, be inconsistent, id.:
 a sua sententia, Cues. VI. to pass
 away, to vanish, cease (rare): modo
 audivi, quantum a te discessisse, Aed
 left you, Cic.: hostibus spem putandi
 oppidi disceat, Cues. VII. discedere
 in sententiam, a phrase of the senate
 house: to vote or divide with any one,
 by going over to his side of the house:
 In hanc sententiam ut discederet ju-
 niores Patrum evincebant, Liv.: disce-
 dere in alia omnia, to vote or divide
 against any one, Cic. VIII. discedere
 ab aliquo, to leave out of consideration,
 to except: quum a vobis meae salutis
 antioribus discesserim, neminem case,
 cujus officis me tam esse devinctum
 confitear, if I except you, Cic.

disceptatio, ōnis, f. [discepto] a dis-
 pute, debate, discussion, disputation:
 cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio

contentique est, Cic.: non disceptatio
mod. sed etiam amplexio, Liv.

disceptator, *oria*, m. [id.] *an* *un-*
par, *eribator*, *judge*: disceptator rei
sententiae moderator, Cic.

disceptatrix, *icis*, f. [id.] *a female*
empire, *arbitrator*, *judge* (very rare):
dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix
et iudex, Cic.

discepto, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. [dis]
capio, lit. to lay hold of and separate
legal i. t. applied to judicial investiga-
tions and determinations, to decide,
judge: res exstitit asperitque disceptare,
Cic.: ipso exercitio disceptante, Liv.:
bellae bella disceptant, i. e. decide
about peace or war, Cic. Fig.: quum
Academici eorum controversias discep-
tarent, id. || In gen.: to debate,
dispute, *discuss*, *trout*: with de: de
controversia iure apud se potius, quam
inter se armis disceptare, Caes. *Impera*.
pass: quanto periculo de iure publico
disceptaretur armis, Cic. *Abol.*: cum pa-
lustris sequo iure, id. *Impera*. *pass*:
ut cum imperatore, sicut inter Mar-
cellum Sculoteum disceptatum fuerat,
disceptaretur, Liv.

dis-cerno, *crvi*, *cratum*, j. v. a. to
separate, *part*, *divide*: ordines, Liv.:
(maxim) lines agro positus, item ut
diacerneret agros, Virg. In the part.
per: duae urbes, magno inter se spatio
discretae, Liv.: sedes plurimae, set apart,
retired, Hor. || Fig.: to distinguish
between, *discern*: alba et atra, Cic.: dis-
cernere insidiatorem et pettum insidii,
Liv.: ius et injuriam, Tac.

dis-carpo, *pei*, *ptum*, j. v. a. [carpo]
to pick or tear in pieces: to rend, to
mangle: antinus nec accerni nec dividit
nec discepti nec distrahi potest, Cic.:
ammutum cadaver discepterent canes,
Suet. || Fig.: divulus et quasi
discepta contrahere, Cic.

discessio, *onis*, f. [discedo] *a* *sepa-*
ration: of married persons: Ter. ||
a *going away*, *departure*, *removal*:
Nevanus desolatus aliorum discesatione,
Tac. 2. Exp. *a* phrase of the senate-
house: *a voting or dividing with a party*
(by going over to its side of the house):
senatus consultum de supplicatione per
discessionem fecit, Cic.

discessus, *us*, m. *Part.* [discedo].
discessus, *us*, m. [id.] *a* *going*
away, *separation*, *opening* (rare):
soli, i. e. lightning, Cic.: discessus et
sectio se discrepans partium, id. ||
a *going away*, *departure*, *removal*: ut
ne levaret trux adventus, ac discessus
affiliis, id. In plur.: solis accessus dis-
cessusque, id. 2. Milit. i. t. *a* *march-*
ing off, *decamping*: Ocas.

disidium, *ii*, n. [discedo] *a* *tear-*
ing away, *dividing*, *parting* (rare):
paribus ejus (ac corporis) disidium
parere et nexu exsolvere, Lucr. ||
a *separation*, *divorce*: corporis atque
animal, id.: divortia atque affinitatum
decidia, Cic.

dis-cido, j. v. a. [caedo] *to cut* in
pieces (rare): Lucr.

disinctus, *a*, um, *Part.* [disingo].
|| Ad j.: *slovenly*, *careless*, *dissolute*,
reckless: disincti indere, Hor.: avarus
ut Chremes, opp. disinctus ut nepos, id.

dis-scindo, *scidi*, *scissum*, j. v. a. to
tear or *cleave asunder*, to *split*, *divide*:
vestem, Ter.: tunicae, Cic.: labrum,
Ter.: discissa nive, cleared away, Caes.

|| Fig.: tales amicitiae sunt remi-
ssione ius eluendae et dissuendae magis
quam discludendae, Cic.

dis-cingo, *nxii*, *inctum*, j. v. a. to
ungrind, *take off the girdle*: disincta
tunica fugiendum est, Hor. As a milit.
punishment: destrictis gladiis disinctos
destituit, Liv.: quum tenues nuper Ma-
rius disinxerit Afros, haec disarmet,
i. e. conquered, Juv. || Fig.: mihi
crede, in sinu est (Caesar), neque ego
discingor, i. e. I do not neglect him, I en-
deavour to preserve his friendship (but
Ernesti thinks it means, I am on my
guard against him), Cic.

disciplina, *ae*, f. [discipulus] *learn-*
ing, *instruction*, *teaching*, *training*: ad
aliquem disciplinam causa concurrere,
Caes.: alient in disciplinam tradit, Cic.:
disciplina puerilis, id. || Meton.:
learning, *knowledge*, *science*, *discipline*:
totius familiae praeccepta et instituta et
disciplina, id.: juris civilis, id.: dicendi,
id.: militiae, art of war, tactics, id.:
bellica, id.: esp. of military discipline:
Liv.: reipublicae, political science,
statesmanship, Cic.: disciplina philoso-
phicae, philosophical doctrines or systems,
id. 2. Of manners or way of living:
custom, *habit*: eademne erat haec dis-
ciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras?
Pl.: imitari, Cato, potius avi mores
disciplinamque debebas, Cic.

discipula, *ae*, f. [discipulus] *a* *fe-*
male disciple: Hor.

discipulus, *i*, m. [disco] *a* *learner*,
scholar, *pupil*, *disciple*: PL: Cic.

2. *an apprentice*: PL.

disclusus, *a*, um, *Part.* [discludo].

dis-cludo, *si*, *sum*, j. v. a. (rare) *to*
shut up separately, *to keep apart*:
disparet disclusos habere places, Varr.:
|| In gen.: *to separate*, *divide*,
part: discludere Nerea ponto, *to sepa-*
rate, *cut off*, Virg.: mons Cevenna, qui
Arvernos ab Helvis discludit, Caes.
Of abstr. objects: Plato iram et cupidita-
tem locis discludit: iram in pectore,
cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit,
Cic.: discludere morbus roboris, *to loosen*
the grip, Virg.

disclusus, *a*, um, *Part.* [discludo].

disco, *didici*, j. v. a. *to learn* by
study, *to learn to know*, *to become ac-*
quainted with, etc. With acc.: literas
Graecas senex didici, Cic.: insidias cri-
mine ab uno disco omnes, Virg. Pass:
dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic.
With infn. or *a* *pend*, *sentence*:
pueri qui nare discunt, Pl.: Latine loqui,
Sall.: deos didici securum agere aevum,
Hor. With relat. sentences: plures di-
scunt quemadmodum haec fiunt, quam
quemadmodum his resistatur, Cic.:
quum in Etruria belli caset, Liv.

Abol.: disces tu quidem a principe
hujus aetatis philosophorum, et disces
quamdiu volitis, Cic.: se ita a patribus
maioribusque suis didicisse, Caes. *El-*
ipt.: discebant fidibus antiqui, cr. ca-
nere, Cic. Fig.: of inanimate subjects:
nec varios disceat mentiri lana colores,
Virg. [Orig. *dis-co*, from the root *pic*
which appears in *doco*].

disco-bolus, *i*, m. *a* *quoit player*:
Quint.

dis-color, *oria*, adj. [color] *of various*
colours, opp. to *concolor*: with dat.:
(vestis) sumatur fastis discolor alba meis,
Ov.: signa, Cic.: milles, black and white
in the game of draughts, Ov.: agmen,
distinguished by various colours (in a
race), id. 2. *party-coloured*, *varie-*
gated: aura auri, Virg. || Transf.:
different, *various*: matrona meretrici
disper erit atque discolor, Hor.

dis-conducio, j. v. n. *to be unprof-*
itable or injurious: Pl.

dis-convenio, *4*, v. n. *to disagree*:
to be inharmonious, *inconsistent* (very
rare): aestat et vitae disconvenit or-
dine toto, Hor. *Impera*: eo disconvenit
inter meque et te, id.

dis-cingo, *xi*, *ctum*, j. v. a. *to bolt*
to pierce, *to bolt thoroughly*: Cels.

discordabilis, *e*, adj. [discordo]
disagreeing, *discordant*: Pl.

discordia, *ae*, f. [discors] *disagree-*
ment, *disension*, *discord*: Cic.: Liv.
In plur.: Cic. Fig.: of things: prin-
cipulorum, Lucr.

discordiosus, *a*, um, adj. [discordia]
full of discord, *prone to discord* (rare):
volvis seditioisum atque discordiosum,
Sall.

disordo, i. v. n. [discors] *to be at*
variance, *to quarrel*: *to disagree*, *to*
be unlike, *discordant*: discordare inter se,
Ter.: inter se dissident atque discordant
(cupiditates), Cic.: cum Cherusici, Tac.:
avarus parvus, Hor. *Abol.*: neu discor-
darent, Pl.: equea, Hor.

dis-cors, *cordis*, adj. [cor] *discor-*
dant, *disagreeing*, *at variance*: opp.
concora. Of persons: homines non
contentione, non ambitione discordes,
Cic.: ad alia discordes, Liv.: in civitate
discordi, Tac. Of things: inter se dis-
cordia membra, Lucr.: semina rerum,
Ov.: vesania, Hor. || Meton.:
unlike, *discordant*, *different*: homines
moribus et linguis, Curt.

discrepans, *antis*, *Part.* [discrepo].
discrepantia, *ae*, f. [id.] *discon-*
dance, *disagreement*: rerum et ver-
borum, Cic.

discrepatio, *onis*, f. [id.] *a* *dis-*
ference, *dispute*: inter consules, Liv.

discrepito, i. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to*
disagree wholly, *to be altogether different*:
res longe, Lucr.

dis-crepo, *si*, i. v. n. *to differ in*
sound, *to be out of tune or union*: in
fidibus aut in tibis, quamvis paulum
discrepent, tamen id a scientie animat-
versti solet, Cic. || Fig.: *to disagree*,
be different, *to vary*, *differ*: peccata,
quia discrepant, aequae discrepant, id.:

tres duces discrepantes, Liv.: nec multum discrepat astus, Virg. With *ab*: discrepare *ab* aequitate sapientiam, Id. With *cum*: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, Id. With *dat*: ipsi abisti singuli discrepantes, Id. 2. Res discrepat, and more freq. impers. discrepat, there is a difference of opinion, it is a matter of dispute, opp. convenit: causa latendi discrepat, Ov.: quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv.

discernō, a, um, Part. [discerno].

dis-scribo, v. descripto.

discrimen, inis, n. [dis and cri the same root as *creo* in *creo*: v. *crimen*] lit. that which separates, hence an interval, distance, division, separation: quum (duo maria) pertenuit discrimine separarentur, Cic.: minimum quos inter et hostem discrimen muros clausaque porta facit, Ov. || Fig. a distinction, difference: officia tollebantur, delectum omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant, Virg.: of the different strings of the lyre, Virg. Poet.: tennes parvi discriminis umbras, of easy gradation, Ov. || The turning point, critical moment: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas republicae luat, an nos servamus, Cic.: victi disciplina militaria, victi imperii majestas, quae in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, Liv. Hence,

2. a crisis, risk, hazard: in summo rem esse discrimine, Caes.: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, Cic.

discrimino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [discrimen] to divide, part; to distinguish (rare): Eturiam discriminat Cassia, Cic.: lucet via longae ordine flammarum, et late discriminat agros, divides, Virg.

discrīciatūs, a, um, Part. [discrudo].

dis-erūdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to torture violently, torment: aliquem cruciatum necare, Cic. || Met. a. n. to with *pron. reflect.*, i. e. in the pass. to: torment oneself; to be vexed, chagrined: quid te discrucias, Pl.: discrucior animi, Ter.

dis-cumbo, cūbidi, cūbitum, j. v. n. to lie down, esp. to recline at table (cf. *accumbō*): discubulum omnes praeter illam, Cic. Pass. impers.: discumbitur, Id. 2. to go to bed (rare): coenati discubuerunt ibidem, Id.

dis-ōpō, i. v. n. to desire eagerly, to long for: discupo dicere, Pl.

dis-ōrro, discurre and curri, cursum, j. v. n. to run different ways, to run to and fro, run about: in muris armata civitas, Caes.: circaeum delubra, Liv.: per omnes silvas, Ov.: ad rapidas virgines, Liv. Pass. impers.: illicet in viros tota discurrunt urbe, Virg. 2. Of things: (Nilius) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Virg. (Hence Ital. *discorrere*; Fr. *discourir*; Eng. to discourse.)

discurso, i. v. n. freq. [discurro] to run about in haste (rare): Quint.: Flor.

discursus, a, um, Part. [discurro].

discursum, ūs, m. [id.] a running to and fro, a running about: Liv.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence Ital. *discorso*; Fr. *discours*.)

discuris, i, m. = *discuris*, a quoit: Hor.: Ov. Proverb.: qui discurum audire quem philosophum maluit, quos *preferit* to serious things, Cic. || a-dish so called because shaped like a quoit: App. (Hence, from meaning it, *Il. desco*; Germ. *tisch*; Fr. *date*.)

discurisio, ōis, f. [discutio] (rare) a shaking: Sen.

discursum, a, um, Part. [discutio].

dis-cūctio, cūcti, cūctum, j. v. a. [quatio] to strike asunder, dash to pieces, scatter: deum delubra, Lucr.: columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv.: ne saxa ex catapulis lateritium discuterent, Caes. || In gen. to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate: illos coetus, Liv.: Boeoticum consilium, Id. 2. Fig.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, to dispel, Lucr.: quod rem totam discusseram, had frustrated, brought to naught, Cic.

disertū, adv. clearly, expressly, distinctly: Pl.: Cic.

disertum, adv. clearly, expressly, etc.: Pl. Comp.: Mart. Sup.: Liv.

disertus, a, um, adj. skillful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent: utilitatis non a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a disertis et ornatē dicentibus esse constitutae, Cic.: Hor. 2. elegant, accomplished, sagacious, shrewd: commodus ac disertus, Cic.: callidus et disertus homo, shrewd, Ter. Comp.: (coupled with eloquentior) Cic. Sup.: Id. || Met. on. of style: historia, Id.: verba, Ov. Sup.: litterae, Cic. (Usu. regarded as a part, from *dissero*: but the short vowel in *disertus* is against this etym. Fort suggests *dis-ert-us*, containing the same root as *ars*, *art-is*: cf. *in-ers*, *in-ars*, *in-ars-is*.)

disiecto, i. v. a. freq. [disjicio] to

hurl, scatter, scatter, disperse: disjicere solet mare transita, Lucr.

disiectus, a, um, Part. [disjicio].

disiectus, ūs, m. [id.] a casting asunder, scattering: Lucr.

dis-jicio (disicio), jeci, jectum, j. v. a. [jacio] to throw arunder; to scatter, disperse: partibus disiectis disque spatiis, Lucr.: In vasta rube lateque omnibus disiectis moenibus, stretching out in various directions, Liv.: disjice corpora ponto, Virg. || Milit. t. to disperse, rout: ea phalange disiecta, Caes. || To break in pieces, destroy, frustrate, thwart: arcem a fundamentis, Nep.: statusus, Suet. 2. Fig.: disjice compositam pacem, Virg.: rem, Liv.

disjunctio, ōis, f. [disjungo] a disjoining, a separation: in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic.: animum disjunctio disensionem facit, the difference, Id. || In dialectics: a disjunctive proposition, i. e. in which the members are enounced by a disjunctive

particle or particles: id. 2. In rhetoric, a fig. by which, in enumerations, the same idea is repeated by words of similar but not identical meaning: as: populus Rom. Numantiam delevit, Carthaginiem sustulit, Corinthum disiecit, Fregellas evertit, Auct. Hor.: Cic.

disjunctus, a, um, Part. [disjungo].

|| A. d. j.: separate, distinct: *disjuncti*, remote: Actollia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Fig.: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate et cum officio conjuncta, Id.: suave genus diocendi conjunctione, quae neque asperae halet concussione, neque disjunctis atque hiant, disjunctis, interrupted, Id. Of the orator himself: Brutum (oratore) cū osum atque disjunctum, Tac.

dis-jungo (also dij.), xi, etum, j. v. a. to unite, unbind (opp. *conjungo*): boverem, Cic. || To scold sucklings: agnos a mamma, Varr. || In gen. to divide, separate, part, remove. Absol.: intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus, Cic.: quod (flumen) Jugurthis Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. With *ab*: equitatus, a laevo cornu brevi spatio disjunctus, Liv. With simple *ab*: Italis longe disjungimur ora, Virg. With *inter*: inter se disjunctum discrepantes, Lucr. 2. Fig.: absol.: sin eos (oratore et philosopho) disjunctum, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. With *ab*: eos a colonia, Id.

dispersesco, j. v. n. insep. [dispor] to be divulged, noised abroad: Pl.

dis-pālor, atus, i. v. n. *ad* prop. to wander about, to straggle, stray (rare): dispalsati in agris, Nep.

dis-pando, no perf., sum, j. v. a. (also colloq. *dispenno*, *dispenso* in Plaut.) to stretch out, to extend, expand (rare): distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl.: manus, Suet.

dis-par, āris, adj. unequal, unlike, different: absol.: ostendi parem dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Murena atque in Salpicio fulsere, Cic.: proelium Caes.: casualis, of different lengths, Or. With *ab*: itrares nec aetate nec viribus dispares, Liv. With *dat*: sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic.: dispar atque discolor matrona meretrici, Flor. With *gen*: quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

disparitās, a, um, Part. [disparo].

|| Subst. disparatum, i. n. In rhetoric that which is negatively opposed: disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: sapere, non asperare, Cic.

dis-pārlis, e, adj. dissimilar, different (rare): aspirato terrarum, Cic.

dis-pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to part, separate, divide (rare): (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisi, eosque disparavit, Cic.

dispartio and **dispartior**, v. dispartio.

dispectus, ūs, m. [dispicio] a viewing, examination: Sen.

dis-pello, pelli, pulsus, j. v. a. to drive asunder, to scatter, disperse (rare):

pedes dispulso, Cic.: ater quos aequore turbo dispulserat, Virg. Fig.: (philosophia) ab animo tanquam ab oculis caligine dispulsi, Cic.

dispendium, *il. n.* [dispendio] *opp.* to compendium, *expense, cost, loss*: sine damno et dispendio, Pl.: ut gratiam heat sine suo dispendio, Ter. Fig.: hic tibi ne quo morae fuerint dispendia tui, *loss of time*, Virg.

dispenno, *v.* dispendio.

dispensatio, *ōnis, f.* [dispenso] *economical management, charge, superintendence*: aerarii, Cic.: annonae, Liv.

dis, the office of a dispenser, management, stewardship: *Cic.*

dispensator, *ōris, m.* [id.] a superintendent, steward, treasurer, etc.: admoventis dispensatore quoadmodum summam rationibus velle inferri, Suet.

dispenso, *avi, atum, i.* v. a. *freq.* to weigh out, pay: ducentos numos (sc. later milites), Pl. 2. to manage household affairs, etc.: ut act as steward or paymaster: domesticas res, Cic.: elgere ad dispensandam pecuniam, to have charge of the military chest, Nep.

dis, in gen.: to dispense, distribute, arrange: ocula suprema natos per, *ov.*: annuum, Liv. Fig.: laetium inter impotentes populi animos, to impart to them by degrees, Liv.

dispensus, *a, um, Part.* [dispendio]. **disperditio**, *i, v. a.* to dash completely out: cerebrum, Pl.

disperditio, *ōnis, f.* [disperdo] a demolishing, destruction: urbis, Cic.

disperdo, *didi, ditum, i.* v. a. to destroy, ruin, squander (rare): ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic. Poet.: stridentis miserum stipulae disperdere carmen, Virg. Of personal objects: lenocina, Pl.

disperdo, *il. 4. v. n.* to go to ruin, to be lost or undone, to perish: fundus, Cic.: disperit cibum, Lucr. Proverb.: male paratum male disperit, lightly come, lightly go, Pl. In exclamations: *disperidi! I am undone! it's all over with me!* Id.: disperam, si or nisl, *may I perish, if or if not*: a strong asseveration: *Hor.*

dispergo (dispargo), *si, sum, i.* v. a. (dispergo) to strew or scatter about, disperse: membrum collecto disperam, Cic.: umbrae dispergunt venti, Lucr.: orbem, Ter. *Perf.* part. in a reflective sense: comites dispersi, Lucr.: *Exp. freq.* of soldiers: Caes.: dispersi a sole para cedere, Sall.: and in the verb, *sc. act.*: quae (duo milia evocatorum) ante quae dispererant, he had distributed, Caes. With in and acc. id. Fig.: plebis via soluta atque dispersa in multitudinem, Sall.: rumorem, Tac.: membrum oportebat partes rei gestae dispergere in causam, Cic.

dispersus, *adv.* dispersedly, here and there: dispersae et diffuse ditae res, Cic.

dispersim, *adv.* dispersedly: Suet.

dispersus, *a, um, Part.* [dispergo]. **dispartio** (dispart), *ivi or il, itum,*

4. v. a. [partio] to distribute, divide: dispersit viri, dispersit ordinem, Pl.: funditores inter manipulos, Sall.: pecunia loca tribunibus, Cic.: portas et proxima loca tribunibus, to assign as posts, Sall. Reflect.: etiam dispersim? Pl. Fig.: Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque disperunt, Cic. In a deponent form: jurisconsulti saepe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita disperuntur, Id.

dispartior, *v.* dispartio, *ad fin.*

dispassus, *a, um, v.* dispendio.

dispielo, *spexi, spectrum, i.* v. n. and *a.* (root *spico*: v. *spicio*) to look or see through; to look up; to gaze; to decry, discern, perceive: isti autem tantis effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispendium reliquerunt, Cic.: tanta oborta caligo est ut displicere non posset, Suet. *Act.* *dispielo* est et Thyle, Tac.

dis, Fig.: to perceive mentally, discern, discover: si imbecilli animi verum displicere non possint, Cic.: sine jam aliquid displicam, *find out*, Ter. Hence, 2. Meton. (mostly in the imperative): to consider, think, reflect upon: nunc velim displicias res Romanas, Cic.: discernere et displice insidiatorem et petulum insidias, Liv.

displacencia, *ae, f.* [displacere] dissatisfaction, discontent: Sen. **displacere**, *si, itum, 2. v. a.* [placeo] to displease (opp. to placeo and complacere): quod vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? Pl.: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. Without dat.: si displicet vita, Ter. 2. With *pron.* reflect.: to be displeased, dissatisfied with oneself: Id. In gen.: to be out of humour: Cic.

displodo, *no perf., ōsum, i.* v. a. [plaudo] to spread out, dilate, burst (mostly in *part. perf.*): Hor.

displousus, *a, um, Part.* [displodo]. **dispono**, *pōsi, positum* (contr. dispostum, Lucr.), *i. v. a.* to place here and there, to set in different places, to distribute, dispose, set in order: libros, Cic.: cippus obliqua ordinibus in quincuncem, Caes.: sciem. Tac.: male capillos, Ov. 2. *Exp. milit.* *t. t.* to station in various places, to arrange, to set a guard, etc.: praesidia disponit, castris communit, Caes.: custodias, Id.: captivos oblique et praedam, Liv.: equos, to station in relays, Id. Fig.: Verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic.: consilia in omnem fortunam ita disposita habebat, Liv.: in disponendo die, in arranging the business of the day, Suet.

dispositio, *adv.* orderly, methodically: accusare istum, i. e. distinctly separate his crimes, Cic.

dispositio, *ōnis, f.* [dispono] a regular disposition, arrangement: in oratory: Cic.

dispositor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a disposer, arranger: disposer mundi deus, Sen.

dispositura, *ae, f.* [id.] a disposition, arrangement: Lucr.

dispositus, *a, um, Part.* [dispono].

dis, Adj.: properly arranged: studia ad honorem disposita, Cic.

dispositus, *us, m.* [id.] a disposition, arrangement: Tac.

dispidet, *2. v. impers.* to be greatly ashamed (rare): Pl.: Ter.

dispulso, *a, um, Part.* [dispello].

disputatus, *a, um, Part.* [disputo].

dis-pungo, *xi, ctum, i.* v. a. a. merc. *t. t.* to examine, check or balance an account: rationes expensarum et acceptorum, Sen. Fig.: intervalla negotiorum otio, Vell.

disputabilis, *e, adj.* [disputo] that may be disputed, disputable: Sen.

disputatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a computing, calculating, considering: venire in disputationem, Col. Fig.: an arguing, disputing; and in *et on* an argument, debate: Cic.: Caes.

disputator, *ōris, m.* [id.] a disputant, an expounder (rare): disputator subtilis, Cic.

dis-pūto, *avi, atum, i.* v. a. to cast or reckon up, to estimate, compute: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Pl.

dis, in gen.: to weigh, examine, investigate, discuss: ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam iudicare, Cic.: (Druides) multa de sideribus atque eorum motu disputant, Caes.: isti in eo disputant, contaminari non decere fabulas, maintain, Ter.

dis-quirō, *i, v. a.* [quaero] to investigate: Hor.

disquisitionis, *ōnis, f.* [disquirō] a (judicial) inquiry, investigation: Cic.

disrumpo, *v.* dirumpo.

dis-secō, *xi, ctum, i.* v. a. to cut asunder, cut up, dissect: unionem, Plin.: multos medios serra, Suet.

dissectus, *a, um, Part.* [dissecō].

dis-semino, *avi, atum, i.* v. a. lit. to scatter seed; hence fig. to spread abroad, disseminate (rare): spargere ac disseminare, Cic.

dissensio, *ōnis, f.* [dissentio] difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord: inter homines de iure, Cic.: civilis, Caes.: ordinum, Tac. In plur.: Cic. Of things: nullum cum honestis, Id.

dissenarius, *a, um, Part.* [dissentio].

dissenarius, *us, m.* [id.] dissension, disagreement, discord: Virg.

dissentānens, *a, um, adv.* [id.] disagreeing, contrary, opp. to consensuans: Cic.

dis-sentio, *si, sum, 4. v. n.* (opp. consentio) to think otherwise, to dissent, disagree: constr. usually with *ab*: less freq. with *inter*, cum, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: ab his Marci dissentiones incipiunt, Caes.: illi inter se dissentiones, Cic.: illico dissentionibus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen.: dissentione conditionibus foedis, Hor.: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentionum, Cic. 2. Of inanimi or abstr. subjects: to be unlike, dissimilar, to differ: aliquid ipsum a se, Id.

dis-septio (dissep.), *psi, ptum, 4.*

v. a. to hedge off, to separate, divide: vix ea limibud dissepserat omnia certis, Ov.: tenui sane muro dissepuit illi quod excipit, Cic.

dissepium, i, n. [*dissepitus, dissepito*] a barrier, partition: saxea domorum, Lucr.

dissepitus, a, um, Part. [*dissepito*] **dissepissansco**, avi, 3. v. n. *insep.* [*dissepreno*] to clear up, grow clear: quum undique dissepissasset, Liv.

dis-sero, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to scatter seed, to sow: *dis*: disilia pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr.

dis-sero, rñt, rturn (disertus is usu. considered as a Part. but v. disertus), 3. v. a. to *sz* in at certain distances, to set around: taleae pedem longae medicribus intermissis spatii omnibus locis diserebantur, Caes. || Fig.: to examine, argue, discuss, treat of: with acc.: per permulta de eloquentia cum Antonio disersuere, Cic.: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia diserebantur, id. With a *relat. sentence*: paucis instituta majorem domi militaetiae, quomodo rempublicam habuerint, disereere, Sall. With acc. and *infin.*: malunt disereere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit edicere, Cic. With de: Scipio triduum diseruit de republica, id. *Pass. imper.*: ut inter quos diseruit, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo diseruatur, id. *Abol.*: in disereendo rudes, id.

dis-serpo, 3. v. n. to creep about, to spread imperceptibly: Lucr.

disseratio, ònis, f. [*disserito*] a debating, a dissertation, disquisition: Plin.

disserio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freg.* [*dissero*] to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of: dic mihi istuc, quod v. disseratiis, Pl.: vim Romanam pacis bona discutias, Tac.

dis-sèdo, sèdi, sessum, 2. v. n. [*sedo*] to sit apart, to keep aloof, to be distant from: scriptis nostris, Virg.

|| Fig.: to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently: constr. with ab, cum, inter and *pron. reflect.*, or *abol.*: with ab: gentem dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque dissidio, Cic.: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. With *inter*: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, id. With *cum*: cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, id. With *dat.*: virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. *Abol.*: cum Julia primo concordant et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissidet, he fell out with her, Suet.

2. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: to be unlike, different, to differ, disagree: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.: si toga dissidet imper, sis usere, Hor.

dis-sidium, ii, n. [*dis-sidio*] dissension, disagreement, discord: ut non dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, Cic. In *plur.*: id.

dis-silio, òl, 4. v. n. [*salio*] to leap or burst asunder, to fly apart: mucro tui

dis-siluit, Virg.: omne solum, Ov. Fig.: gratia fratrum geminorum dis-siluit, was dissolved, Hor.

dis-similis, e, adj. *unlike, dissimilar*: constr. with the *gen.*, *dat.*, with *abque*, *et*, *inter*, or *abol.* With *gen.*: artificium hoc ceterorum dissimile, Cic. With *dat.*: nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, id. With *abque* or *et*: haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si qui aegro, etc., Liv.: dissimile est militum causa et tua, Cic. With *inter*: dissimilis longe inter se variaeque coloris, Lucr. *Abol.*: dissimillimi motus, Cic.

dis-similiter, adv. *differently, in a different manner*: Cic.: Liv.

dis-similitudo, ònis, f. [*dis-similis*] *unlikeness, difference*: *sing.*: Cic.: *plur.*: id.

dis-simulanter, adv. *dissemblingly, secretly*, etc.: Cic.: Liv.

dis-simulantia, ae, f. [*dis-simulo*] a dissembling: Cic.

dis-simulatio, ònis, f. [*id.*] a dissembling, disguising, dissimulation: Cic. 2. Esp. the Socratic epimachia: id.

dis-simulátor, òris, m. [*id.*] a dissembler, concealer: Sall.: Tac.

dis-simulo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to feign that a thing is not that which it is: to dissimble, disguise, to hide, keep secret. With *acc.*: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam, Cic.: gaudia, Ov.: deum, concealing his divinity, id. With *acc.* and *infin.*: dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Pl. With a *relat. clause*: nec iudices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. With *quasi*: dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, Pl. *Abol.*: Cic.: Hor. With de: dissimulare de conjunctione, Sall.

dis-sipābīlis, e, adj. [*dis-sipio*] that may be scattered or dispersed: ignis et aer, Cic.

dis-sipatio, ònis, f. [*id.*] a scattering, dispersing: hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. || destruction, annihilation: interitus et dissipatio corporum, id. As a *rhetor. figure*: id.

dis-sipo (dis-sippo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse: ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv.: picum venenum per ossa, Ov.: dispersi ac dissipati descidunt, Caes. || Milit. t. t. to disperse, rout, put to flight: phalange, Liv.: hostes, Cic. || To demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate: statum deturbant, affigunt, comminunt, dissipant, id.: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. IV. Fig.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.: famam istam fascium dissipaverunt, they have spread abroad, published, id.: dissipat Evius carus edaces, Hor. [*Root sip or sup*: Festus (s. v. *supat*) says, *supat* significat jacet; unde dissipat, dissilcit, et obripit, obijcit, et insipit, insipit. Prob. same root as Sans. *kipip* (throw, send), the initial guttural being dropped.]

dis-situs, a, um, Part. [*dis-siro*] **dis-sociābīlis**, e, adj. [*dis-socio*] Act.: separating, dividing: oceanus, Hor. 2. Pass. that cannot be united, incompatible: res olim dissociabiles miscere, Tac.

dis-sociatio, ònis, f. [*id.*] a separation: Tac.

dis-socio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite: dissociata locis concordia pae ligavit, Ov.: montes opae valia, Hor. || Fig.: to separate in sentiment: to disunite, set at variance: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.: barbarorum copias, Tac.

dis-sociābīlis, e, adj. [*dis-socio*] that may be dissolved or separated: Cic.

dis-solūtū, adv. *loosely, unconcernedly*: dissolute dicere, demptis conjunctionibus, without connecting particles, Cic. || *negligently, carelessly*: dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione aliquis, id.

dis-solutio, ònis, f. [*dis-solvō*] a breaking up, a loosening, dissolving, destroying, dissolution: navigii, Tac.: naturae, Cic. || Fig.: an abolishing, a destruction: legum omnium, id. 2. a reply, refutation: criminum, id.

3. Of discourse: want of connection, disconnection: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutiōnibus relaxetur, id. 4. Of character: weakness, inefficiency, frivolity, dissoluteness: iudiciorum, id.

dis-solutum, i, n. [*id.*] in rhet.: want of connecting particles: Cic.

dis-solutus, a, um, Part. [*dis-solvō*].

|| Adj.: Of style: loose, unconnected: nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. 2. Of character: lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless: licentiosus, dissolute: cupio in tantis reipublicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimisque, id.: mens luxu dissoluta, Tac.

dis-solve, solvi, sòlutum, 3. v. a. to unloose, untie, disunite, separate, dissolve, break up, destroy: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincula relaxant, Lucr. 2. Of persons: to release, discharge: obsecro, dissolve jam me, Pl. || Mercant. t. t. to pay, discharge: aes alienum praeditis venditis, Cic.: nomen, to pay off a debt, id. Reflect. of persons: quorum (possessionum) amore adducti dissolvuli modo possunt, free themselves from debt, id. || Fig.: to dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy, remove: societate, id.: religiones, Liv.: leges, acta Caesaris, Cic.: frigus, Hor. 2. In rhet. to refute, answer: criminatio tota dissoluta est, Cic.

dis-sòno, 1. v. n. to disagree in sound, to be discordant (rare): dissocantia loci, that produce discordant sounds, Virg.

dis-sònus, a, um, adj. opp. to consonus: dissocant, discordant, confused:

rimores, Liv.: questus, Tac. || In gen. *discreting, different*: gentes sermo moribusque, Liv.

dis-sors, rita, cels. of a different fate, not shared with others: ad omni milite diem gloria, unsharred, Ov.

dis-sorsio, si, sum, 2. v. a. to advise against, dissuade: quis unquam tum accensa contione legem agrariam suadet, quam ego dissuasui? Cic.: pacem, Liv. Abol.: (C. Papirius) quem ferret legem de tribuna plebis rescindendi, dissuasimus nos, Cic. Impera. pass.: quod dissuadetur placet, Pl.

dis-suasio, onis, f. [dissuadeo] an advising against, a dissuasion (rare): repugnans ejus, Cic.

dis-suasor, oris, m. [id.] one who advises against (rare): Cic.: Liv.

dis-suasivus, i. v. a. dep. to dissuade: Q. Cic.

dis-sulto, i. v. n. freq. [dis-sillo] to keep apart, to fly or burst asunder: dissimulat ripae, Virg.

dis-silio, no perf., situm, 3. v. a. lit. to unstick, rip open: hence in gen., to open, to dissolve by degrees (rare): sinum, Ov. Fig.: amicitias magis decere censent sapientes sensim dissuere quam repente praecidere, Cic.

dis-sipulo, v. dissipo.

dis-sipulo, a, um, Part. [dissipio].

dis-sipulatio, 2. v. imperi. to fire of, to dissipate with (rare): me cum hoc ipso dissipat loqui, Ter.

distans, antea, f. [disto] lit. a standing apart: distance, remoteness: a leguminis distantiae suae (ac. Veneris) subus, Plin. || Fig.: difference, diversity: inter eos morum studio-rumque, Cic.

distando (and distendo) di, tum, 3. v. a. to stretch asunder, stretch out, extend: distennite hominem divorsum et dispenntie, Pl.: Tityos novem juberis distentos erat, Ov.: aciem, Caes.

|| Meton.: to swell out, distend, i. e. to fill: ventres, Pl.: utera cytiso, Virg. 2. to torture by distension: tormento aliquem, Suet. || Fig.: velut in duo pariter bella curas hominum, to divide, Liv.

distans, v. distendo, ad emi.

distans, a, um, Part. [distendo].

|| A. d. j.: filled, full: distensus ac madens, Suet.: distensus uber, Hor.

distans, a, um, Part. [distineo].

|| A. d. j.: engaged, busy: tot tantisque negotiis, Cic.: circa summa accersa, Tac.

dis-termino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to separate by a boundary, to divide (rare): quas (stellas) intervallum biuas terminant unum, Cic.

distibulo, i. n. a poem of two verses, a distich: Suet.

dis-timulo, i. v. a. to goad through: Fig.: bene, to waste, consume: Pl.

distincte, adv. distinctly, clearly: articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic.

|| Adverbially, handsomely: qui distincte, qui explicite, qui abundanter, qui illuminat et rebus et verbis dicunt, id.

distinctio, onis, f. [distinguo] a distinguishing, distinction: harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, Cic.

2. Meton.: a difference: nulla in visis distinctio, id. || In rhetor. and gramm.: a separation, division, in discourse: also, a mark of separation, a stop or point: id. 2. figure of speech: a distinction between the same word repeated in a different sense, or between two allied words: ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio, id. || A. setting off, garnishing, an ornament: lunae siderumque omnium distinctio, varietas, pulchritudo, id.

distinctus, a, um, Part. [distinguo].

|| A. d. j.: separate, distinct: Romanae aequae distinctior, ex pluribus partibus constans, Liv. 2. decorated, adorned: urbs delubris distincta spatiosisque communibus, Cic.: pocula geminis distincta, id.: coelum astris distinctum et ornatum, id. Fig.: oratio et ornata et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, id. Of the speaker himself: utroque genere creber et distinctus Cato, id.

distinctus, us, m. [id.] a distinguishing, distinction, a difference (rare): Tac.

dis-tinctio, undi, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] to hold or keep asunder, to separate, divide: tigna binis utrimque subus ab extrema parte distabantur, Caes.: duo freta isthmus, Ov. || Fig.: of the mind: to divide, distract, perplex: distinere et divellere dolore, Cic. || Milit. t. i. to prevent uniting or acting together: legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. Hence, 2. Fig.: to prevent the concentration of thought, to distract: in multitudinem judiciorum et novis legibus distineri, Cic. 3. In gen.: to hinder, prevent: victoriam, Caes.: rem, Liv.

dis-tinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. lit. to mark off: hence, to separate, divide, part: onus inclusum numero distinctum eodem, Ov. || Fig.: to distinguish, discriminate: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic.: fortes ingenioque, Tac. Pass. impers.: quid inter naturam et rationem interat, non distinguitur, Cic. || In rhetor. and gramm.: to mark the pauses, to punctuate: Incidit has (voces) et distinct in partes, id. || V. to set off, decorate, adorn: racemos purpureo colore, Hor. Fig.: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic.

dis-to, no perf., nor perf. part., i. v. n. to stand apart, to be separate, distant: quantum summa labora (fossae) distabant, Caes.: multum sicut inter se distant, Cic. 2. Of time: quantum distat ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. || Fig.: of quality: to differ, be different: ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic.: infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor. Impera.: distat, summasse pudenter an rapias, id.

dis-torquē, tori, tortum, 2. v. a. to turn different ways, to twist, distort (rare): os, Ter.: oculos, Hor. || Meton.: to torment, torture: Suet.

distortio, onis, f. [distorqueo] a distorting, contorting: Cic.

distortus, a, um, Part. [distorqueo].

|| A. d. j.: distorted, misshapen, deformed: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic.: crura, Hor. Fig.: genus enuntiandi distortum, more pervene, unacem, Cic.

distraho, onis, f. [distraho] a pulling asunder, dividing, separating: humanorum animorum, Cic. || Fig.: dissenion, discord: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id.

distraclus, a, um, Part. [distraho].

|| A. d. j.: divided (rare): et divisor inter se ac distractor, Lucr. 2. Fig.: distracted, perplexed: distractissimus tantorum onerum mole, Vell.

dis-trahō, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to drag or pull asunder, tear in pieces: to separate forcibly, divide: corpus quod dirimi distrahibile non possit, Cic.: corpus passim, Liv.: turbatis distractus equis, Virg.: ut aciem ejus distrahi pateretur, to be broken up, Caes. || Mercant. t. i. to sell in parcels, to retail: coemendo quaedam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. || Fig.: to distract, perplex: cause to dissent, set at variance: qui haec natura coherentia opinione distractissimant, Cic.: respublica distracta lacertataque, Liv.: rem, to frustrate, Caes.: controversias, i. e. to drive away, to end, adjust, settle, IV. to draw away, to separate, remove: membra divellere ac distrahere, id. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, id. Of persons: to separate in sentiment, to estrange, alienate: aliquem ab aliquo, id.

dis-trahō, bi, ctum, 3. v. a. to divide, distribute: argentum, Ter.: peritendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes.: distribuit partes Italiae, Cic.: copias in tres partes, Caes.: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessaliis urbibus, Liv.: naves quaestori, legatis, praefectis, equitibus distribuit, Caes. Rarely of the distributing of a service among several: alterum (genus) emendi, quod praeterea civitibus aequaliter esset distribuendum, Cic.

2. Of abstract objects: quae observata sunt in usu ac tractatione dicendi, haec partibus distributa sunt, id.

distribū, adv. orderly, methodically (rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic.

distributio, onis, f. [distribuo] a division, distribution: invlidae et criminum, Cic. In plur.: ut distributiones, ut genera partium generumque partes, id. As a fig. of speech: id.

distributus, a, um, Part. [distribuo].

districus, a, um, Part. [distingo].

|| A. d. j.: (as stringo means) to hold

fast or grasp, *distinction* means held by several things so as to be unable to turn one way or another; hence) *distraction*, *occupied*, *engaged*, *busy*: *judicio districtus atque obligatus*, Cic.: *ancipiti contentione*, id.: *Hor. Comp.*: nunquam me a causis et *judicio districtorem* fuisse, Cic. *2. strict, severe*: *districtior accusator*, Tac.

di-stringo, *nxl*, *xtm*, *v. a.* to hold or draw in different directions, to stretch out (rare): *radix rotarum districti pendunt*, Virg. *Poet.*: (caelum) longe alio sonitu rabies districta minatur, Lucr.

II. to detain, to hinder, occupy, engage: *Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distinguendos Romanos*, Liv.: *distingui quae multarum rerum varietas*, Plac.

dis-trungo, *i. v. a.* to cut asunder: *aliquem medium*, Pl.

disturbatio, *onis*, *f.* [disturbo] destruction: *Corinthi*, Cic.

dis-turbo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to drive asunder, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder, *disturb*: *vidistis contentem gladiis disturbati*, Cic.: *to demolish, destroy*: *ardes*, Lucr.: *domum meam*, Cic.: *opera*, Caes. *III.* *Fig.* to frustrate, thwart, ruin: at nunc disturba quas statuit machinas, Pl.: *vitae societatem*, Cic.: *rem*, to hinder, prevent, id.: *nuptias*, Ter.

disyllabus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *δυσύλλαβος*, *disyllabic*: *Quint.*

diteseo, *3. v. n.* insep. [dit- stem of *dis*, *v.* *divis*] to grow rich (poet.): *Lucr.*: *Hor.*

ditthyrambicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *διδυράμβικος*, *ditthyrambic*: *poema*, Cic.: *ditthyrambus*, *i. m.* = *διδυράμβος*, *a ditthyramb*, *ditthyrambic poem* (in honour of Bacchus): *Cic.*: *Hor.*

ditio (incorrectly written *dictio*), *onis*, *f.* (occurs only in the *gen.*, *dat.*, *acc.*, and *abl. sing.*), *dominion*, *sovereignty*, *authority*, *rule*, *sway*, *power*: *Gen.*: *Poenum quod inter Alpes Appenninicae agri sit, suae dititionis esse*, Liv.: *Dat.*: *ditioni aliusque se permittere*, Curt. *Acc.*: *omnia in dititionem tradere*, Liv.: *omnes eas civitates in dititionem potestatemque populi Romani reductas*, Caes.: *in amicitiam populi Romani dititionemque esse*, Cic. *Ab.*: *sub aliusque dititione atque imperio esse*, Caes.: *in parte magis quam in dititione aliusque esse*, Liv. *2.* Of civil and private authority: *aures mens dedit in dititionem tuam*, Pl.: *postquam res publica in paucorum potentium ius atque dititionem concessit*, Sall.

ditto, *avi*, *i. v. a.* [*dis* = *divis*] to enrich: *socios praemissis belli*, Liv.: *me benignitas tua ditavit*, Hor. *Reflex.*: *rex ipse ditari studebat*, Liv. Of things: *quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit*, Hor.

diu, *adv.* [old abl. of *diēs*] by day (in this sense only with *noctu*, and *rare*): *nocturne et diu*, Pl. *II.* a long time, a long while, *long*: *diu multumque scriptare*, Cic.: *saepe diuque*, Hor.

Stolidi diu mansuros alunt animos, semper, negant, Cic.: *haud diu*, Ter. *Comp.*: *nolo te jactari diutius*, Pl.: *Cic.* In the historians freq. *longer*, *too long*, without any comparison: *ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur*, Caes.: *neque illis, qui victoriani adepti fuerant, diutius ea uti licuisset*, Sall. *Sup.*: (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. *III.* *long since*, *a great while ago*: *scelus*, inquam, factum sit jam diu antiquum et vetus, Pl.: *is ex Anactorio huc commigravit in Caledonem haud diu, not long ago*, Ter.

diurnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*diēs*] pertaining to a day, daily: *mercede diurna conductum*, Hor.: *aetatis diurna diurna, of only one day*, Ov.: *instituisti ut tam Senatus quae populi diurna acta conferrent et publicarentur, daily transactions*, *journal*, Suet. *Subst.*: *diurna*, *orum*, *n. plur.*: *populi Romani*, Tac.: *in the sing.* *diurnum*, *i. n.*: *Juv.*: *ebus, daily allowance, rations*, Liv. *Subst.*: *diurnum*, *i. n.* (cf. *diarium*), Suet. *II.* by day, the day's (opp. *nocturnus*): *diurnum nocturnumve spatium*, Cic.: *labores diurnos nocturnosque*, id.: *lumen diurnum*, Lucr.: *stella, the morning-star*, Pl.: *currus, the chariot of the sun*, Ov.: *actus, the day's business*, Suet. (Hence *It. giorno*; *Fr. jour*.)

dius, *a*, *um*, *v. divus*.

diutius, *adv.* *long*, *a long time*: *diutius uti*, Pl.

diuturnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*diu*] lasting, long: (supplicium) longum diuturnum quae a mane ad vespem, Pl.: *servitius*, Cic.: *laetatio*, Lucr.

diutius and *diutissime*, *v. diu*.

diuturnitas, *etis*, *f.* [*diuturnus*] length of time, long duration. With *gen.*: *temporis*, Cic.: *belli*, Caes. *Abol.*: *Cic.*

diuturnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*diu*] of long duration, lasting, long: *quid patet in rebus humanis diuturnum, quid cognoverit, quid sit aeternum?* Cic.: *bellum*, id.: *labor*, Caes. *Comp.*: *filia*, Ov.: *molestiae, of longer duration*, Cic.

diva, *ae*, *v. divus*.

divarior, *no perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to spread asunder, to stretch apart (rare): *hominem in ea statu*, Cic.

di-vello, *velli*, *vulsam*, *v. v. a.* to pluck or pull asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently: *res a natura copulatas audebit divellere*, Cic.: *corpus*, Ov.: *agnam*, Hor.: *unos artus lacero morsu*, Ov. *Fig.*: *commoda civium*, Cic.: *affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat*, *be destroyed*, id. *II.* to tear away, separate, remove: *ab his membra divelli ac distrali*, id.: *liberos a parentum complexu*, Sall.: *aliquem dulci amplexu*, Virg. *Fig.*: *sapientiam*, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Of persons: *to estrange*: *qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahatur*, id.

di-vendo, *no perf.*, *ditum*, *3. v. a.* to sell piecemeal, in different parcels (rare): *bona*, Cic.: *praedam*, Liv.

di-verbero, *no perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a.*

lit. to whip asunder: hence, to strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide: *res lita*, Lucr.: *voces auras sagitta*, Virg. *di-verbum*, *il. n.* [*verbum*] the dialogue of a comedy: *Liv.*

diversa (divorae) *adv.* in different ways, *hither and thither*, *differently* (rare): *curae meum animum diversa trahunt*, Ter.: *pauci pauci divorsos conciderant*, Sall.: *diversissime affli*, Suet.

diversitas, *etis*, *f.* [*diversus*] *contrariety*, *contradiction*, *disagreement*: *mira diversitate naturae*, Tac. *II.* *discrepancy*, *difference*: *constitulum*, id.

diversus (divorsus) *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*diverbo*]. *I.* *A. d.*: *turned different ways*, *opposite*, *contrary*: *in diversum iterque concitavit*, Liv.: *iter a proposito diversum*, Caes.: *diversum aciem constituit*, id.: *duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, the two polar circles*, Cic.

II. *peius*: *ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia*, Sall.: *diversa sibi ambio consilia capiunt*, Caes. *Comp.*: *divorsus*, Liv. *Sup.*: *nae illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter expectant, ignavia voluptatem et praemia virtutis*, Sall. *2.* *intimately opposed*, *of hostile or opposite opinions*: *certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est*, Cic.: *regio ab se diversa*, Liv.: *acies*, Tac.: *alii e diverso, on the contrary*, Suet. *3.* *apart*, *separate*: *diversae vitae*, Pl.: *diversi pugnant*, Caes.: *ex diversa fuga in unum collecti*, Liv.: *age diversa et disjuncte corpora ponto*, Virg.: *sunt ea innumerabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, by various individuals*, Cic. *4.* *Fig.*: *different*, *unlike*: *diversa ac dissimilis pars*, id.: *ut par ingenio, ita morum diversa*, Tac.

di-verto (vortio) *ti*, *sum*, *3. v. n.* to turn or go different ways, to part, separate (in the verb *sum*, very rare): (uxor) sive divertit, sive nupta est adhuc, *has left her husband*, Ulp. *II.* *Fig.*: *to differ*: *divortum mores virgini longe ac lupae*, Pl.

dives, *itis* (also *dis*, *dite*), *adj.* (the *nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr.* *plur.* do not occur: *abst. sing.* usually *divite*: also *ditilis*), *rich*: *pauperemque dives me petit*, Hor.: *solos sapientes esse, si mendicantibus, divites*, Cic. With *abl.*: *Fufidius dives agria, dives possitia in fenore numis*, Hor.: *bubus*, Ov. With *gen.*: *dives pecoris nivei*, Virg.: *artium*, Hor.

II. *Meton.* of things: *rich*, *sumptuous*, *opulent*, *precious*: *animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet*, Cic.: *ager*, Virg.: *menae*, Hor.: *templum donis dives*, Liv. *III.* The form, *dis*, *neutr.* *dite* (chiefly *poet.*; not in prose till the Aug. per.): *dis quidem hostes*, Ter.: *ditis domus*, Hor.: *ditem horem*, Liv.: *ditis familiae nobilium*, Tac. *Comp.*: *divitor*, Cic.: *ditior* (less common, exc. in Hor.): *Liv.*: *Hor.* *Sup.*: *ditissimus*, Cic.: *ditissimus*, Virg.: *Caes.*: *Liv.* (Root *div*, prob. akin to the root of *divus*, *deus*: *dis* is a contraction of *divis*.)

darem, quin dederim, id. : and (the bearer being the subject of the verb) to deliver a letter, id. : dare poenaa, to pay a penalty, to suffer punishment (the word in the dat. representing the person to whom atonement or satisfaction is made, or that which occasioned the punishment), quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. : civitas stultae laetitia graves poenas dedit, suffered severely for its foolish joy, Sall. : dant locum, Ov. : dare iter, Caes. : dare operam, lit. to give labour; hence, to take pains, to pay attention, etc. : virtuti opera danda est, Cic. : dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, Caes. : in altum vela dabat, were sailing out into the open sea, Virg. : and fig. : ad id vela do, I direct my efforts to that point, Cic. : ita dat se res, so it is : prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv. : fraena dabat, was allowing the horse to run at full speed, Ov. : dare nomina, to enlist, Cic. : dare manus, to yield, surrender, Nep. : and fig. in gen. to yield, acquiesce : Pl. : Cic. : terga dare (usu. vertere) to flee, Liv. : Ov. : fabulam = docere fabulam, to exhibit, produce a play : Cic. : Ter. : verba, to deceive, cheat : Pl. : Cic. : 2. Poet. with inf. : di tibi dent captae classum deducere, Troja, Hor. : III. In law, do, dico, addico, a formula used by the praetor; viz. do, in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions, etc. : dico, in pronouncing sentence : addico, in adjudging property in dispute : Varr. : hence called tria verba, Ov. : IV. In logic : to grant a proposition : Cic. : V. to give up to, to do in consideration of, to honour : Caes. hospitio Vestalium cultique dila, Liv. : ut concessisset illum senatui, ac da hunc populo, Cic. : 2. With pron. reflect. : to give oneself up to, devote, dedicate oneself, to serve : dedit se etiam regibus, id. : se populo ac coronae, to present oneself, appear, id.

VI. to announce, tell, communicate : herili filio hanc fabulam dabo, Pl. : da mihi nunc, satiusne probas? Cic. : Poet. in pass. = narratur, dicitur, fertur, etc. : seu plus Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. [Two roots are perhaps confounded in this verb : (1) DA "give"; Gr. δα in δι-δω-μι; and (2) DA "put"; Gr. δα in τι-θη-μι; perhaps the Germ. thun and Eng. do are the same root. In composition the root generally means "to put;" cf. ad-do, "put away," "hide;" ad-dere, "put to," "add;" con-dere, "put together," "build;" etc. : almost all the compound verbs are of the third conjugation. The original form of the root is uncertain : in Latin it is DA and pr. (v. sub) du-m, and the comp. indu, in Gr. δω, which also appears in Lat. do-num.]

δόδο, cili, ctum, 2. v. a. [root doc or dō, to point out, hence to teach : v. dico] to teach, instruct, inform, show, tell, etc. : With double acc. : aliquem artem, Cic. : aliquem literas, id. : pueros elementa, Hor. : In pass. with one acc. :

is reliqua frustra doceatur, Quint. : With acc. followed by inf. : ut doceam Rullum posthac in his saltum tacere rebus, Cic. : and ellipt. : aliquem equo, armis, Liv. : With de : de ejus injuriis judices doceat, Cic. : With a relat. sentence : doceant eum, qui viri Sex. Roscius fuerit, id. : With simple acc. of pers. : studiosos docendi erudiant atque docent, id. : With simple acc. of thing : coepit studiosos omnia docere, educare, ita ut si esset filia, Ter. : aliquid, Caes. : With acc. and inf. : unam esse spem salutis docent, id. : Abol. : quum doceo et ex-plano, Cic. : 2. docere fabulam, lit. to teach a play (to the actors); hence, to bring out, exhibit : minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam il, qui multas docuerat (Plautus et Naevius), id.

δοοχμῖς, ἰ. m. = δόχμος (sc. ποῦς), the dochiac foot in poetry, — — — : Cic.

δόξις, e, adj. [doceo] easily taught, docile : belua docilis et humanis moribus assenta, Cic. : Poet. with gen. : modorum, Hor. : Fig. : capilli, Ov. : Comp. : judex docilior et intencior, Quint.

δοξιστάς, ἴ. f. [docilis] aptness for being taught, docility : Cic. : II. gentleness : Eur.

δοῦλος, adv. learnedly, skillfully, etc. : Hor. : II. shrewdly, cunningly : Pl.

doctōr, ōrīa, m. [doceo] a teacher, instructor : Cic. : Hor.

doctrīna, ae, f. [id.] teaching, instruction : non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causae tractata, Cic. : II. science, erudition, learning : malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id. : Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, id. : dicendi, rhetoric, id. : auctor doctrinae ejus (sc. Numae), Liv.

doctus, a, um, Part. [doceo] : II. A. d. : learned, skilled, versed, experienced : doctus vir et Graecis literis eruditus, Cic. : fandi doctissima Cymo-doea, Virg. : With acc. : (Maecenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. : With inf. : doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, id. : With prep. : ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. : Of things as subjects : frontes, Hor. : vox, Ov. : 2. In Plant. and Ter. knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle : malum, callidum, doctum, Pl.

documentum, inis, v. documentum, neut.

documentum, i, n. (also docūmen, Lucr.) [doceo] a lesson, example; a pattern, warning; a proof, specimen. : With gen. : P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. : cavenda similis injuria, Liv. : quantum rerum maxima documenta haec habeo, Sall. : With a dependent clause : documentum capere, quid asset viciis extimescendum, Cic. : quantum in bello fortuna posset, jam ipsi essent documento, Caes. : documenta datus qua simul origine nati, Ov. : With subj. : documentum esse, ne quis fidei Romanae confidat, Liv. : Abol. :

singulis effusis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliqua documento, Caes. : δόδρανα, antis, m. [doxadrus, lit. less one-fourth] three-fourths : aliquis addidit reliquum doxadrante emere, Cic. : heres ac doxdrate, Nep. : As a measure of length, nine inches : Suet.

δόγμα, ἴ. n. = δόγμα, a philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma : Cic. : δόξῃσθella, ae, f. dim. [dolaiba] a small pick-axe, a hatchet : Col.

δόλῃρα, ae, f. [dolo] an ace, pick-axe : as a milit. implement : Liv. : as an agricultural implement : Col.

δόλῃς, entis, Part. [doleo] causing pain, painful : nil dolentius, Ov.

dolēter, ade, painfully, with sorrow : dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. : Comp. : id.

δόλο, ἰ. m. [dolo] (doliturus, Liv.) 2. v. n. and a. to feel pain, suffer pain : of things : to pain, to ache : neque caput tollere, ita doli, itaque ego nunc dolo, Pl. : pes, oculi, caput, latera, palmones, Cic. : Impers. : mihi dolo, quum ego vapulo, id. : Pl. : II. Fig. : of personal subjects : to grieve for, deplore, lament, be sorry for : With acc. : meum causam luctumque doluerunt, Cic. : With a dependent sentence : Inferiores non dolere (debent), se sola superari, id. : With simple inf. : vincit dolentium Herculem, Hor. : With obl. : laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. : With de or es : de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, id. : quo gravis homines ex commutatione rerum dolent, Caes. : With quod, quia, or si : dolo, qui dolo et angere, Lucan. in Cic. : doliturus, si placeant apae deterius nostra, Hor. : Abol. : ahi necis quam doloam, Ter. : 2. Of subjects not personal : to give pain. : With dat. : animus mihi dolet, Pl. : Impers. : ita pascis me, I am grieved : mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, id. : Abol. : dolo dictum, Ter. (Hence Ital. doglio; Fr. deuil.)

δόλῃaris, e, adj. [dolum] of a cast : anus, pot-bellied, Pl.

δόλῃsum, i, n. dim. [dolum] a small cast : Liv.

δόλῃum, ἰ. n. a very large jar : Ter. : Hor. : de dolo haurire, to draw wine from the jar, to drink new wine, Cic. : Proverb. : in pertusum ingerimus dila dolum, talk in vain, Pl.

δόλο, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to chip with an axe, to hew : robur, Cic. : Fig. : fuisse to cudgel severely, Hor. : opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic. : hodie hanc dolum dolum, contrive, devise, Pl.

δόλο or δόλον, ōnis, m. = δόλον, a staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick : Suet. : Meton. : a fly's sting : Phaedr. : 2. the fore-topknot : Liv.

δόλο, ōrīa, m. [doleo] pain, smart, ache : dolor est molis asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus, Cic. : corpora, Lucr.

II. Fig. : distress, sorrow, anguish, vexation, chagrin, etc. : dolor (est) aegritudo cruciana, Cic. : magno esse

Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Cæs.: amator agit ubi secum, accedam? an potius meditari finire dolores, the turnments of love, Hor. || Meton.: a grief, i. e. an object or cause of grief: Ov. 2. In rhetoric: passionate expression, pathos: Cic.

dolus, *adv.* craftily, deceitfully: Pl. Cic.

dolus, *a. um, adj.* [dolos] crafty, cunning, deceitful: conservus, Pl.: smaller, Hor. With *inf.*: amici, ferre jugum pariter dolus, id. Poet.: incedit per ignes suppositos clari doloso, deceitful, treacherous, id.

dolus, *i. m.* = δόλος, orig. a device, artifice: hencis, in the older, and esp. the jurid. lang., in connection with malus, a common expression for *guile, fraud*, denot. to quibuscum ipse (formalis) quon ex eo (sc. Aquillo) quærentur, qui esset dolus malus? respondebat, qui esset alius simulatum, aliud actum, Cic.

2. Without malus: *fraud, deceit, deception*: buic quæ bonæ artes deunt, doli atque fallacia contendit, Sall.: venare, Virg.: noctere, Liv.: per dolum atque insidias, Cæs.

domabilia, *a. adj.* [domo] *tamable* (poet.): Canabier, Hor.

domesticus, *adv.* [domesticus] *in the house, at home*: Suet.

domesticus, *a. um, adj.* [domus] *pertaining to the house*: dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic.: vestis, *apartment to wear in the house*, id.: domesticus atior, at home, Hor. || Meton.:

pertaining to one's family; domestic, familiar, household: in luctu domestic, Cic.: prædones, id.: clades, Liv. 2. Subst.: domesticus, *orum, m. plu.* the members of a family, inmates of a household: Cic.: Liv. Also *family domestics, household slaves*: Suet. ||

3. *Exp. opp.* to foreign or public: *domestic, native, belonging to one's own country*: princeps id sit esse ex domesticis iudicio atque animi conscientia intelligebat, Cæs.: domesticæ copias rei frumentariæ, produced at home, id.: non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eructas, sed cunctis domesticis viribus, Cic.: bellum domesticum, Cic.: *bellum civile* var. Cæs.: domesticæ festæ celebrare, of their own country, Hor.: res domesticæ ac familiaræ, *opp. res publicæ*, Cic.

domus, *adv.* v. domus.

domicilium, *ii, n.* [domus] *a man's usual place of residence, a dwelling, abode*, home: Cic.: Cæs. || Fig.: nulla alia in civitate, nisi in qua populi potentia summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic.: Locustherone esse honestissimum domicilium senectutis, id.

[The word is compounded of domus and the root cit: but as consilium and consilium are frequently confounded, and as consilium probably contains the root cit, = to sit, we may conjecture that domicilium is the true orthography, which would correspond to exsilium.]

domina, *ac (adv. plur. only) dominæ, f. (dominus) the mistress of a family* =

hera, materfamilias: Pl.: Ter. || In gen. a mistress, lady: sit same fors domina campi, Cic.: juncti currum dominæ subire leones, i. e. of Cybele, Virg. ||

3. Esp. the appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family: Suet. 2. A term of endearment, wife: Virg.: Ov. (Hence lt. donna: Sp. doña, duēña; Fr. dame: also Sp. dim. doncella; Fr. demoiselle; Eng. damsel.)

dominans, *antis, Part.* [dominor] *ruling*. Comp.: Lucr.

dominatio, *onis, f.* [id.] *rule, domination*: esp. absolute domination, tyranny, despotism, *opp.* to libertas: Cic.: Liv.: Tac. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: firma et moderata rationis in libidinem, id.

dominator, *oris, m.* [id.] *ruler, lord*: rerum Deus, Cic.

dominatrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *a female ruler, mistress (rare)*: cæca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic.

dominatus, *us, m.* [id.] *rule, command*: esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, tyranny (cf. dominatio): Cic.: Cæs. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum, id.: omnium rerum, id.

dominatus, *a. um, adj.* [dominus] *pertaining to a lord or master (rare)*: habitationes, Col. || Under the empire, imperial: res, Cod. Just. Subst. dominicum, *i. n.* a collection of poems by the emperor Nero: Suet. (Hence lt. *domenica*; Fr. *dimanche*.)

dominium, *ii, n.* [id.] *a feast, banquet*: Cic.

dominor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [id.] *to have dominion, bear rule, dominate*: imperare quam plurima, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: ab his interfecti inter quos dominari consueverat, Cæs.: dominari in cetera (animalia), Ov. Fig. of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, Cic.: mare, Tac. || Pass.: to be ruled:

o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari dominare domino! Enn. In Cic.

dominus, *i. m.* [domus] *the master of the house, a master, possessor, proprietor, owner*: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestatus est, Cic.: *opp. servus*, Pl.: *opp. ancilla*, Cic.: In plur.: domus, Liv.: in gen.: a master, lord, ruler, chief (freq. with the implied notion of unlawful or despotic power): hujus principis populi et omnium gentium dominus atque victor, Cic.: videmus, ut de rege (sc. Tarquinio) dominus existeret? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, id. Fig.: liberatus se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempterno et diurno ac nocturno metu, id. Poet. sometimes as an adj.: domine manus, Ov. ||

3. Esp. with or without convivi or epuli (like rex): the master of a feast, the entertainer, host: Cic.: Liv. 2. a title of the emperors: Suet.: Phaedr. 3. a term of endearment in addressing a lover:

Ov. 4. As an address like our Sir: Suet. (Hence Sp. don.)

domiporta, *ae f.* [domus porta]

she that carries her house on her back: of the snail, Poet. ap. Cic.

domio, *i. v. a. f.* [domo] *to tame, break in (rare)*: boves, Virg. Poet.: curras, i. e. a team, id.

domitor, *oris, m.* [id.] *a tamer, breaker (rare)*: equorum, Cic. || Meton.: a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror: bellu externi. Tac.: Persarm, Cic.

domitrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *she who tames, subdues (rare)*: equorum Epidaurus, Virg. Poet.: domitrix ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov.

domitria, *ae, f.* [id.] *a taming*: boum, Col.

domitus, *a. um, Part.* [domo].

domitus, *us, m.* [id.] *a taming*: quadrupedum, Cic.

domo, *ul, itum, i. v. a. to tame, to break in*: domus condocere feras beluas, Cic. || Meton.: to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer: quæ nationes nemo unquam fuit, quis frangi domareque cuperet, id.: quæ te cumque domat Venus, Hor.: acrior ilium cura domat, Virg.: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victi, Ov.: domitas habere libidines, Cic.: virtus omnia domuerat, Sall.

domus, *us and i. f.* [dōmos] *a house, home*: passim in all the classical writers: respecting the construction of Roman houses, v. Smith's Ant. 142 seqq. Gen. in the comic poets only, domi: but since Varro domis. Dat.: domo, Hor.: for the more usual domus: contr. domi, Lucr. Abl. usually domo: domum (very rare): Pl. Plur. Nom. only domus. Gen. domorum and domuum. Dat. and Abl. only domibus. Acc. usually domos: but MSS. often vary between domos and domus. The form domus is certain.

2. Adverbial forms: domi (sometimes domum), at home, in the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. Esp. in the phrase, domi habere aliquid, to have a thing at home, i. e. to be provided with, possess it: domi habuit unde discret, Ter. In a similar sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. b. domum, homewards, to the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. In plur.: domos, Liv.: domos nostras, Pl.: domos suas, Sall. With in and acc.: venisse in M. Lacce domum, Cic. 3. domo, from home, out of the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic. For domi, at home, in the house (rare): domo so tener, Nep.: domo abditus, Suet. And sometimes with in and Abl.: in domo sua facere mysteria, Nep. || Meton.: any sort of building or abode: of the labyrinth, Virg.: of the abode of the gods, Ov.: of animals, Virg.: of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. 2. In gen.: one's native place, country, home: M. Sw. Scitulus sum Syracusanus. M. So. Ea domus et patria est mihi, Pl.: Cæs.: Cic.: ut (Galli) domo emigrant, Cæs. Hence the phrases belli domique and domi militæque, in war and peace, v. bellum and militia: noster populus in pace et domi imperat, Cic. 3. a household, family, race: domus te nos-

tra tota salutem, id. Liv. 4. a philosophical school, sect. Cic. (Hence it. duomo; Fr. dome; Germ. Domus, "cathedral.")

dōnābilis, a, adj. [dono] worthy to receive a present; Pl.

dōnārium, ii, n. [donum] the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept; Lucan. || Meton.: a temple, sanctuary, altar; Virg. Ov. 2. a votive offering; Liv.

dōnatio, ōnis, f. [dono] a giving, a donation; Cic.

dōnativum, i, n. [id.] a largess, donative given by the emperor to his soldiers (v. congiarium); Suet. Tac.

dōno, conj. [constr. from dōnārium, which has the same meaning, but is only used by earlier and later writers; Cato: Pl.] as long as, while. With indic. neque dulces amores sperne puer, donec virent canities abeat, Hor. donec eris felix multos numerabam amicos, Ov. With subj. (elephanti) nihil sane predeabant, donec continent velut poe acceritur, Liv. || With inf., till at length. With indic. i. handi destina, donec perfecero hoc, Ter. socii consurgere tonis, donec nostra tenent siccum, Virg. With subj. nor. trepidulosa aliquidum debeat, donec quietem ipse timor fessisset, Liv. 2. With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum. With indic. usque eo timui, donec ad reficiendos iudices venimus, Cic. With subj. usque essuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. [Donec and Donicum probably connected with dēni-gue, q. v.]

dōnūm, conj. v. donec, ad infinit.

dōno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [donum] to give as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer. Constr. with acc. of gift, and dat. of person: non pauca suis adiutoribus largae effusaeque donabat, Cic. praedam militibus, Caes. With inf. (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. Fig.: to give up, sacrifice; amicitias republicae, Cic. 2. Constr. with acc. of person and abl. of gift: to present with: donare aliquem patrem, Pl. aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. 3. With double acc.: egon te pro hoc nummo quid dem? Ter. || to remit, forgive a debt, obligation, etc.: mercedis habitationum summa conductoribus donavit, Caes. 2. Fig. for the more usual condonare; to forgive, pardon (for another's sake): noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciae potestati, Liv.

dōnum, i, n. [do] a gift, present: dona militum et mauer, Pl. Cic. Ov.: ultima et suprema dona, the last honours, funeral rites, id. 2. Esp. a votive offering to a deity, sacrifice; Cic. Liv.

dormio, ivi or ii, itum (fut. dormibo, Pl.), 4. v. n. to sleep: dormitum dimittitur, Hor. Pass. imper.: minium dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. Proverb.: non omnibus dormio, Cic.

Poet. in the Pass. of time: to be slept through, spent in sleep: nox est perdompta una dormienda, Cat. Of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractum tangam ut dormiat? Pl. || Fig.: to rest, be at ease, be inactive: hoc vide ut dormitum pessuli pessum, id. Cic.

2. to be careless, unconcerned: uxorem duxit, et inde filiam suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. (Root dox: cf. Gr. *dox-āre*; Ger. *traum*; Eng. dream.)

dormitator, ōris, m. [dormito] a dreamer, sluggard; Pl.

dormito, avi, i. v. n. freq. [dormio] to be in the habit of sleeping, to be sleepy, to fall asleep; Pl. Cic. Post: sub aurora jam dormitante lucerna, going out, Ov. || Fig.: to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid: ad hoc diel tempus dormitasti in otio, Pl. oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic.

dormitorium, ii, n. [id.] a sleeping room, dormitory; Plin.

dormitōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or for sleeping: cubiculum, Plin.

dorsum, i, n. (masc. dorsus, Pl.) the back of a man or beast: Hor. 2. Fig.: of analogous things: jugi, the slope of a hill, Caes. montis, Liv. duplex dentalium, the projecting irons, Virg. And alio: dorsum immane mari summo, of sunken rocks, id. (Hence Ital. *dorso*; Fr. *dos*.)

dōs, ōtis, f. a marriage portion, dowry; Cic. Caes. Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 145.) || Fig.: a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality: (juris civilis) artium verborum dotis locupletasti, Cic. formae, Ov.: dos erat ille (sc. Phaon) loci, the ornament, id. (Root do or DA, *to give*: cf. Gr. *do-ōis*.)

dōtālis, e, adj. [dos] pertaining to a dowry or portion: aedes, Pl. praedia, Cic. agri, Hor.

dōtātus, a, um, Part. [doto]. || Adj. endowed, gifted, provided: uxor, Pl. Cic. Fig.: Chione dotatissima forma, Ov.

dōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [dos] to endow, to portion: in the verb. *finire*. rare: filiam splendidissime mariavit, dotavitque, Suet. sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Virg. (Hence Fr. *douer*; and from middle age Latin *dotarium*, Fr. *dotaire*, *dotatière*.)

drachma, (drachmē, Pl.), ae, f. = *δραχμή*: a drachma or drachm, a small Greek coin of about the same value as the Roman denarius; Ter. Cic.

drāco, ōnis, m. = *δράκων*, a sort of serpent, a dragon; Cic. Suet. As the guardian of treasures: Cic. Phaedr. || Meton.: a constellation; poet. Cic.

drāconīgēna, ae, comm. [draco and gen. root of gigno] dragon-born (poet.): urbs, i. e. Thebes, Ov.

drāpēta, ae, m. = *δραπέτης*, a fugitive slave; Pl.

drōmas, ādis, m. = *δρομάς*, a dromedary; Liv.: Curt.

drōmos, i, m. = *δρόμος*, the Spartan race-course; Liv.

drūdes, um (druidae, arm. Cic.), m. plu. the Druids, the priests and wisemen of the Gauls; Caes.

dūa, v. duo.

dūālis, e, adj. [duo] that contains two. In gram.: numerus, the dual, Quint.

dūbīs, ad, doubtful; potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie daretur pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Esp. freq. with negatives: non (haud) dubie, undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly: nec dubie, Liv.

dūbitābilis, e, adj. [dubito] doubtful (rare): nec erit dubitable verum, Ov.

dūbitanter, adv. doubtfully: sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter uxor quodque dicemus, Cic. 2. hesitatingly (rare): illi verecunde et dubitanter repleasse, id.

dūbitatio, ōnis, f. [dubito] a wavering in opinion or judgment: a doubting, uncertainty, doubt. Absol.: nec ubi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione meae afferre volui, Caes. eo ubi minus dubitatione dari, Caes.: sine ulla dubitatione, without any doubt, most certainly, Cic. With gen.: dubitatio adventus legionum, Caes. With de: dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. With rel. or interrog. sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, id. With quin: id. || Meton.: a wavering, hesitating, irresolution: qui timeret quae dubitatio! quanta haecitatio tractuque verborum! id. inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall. (Oesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris ecludit, without a moment's hesitation, Caes. 2. a considering, examining: indigna dubitatio homine; Cic.

dūbīto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [dubius] lit. to go backwards and forwards, from one side to the other: hence, fig.: to fluctuate in opinion, to be uncertain, to doubt. Absol.: violenti dubitant, haesitant, revoant se interdum, Cic. With de: nec vero de hoc qualesq. dubitare posset, id. de ejus hie, Caes. Pass. imper.: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. With acc. (in class. prose only with a prep.): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rusticis quidem dubitant? id. In pass.: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. With a rel. sentence: non dubium quid nobis agendum putes, Cic. With interrogative sentences: deinde dubitare, utrum sit utilis, id.: quid dubitas, quin sit, Pl. Poet. In the pass.: an dea alim, dubitor, Ov. With acc. and infim.: non dubitare fore puerisque, Nep. 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: to be uncertain, doubtful: si fortuna dubitabit, Liv. || Meton.: to be irresolute, to hesitate, delay. With inf.: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obviu ferre, Cic. In an Interrog.: quid dubitamus pultare atque hoc evocare ambo foras? Pl. Vix seldum affirmatively: si forte dubitaret

quod arretur accipere, Curt. With *negat*, and *quis*: nemo dubitabat, quin spectaret, Cic. *Abol.* (rarely): se neque unquam dubitasse, neque simulasse, Cic. 2. to reflect upon, to ponder, consider (rare): restat, iudices, at hoc dubitamus, Cic.

dubius, a. um, adj. [duo, two and bis, go: v. bito] moving alternately in two opposite directions, fluctuating to and fro (rare): circumagente se vento, fluctibus dubiis volvi coepimus est mare, Liv. 11. Fig.: wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain: quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic.: spemque meamque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, sine extrema pati, Virg. With *gen*: sententia, Liv.: salutis, Ov. 2. *irresolvendus, undecided* (rare): terrentur infirmiores, duldi confirmantur, Caes.: dubio atque haesitante Jugurtha incolumes transiit, Sall. Fig.: nutantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. 111. *Pass.*: that is doubted of, uncertain, dubious: videmus igitur, quae dubia sint, ea summi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.: viciaria, Caes.: proelia, Tac.: dubiae crenacula laeta, Ov.: coelum, *overcast*, Virg.: hunc annum sequitur annus lumen dubiis consiliis, Liv.: coena dubia, such a good dinner, that you cannot tell what to eat first, Ter. 2. *dubium* est, it is doubtful, uncertain: esp. freq. with *negatives*: si quid erit, dubium, Pl.: haud dubium id existimare, id. With *de*: de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, Cic. With an interrog. sentence: hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verumtor, id. *Abol.* and *adverb.*: quo postquam dubium plus an sceleris Orcestes venerat, Ov. With *negat*, and *quis*: Ter. With *acc.* and *infin.*: perisse me una haud dubium est, id. *dubium* habere, to regard as uncertain, to doubt: haec habere dubia, Cic. In *dubium*: in dubium vocare, to call in question, id.: venire in dubium, id. In *dubio*: dum in dubio est animus, Ter. *Sine dubio, without doubt, doubtless, certainly*: sine dubio, optior, id. *Probal dubio* (rare): Lucr.: Liv. 111. *Meton.*: dangerous, critical, difficult: res dubias, epeenas, incipiosas confili, Pl.: tempora (opp. secunda), Hor. *Abol.*: meae exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

ducere, *du*, a. um, [duo root of duo and duo] military leadership, command: Suet. (Hence *it. ducato*: Fr. *duc*.)

ducarius, a. um, adj. [ducenti] consisting or relating to two hundred: praefectura, t. c. who received a salary of 200 aesteria, Suet.: iudex, *potius* quidem (chosen from persons possessing of 200 aesteria), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 146).

ducenti, a. um, p. plur. sum. dist. two hundred each, two hundred: Pl.: Liv. *ducentima*, ae, f. (sc. pars) [ducenti] a two hundredth part, one-half per cent.: Tac.: Suet.

ducenti, ae, a. plur. num. [duo centum] two hundred: Pl. 11. *Meton.* any large number: Hor.

ducenties, adv. num. [ducenti] two hundred times: Cic. 11. *Meton.* many times: Cat.

duco, *duci*, ctum (imper. *duce*, for *duce, bring*: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Pl.: suas secum mulierulas ante in castra ducturi, Cic.: difficile iter vix qua singuli carui ducerentur, Caes.: aquam per fundum ejus ducere, Cic.: tura naribus, Hor.: mucronem, to draw from the scabbard, Virg.: sortem, Cic.: and *pass.* of that which is drawn by lot: oracula, quae, aequatis sortibus, ducuntur, id.: pondus atrati, to draw, Ov.: remos, to row, id.: lanae, to spin, id.: os, to make wry faces, Cic. *Abol.*: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, to appropriate, Sall. With *pron. reflect.*: to betake oneself, go: Pl.: Ter. 2. *Esp. legal* t. t. to lead away to prison, to punishment, etc.: in jus, Liv.: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. 3. *Uxorem, to lead a wife home, i. e. to marry*: verum egon' eam ducam domum? Pl.: filiam Orgetorix in matrimonium duxerat, Caes. *Abol.*: si tu negaris ducere, Ter. 4. *Milit. t. t. to lead or direct the march of (soldiers)*: locis apertis exercitum ducere, Caes.

In the *pass.* of the soldiers: quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerant, id. And *act. abol.* of the general, to march, move: (Metins) ducit: quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv. In *gen.*: to command an army or division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Also, to lead the van: pars equitum et auxiliares cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, Tac. Hence, fig.: to be leader, chief in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic.: funus, Hor. 5. to construct, build, make, esp. what is distinguished by length rather than any other dimension: parietem per vestibulum alicujus, Cic.: muros, Hor.: vallum ex castris ad aquam, Caes. Of other things: vivos vultus de marmore, Virg.: arcum, Ov. Fig.: spos, Hor.: carmen, Ov. 6. to act upon, affect, give: alvum, to move by clysters, Cels.: alapam allici, to give one a box on the ear, Phaedr. 7. to receive, admit, take: cicatrice, Ov.: rimam, id.: nomina, Hor. 11. Fig.: Liber vota bonos duci ad exitus, id.: ludos et inanitas honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit, conducted in a middle course, Tac. 8. to deduce, derive: ab aliquo re totius vitae ducere exercitum, Cic.: bellum initium a fame, id. 9. to move, incite, induce, allure: ita me credendum tu ducit oratio, id. *Pass.*: eloquentias lauda, id. Hence in a bad sense, to cheat, deceive: Pl.: Ter. 4. to protract, prolong: bellum, Caes.: rem leniter, Liv. Also of time itself: tempus, Cic.: diem ex die, Caes.: and of persons: to put off: ubi se diutius duci intel-

lexit, id. Hence, to pass, spend: actem in literis, Cic.: vitam, Hor. 6. Mercant. t. t. to calculate, compute, reckon: quoniam XC med. duximus, Cic. Hence fig. ducere rationem alicujus, to consider, compute one's advantage: duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facis me probaturum arbitrabar, id.: rationem officii, non commodi, id.

8. In *gen.* to reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem: parvi id. ducet, id.: faceret, quod a republica fideque sua duceret, Liv. With *acc.* and *infin.*: biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. (Hence from the middle age Latin *ducere*, to conduct (water), "it. *docciare*, subet. *doccia*: Fr. *douche*: Sp. *ducha*.)

ductilis, e, adj. [duco] that may be drawn, ductile: aea, that may be hammered out thin, Plin. (Hence Fr. *donville*, *donillet*, not from *duclis*.)

ducitum, adv. by drawing (rare): invergere in me liqores tuos aino ducitum, in good draughts, Pl.

ducitio, avi, i. v. a. freq. [duco] to lead about: Pl. 2. to lead home a wife, to marry: id. Fig.: to deceive: ego follitum ductitabo, id.

dueto, avi,atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to lead or draw about: aliquem, Pl.: exercitum per saltuos loca, Sall. 2. to take home a concubine: Pl. 11. Fig.: to deceive, cheat: id. 2. to esteem or account: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id.

ductor, *ductus*, m. [id.] a leader, commander, general: exercitus, Cic.: apum (in their battles), Virg.: and of the leaders in warlike games, id.

ducatus, a. um, part. [duco]. *ducatus*, *du*, m. [id.] a leading, conducting: aquarum, Cic. 2. generalship, command: Caes.

duum, adv. temp. [duo dum] lit. a long time since, but usu. a little while ago: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. 2. With respect to the present: formerly, before: nunc assentatrix aelestea est, dum adversatrix erat, Pl.: Cic. 3. In Plant. with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: just as, just now: nam at dudum hinc abi, accessit ad adolescentes in foro, Pl. Without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat ire dudum, just now, id. 4. *haud dudum, not long ago, i. e. just now*: quam dudum, how long? 7b. *Persia ad me allata modo sunt istae a meo domino. De Quando?* 7b. *Haud dudum, id.*

duellator, duellinus, v. bell.

duellum, v. bellum.

duidens, v. bidens.

duim, v. do, ad *invi*.

dule, adv. sweetly, pleasantly: Hor. Comp.: Quint. Sup. Cic.

dulcedo, *inis*, f. [dulcis] sweetness, a sweet taste: radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. 11. Fig.: pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm: nimia aquarum, Lucr.: frugum et vini, Liv.: orationis, Cic.

dulcesco, *dulcis*, 3. r. *incep*. [id.] to become sweet: Cic.

dulcificulus, a. um. *adj.* dim. [*id.*] *sweetish*, *pleasant*, *soft*, *placid*, *Cic.*

dulcifer, *tra.* *trum*, *adj.* [*dulcis* *fero*] *containing sweetness*, *sweet* (rare): *cantharum*, *Pl.*

dulcis, e. *adj.* *sweet*, *opp.* *amarus*: (animal) *sensit et dulcis et amara*, *Cic. Comp.*: *uva*, *Or.* *Sup.*: *panis*, *Plin.*

|| *Fig.* *agreeable*, *pleasant*, *charming*, *soft*, *flattering*: *dulcis atque amara apud te non eloquuntur omnia*, *Pl.* *orator*, *Cic.* *postmata*, *Hor.*: *nomen libertatis*, *Cic.* *2.* *Exp.* of friends, lovers, etc.: *friendly*, *agreeable*, *charming*, *kind*, *dear*: *liberi*, *Hor.*: *alumnus*, *Id.* Hence, in addresses: *optime et dulcissime frater*, *Cic.* [*Dulo* is prob. name as *γλυκύς*: the root is seen in *indulge*]. (Hence *It. dolce*: *Fr. doux*.)

dulciter, *adv.* *sweetly*, *agreeably*, *delightfully*: *Cic.*

dulcitudō, *inis*, *f.* [*dulcis*] *sweetness* (rare): *gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur*, *Cic.*

dulce, *adv.* = *dolulicior*, *like a slave*, *servilely*: *Pl.*

dum, *conj.* *Prop.* of time: *1.* *whilst* (chiefly with the *indic. mood*, *ex.* in the *oratio obliqua*; though the *indic.* was used in the latter also, the recta being intermingled with the *obliqua oratio*, as in Greek): *dum* as *conqu岸untur et conferunt*, *circler hominum millia sex ad Rhenum contenderunt*, *Caes.* *dum Cyri et Alexandri similia esse voluit*, *Crassorum inventus est dissimilissimus*, *Cic.* In the *oratio obliqua*: *indic.*; *dic* *hospes*, *Spartae*, *nos te hic vidisse* *jaecentes*, *dum sanctis patriae laevis obsequimur*, *poet. ap. Cic. Subj.*: *dixisti*, *dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem*, *me arcem facere e cloaca*, *Cic. Subj.* In the *orat. directa* (chiefly *poet.*): *o quoties ausae*, *caneret dum valle sub aethra*, *rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves*, *Tib.* *2.* *as long as* (with *indic.*, except in the *oratio obliqua*): *quem esse natum et nos gaudemus*, *et haec civitas*, *dum erit*, *lactabitur*, *Cic. Subj.*: *pars*, *dum vires suppetrent*, *eruptionem censebant*, *Caes.* With *tamdiu*, *tantum*, *tantummodo*, *tantisper*, *usque*; or *opp.* to *postea*, *postquam*, *deinde*, *ubi*, *nunc*, *etc.* *Cic.* *Liv.*: *Sall.*: *Ter.*: *Caes.*

|| *Succession* of time: *usque*, *until* (that with *usque* or *indic.* acc. as the idea of purpose, or simply of time, predominates): *as* *manet in conditione atque pacto usque ad eum finem*, *dum iudices rejecti sunt*, *Cic.* Yet *Caes.* generally, and *Caesar* always, employs the *usque* *si* *dein* *quoque* *omne* *opp.* *textitur*, *dum iusta muri altitudo expleatur*, *Caes.*: *differtur in tempus aliud*, *dum deferretur ira*, *Cic.*: *id* *non veniat*, *sedens ibi opperberit*, *Pl.*: *quippe qui moram temporis quaerentur*, *dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret*, *Liv.*

|| *As a restrictive particle* (always with *usque*): *so long as*, *provided that*, *if only*: *dum res maneat*, *verba fingant arbitrata suo*, *Cic. With*

ellipsis of verb: *An. Non pudet vanitatis?* *Da. Minime*, *dum* *ob rem*, *Ter.* With an emphatic *modo*, and in one word, *dummodo*: *aque istuc facio dummodo eam des*, *quae sit quaestio*, *Pl.*: *sin autem Jejunitatem*, *dummodo sit polita*, *dum urbana*, *dum elegans*, *in Attico genere ponit*, *Cic.* *IV.* As an enclitic, with the imperative *mo*, interjections, negations, etc.: *non, come, yet*, *etc.*: *Socia adeadam*, *pauca te volo*: *Ter.*: *circumspice*, *dum*, *Pl.*: and *esp.*, *agendum*: *Cic.* *Liv.*

dumetum, *i*, *n.* [*dumus*] *a place covered with brushwood*, *a thicket*: *Cic.* *Virg.* *Fig.*: *our orationem tantas in angustias et Stolorum dumeta compellimus*: *Cic.*

dummodo, *v.* *dum*, *no. III.*

dumens, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*dumus*] *full of brushwood*, *bushy* (rare): *rupes*, *Virg.*: *saxa*, *Or.*

dumtaxat, *adv.* *v.* *duntaxat*

dumus (old form *dumsus*, *v.* *dumous*), *i*, *m.* *a.* *bush*, *bramble*: *Cic.* [*Root* *dus* = *thick*; cf. *Gr. δαίς*: and *v. densus*.]

duntaxat (*dumt.*), *adv.* [*dum* and *taxo*, *providet* one estimates *it*, *estimates it accurately*]: *hence exactly*, *of the right measure*: *either not more, hence only*; or *not less*, *hence at least*.

|| *only*, *simply*, *merely*: *ut consules potestatem haberent tempore duntaxat annuum*, *genere ipso ac iure regum*, *Cic.* *pediatu duntaxat procul ad speciem ultitur*, *equites in aciem mittit*, *Caes.* || *at least*: *statim Arpinum irem*, *ni te in Formiano commodissime expectari viderem*, *duntaxat ad prid.* *Non. Mal.*, *Cic.*: *Hor.* || *to a certain extent*, *so far*: *nos animo duntaxat vigemus*, *etiam magis quam quum forebamus*: *re familiaris comminuti sumus*, *Cic.*

duo, *ae*, *o* (acc. *mae*: *duo* as *freq.* as *duos*: *Gen.* *dum*, *Sall.*: *Liv.*) *number*, *card.* [*duo*] *two*: *jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo*, *Pl.*: *erant omnino itinera duo*, *Caes.*: *interfecto esse legatos duos*, *Id.* [*Sans. duo*: *Gr. δύο*; *Ger. zwei*; *Eng. two*, and so in all the cognate languages.] (Hence *It. due*: *Fr. deux*.)

duodecies, *adv.* *num.* *twelve times*: *Cic.* *Liv.*

duodecim, *num.* *card.* [*duo* *decem*] *twelve*: *Pl.*: *Cic.*: *Caes.*: *duodecim* (and more *freq.* *XII.*) *Tabulae*, *the laws of the Twelve Tables*, *Cic.*: *also* *about* *duodecim* (or *XII.*), *Id.*

duodeviginti, *a*, *um*, *num.* *ordin.* [*duodecim*] *the twelfth*: *legio*, *Caes.*

duo-deci, *ae*, *a*, *um*, *num.* *duodecim* *ae*, *by twelves*: *uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes*, *Caes.*: *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, *Cic.* And *simply*, *twelve*: *foesa duplex duodenum pedum*, *Caes.* (Hence *It. dozzina*: *Fr. douzaine*.)

duo-de-quadragesimus, *a*, *um*, *num.* *the thirty-eighth*: *Liv.*

duo-de-quadragesima, *num.* *thirty-eight*: *Cic.*

duo-de-quingagesimus, *a*, *um*, *num.* *the forty-eighth*: *Cic.*

duo-de-sextagesimus, *a*, *um*, *num.* *the fifty-eighth*: *Vell.*

duo-de-tricies, *adv.* *num.* *twenty-eight times*: *Cic.*

duo-de-triginti, *num.* *twenty-eight*: *Liv.*

duo-de-viceni, *ae*, *a*, *um*, *num.* *eighteen each*: *denarius*, *Liv.*

duo-de-vicesimus (or *viges*), *a*, *um*, *num.* *the eighteenth*: *Plin.*

duo-de-viginti, *num.* *eighteen*: *Cic.*

duodevicesimani, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* [*duo* et *vicesimus*] *soldiers of the twenty-second legion*: *Tac.*

duo-et-vicesimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *the twenty-second*: *legio*, *Tac.*

duonus, *v.* *bonus*, *ad init.*

duovir, *v.* *duumvir*

duplex, *icis* *adv.* *commonly* *duplex*; *duplex*, *Hor.*, *adj.* [*duo* and *plac.* *plac.* root of *plico*] *two-fold*, *double*: *et dupliques hominum facies et corpora bina*, *Lucret.*: *quem locum duplici altissimo muro muniuntur*, *Caes.*: *tabellae*, *consisting of two leaves*, *Suet.*: *duorum*, *consisting of two boards*, *Virg.* *II.* *Meton.*: *duos*, *divided*, *double*: *ferus*, *Hor.* *3.* *Post* for *ambo* or *utroque*: *bois*: *oculi*, *Lucret.* *palmae*, *Virg.* *2.* (Like *Eng.* *double*) *thick*, *strong*, *stout*: *amniculus*, *Nep.*: *pannus*, *Hor.* *4.* *Post*: *valde*, *double*: *ultra*, *Hor.*

duplexarius, *ii*, *m.* [*duplex*] *a soldier who receives double pay*: *Liv.*

duplicitio, *onis*, *f.* [*duplex*] *a doubling*: *Sen.*

duplifier, *adv.* *doubly*, *on two accounts*: *Lucret.*: *Cic.*

duplilio, *avi*, *ant.* *i. v. a.* [*duplex*] *to double*: *numerus* *duum*, *Cic.*: *copias*, *Liv.*: *verba*, *to repeat*, *Cic.*: *also*, *to compound* (e. g. *androgynae*), *Liv.* *III.* *Meton.*: *to enlarge*, *increase*: *curva*, *Caes.*: *sol* *crecentes* *decedens duplicat umbras*, *Virg.* *2.* *to bow*, *bend*: *virum dolore*, *Id.*

duplus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*no* root of *duo* and *plu* root of *plus*] *double*, *twice* as *large*, *twice* as *much*: *dupla* *et tripla intervalla*, *Cic.*: *pecunia*, *Liv.* *Subst.* *duplum*, *i*, *n.* *the double*: *decrevit ut*, *id* *iudicium negaret*, *in duplum iret*, *Cic.* *Also*, *dupla*, *ae*, *f.* (e. g. *pecunia*) *a double price*: *Pl.* (Hence *It. doppio*: *Fr. double*.)

dupondarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*dupondus*] *containing two asses*: *Col.*

dupondus, *ii*, *m.* or *dupondium*, *ii*, *n.* [*duo pondus*] *the sum of two asses*: *as a coin*, *Cic.*

durabilis, *e*, *adj.* [*duro*] *lasting*, *durable* (rare): *Or.*

duraculus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*durus* *aculus*] *hard-berried*, *hard*: *Plin.*

duramen, *inis*, *n.* [*id.*] *hardness*: *aquarum*, *Is.* *Lucret.*

duratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *duraverat*, *wooden* (only of the Trojan horse): *equis*, *Lucret.*

durs, *duriter*, *and* *durum*, *adv.* (only *comp.* *durius* in *Cic.*)

would drink as many glasses as equal Nectar's years, Ov. 2. Fig. of things: to suck in, absorb: (fretum) peregrinus ebibit amnes, id. || In gen. to consume, squander: Hor.

ēbito, i. v. n. to go out: Pl.

ēblandior, itus, a. u. a. dep. to obtain by flattery or coaxing (rare): enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic.: unum consulas diem, Tac. 2. Part. pass. Of things: obtained by flattery: eblandita suffragia, Cic.

ēbriāns, a. um, adj. [ebur] made of ivory: Juppiter, Plin. (Hence *It. avario*; Fr. *ivoire*).

ēbriāns, itis, f. [ebrius] drunkenness, carousy: Cic.: Hor.

ēbriolus, a. um, adj. dim. [id.] a little drunk, tipsy: Pl.

ēbriolitas, itis, f. [ebrius] addiction to drink, sotishness: Cic.

ēbrius, a. um, adj. [ebrius] given to drinking. Subst.: a drunkard: Cic.

ēbrius, a. um, adj. lit. who has drunk his full; corresp. with satur: quum tu saturas atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. || drunk, intoxicated: homo hic ebrius est, Pl.: Cic. Poet. of things: vestigia, Prop. 2. Fig.: regina fortuna dulci ebria, intoxicated with good fortune, Hor. || In gen.: abundantly filled, full (poet.): Pl.

ēbullio, a. v. n. and a. || Neutr. to boil up, bubble up. Fig.: dum risus ebullit, App. || Act.: animam, to breathe out, Petr. 2. Fig.: virtutes, to boast of, Cic.

ēbūlus, i. n. and **ēbūlus**, i. m. *dane-wort*, dwarf-elder: Virg. (Hence *It. ebolio*; Sp. *gedgo*, *yeapo*; Fr. *hibble*).

ēbur, ōris, n. ivory: Cic.: Virg. || Meton.: anything made of ivory: moecum ebur, an ivory statue, Virg.: ense vidit ebur vacuum, the ivory scabbard, Ov.: curule ebur, the sella curulis, Hor. 2. an elephant: Juv. [From Sans. *ūka*, "an elephant".]

ēburrus, a. um, adj. [ebur] adorned or incised with ivory: Cic. Pl.

ēburrus, a. um, adj. dim. [eburneus] of ivory, statule, Cic.

ēburnus (poet. **ēburnus**), a. um, adj. [ebur] of ivory: signum, Cic.: lectus, Suet. Form **eburnus**: Virg.: Hor.: ensis eburnus, with an ivory handle, Virg. || Meton.: white as ivory: eburnea brachia, Ov. 2. pertaining to the elephant: dentes, Liv.

ēosator (and **mēosator**, an oath or exclamation, commonly used by women, seldom by men) by *Castor*! *faith*! etc.: Pl.: Cic.

ēoce, **ēoccam**, v. ecce, no. II.

ēoce, particle demonstr. [apparently an imperative of an obsolete verb] to / see! behold! here!: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *behold!* there he comes! Pl.: ecce trahebatur passis Priamela virgine crinibus, Virg.: quid me quaeris? ecce me, *here I am*, Pl. 2. In lively enumerations, to introduce something new: consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias: ecce tibi

exortus est Isocrates, Cic. 3. To introduce something unexpected or strange: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Pl.

|| In colloq. lang. combined with the pronouns *is*, *ille*, and *iste*, into one word; as: *som.*: ecce, Ter.: ecclia, Pl.: ecclidit, id.: acc. sing.: ecceum, id.: ecceam, Ter.: plur.: ecceos, Pl.

ēocerō or **ēocerā**, by *Ceres*! an interjection of asseveration or of surprise: Pl.: Ter.

ēcotheuma, itis, n. = *ἐκθευμα*, a pouring out: Pl.

ēcothela, ac, f. = *ἐκθελα*, a (Greek) assembly of the people: coupled with *hala*, Plin. || a religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation: Eocl. || Meton.: a church, etc.: Amm. (Hence *It. chiesa*; Fr. *église*).

ēcodius, i. m. = *ἐκδύς*, i. q. cognitor a. defensor civitatis, a syndic, legal agent of a community: Cic.

ēcōrē, v. ecocere.

ēcatus, **ecotero**, etc., v. eff.

ēchinus, i. m. = *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, urchin: || various animals of the family Echinides, but usually the edible sea-urchin: Hor. || Meton.: a copper vessel or rinsing bowl (from its similar shape): id.

ēcho, ōis, f. = *ἠχώ*, repercussion of sound, echo (pure Lat. *imago*): Plin.

ēclipsis, is, f. = *ἐκλείψις*, an eclipse: solis, Auct. Her. (pure Lat. *defectio* and *defectus*): id.

ēcloga, ōis, f. = *ἐκλογή*, a selection of passages from a work: Varr. 2. Esp. a short poem, like the *Bucolics* of Virgil, the *Sylvae* of Statius: Stat.

ēclogarii, ōrum, m. plur. [ecloga] = eclogue, select passages from a work: Cic.

ecquando, ade, [ec = ecce, and quando] *ever*, at any time (in psalmodic interrogations): Cic.: Liv.

ecqui, **equae**, or **equus**, **equod**, **pron. *any*: *ecce ad eū*. [ec = ecce, and qui, any, if any: equi pudor est? equae religio, Verres? equi metus? Cic.: rus Sunil equod habemus, Ter.: equi allices, Ov. With suffixed nam: equenam origo, Lucr.: accessio, Cic. Without a subat: qui coena poscit? equi poscit prandio? *does any one bid a breakfast?* Pl.]**

ecquis, **equid** (abl. **equi**), *pron.* *inter*, and *subst.*: *whether any / any one, any body, any thing?* In impassioned interrogations: heus equis hic est? equis aperit hoc ostium? Pl.: Liv.: Virg.: Hor.: Cic.: equem, Pl. With suffixed nam: quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? equidnam afferunt? Cic. With substantives for equi: equis alius Soles intu't, id.: Liv. || Hence the adverbs: 1. **equid**, i. q. **numquid**, **num**, *whether*, *perchance*, in direct and indirect interrogations: equid audis? Pl.: Cic.: Hor.: with tandem: Cic.

2. **Equi**, i. q. **num aliqui**, *whether?* Pl. 3. **Equo**, i. q. **num aliquo**, *where?* *equo te tua virtus provexit?* Cic.

ēcūlus, i. v. *equulus*.
ēdātas, itis, f. [edax] voracity, gluttony: Pl.: Cic.

ēdax, acis, adj. [edo] voracious, gluttonous: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. 2. Fig.: devouring, destroying: ignis, Virg.: imber, Hor. With *gen.*: tempus edax rerum, Ov.

ēdento, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. [edens] to knock out the teeth (rare): malas alci, Pl.

ēdentulus, a. um, adj. [id.] toothless: reclus, Pl. Fig. of wine: agnificat by age: id.

ēdipal, used by way of oath or exclamation, by *Polus*! *faith*! *truly*!: Pl.: Ter.

ēdora, ae, and its derivatives, v. *bed*.

ēdico, ōis, ctum (old form *edixi*, *edixisti*: *perund*, *edecundum*: *Imperat*, edice, Virg.), i. v. a. lit. to show forth or say out; hence, to declare, publish, decree, ordain by proclamation, etc.: constr. with *autq.*, or *ac*, and *inf.*: edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestium rediret, Cic.: diem comitibus edicere, Liv.: praedam omnem militibus, id.: edixit, see *judicium injuriarum* non daturum, Cic. *Abol.*: quod Vitellius de carceribus publicis edixisset, Tac.

2. Esp. of the praetor, who on entering office used to declare the principles by which he would be guided in the discharge of his judicial functions: est tibi edicendum quae sis observaturus in iure dicendo, Cic. (v. *edictum*). ||

In gen.: to declare, appoint, establish, ordain: ut tu scire potius, edico tibi, Pl.: si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero, Cic.

ēdictio, ōnis, f. [edico] an order, edict, for edictum: Pl.

ēdicto, avi, i. v. a. *frey*, [id.] to speak out, proclaim, publish: tunc edicta facta sunt, Pl.

ēdictum, i. n. [id.] a proclamation, ordinance, edict of a Roman magistratus: Cic.: Liv. 2. Esp. an edict of the praetor upon entering office, laying down the rules by which he would be guided in the exercise of his judicial functions: Cic. On the nature of these edicts, v. Smith's *Ant.* 148. || In gen.: an order, command: Ter.

ēdisco, didici, i. v. a. to learn thoroughly or by heart, commit to memory: ut non legatur modo (poetae) sed etiam ediscantur, Cic.: magnam numerum versuum, Caes. || In gen.: to learn, study: qui istam artem (juris) non edicant, Cic.: leges, Ov.: usum (herbarum), id.: numeros modosque vitae, Hor.

ēdissero, reli, ritum, i. v. n. to set forth, explain, relate (rare): neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis vestrae familiae, Cic.: Laelius eadem edisserat, Liv. *Abol.*: quis (Catone) in dicendo edisserendoque subillor? Cic.

ēdissero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to set forth, explain, relate (rare): neque aggrediar narrare, quae edisserando minora vero fecero, Liv.

editicius, *o*, *um*, *adj.* [Edo] legal t. *put forth, announced, proposed*; judges, chosen by the plaintiff in the causa *edictorum*, Cic.

editio, *onis*, *f.* [id.] lit. a *putting forth*; hence, 1. a *publishing*; Sen. Meton. like our *edition*: Quint.

2. a *statement, representation*: Liv. 3. Legal t. *a declaration of the form of action*: *tributum*, Cic.

editus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [Edo] II. *Adj.* *derated, high, lofty*: *collis plantum ex plantis editus*, Caes.: *Henna est loco perexcoelo atque edito*, Cic. Subst. *a height*: in *edito*, Suet.; and in *plur.*: *edita montium*, Tac. Comp.: *Caes. Fig.*: *viribus editor, stronger*, Hor.

edito, *edi*, *esum* (*Supra*). *esum*, Pl.: *est*, *id.*: *contr. forme*: *es*, *est*, *estis*, etc. (*trq.*): *pass.*: *estur*, *id.* Old forms of the *subj. pres.*: *edit, editis, edit, etc.*, *id.* *papian*: Hor.). 3. *v. a.* *to eat*: *miscerem edit, qui quum esse caput, quod esset non habet*, Pl.: *mergi eos (sc. pullos) in aquam iussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nolent*, Cic. Proverb. 1. *metus modicos salis stimuli, to eat a bushel of salt with another*, *id.* 2. *de patella*, *in slow contempt for religion*, *id.* 3. *papian*, *to taste one's flesh*, *id.* 4. *to get a good rubbing*, Pl. II. *Fig.*: *nimum literat edidit verumque tum, have devoted*, *id.*: *bona*, *to squander, dissipate*, *id.*: 5. *to consume*, *destroy* (*poet.*): *ut mala cibus esset robigo*, Virg. *corpora vivit*, Ov. 3. *Of abstract subjects*: *to corrode, consume*: *aliquid est animum*, Hor.: *nece te tantus edit tacitum dolor*, Virg. [This root is found in all the cognate languages: Sans. *ad*; Gr. *ēde*; Germ. *essen*; Eng. *eat*.]

edito, *editi*, *ditum*, 3. *v. a.* *to put forth, emit*: *foras per os est editus aer*, Lucr.: *antrum, to breathe out, expire*, Cic.: *duces modica*, Ov.: *Meander in stum maris editur, discharges itself*, Liv.: *clanculum ex aedibus me editi foras, have slipped out*, Pl. II. *Esp.*: *to bring forth, to give birth to, to produce, begot, form, etc.*: *progeniem in ora huminis*, Lucr.: *crocodilos dicunt, quum in terra partum addiderint, obruere ora, deinde discodere*, Liv.: *editi geminae Latona*, Ov. In *pass.*: *Venus edita edita*, *id.*: *illa haec editus*, *id.*: *Maecenas stavis editae regibus*, Hor. *Of things*: (*telus*) *editi editi innumeras species*, Ov.: Liv. III. *Fig.*: *to set forth, publish, relate, declare*: *apud eodem (sc. censoris) qui magistratu abierint edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint*, Cic.: *nomen patrium*, Ov.: *autorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt*, Liv.: *specie in vulgum edita, spread abroad*, Cic.: *consilia hostium, divulga*, Cic.: Liv. 2. *Esp.* of literary productions: *to put forth, to publish*: *de republica libros*, Cic.: *orationem scriptam*, Sall. 3. Legal t. *to prosecute, proclaim, ordain*: *verba*, Cic.: *tribus* (*said of the plaintiff in a causa*

sodalitiorum) *to name the tribe*, *id.*: *maxima edita*, Liv. IV. In *gen.*: *to produce, perform, bring about, cause*: *proelia pugnaeque*, Lucr.: *caedem*, Liv.: *ruinas*, Cic.: *annuum operam, to perform*, Liv.: *munus gladiatorum, to exhibit*, *id.*

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 2. *v. a.* *to teach thoroughly*: *to instruct, inform*: *Constr.* with two acc., one of person, the other of thing; in *pass.* with the latter only, which is also often represented by a clause: *neque eam rationem emperae unquam educet Venus*, Pl.: *Cicero per legatos cuncta educatus*, Sall. With *inf.*: *Etruscum educunt gentem casus aperire futuros*, Ov. With *acc.* and *inf.*: *educatus tandem deos esse*, Liv. With *depend. sentence*: *quos ille educatur, quae dici vellet*, Caes.: *Phanum edocebo, ne quid veretur Phormionem*, Ter. *Fig.*: of abstract subjects: *sama Puniti belli satia educuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse*, Liv.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 1. *v. a.* *to cut or hew out*: *lingulas*, Col. 2. *Fig.*: *to work out, finish* (rare): *quod iusseras edolavi*, Cic.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 1. *v. a.* *to tame completely, conquer, subdue* (rare): (*Roma*) *edomito sustulit orbe caput*, Ov. 2. *Fig.*: *vitiosam naturam ab eo edomitam et compressam esse doctrina*, Cic.: *nefas*, Hor.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *to sleep out or away*: *to sleep off* (rare): *quumque (violentis) edormiverunt*, Cic.: *edormi crapulam et exhalia*, *id.*

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 3. *v. a.* *to sleep off*: *to sleep off a debauch* (rare): *crapulam*, Pl.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 4. *v. a.* *to rear, bring up, education*. *Of men*: Cic.: *Tac.* *Of animals*: *Cic.* *Of plants*: *Plin.*

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 5. *v. a.* *to rear, bring up* (rare): *of a foster-father*: Cic.: *of tutors, pedagogues*: Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 6. *v. a.* *to rear, bring up*: *a nurse*: Col. *Fig.*: *educatrix sapientia*, Cic.

educō, *edu*, *ctum* (*imper. educi*, Pl.), 3. *v. a.* *to lead or draw out, bring away*: *uxorem ab domo secum educerat*, Caes.: *medicum secum, into one's province*, Cic.: *gladium*, Caes.: *gladium e vagina*, Cic. 2. *Milit. t.* *to lead or march out troops*: *praesidium ex oppido*, Caes.: *exercitum ab urbe*, Liv. Without *adv.*: *exercitum in expeditionem*, Cic. And *absol.* of the general himself: *to move out, march out*: *ex hibernis educere*, Caes.: *tribus simul portis*, Liv. 3. *Naut. t.* *to navee ex portu, to put to sea*, Cic.: 4. *to draw or bring off, to take off*, Pl. 5. Legal t. *to summon, to bring up for punishment* (*for duco*): *ad tinnuaculos educi viros*, Pl. III. *to hatch, rear, bring up, educate* (either bodily or mentally) *etc.*: *pullos suos*, *id.*: *bene ego istam educi meae domi et*

puccine, *id.* *Fig.*: *senex plane educus in nutritu Venerio*, *id.* In *gen.*: *to rear, to produce*: Virg. IV. *to draw up, raise, rear, erect*: (*Orygia me*) *superae educit sub auras*, Ov.: *turrim summis sub astra educam tectis*, Virg.

V. *Of time*: *to prolong*: *placidos annos*, Prop.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 1. *v. a.* *to educate* (*id.*) *to bring up a child physically or mentally*: *to rear, educate*: *hera educavit (puellam) magna industria*, Pl.: Cic. 2. *Fig.*: *neque haec nos patria lege genuit aut educavit*, *id.* *Of plants or animals*: *to nourish, support, produce*: *quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aer poscit*, Ov.: *leporas, apros*, Hor.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 2. *v. a.* *to eat*: *capreae*, Hor. Subst.: *edulia*, *rum*, *n. plur.* *eduliae*, *food*: Suet.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 3. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 4. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 5. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 6. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 7. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 8. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 9. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 10. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 11. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 12. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 13. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 14. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 15. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 16. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 17. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 18. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 19. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

educō, *edu*, *ctum*, 20. *v. n.* *to last out, continue, endure* (rare): *solis fulgor in ortus educat*, Tac.

effusus, a, um, Part. [effodio] dug out: ex sterquilino effusus, *thou, dug from a dung-heap*, Pl.

effrenat, adv. unrestrainedly, violently: Cic. Comp. id.

effrenatio, ōnis, f. [effreno] unrestrained impetuosity: animi, Cic.

effrenatus, a, um, Part. [effreno].

II. Adj.: unrebridled, unrestrained, unruly: homines secunde rebus effrenatos tanquam in gymnasium rationis ducti oportere, Cic.: libertas, Liv.: effrenatum insolentia multitudinem, Cic. Comp. Liv.

effrenus, no perf., alium, i. v. a. to unbuckle, let loose: effrenati equi, Liv.

effrenus, a, um, adj. [frenum] unbridled: equus, Liv.: f. g. i. g. unrestrained: genus, Virg.: amor, Ov.

effringo, frūgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break out, to break open: cardines foribus, Pl.: fores, Cic.: januam, id.

effugio, fūgi, fructum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to flee out or away, to escape: e manibus, id. II.

Act.: to flee from, escape, avoid, shun: ita vix poteris effugere infortunium, Pl.: impas propinquorum manus, Cic.: mortem, Caes.: equitatum Caesaris, id.: ex aetate tua, quae cupiditates adolescentis jam effugerit, has been freed from, Tac. 3. to escape the observation of: ubi cum locum omnem cogitatione sepeperis, nihil te effugiet, Cic.: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor.

effugium, ii, n. [effugio] a fleeing away, flight (rare): effugium praecedere eunti, Lucr.: nullum ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, Liv.: mortis, Cic. In plur.: ob nostra effugia, Virg. 2. Meton.: a means or way of escape: alias (bestias) habere effugia penarum, Cic.

effulgere, ad (inf. effulgere, Virg.), 2. v. a. to shine or gleam forth, to glitter: nova lux oculis effulgit, Virg. Fig.: lucida effulgens, Tac.

effulsus, a, um, Part. [fulcio] pressed up, supported: effulsus stratis velletibus, Virg.

effundere, fudi, fusum, 3. v. a. to pour out, pour forth, shed: vinum in bustum (i. e. ventrem), Pl.: lacrimas, Lucr.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. II. Transf.

of non-liquid bodies: to pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out, etc.: necesse memorum, Hor.: tela, to shoot in great numbers, Virg.: equos consulens lupum super caput effudit, *threw*, Liv.

3. Pass. reflect. or with pron. reflect.: to rush out, spread abroad: quum equitatus noster liberis in agros effunderet, Caes.: omnibus portis effunderetur, Liv. 3. to bring forth, produce abundantly: non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic.: succumque fruges effuderit, Hor. 4.

to lavish, squander, waste, run through: patrimonium per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, Cic.: aerarium, id.

III. Fig.: effudi vobis omnia, quas sentiebam, have freely imparted, id.: tales voces, Virg.: carmina, Ov. 2. Pass. reflect. or with pron. reflect.: to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in: qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit, Cic.: Pompeius in nos suavitatis hercule effusus, has treated me with the most flattering attention, id.: in amore, Tac.: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv. 3.

to cast away, give up, let go, resign: collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, Cic.: vires, Liv.: animam, Virg.

effusus, adv. far and wide: ire, Sall.: fugere, Liv. 3. profusely, lavishly: large effusque donare, Cic. Comp.: Tac. 3. extravagantly, immoderately: quum inaniter et effuse animus exultat, Cic.

effusio, ōnis, f. [effundo] a pouring out, pouring forth: aquae, Cic. II. a pouring or rushing out of people: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, id. 2. profusion, prodigality: id.: Liv. In plur.: Cic. III. Fig.: extravagance, excess: animi in laetitia, id.

effusus, a, um, Part. [effundo].

II. Adj.: spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide: effusum corpus, Lucr.: effusum late mare, Hor.: quam posset effusissimis habenis, with the slackest reins, i. e. at the greatest possible speed, Liv.: comae, dishevelled, Ov. Post. transf.: nymphae caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colia, Virg. 2. profuse, prodigal, lavish: quis in largitione effusior? Cic. 3. Fig.: extravagant, immoderate: licentia, Liv.: laetitia, id. Sup.: stadium, Suet.

effusio, no perf., itum, 4. v. a. to blab out, prate, chatter: aliquid ore, Lucr.: aliquid, Cic. Abol.: Ter.

effulsum, a, um, adj. lit. shined: hinc lucisarmis: egelida potio et frigida propior, Cels.: timore et gaudium Borean, egelidumque Notum, Ov.

egens, entis, Part. [egero]. II. A. J.: needy, necessitous, in want, very poor: quocirca (amici) et absentes assunt et egentia abundant, Cic.: delectus egentium ac perditorum, Caes. Comp.: nihil rogo egentius, Cic. Sup.: egratates tot egentissimorum hominum, id. 2. destitute of: with gen.: lucis egens atri, Ov.

egenus, a, um, adj. [id.] in want of, destitute of (rare). With gen.: nos omnium egenos, Virg. With abl.: commensat, Tac. Abol.: res, indigent, needy, necessitous, Pl.

egero, ii, 2. v. n. to be needy, to suffer want: me in divitiae esse agrumque habere, egerum illam autem, Pl.: Cic.: Hor. Impers.: amatur atque egerum acriter, Pl. 2. to need, want, lack, be destitute of: with abl. or gen. of the thing needed. With abl.: eorum rerum, quibus egeremus, invection, Cic.: omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes. Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, Cic. With gen.: auxilii, Caes.: medici, curatorio, Hor. Of inani-

mate subjects: nec prorsus quicquam nostrae rationis egere, Lucr. Rarely with acc.: nec quicquam eges, Pl. II. Like the Engl. want: to desire, wish for, require: plausoria, Hor. With abl.: non tui auxilio, nec defensoribus istis tempus eget, Virg.

agero, gress, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry or bear out, to lead or draw out, to discharge, etc.: praedam ex hostium castris, Liv.: egerit hic fluctus, *bales out*, Ov.: multum vitalis spiritus, Tac.: bona fortunaeque in tribunum egerunt, they carry off as tribute, id. II. Fig.: expat lacrimis egeriturque dolor, is expelled, Ov.

agestas, itis, f. [egero] indigence, extreme poverty, destitution, want: ista paupertas, vel potius agestas ac mendicitia, Cic.: Caes. In plur.: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Of things: patris sermonis, Lucr.: animi, Cic.

agestio, ōnis, f. [egero] a carrying out or off, an emptying (rare): cada-verum et ruderum, Suet.

agero, a, um, Part. [egero].

ego (Gen. plur. nostrorum, Pl.), pron. pers. I: merulimus et ego et pater de vobis, Pl. With emphat. suffixes: Am. Quis te verberavit? So. Egomet memet, id.: egomet vidi, myself, Cic.: cariorum esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipsos, id. 2. Mihi and nobis as dative eticid (i. e. superfluous as to the meaning, but expressive of a lively feeling): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, id.: quid aut tandem mihi Ter.: tu mihi sepe magni superas jam saeva Timavi, Virg. II. Meton.: dwelling, house, family: neque domum unquam ad me literas mittam, Cic. [Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. aham: Gr. ego; Germ. ich; Eng. I, etc.] (Hence Ital. to; Fr. je; plu. It. noi; Fr. nous.)

egomet, v. ego.

egredior, gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior]. I. Neutr.: to step, march, go or come out: e cubiculo, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes.: a nobis foras Ter.: obviam, Liv. 2. to go up, climb, mount, ascend: scalis egressi, Sall.: in tumulum, Liv.: altius, Ov. 3. Milit. i. t. to move out, march out: e castris, Caes. Abol.: id.: ad oppugnandum, Sall.

4. Nant. t. t. (ex) navi or aboli.: to disembark, land: ex navi, Cic.: ratibus, Ov. Abol.: locus ad egredendum idoneus, Caes.: e portu, or aboli.: to set sail: Cic.: Ov. Fig. of discourse: to digress, wander (rare): a proposito orandi causa, Cic. II. A. t. to go beyond, pass out of, leave: finem, Caes.: fumen Mulcham, Sall.: urbem, Liv. Fig.: to overstep, surpass, exceed: praeternum, Tac.: clementiam majorem suaque leges, id.

egregie, adv. excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, uncommonly well. With verbs: studere (opp. mediocriter), Ter.: pingere, fingere, Cic. With adjectives: egregie fortis et bonus imperator, id.: munitionum oppidum, Caes.

elegantly: laetiores eleganter accepti, Cic. acta vita, Liv. Comp.: quid facile potuit elegantius ad hominum exultationem? Cic.: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, more *ally*, judiciously, Liv. Sup.: Cic.

ēlegantia, ae, f. [elegant] niceness, fastidiousness (rare): ejus elegantia mensa exemplo speciem spernat, Pl. || taste, refinement, grace, elegance. With gen.: to eloquentiam ab elegantia decus segregandum putes, Cic.: vine, Tac.: verborum Latinarum, Cic.: scripturae, id. Abol.: quae (agriculturae) abstrahit ab omni politione elegantia, id. || *ēlēt*, orum, m. plu. = *ēlēgus*, elegiac verse, an elegy: Hor.: Juv.

ēlēgia (also *ēlēgē*), ae, f. = *ēlēgius*, an elegy: Ov.

ēlēmenta, orum, n. plu. first principles, elements: Lucr.: Cic. || Transf.: the alphabet: Suet. 2. the first principles, rudiments of an art or science: puerorum, Cic. 3. Poet.: the beginnings of other things: prima Romae, Ov.: cupidinis pravi, Hor. [Various etim. proposed, but none certain.] *ēlēphus*, i, m. = *ēlēphas*, a costly braked, ex-pendant: Juv. || an index to a book: Suet.

ēlēphantiasis, is, f. a virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis: Plin.

ēlēphas, antis, and *ēlēphantus*, i, m. = *ēlēphas*, an elephant: Cic.: elephanti corio circumtentus, thick-headed, stupid, Pl. || Meton.: ivory: Virg.

ēlēstheria, ae, f. = *ēlēstheria*, liberty: Pl.

ēlēvo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to lift up, raise: contabulationem, Caes. || Fig.: to lighten, alleviate: asperitudo, Cic. 2. to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken: to dispartage, detract from: perspicuitatem, id.: auctoritatem, Liv. With personal objects: elevat Erucum, id.

ēlēvo, um, m. plu. [e-liquo] a trench, a drain: Virg.

ēlēvo, ūcti and lexi [elicit], Caes. || *ēlēvo*, 3. v. a. [elavo] to draw out, extirpate, bring out, elicit: aliquem hinc foras, Pl.: hostem ex paludibus silvaticis, Caes.: aliquem ad pugnam, id.: aliquem in proelium, Tac.: vatem ad colloquium, Liv. Of inanimate objects: ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic.: lacrimas, Pl.: cadum, Hor. 2. Jovem, Manes, etc., to call down a god by religious rites: to raise, conjure up a departed spirit by magic arts: Ov.: Cic.: Hor.: so, fulmina, to call down, Liv. || Fig.: terra effidi herbescentem ex eo (ae semine) viriditatem, Cic.: voces pectore ab imo, Lucr.: sermonem, Liv.: veritatem, Tac.

ēlēvus, a, um, Part. [elicio].

ēlēdo, ūcti, sum, 3. v. a. [eludo] to knock, strike, or dash out, to tear out, squeeze out: arripam e curru, Cic.: ignes nubibus, Ov. Fig.: (imago) recta retrorsum elidit, is thrown back, reflected, Lucr.: morbum, is expel, Cels.: Hor. || to break or dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush: tales allici, Pl.: naves, Caes.:

geminos angues, to strangle, Virg. Fig.: to break down, destroy: (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic.

ēlēgo, ūcti, lectum, 3. v. a. [eligo] to pick out, choose: ex malis minima, Cic.: permitto ut de tribus Antonis eligas quem velis, id.

ēlēmino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [elimen] to turn out of doors: aliquem, Pac. Fig.: dicta foras, to blash, Hor.

ēlēmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to file up, polish: Ov. || Fig.: to elaborate, cultivate: to Antia, perfect: οὐδὲν αὐτὸν αὐτὸν, Att. in Cic.

ēlēngis, a, adj. [lingua] speechless (rare): Cic.: Liv. || without eloquence: Cic.

ēlēnguo, i. v. a. [id.] to deprive of the tongue: Pl.

ēlēquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to clarify, strain: Sen.

ēlērus, a, um, Part. [elido].

ēlērus, a, um, adj. [lix] thoroughly boiled, seethed: Hor.

ēlēborum, i, v. helleborum.

ēlēipsis, is, f. = *ēλλειψις*, in rhetor. an *ellipsis*: pure Lat. detractio: Quint.

ēlēum, ūcti, m. v. ece.

ēlēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to let or let out, to let out to farm: fundum, Cic.

ēlēvatio, ūcti, f. [eloquor] in rhet. oratorical delivery, elocution: Cic.

ēlēgium, ūcti, n. [elēgus] a short saying, sentence, maxim: Solonici, Cic.

2. an inscription on a tombstone: id. on doors: Pl.: on the images of ancestors: Suet.: on votive tablets: id.

3. a clause in a will: Cic. 4. a record, abstract in criminal cases: Suet.

ēlēquens, entis, Part. [eloquor].

|| Adj.: speaking well, eloquent: rhetor, Cic. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Tac.

ēlēquentia, ae, f. [id.] the art of speaking well, eloquence: Cic.

ēlēquor, ūcti, n. [id.] eloquence: Hor.: Virg.

ēlēquor, ūctus, 3. v. a. dep. to speak out, utter, declare, state, express.

With acc.: id quod sentit eloqui non posse, Cic.: ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites, Caes. Abol.: perge eloqui, Ter. || Esp. to speak in an oratorical or eloquent manner (only abol.): et Graece ab eloquentio *grævo*, et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic.

ēlēvo, a, um, Part. [elavo].

ēlēvo, xi, 2. v. n. to shine out, shine forth: inter flammam circulus elucens, Cic. || Fig.: to show itself: to be apparent, manifest: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, id.

ēlēvabilis, a, adj. [elucor] that may be escaped from by struggling: Sen.

ēlēvator, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. 1. Neutr. to struggle out, force a way through: aqua omnis, Virg. ||

Act. to struggle out of: to surmount a difficulty, to obtain by striving: tot ac tanta validas manus, Liv.: locorum difficultates, Tac.

ēlēvibro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (dep. Cic.): to compose by lamplight, at night, with great labour: Cic.: Tac.

ēlēdo, ūcti, sum, 3. v. n. and a. 1. Lit.: to play out, hence to play to an end, cease playing: eludet, ubi te victum senserit, Ter. Fig.: solebat Aquilinus litus ita definire, quae fluvius eluderet, where the motion of the waves ceased, Cic. || Act.: to win from one at play: anulus, quem parastus hic te eluset, Pl. 2. In fencing: to parry a blow: callidus emissus eludens simul hastas, Mart. Abol.: quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Cic. Hence, 3. to elude, deceive, cheat, frustrate: aliquem, Pl.: bellum eludit, quoniam bello, Liv. 4. to speak, jest, banter, make sport of: et vos ab illo irridemini et ipi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic.

ēlēvo, xi, 2. v. a. to mourn the full time (rare): patrum, Cic. Abol.: Liv.

ēlēvibus, a, adj. [lumbus] weak in the loins: Tac.

ēlēvo, ūcti, sum, 3. v. a. to wash or rinse out: to wash off, wash clean: vascula, Pl.: purpureum colorem, Lucr.: corpus, Ov. || Meton.: Ponticum Phasim et stagna Maetidis (ae. avibus), Col. 2. In a reflect. sense: to get rid of, squander one's property: Pl. ||

Fig.: ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur, num elui praedicatio crudelitatis potest? Cic.: crimen, Ov.

ēlēvus, a, um, Part. [eluo].

ēlēvus, a, um, Part. [eluo].

Adj.: washed out, watery, insipid: irriguo nihil est elutus horto, Hor.

ēlēvo, ūcti, and *ēlēvus*, em, e, f. [id.] a washing away, a flowing off, discharge: Juv. || an overflowing, an inundation of a river, etc.: Cic.: Ov. In plur.: Cic. || Meton.: a chasm, abyss, ravine: Curt.

ēlēvo, ūcti, 3. v. n. in corp. to become emaciated (rare): Cels.

ēlēvitas, ūcti, f. [emax] a propensity to buy: Plin.

ēlēvatio (emancupo), ūcti, f. [emancipo] legal act, the raising of a son from the patria potestas, so as to render him independent, emancipation (v. emancipo): Quint. (v. Smith's Ant. 151).

ēlēvatio (emancipo), avi, atum, i. v. a. in law: to declare free and independent, to emancipate a son from the patria potestas: Liv. 2. In a wider sense: to make over one's potestas to another, to alienate, sell: filium in adoptionem, Cic.: agrum, Suet. ||

Fig. in gen.: to give up, surrender, sell: munc ego, mulier, tibi me totum emancupo, Pl.

ēlēvo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to flow out: Lucr. || Fig.: to spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from: all quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. 2. to spread, be diffused: emanabat latus malum, Flor. 3. to spread abroad, become known: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic.

ēlēvo, ūcti, 3. v. n. in corp. to grow ripe, to come to maturity (rare): semen, Plin. 3. Fig.: to grow softer, be mitigated: ira Caesaris, Ov.

Emax, *ēcis* [emo; cf. edax, bibax, etc.] fond of buying; Cic. Poet.: non te prece poenis emat, *that thou a price for thy fulfilment, Peru.*

emblemata, *ētia*, n. (abst. plur. emblemata, Cic.) = *ēpigramma*, *insula* work, viz. ornaments on gold and silver cups, etc., which might be put on and off; Cic. 2. *assemblage*, work, mosaic; id.

embolium, *il*, n. = *ēpithura* (lit. something inserted), on interlude, ballet; Cic.

emendabilis, o, adj. [emendo] that may be amended, capable of correction; error, Liv.

emendatē, *ade*, *facillimē*, perfectly, purely; Cic. Comp.; Plin.

emendatio, *ōis*, f. [emendo] a correction, amendment, emendation; Cic.

emendator, *ōis*, m. [id.] a corrector, amender; Cic.

emendatrix, *icis*, f. [id.] she who corrects; Cic.

emendatus, a, um, Part. [emendo].
II. Adj.: *faultless, perfect, pure*; mores, Cic.; vir, Hor.; *emendata* et *Latina locutio*, Cic.

emendico, *no perf.*, atum, i. v. a. to obtain by begging; Suet.

emendo, *avi*, atum, i. v. a. [emendum] to free from faults, to correct, improve, amend: tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet contentia principum, Cic.; *vita adolescentiae multis virtutibus*, Nep.; *facta priora novis*, Ov. Esp. of language; Cic.

emensus, a, um, Part. [emetto].
emettior, *itus*, 4. v. s. dep. to put forth or utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend: quae dixisti modo, omnia ementitus, Pl.; aliquid, Cic. With acc. and infn.: illum quem (esse) ementitus es, ego sum ipse Charmides, Pl. Absol.: ego haec omnia Chrysothemum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, Cic. Part. in pass. signit.: *forged, fabricated, pretended*; ementitia, et falsa, et plena erroris, id.

emercor, *atus*, i. v. a. dep. to buy up, purchase, bribe: adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac.

emigro, *ti*, itum, 2. v. a. and **emigrator**, *itus*, 2. v. dep. to obtain by service, to merit, earn: quid ego emerui mali? Pl. Poet. with infn.: Ennius emeruit contigua pons, Scipio meruit, Tibl., Ov. 2. In Tib. and Ov. with acc. of person: to deserve well of, to lay under obligation: virum, Tibl. Milt. t. 2. to serve out, complete one's term of service: spes emerendi stipendia, Liv.; part. perf. pass.: *emerita* stipendia, Sall.; *merita*, Suet. 2. In gen.: *annuum tempus (ac magistratus)* emeritum habere, Cic.

emergo, *si*, sum, 3. v. a. and n. I. A. C. t.: to bring forth, raise up: usually reflect, or with pron. reflect. to come forth, to rise up, emerge: ex undis Cancrī pars sepe emergit in astra, Manil.; tibi (somnia) subito sum visus emeris et sumine, Cic.; *emergens paludibus*, Tac.; *cernis et emeris in lucem* tenebre noctes, Ov. 2. Fig.: to extri-

cate or free oneself, to raise oneself up, to rise: sese ex malis, Ter.: velut emerso ab admiratione animo, Liv.

II. Neutr.: to come forth, come up, arise, emerge: equus emeruit et sumine, Cic.; de paludibus, Liv.; ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, to escape, Cic. Absol.: sol, Tac. Pass. impers.: unde emergi non potest, Ter. 2. Esp.: to come forth, come up, shoot out: viriditas ex vagina emergit, Cic.

3. Fig.: to extricate oneself from, to raise oneself up, to emerge, get clear: ex inserritis naturae tuae sordibus, id.; ex obnoxia pace, Liv.: equidem multos vidi emeruisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, have raised themselves, Cic.; ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, is evident, id.

emeritus, a, um, Part. [emereo and emereo]. II. Subst. emeritus, i. m. a soldier who has served his time, a veteran, an exempt; Tac. III. Adj.: emeritus, a, um, that has become unfit for service, worn out: equi, Ov.; *latus*, id.; *acus*, Juv.

emergus, a, um, Part. [emergo].
emetica, *ae*, f. = *emetica*, a vomit, an emetic; Coel. in Cic.

emittor, *mensus*, 4. v. a. dep. to measure out: spatium oculis, Virg. II. Meton.: to pass through, pass over, traverse: quum tot inopsita saxa sideraque emensae ferimur, id. Fig.: Galba quique principes prospera fortuna emensus, having survived their reigns, Tac. 2. to impart, bestow: aliquid patriae tanto aervo, Hor. Perf. part. with pass. sign.: passed through, traversed: postquam multo maiorem partem itineris emensus cernuit, Liv.

emisto, *ti*, v. a. to mow: plus frumenti agria, Hor.

emileo, *cili*, catum, i. v. n. to spring out, spring forth, appear quickly: o corpore sanguis emicat, Lucr.: uterque pronus carcere, Ov.: saxa tormento, Liv.: juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Virg. 2. Fig.: Agrippinae consternatio mentis emicuit, Tac.: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just.

emigro, *avi*, atum, i. v. n. to remove, depart, emigrate (rare): ex illa domo, Cic.; e vita, id.

eminatio, *ōis*, f. [eminor] a warning, warning; Pl.

eminens, *entis*, Part. [eminio]. II. Adj.: standing out, projecting, lofty: saxa, Sall.; oculi, Cic. Comp.: trabes, Caes. Sup.: mons, Flor. 2. Fig.: lofty, distinguished, eminent: ingenium, Quint. Comp.: eloquentia, Tac. Sup.: *actores*, Quint.

eminentia, *ae*, f. [eminens] a projection, a prominence, protuberance: In painting, the lights (opp. to umbræ, the shades); id.

eminio, *ti*, 2. v. n. to stand out, project: stipites ex terra, Caes.: belua ponto, Ov.: ferrum per costas, Liv. Absol.: Caes. 2. Esp. of the lights

in painting: to stand out, be prominent; Cic. II. Fig.: *il* quorum eminet aequalia aequae projecta est, id.; *vox eminet una, is audible above the rest*, Ov. 2. to be conspicuous, to distinguish oneself, be eminent: excolit aique eminet via, Cic.: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere di-cendi, id.

emisor, *i*, v. n. dep. to thrust: emisor intermorsus, Pl.

emissus, *adv.* [missus] (opp. to comminus, i. e. not hard to hand), at a distance, from a distance: *emissus* fundis, sagittis reliquique talis poporatur, Caes.: oppugnationem emissus incipere, Tac.

emisor, *i*, v. s. dep. to send greatly at (rare); aequora, Hor.

emissarium, *il*, n. [emitto] an outlet; lacus, Cic.

emissarius, *il*, m. [id.] an emissary, scout, spy; Cic.

emissus or *-tus*, a, um, v. s. [id.] sent out, put forth. Meton.: oculi, i. e. prying about, spying, Pl.

emissio, *ōis*, f. [id.] a sending out, darting forth (rare): anguis, Cic. 2. Meton.: power of projecting or hurling: graviores telorum, id.

emissus, a, um, Part. [emitto].

emissus, *is*, m. [id.] a sending forth, emission; Lucr.

emitto, *misil*, misum, 3. v. a. to let go or send out, send forth: quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emittas sis, Cic.: *caedarios ex silvis*, Caes.: *aliquem de carcere*, Cic.: *manibus*, Liv.: *actum manu*, to let fall, Caes.: *emittas*, to capture, Nep. 2. Esp. manu emittit aliquem, for manu mittere, to release a person from one's potestas, to set free, emancipate; Pl.; Liv. II. Fig. of abstract things: manibus manifestis non emittit quocumque, to let slip, Lucr.: maledictum, Cic.

emo, *ēmi*, emptum, 3. v. a. [orig. to take, receive: vide the various compounds, demo, exmo, etc.] this sense, however, does not occur in extant authors, in whose writings it means] to buy: hic postquam hunc emit, Pl.: *aliquid de aliquo*, Cic.: *minoris aie pueri*, id.: *duodeviginti milia*, Pl.: *care, cheaply*, Cic.: *male, dearly*, id.: *care*, Hor.: *fundum in diem, on credit*, Nep. II. Fig.: to buy over, gain over, obtain: *sententias* (iudicium), Cic.: *millitem*, Tac.: *aeternum pomeum sanguine*, Ov.

emollore, *i*, v. a. dep. to moderate: dolorem verba, to vent, Ov.

emollitor, *i*, v. a. dep. to soften, celebrate; Musum, Ov.

emolumentum, *il*, v. n. emolumentum, int.

emollore, *itus*, 4. v. a. dep. to move out with effort, bring out (rare): *venti fretum emollore, agitate*, Sen. Nep.: *negotium, to work out, accomplish*, Pl.

emollio, *il*, itum, 4. v. a. to make soft, to soften: humor arcus fundaque et iaculorum amentia emollescit, Liv.

|| Fig.: to make mild, gentle: more, Ov. 2. In a bad sense: to enervate, render effeminate: exercitum, Liv.

emolus, no perf., itum, 3. v. a. to grind out: hordeum, Veg. 2. to consume by grinding: granaria, Pers.

emolumentum (sometimes written emolui: cf. monumentum and momentum), i. m. [emolior] lit. a laborious moving out: hence, effort, exertion, labor: neque exercitum sine magno commatu atque emolumento in unum luvu contrahere posse, Caes. || (more freq.) the result of effort: hence gain, profit, advantage. Abstr.: nullum emolumentum esse, nullum injustitia periti praemium tantum, Cic. With part.: emolumenta rerum fallacibus judicis vident, id.: pacis, aen.

emolus, 2. v. a. to edify: Cic. **emolior**, mortuus (old form of the inf. emortui, Pl.: Ter.), 3. v. n. dep. to die off to die: Cic. Ov. || Fig.: to perish, pass away, cease: quoniam haec emori non potest, Cic.: amor, Ov.: exitium, Pl.

emortialis, a, adj. [emorior] pertaining to death: Pl.

emortuus, a, um, Part. [emorior]. **emoveo**, a, um, Part. [emoveo].

emoveo, mvi, mōtum (perf. syn. op. emosis, Liv.), 2. v. a. to move out, new away, remove: multitudinem e foro, Liv.: postes cardines, Virg. || Fig.: ille morbus pestilentia ex agro Romano emota esset, old formula in Liv.: curas dicula, to drive away, expel, Virg.

emphaticus, ia, f. = *emphaticus*. In rhet. *emphaticus*, stress: Quint.

empiricus, i, m. a physician whose art is founded solely on practice: Cic.

emporium, ii, n. = *emporion*, a place of trade, a market-town,emporium: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

emptio (ent.), entis, f. [emo] a buying, purchase: Cic.: Tac.

emptus (ent.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to be in the habit of buying (rare): Tac.

emtor (ent.), entis, m. [id.] a buyer, purchaser: Cic.: pretiosus emptor adeorum, who buys them dearly, Hor.

emptus (ent.), a, um, Part. [emo].

emulio, 4. v. a. to follow out: Quint.

emulio, no perf., sum, 2. v. a. to milk out: Col. 2. to drain out, exhaust: Cat.

emulatus, a, um, Part. [emungo].

emungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to blow the nose: see Auct. Hor. Also reflect: Juv. || Fig.: tu ut oculos emungere ex capite per nasum tuos, that your eyes may be knocked out, Pl.: Aescopus naris emunctae senex, clean-nosed, i. e. keen, acute, Phaedr.: Hor. 2. to cheat: more emunctus, Pl.: emunxi argento senes, Ter. Without abl.: Hor.

emulio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify, secure: locum artem in modum,

Liv.: postes, Virg. || In gen.: to furnish, prepare: silvas ac paludes, to clear, make passable, Tac.

en, interj. in lively and emphatic exclamations, etc.: lo! behold! see! there! (usually with nom., rarely with acc.): en foederum interpretes, Cic.: en Varus et legiones, Tac.: en Priamus, Virg. With pronouns: en ego, Ov.: en hic, Cic. With whole sentences: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, Pl. In interrogations: en quid ago? Virg.: en cur magister ejus possidet campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immensa? Cic. With imperatives: come: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg.

enarrabilis, e, adj. [enarro] that may be related, represented, or explained (rare): textus clipei, Virg.

enarratio, io, f. [enarro] detailed exposition, interpretation: Quint.

enarrator, oris, m. [id.] an expounder: Gell.

enarro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to explain in detail, to expound, interpret (rare): Cic.: Liv.

enascor, atus, 3. v. n. dep. to sprout or spring up, to be born, arise: cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin.: capillus, Liv.: insula medio alveo, Curt.

enato, avi, 1. v. n. to swim out or away, to escape by swimming (rare): Hor. || Fig.: to castrate oneself, to get off: Cic.

enatus, a, um, Part. [enascor].

enavatus, a, um, Part. [navo] executed, performed: operae praeviae, Tac.

enavigo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. || Neutr. to sail out, sail away: Rhodum, Suet. Fig.: tanquam e scrupulis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. || Act. to traverse by sailing, to sail over: nudum, Hor.

endo, prep. v. in *ind.*: and for the words compounded with *endo* (indu), v. under in (*in*).

endromis, idis, f. = *endromis*, a coarse woollen cloak in which the athletes wrapped themselves after their exercises: Mart. Also, a finer sort used by women: Tyriae, Juv.

enēbo (enico), cili (enicit, Pl.) atum, 1. v. a. to kill completely, to kill, slay: Ipsi ambo angues enicati, Pl.: || to exhaust, wear out: enectus fames, id.: bos est enectus arando, Hor. 2. In colloq. lang.: to torment, torture, plague to death: aliquem amando, Pl.: aliquem rogando, Ter. Fig.: ea parte animi, quae voluptate altitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluente, Cic.

enectus, a, um, Part. [eneco].

enervis, e, adj. [nervus] nerveless, enervated, weak (rare): homo, Sen.: orator, Tac.

enervo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [enervis] to take out the nerves or sinews: poplites securi, App. || Meton.: to enervate, weaken, render effeminate: non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic.: corpora antmoque, Liv.: orationem composi-

tione verborum, Cic. Esp. freq. in part. perf.: enervati atque exsangues, id.

enico, v. eneco.

enim, conj. a demonstrative particle, serving either to strengthen an assertion, or to introduce a proof. Never used at the beginning of a sentence, exc. in the comic poets. || To corroborate or verify a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero, and freq. connected with these particles: *indeed, truly, certainly, to be sure*: in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *indeed*, Cic.: ille (Dummorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, *in fact*, Caes.: tum M. Metellus id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured*, Liv. In ironical or indignant discourse: tu enim reperti! Philostratus qui superius verberabo! you *indeed*! Pl. 2. Strengthened by vero, and usually written as one word enimvero: *in very deed, in very truth* (unlike enim, usually placed at the beginning of the sentence): *to be sure, certainly*: enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic.: ille enimvero negat, *as if a truth, he denied it*, id. In corroborating replies: *Me. Ain vero? So. Alo enimvero*, Pl. And in ironical or indignant discourse: *Da. Ubi voles, arcesse. Si. Bene sane: id enimvero hic nunc asbet, that, to be sure, it is wanting here as yet*, Ter. || To introduce a reason: *for*: exclamavim, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, Cic. In parenthetical sentences: rumpit et invidio (quid enim non omnia narrem?) Ov. With reference to some assertion which is to be mentally supplied: *Am. Qui istuc potis est fieri, quaeuo, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? Al. Quid enim censes? to ut deludam contra? what then do you think? Pl. So the common expression: quid enim? for what can be objected to the assertion just made? quid enim? fortissime possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. 2. To explain a preceding assertion: *for instance, namely*: *Sy. Si futurum est ut tibi operam hanc. Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapalandum est, in corium confusas*, Pl.*

enimvero, v. enim.

enitens, a, um, Part. [enitor].

enitio, ius, 1. v. n. to shine forth, shine out: myrtus foridus ramulis, Cat.: campus, Virg. || Fig.: quod in eis orationibus, quae Philippius nominant, enitescere Demosthenes, Cic.

enitescere, tui, 3. v. n. incept. to begin to shine forth, to become bright: ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. Poet.: enitescit pulcri multo (Barine), Hor. Fig.: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.

enitor, nesci or nitus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. || Neutr. to force or work one's way out; to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend: adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu primi non facile enterentur, Caes.: In editoria,

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Tac. Poet.: viribus enim quorum
 anascent (vites), by whose strength they
 may mount up, Virg. 2. In gen.:
 to exert oneself, to make an effort, to
 struggle, strive: illud pugna et entera,
 ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, Cic.
 With *inf.* (rare): corrigere nihil gnatum
 porro entere, Ter. *Abok.*: ego, quod
 potero, entar sedulo, id. *Act.*: to
 bring forth, bear, give birth to: plures
 cuncta partus decedit, Liv.: Livia dux
 virilis sexus simul enixa est, Tac.
 2. to climb up, ascend: Pyrenaeum
 et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia
 aegre entit, id. 3. *Perf. part.* in *im-*
per. pass. *sign.* stricken, endangered:
 ab insula summa ope enisum, Sall.

enire, adv. strenuously, earnestly,
 zealously: Cic. *Comp.*: Liv. *Sup.*:
 Suet.

enirius, a. um, Part. [entor]. *II.*
Adj.: strenuous, earnest, zealous: enixo
 studio, Liv.: virtus, id.

enirius, na, m. [id.] a bringing
 forth, birth: Plin.

enire, avi, i. v. n. to swim out, swim
 away, escape by swimming (rare): e
 concha, Cic.: in Erythraeam, Liv. Poet.
 of flying: Virg.

enodatus, adv. without knots or diffi-
 culties; clearly, plainly: narrare, Cic.
Comp.: id.

enodatio, onis, f. [enodo] an unrav-
 elling, development, explanation: Cic.

enodis, e, adv. [nodus] without
 knots: trunci, Virg. *II.* Fig. of
 speech: clear, plain: elegi, Plin.

enodo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to free
 from knots: vitum, Cato. *II.* Fig.
 of speech: to explain, elucidate, unfold,
 declare: nomina, Cic.: praeccepta, id.

enorma, e, adv. [norma] out of
 rule, irregular, unusual: toga Quint:
 hic et illic flexi atque enormes vici,
 Tac. *II.* immoderate, immense, enor-
 mous: immensum et enorme spatium,
 id.: corpus, Suet.

enormitas, itis, f. [enormis] irregu-
 larity: Quint. *II.* hugeness, vast-
 ness, enormous size: Sen.

enormiter, adv. irregularly: Sen.
enotescio, notiti, i. v. n. incip. to be-
 come known: Tac.

enotulus, u, m. dim. [ensis] a little
 sword, rapier: Pl.

ensis, era, erum, adj. [ensis fero]
 sword-bearing, an epithet of Orion: Ov.

ensis, is, m. a sword: Virg.: Liv.
enthymema, itis, n. = *enthymema*.
 In gen.: a thought, reflection, argu-
 ment: pure Lat. commentatio: Cic.

3. In rhetor.: a deduction from
 contraries: Quint. 3. In logic: an
imperfectly or informally expressed
syllogism, in which the major or
 minor premiss is wanting: id.

enubio, psi, i. v. n. to marry out of
 one's rank: e patribus, Liv. 2. In
 gen. to marry and leave the paternal
 house: id.

enucleatus, adv. plainly, without
 ornament: Cic.

enucleatus, a. um, Part. [enu-

cleo]. *II.* *Adj.*: clear, pure, un-
 adulterated: suffragia (opp. eblandi-
 ta), given from pure conviction, free
 from interested motives, Cic. 2. Of
 style: plain, unadorned: genus dicendi,
 id.

enucleo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take
 out the kernel, to clear from the husk:
 macae, Serron. *II.* Fig.: to lay open,
 make clear, explain: Cic.

enumeratio, onis, f. [enumero] a
 counting up, enumerating: malorum,
 Cic. 2. In rhetor. a recapitulation: id.

enunero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to
 count out, reckon up, count over: dies,
 Caes.: peculium, to estimate, Pl.: pre-
 tium, to count out, pay, Cic. 3. *Exp.*
 to enumerate in speaking, to recount,
 relate: stipendia, Liv.: proelia, Nep.
enunciatio, etc. v. *enunciatio*, etc.

enunciatio (enunciatio), onis, f.
 [enunio] In rhetor. and logic: a de-
 claration, enunciation, proposition: Cic.

enunciativus (enunciatio), a. um,
 adj. [id.] declarative, enunciative: Sen.

enuntiatio (enunciatio), i. n. [id.]
 a proposition: Cic.

enuntio (enuncio), avi, atum, i. v.
 a. lit. to report out or publicly some-
 thing that should be kept secret; to di-
 vulge, disclose, tell: sociorum consilia
 adversariis, Cic.: res Helvetii per in-
 dictum enuntiata est, Caes. *II.* In
 gen.: to speak out, say, express, de-
 clare: quum inflexo commentatoque
 verbo res eadem enuntiat ornatius, Cic.
 (litterae) quae scribuntur aliter
 quam enuntiantur, are pronounced,
 Quint.

enuptio, onis, f. [enubo] a marry-
 ing out of one's rank: gentis, Liv.

enutrio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. to
 nourish, feed, bring up, support (rare):
 puerum sub antris, Ov.

50. ivi or ii, ire (issem, isse, for ivi-
 sem, ivisse, Cic.), 4. v. n. *irrep.* to go
 (denoting locomotion of every kind);
 hence, according to the context, to walk,
 ride, sail, fly, move, pass, etc.: eo ad
 forum, Pl.: i domum, id.: si subditio
 las ferunt, Caes.: dormitum, lusum,
 Hor. Poet. with the acc. of the termi-
 nus: ibis Cecropios portas, Ov. And
 with a homogeneous object: exssequias,
 Ter.: ire pedibus, on foot, Liv.: equis,
 id.: curru, id.: puppis, Ov. Of things:
 sanguis narius, Lucr.: Euphrates
 ibat jam mollior unda, Virg.:
 sanguis it in succos, turns into, Ov.

2. to go or march against hostilely:
 quos fugere credebant, infestis signis
 ad se ire videntur, Caes.: ad hostem, Liv.:
 contra hostem, Caes. 3. to pass away,
 disappear (very rare): saepe hominem
 paulatim cernimus ire, Lucr. *II.* Fig.:
 in dubium imperii servitūque aleam,
 Liv.: in lacrimas, Virg.: in poenas, Ov.:

ire infusus, to deny, v. infutire: clamor
 coelo, Virg. 2. Polit. t. f.: pedibus
 ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam,
 in voting, to go over or accede to any
 opinion: quum omnes in sententiam
 ipsius pedibus irent, Liv.: ibatur in cam

sententiam, Cic. And *opp.* to the above,
 ire in alia omnia, to vote against a bill:
 v. alius, no. vii. 3. Mercant. i. v. n.
 veneno, to go for, be sold at a certain
 price: Plin. 4. Of time: to pass by,
 pass away: id. Pl.: anni, Hor.

5. Of the turn of affairs: to go,
 proceed, turn out, happen: incipit
 res, incipit ire quam putamus, Cic. Hence
 the expression of a wish: id. est, so may
 it fare, Liv. 6. Constr. with a
 supine, to go or act about, to wish, to be
 about to do: ire perditum gentem uni-
 versam, id.: servitum Grallis matribus,
 Virg. Hence the constr. of the *inf. pass.*
 iri with the supine, in place of an *inf.*
fut. pass.: multi omne argentum reddi-
 tum iri, Pl.: ubi omni iri pugnandi facili-
 tatem, Caes. 7. Imperat. i. v. n. est, etc.,
 as a mocking or indignant exclamation:
 go then, go now: i nunc et cupidi nomen
 amantis habet, Ov.: i seque Italian
 ventis, Virg. [The root of *eo* is *i*,
 which occurs in many of the cognate
 languages: Sans. *i*; Gr. *i-tro*; Lith.
ei; Slav. *i-dā*, etc.]

eo, ade, [prob. an abbrev. form of
 eō=eam]. *I.* Of place, denoting mo-
 tion towards: thither, to that spot: eo
 venire, Ter.: eo se recipere, Caes.: eo
 reverti, Cic. Sometimes used instead
 of a case of the pron. *is*: eo plumbum
 infundito, pour into, Cato: eo milites
 imponere, i. e. equis, on the horses, Caes.
 Hence, 2. of analogous abstract re-
 lations: so far, to that extent, to such a
 point: eo aliquem redigere, Ter.: eo
 res crevit, Liv. Often with *gen.*: eo
 consuetudinis res adducta est, id.: eo
 argutissimae progressi, Suet. Strengthened
 with *ut*: usque eo despicere, Nep.
 And to denote a tendency or purpose:
 in order that, to the end that, eo scripsi,
 quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic.:
 eo natus sum, Sall. 3. Of time, with
 dum, donec, quamdum, i. e.: eo long,
 until: usque eo premere eorum capita
 mordicus, dum illae captum amitterent,
 Cic. *II.* (prob. *abl.*). Of place: there,
 at that place: cum tu eo quoque le-
 giones haberes, Esp. with loci: ut
 templum extrueretur eo loci, ex quo
 Scævina ferrum prompsit, Tac. Transf.:
 res erat eo iam loci, at that
 point, Cic. 2. With comparatives:
 so much, by so much, so much more, etc.:
 eo facilius facere potes, Pl.: eoque
 maior (gloria paritur), Cic. Esp. with
 corresponding *quo*: by so much—by how
 much (often to be rendered by *the*):
 ballatae eo graviores emissiones habent,
 quo sunt contentae vehementius, id.
 With *eo* understood: quo plures erant,
 major caedes fuit, Liv. 3. To denote
 a motive or reason: on that account, with
 that view, therefore: eo ero brevior, Cic.

Eodem, ade, [orig. eodem, acc. of
 idem], to the same place or thing: Or-
 getorix ad iudicium omnem suum
 famulum undique coegit, et omnes clientis
 obsecratos suos eodem condidit,
 Caes.: eodem accedit servitas, sub-
 stis, Pl.

ē-pastus, a, um, *Part.* [pasco] eaten up: escase, Ov.

ēphēbus, i, m. = *ἐφηβος*, a male youth (from 18 to 20 years of age): Cic.: Suet.: Hor.

ēphemeris, i, f. = *ἐφημερίς*, a day-book, diary, *ephemeris*: Cic.: Ov.

ēphippiatus, a, um, *adj.* furnished with an ephippium: equites, Caes.

ēphippium, ii, n. = *ἐπὶ ἵππων*, lit. anything placed on a horse's back: hence a horse-cloth, housing, saddle: (pure Lat. stragulum): Caes.: Cic.: (v. Smith's Ant. 154). Proverb. of discontented persons: optat ephippia bos piger, optat aere caballus, Hor.

ēphorus, i, m. = *ἐφόρος*, a Spartan magistrate, an *adj.*: Cic.

ēphibata, ae, m. = *ἐπιβάτης*, a marine: Aet. B. Alex.

ēphiala, is, f. = *ἐπιήλυτος*, a vessel for pouring out: Pl.

ēphobus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἐπιφωβος*, furnished with oars: phaselus, Cic.

ēphorēum, i, n. = *ἐπιφορεόν*, a fine, transparent woman's garment: Nae-v.

2. *Meton.* *adj.*: transparent, fine, fine: Pl.

ēphrus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἐπιφρός*, epic: poets (Lamius), Cic.

ēphrogramma, ātis, n. (dat. plur. epigrammata, Cic.) = *ἐπιγράμμα*, an inscription: Cic.: Nep. 2. a short poem, *an epigram*: Cic.

ēphlogus, i, m. = *ἐπιφλογος*, the persuasion of a speech, *epilogue* (pure Lat. peroratio or conclusio): Cic.

ēphmalis, orum, n. plu. = *ἐπιμήνια*, provisions for a month, a month's ration: Juv.

ēphialis, orum, n. plu. = *ἐπιήνια*, songs of victory: Suet.

ēphiadum, ii, n. a thong to fasten a horse to a carriage: Juv.

ēphistola, ae, f. = *ἐπιστολή*, a written communication, a letter, *epistle*: venio tunc ad tuas litteras, quas pluribus epistulis accipis, Cic.: epistolam Graecis compositam litteris mitti, Caes.

ēpistolium, ii, n. a short letter, note: Cat.

ēpithaphum, ii, n. = *ἐπιτάφιος*, a funeral oration, *eulogy*: Cic.

ēpithalamium, ii, n. = *ἐπιθάλμιον*, a nuptial song, *epithalamium*: Quint.

ēpithēa, ae, f. = *ἐπιθήκη*, an addition, increase: Pl.

ēpithoma, ae, or **ēpithōmē**, ēa, f. = *ἐπιτομή*, an abridgment, *epitome*: Cic.

ēpitrōtus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἐπιτρίπτος*, containing four thirds or one and a third: Gell.

2. *Poa*, a metrical foot, consisting of three longs and a short (a spondee with an iambus or trochee):

— — — — —

ēpōdes, um, m. plu. a sea-fish, a kind of latius (which is the Nile perch): Ov.

ēpōdos, i, m. = *ἐπώδος*, a species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in

which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one, as in the Epodes of Horace: Quint.

ēpos, ēpis, m. = *ἔπος*, a *hypothesis*: Ov.

ēpos (occurring only in the nom. and acc.): n. = *ἔπος*, an heroic poem, an epic: Hor.

ēpōto, avi, pōtum, i. v. a. to drink out, off, or up: Mart.

ēpōtus, a, um, *Part.* [epoto] drunk off or up: epotum venenum, Cic.: medicamentum, Liv. Poet.: to suck up, swallow up, etc.: omnibus epotis humoribus, Lucr.: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus blatu, Ov.

ēpūlas, arum, v. epulum.

ēpūlaria, e, *adj.* [epulum] pertaining to a banquet: epularis accubito amolcor, Cic.

ēpūlatio, ōnis, f. [epulor] feasting, eating (rare): Suet.

ēpūlo, ōnis, m. [epulum] a guest at a feast or banquet: App. 2. Esp.: Triumviri or Septemviri Epulones: a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods: Cic.: Liv. In sing.: Triumvir Epulo, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 156).

ēpūlor, ātus, i. v. n. and a, dep. [id.] to be present at a banquet, to feast, to eat. || Neutr.: ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic.: Liv. || Act.: pullos epulari, to eat, Plin. So pass.: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, to be feasted upon, Virg.

ēpūlum, i, n., and in the plur. heterocl. **ēpūlas**, arum, f. sumptuous food or dishes (so only in the plur.): mensae conditissimas epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Poet.: vestis blattarum ac tunicarum epulae, Hor. Fig.: oculis epulas dare, Pl. In gen.: a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast (of religious or solemn banquets usually in sing.): Juv. epulum fuit ludorum causa, Liv.: forensium, Cic. Of a feast in general: Suet.: Juv. In the plur.: quae (carmine) in epulis esse cantitata, Cic.: divum, Virg. Less freq. of banquets on relig. or public festivals: Cic.: Hor.

ēquas, ae, f. [equus] a mare: Cic.: Virg.

ēques, itis, m. [id.] a horseman, rider: Liv.: Hor. || Esp. a horse-soldier, trooper: opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier: Caes.: also opp. viri or homines, for pedites, Liv. Meton. or collect.: horse-soldiers, cavalry: plurimum in Aetolis equitibus praesidiis fuit: is longe tum optumus eques in Graecia erat, id.

2. Equites, the order of knights, the equites, who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs: Cic.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 157 seq.) In the sing. collect.: the equestrian order: Suet.

ēquester, tris, tre (m. equestris, Liv., like acris, celebris, celeris, etc.), *adj.* [equus] pertaining to a horseman, equestrian: equestres statuæ inauratae, Cic. || pertaining to cavalry: praelium, Caes.: pugna, Cic. 2. belonging

to the order of knights, equestrian: equestris loco natus, id.: annulus (i. e. aureus, a badge of the equestrian order), Hor. Subst. equester for eques: Tac. In plur.: equestris, tum, n. (sc. loca), the seats of the knights in the theatre: Sen.

ēquidem, adv. (contr. of ego and quidem) a demonstrative corroborative particle: verily, truly, indeed, at all events, etc. (usually connected with the first pers. sing. in accordance with the etym. of the word): for my part, as far as I am concerned: equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui: vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis, Caes.: nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic. With the first pers. plur.: Ter.: Cic. With other pers.: equidem si acis tute, Pl.: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, Sall. With certe, edepol, etc.: certe equidem noster sum, Pl. || With sed, tamen, verum, etc., in a concessive sense: certainly, of course, to be sure, etc.: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic.

ēquile, is, n. [equus] cf. bubble, caprile, ovile, etc.] a stable for horses: Suet.

ēquinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to horses: cervix, Hor.: seta, Cic.

ēquirla, orum, n. plur. [id.] the annual horse-race in the Campus Martius in honour of Mars: Ov.

ēquitabilis, e, *adj.* [equito] that may be ridden over: planities, Curt.

ēquitatus, us, m. [id.] a riding: alter equitatu, Plin. || Meton.: cavalry: Caes. In the plur.: id.: Cic.

2. the equestrian order (rare): Plin.

ēquito, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [equus] to ride. || Neutr.: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitare, Cic.: in arundine longa, Hor. || Act.: to ride through a place: flumen equitatur, Flor.

ēquilus (also written equeus), i, m. dim. [equus] a young horse, a colt, foal: Cic.: Liv. || Meton. of works of art: equulei argentei nobiles, probably silver vessels with figures of horses on them, Cic. 2. a wooden rack in the shape of a horse: id.

ēquilus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small young horse, a foal: Cic.

ēquus, i, m. a horse: Cic.: equis viri-que (viri = pedites), with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main, Liv.: also equis, viris, Cic. Fig.: ego cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, i. e. in prose and poetry, id. ||

Meton.: equus bipes, a sea-horse, Virg. 2. equus ligneus, a ship, Pl.

3. the Trojan horse: Virg.: Hor. Hence fig. of a secret conspiracy: Cic.

4. a battering-ram, from its shape; afterwards called aries: Plin.

ēradicatus (extrad.), adv. from the root: Pl.

ēradico (extr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to pluck up by the roots, to root out, eradicate: Varr. || Fig.: to root out utterly destroy: Pl.: Ter.

ē-rādo, *ai*, sum, 3. v. a. to scratch out, scrape off: terram, Varr.: Merulam senatorio albo erasit, struck out, erased from the list of senators, Tac. || Fig.: curam habendi penitus corde, Phaedr.: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.

ērānus, *i*, m. = *ēpavos*, a collection for the poor: Plin.

ērānus, *a*, um, Part. [erado].

erōscio and **erōtum**, *v*, hereticus.

ērōtus, *a*, um, Part. [erigo].

Adj.: upright, erect, lofty: primum eos (homines) humo exaltatos celos et erectos consuit, Cic.: vultus, Oro. In Comp.: prope, Varr. 2. Fig.: elevated, lofty, noble: celus et erectus, et quae homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducent, Cic. In Comp.: homo, id. In a bad sense: haughty: id. (II) intent, attentive, on the stretch: iudices, id.: erecti suspensique (Horat.), Liv. (III) animated, encouraged, resolute: legiones nostras in eum saepe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, Cic. (Hence It. *erto*, "steep"; subst. *erta*, "a height"; alt. *erta*, lit. "on the height," "on the watch": whence Sp. *alerto*; Fr. *alerte*.)

ērōpo, *psl*, 3. v. n. and *a*. 1. Neutr.: to creep out, crawl forth: Pl. 2. to creep or clamber up: Suet.

|| Act.: to creep through: totum agrum genibus, Juv. 2. to climb: montes, Hor.

ērēpio, *ōnis*, *f*. [eripio] a forcible taking away, seizure, robbery: Cic.

ērēpto, *i*, v. n. freq. [erēpo] to creep out: Sen.

ērēptor, *ōris*, *m*. [eripio] a robber, plunderer: bonorum, Cic.

ērēptus, *a*, um, Part. [eripio].

ērgā, *prep*, with acc. [prob. for verga, from vergo; hence lit. turned towards] over against, opposite to: lit. of place (rare): quae med erga sedes habet, opposite me, Pl. || Fig. with acc. of feelings and conduct towards a person, and gen. of friendly feelings, etc.: benevolentia amicosum erga pos, Cic.: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Caes. Of unfriendly feelings, for contra or adversus: agnoscit: ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga illum fuit, Pl. 2. In later authors (esp. Tacitus) of every kind of mental relation: anxii erga Sextanum, Tac.: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratasque, id.

ērēptatium, *i*, m. [*ἐρπύλας*, "to work"] a private prison where the slaves were made to work in chains: Cic. Liv. 2. Meton.: ergastula, orum, *n*. plur. (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, etc.) the inmates of an ergastulum: Caes.

ērgō (In Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes *ērgō*), *adv*. 1. In connection with a gen.: in consequence of, on account of, because of (archaic): quojus rei ergo, Cato: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic.: formidinis ergo, Lucr.: illius ergo, Virg. || Absol.: consequently, accordingly, wherefore: Alibano non plus animi erat quam fidel-

nec manere ergo, nec transire aperte ausus, Liv.: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabia, Pl. || In a logical conclusion: therefore, hence: negat haec filiam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, id. In interrogative argumentation: so, so then: ergo haec veteranus milites facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic. || In consecutive interrogations, then: Ps. Istuc ego jam satis scio. St. Cur ergo, quod acis, me rogas? Pl.: Ergo in iis adolescentibus bonum spem esse dicimus? Cic. Exp. quid ergo? ubi then? quid ergo haec dubitas colloqui? Pl. V. With imperatives, then, now: vido ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturus sis, Cic.: desinite ergo, Caes. VI. Resumptive, like igitur with dicere expressed or understood: as I was saying, I say, well then: tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, etc. Tres ergo ut dixi viae, Cic. So (like igitur and inquam) after parentheses: id.

ērēpius, *il*, *m*. a hedgehog, *urchin*: Varr. 2. Fig.: milit. i. t. a cheaus-de-frise: Caes.

ērēgo, *rexi*, rectum, 3. v. a. [rego] to put up straight, to raise or set up, to erect: arborem, Cic.: hastas, Liv.: oculos, to raise, Cic. 2. Reflect.: or with pron. reflect.: to raise oneself, to rise: conituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id.: erigere sese aut sublevaré, Caes. 3. to build, erect (rare): turres, id. || Fig.: to arouse, excite: erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, Cic.: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id.

2. to raise up, cheer up, encourage: erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum Oppianicus, id.: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv.: se erigere, Cic.: se in spem, Liv. (Hence Sp. *erguir*, *erco*.)

ērēpio, *ripil*, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to snatch, tear, or pull out: to snatch away, take away violently or by force. CONTRA: the direct object which (or, *nom*, in pass.): that from which the thing is taken, with *ex*, *ab*, *de*, or in *abl*, but a person deprived *us*, in *dat*.: vela armaeque eripere, Caes.: hi rudines ex nido, Pl.: torrem ab igne, Ov.: ensem vagina, Virg.: oculum allicui, Pl.: classem Caesari, Caes. 2. to deliver, set free, rescue: Abydenos ex obsidione, Liv.: aliquem ex periculo, Caes.: istum de vestra severitate, Cic. 3. With *pron*, reflect.: to rescue oneself, to escape: se sequentibus, Liv.: se leto, Virg.: se morae, Hor. Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Pl. 4. In part. pass.: snatched away by death, having died suddenly: satis erepta, Ov. || Fig.: potestatem hominis omnino aspicendi, Cic.: omnem usum navium, Caes.: coelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Virg.: vatibus omnem fidem, Ov. Poet.: eripe fugam, flee instantly, Virg.

ērōdo, *no perf.*, sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw off or away, to consume: Cic.

2. Fig.: to eat away, corrode: Plin.

ērōgatio, *ōnis*, *f*. [erogo] a giving out, paying out, a division, distribution: pecuniae, Cic.

ērōgitō, *i*, v. a. freq. [id.] to ask often, find out by asking, to inquire (rare): Pl.

ērōgo, *avi*, atum, 1. v. a. to entrust, prevail on by entreaties: precibus erogatus App. || Polit. i. t.: perh. orig. to ask for a grant of public money: but *us* to expect such money, apply to the Eng. phrase, to lay out, expend: supplies: pecuniae, ex acriario, Cic.

2. In gen.: to lay out, expend: Titronem Curio commendat, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, id.: in qua pecuniam in Tigellinum, to bequeath, Tacit.

ērārbundus, *a*, um, *adj*. [erro] wandering (rare): nunc erabundus domos suos pervageretur, Liv. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg.

ērārrōus, *a*, um, *adj*, [id.] wandering, roving, erratic: Delos, Oro. 2. Exp. in botany, i. q. alvistrata, wild: brassica, Plin. Meton.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

ērārrō, *ōnis*, *f*. [id.] a wandering, roving about: minor est erratio, Ter.

ērārrātum, *i*, n. [id.] an error, mistake: illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus est, commune erratum est, Cic.

ērārrātus, *ūs*, *m*. [id.] a wandering about: longis erratibus actus, Ov.

ērro, *avi*, atum, 1. v. n. and *a*. to wander or stray about, to wander up and down, to rove: quum vagus et exul erraret, Cic.: ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Of things: (stellae) quae errantes et quas vagae nomenantur, Cic.: Cocyus errans flumine languido, Hor.: palmisbus errat ignis videt, *spreads*, Oro. 2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cognat oratio, Cic.: dubia affectibus errat. Ov.: ne tuus erret hunc, be dubius, *uncertain*, id. || To miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray: homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. In Cic.: errare via, Virg. More freq.

2. Fig.: to wander from the truth, to err, mistake: in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic.: pariter te errantem et illum acaerentium persequi, *erring involuntarily*, Sall. With the acc. of a pronoun: mone, quae, si quid erro, Pl. Poet. also with the acc. of a noun: errant tempora, in chronology, Ov. Pass. impers.: si erratur in nomine, Cic.

|| Poet. In the part. perf. *wandered over or through*: immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov.: litora, Virg.

ērro, *ōnis*, *m*. [erro] a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant: Ov.

ērrotor, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] a wandering or straying about: error ac dissipatium, Cic.: of the wanderings of rivers: Ov.: of the meanders of the laby-

rash: id. 2. Fig.: a wavering, uncertainty: fluctuat incerta erroribus ante amatum, Lucr.: with gen.: via- rum, uncertainty, ignorance, Liv. ||. a wandering from the right way, a going astray: reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Pl. 2. Fig.: a departing from the truth, an error, delusion: opinionibus vulgi raptum in errorem nec vera credimus, Cic.: deponere, id.: demere, Hor.: mentis, distraction, (insanity), Cic.: aliquis latet error: equo ne crede, Teren.: some deception, Virg.: Rarely a moral error, fault: Ov.

erubescere, bñl, 3. v. a. & a. incomp. ||. Neutr.: to grow red, to reddens: vult to totis erubescere genis, Ov. Esp. 2. to reddens or blush with shame, to feel ashamed: absol. with prep. or ad.: erubet meoaster misera propter clameorem tuum, Pl.: aliqua res, Liv. With acc.: jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, Virg. With infn.: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Erubescenda, a, um, of which one should be ashamed: ignes (amoris), Hor.

erubescere, aa, f. a caterpillar, cater-worm, the larva of the cabbage butterfly: Col. 2. a sort of colewort: Hor.

eructo, t. v. a. to belch or vomit forth, to throw up (rare): sanien eructum, Virg. Fig.: eadem sermonibus suis, to talk off, to speak when drunk, Cic. ||. In gen.: to cast forth, emit, exale: arum, Virg.

erudio, lvi or l, itum, 4. v. a. [ru- dio: lit. to bring out of the rough or natural state: but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] to polish, educate, in- struct, teach: studiosos discendi erudit et docti, Cic.: a poeris eruditus erubet, Liv.: throne neque in hodo, neque per lanistas, to cause to be instructed, Suet. With relat. antecede: qua possent erudit arte capl, Ov. Of objects not personal: ut ferent, oculos erudire suos, id.

erudit, adv. learnedly, eruditely: Gell. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

eruditio, ñis, f. [erudio] an in- structing, instruction: de ejus eruditione quod labores, nihil est, quoniam inge- nium ejus nati, Cic. ||. Meton.: learning, knowledge, eruditio: pra- clara eruditio ornati, id.

eruditrix, ñis, f. [id.] an instruct-ress: Flor.

eruditus, a, um, Part. [erudio]. ||. Adj.: learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced: est me melle politus Ma arthura, quas qui tractant erudit appellatur, Cic.: Grae- culus odotus et loquax, et fortasse doctus atque eruditus, id.: Of imma- nate and abstract subjects: animus, id.: oratio (opp. popularis), id.: gustus, Tac. Comp.: liberis eruditum quam Curio, Cic. Sup.: Scavoria, homo om- nium disciplinae juris civilis eruditus- sum, id.

erumpo, rñpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n. ||. Act.: to break out, burst forth,

cause to burst: (braesica) tumida con- coquit, eodem erumpit, Cato. With pron. reflect. In the neut. fig.: portis se forte erumpunt, Caes. Fig.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, quam vult tibi irati, Cic. ||. Neutr.: to break out, to burst or sail forth: ex castris, Cic.: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic.: Absol.: sive noctis, sive interdiu erum- perent, Caes.: per hostes, to break through, Liv. 2. Fig.: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erumpet, Cic.: Iracundia in naves, Caes.: alkuid in omnium perniciem, Liv.

erũo, ñl, itum, 3. v. a. to cause to rush forth, to cast forth, throw out, to dig, tear, or pluck out: is, etiam si digli obratum erit, poterit eruere, Cic.: aurum terra, Ov.: segetem ab radici- bus imis, Virg.: aquam remia, to plough up, Ov. Poet.: to root out, to demol- ish: urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. ||. Fig.: to draw out, bring out, elicit: scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic.: sacra recognoscens anna- libus eruta prisca, Ov. 2. to over- throw, destroy: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum eruerint Danaï, Liv.

eruptio, ñis, f. [erumpo] a break- ing out, bursting forth: universi eruptionem tentaverat, Plin. 2. Milit. t. t. a rally: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes.

eruptus, a, um, Part. [erumpo].

erũl, l, v. berus

erulus, a, um, Part. [erũl].

erum, t. [erũl] a kind of pulse, the winter chick: Virg. (Hence l. er- um and lero, the latter from Fero; Sp. yervo; Fr. ers.)

erũthmus, l, m. = ærũthos, a red kind of sea-fish: Ov.

escas, aa, f. [edo] food: dit nec eas aut potitionibus vescuntur, Cic. Fig.: tum vetule, auriculis allenis col- ligis escas? Pers. ||. a bait: Pl. Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic.

escarius, a, um, adj. [esca] per- taining to food, eating: mensa, Varr.: absol.: escaria, Juv. 2. pertaining to a bait: vincula, Pl.

escendo, ñl, sum, 3. v. n. and a. [escando]. ||. Neutr.: to climb up, mount up, ascend: ex alto pateo ad summum, Pl.: in rotam, Cic. Fig.: ut ad nos contemptum Samnitum per- venit, supra non ascendit, Liv. 2. To disembark, land: Delphos, id. ||. Act.: To mount, ascend: suggestum, Tac.

esulentus, a, um [esca] good to eat, eatable, excellent: frusta, Cic.

esuletum, esculens, and esculus, y, aec.

esulo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [edo] to be wont to eat, to eat: Pl.

essedtrum, ñl, m. [essedrum] a chariot: Caes.: Cic.: a gladiator: Suet.

essedum, t, n. (in the poets only in the plur.) [a Celtic word] a two-wheeled

war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons: Caes.: Virg.: Cic.

essentia, aa, f. [is root of sum] the being or essence of a thing: Quint.: Sen. estrix, ñis, f. [edo] a female glutton or gourmandiser.

estrix, ñis, f. [estrix] pertaining to hunger: ventris gutture resident estrixes ferias, are keeping fast-days, i. e. have nothing to eat, Pl.

estrix, et, f. [id.] hunger: Coel. in Cic.

estrix, no perf. itum, 4. v. n. and a. desid. [edo]. ||. Neutr.: to desire to eat, to be hungry, to hunger: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. In the part. fut.: (spes est) nos esulturos satis, Ter. ||. Act.: Poet. in pass.: nil ibi, quod nobis esultat, erit, which I should long for, Ov.

estrix, ñis, f. [estrix] a hunger- ing, hunger: Cat.

esus, a, um, Part. [edo].

et, conj. simply connecting two words or sentences: and: Cic. ||. connect- ing two words or sentences, in which the latter more accurately defines what has gone before: and indeed, and more- over, and even, and truly: te jam ap- pello, et ea voce ut me exaudire posses, id. ||. With aequo, par, idem, similis, alius, etc., than: nisi aequo amico et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos, id. ||. IV. To indicate an immediate result, often to be translated, and then: dixit, et extemplo sensit modicos delapsus in hostes, Virg.

V. To subjoin the minor premise in a syllogism: ante, but: eorum, quas vi- dentur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum est, id percipi non po- test, Cic. ||. VI. To subjoin an em- phatic question or exclamation: et sunt qui de via Appia querunt, in- ceant de curia? id. ||. VII. = etiam: and so too, and also; moreover, likewise: haec tria mihi sunt volupati: et erant illa Torquatus, id. ||. VIII. When repeated, et . . . et, it serves to connect two ideas more closely: both . . . and, as well . . . as: et discipulus et magister perhibebant improbi, Pl. With a subordinate interrog. or atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non ab- horret, Cic. 2. Less freq., tum . . . et, . . . tum in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium co- hortandis consumebatur, id. 3. Et . . . neque or neque . . . et, when one clause is a negative (but et . . . et non, et non . . . et, when a single word is negative): ego vero et expectabo ea quae pollicere neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id.: id et nobis erit perju- cundum et tibi non sane devium, id.

et-anim, conj. serves to introduce a reason or explanation: for, truly, be- cause, since: truciore quidem dicis: etenim vides jam, quod pergit oratio, Cic. In parentheses: ejus autem lega- tionis princeps est Hefus (etenim est primus civitatis), id.

etesiae, arum, m. plur. = *etresiae* (sc. arum), winds that prevail in the Aegean sea annually during the dog-days for 40 days, *etesiae* winds: Cic.

etesian, a, um, adj. [etesian] *Etesian*: saluta equanum, Lucr.

ethice, is, f. = *ethice*, moral philosophy, ethics: Quint.

ethicus, a, um, adj. = *ethicus*, moral, ethical: Gell.

ethologia, ae, f. = *ethologia*, the art of depicting or imitating character: Quint.

ethologus, i, m. = *ethologus*, one who imitates the manners, actions, gestures, etc., of others, a mimic: Cic.

etiam, conj. and also, and furthermore, too, likewise, besides: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequitur, Cic.: unum etiam vos oro, one thing more, Ter. Esp. in the connection, non modo (solum)... sed (verum) etiam: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suis, Cic.: Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. || Intensive: e.g., may even: quoniam etiam atque sapienter summa, quidem etiam sola bona esse dixerim, Cic.: olim etiam vobis nomine Caesarum et Romanorum, Aul. After negative sentences, for immo, pater: Mamertina civitas imprudens antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Emphatically with o-comparatives: yet still: sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, Id.: multo etiam gravior queritur, Caes.

|| As an affirmative: certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes. Zero in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat, Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic.

|| IV. Of time: yet, as yet, still: quum late etiam cubaret, in cubiculo introductus est, Id.: invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam incedens aevi, Virg. With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, not yet, Pl. V. In indignant interrogations: what! pray? etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? are you on your guard, pray? Ter.: etiam clamatis, caruere? what? do you bawl? Pl. And in questions that imply a command: scelerate, etiam reuspicis? are you going to look round? Id.

|| VI. With emphatic imperatives: but: etiam tu, homo nihil, quod dicit boni, cave culpa tua amissa, Id.: etiam tu hoc responde, Ter. VII. Etiam atque etiam, constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again: hence also, pressingly, urgently: etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic.: affirmare promissa, Liv.: quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, again and again, i. e. most positively, Lucr.

etiam-nunc (and more freq.) **etiam-nunc** (only the latter form in Cic. and Caes.) (also separately, etiam nunc and etiam nunc), conj. even at the present time, yet, till now, still (usu. with

present tenses): Et etiam-nunc mulier curat? Sy. Etiam, Pl.: de materia loquar orationis etiam-nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. With negatives: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hincere quicquam audent, Ov. In respect to past time = etiam tunc, till that time, till then, still: quum tristis hinc etiam-nunc frigore saxa rumpere, Virg.

|| For etiam: also, besides, moreover: his addidit etiam-nunc unam Graecae inventionis sententiam, Plin.

etiam-qi (sometimes written separately), even if, although, With indic.: ista veritas etiamque iucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. With subj.: etiamque vetet, edim, Pl. Without a verb: hunc librum etiam minus nostra commendatione, tunc tamen nomine divulgari necesse sit, Cic.

etiam-tunc (less freq. **etiam-tunc**), conj. even then, till that time, till then, still (always with past tenses): omnes etiam-tunc retinebant illum Ierelli succum; sed erant paulo uberiores alio, Cic.

etruscum aurum [Etruria] a golden metal worn by Roman boys of noble birth: Juv.

et-ai, conj. though, although, even if. With indic.: gaudeo, etsi nihil ego, quod gaudeam, Pl. With subj.: etsi cupidissime expetitur a me sit, Cic. Without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut merita gratiam referamus, Id. || To restrict or correct, like quoniam (with indic.): although, yet, but: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam mereo, Pl.

etymologia, ae, f. = *etymologia*, etymology: Cic.

etymologicus, a, um, adj. = *etymologicus*, etymological: Gell.

etymon, i, m. = *etymon*, the derivation of a word: Varr.

et-er, interj. = *et-er*, well done! bravo!: Pl.: Ter.: Hor.

et-er, interj. = *et-er*, well done! good! bravo!: euge, euge, perbene, Pl. Ironically: excellent! admirable! euge, optime, Id.

eundus, i, m. = *eundus*, a cunuch: Cic.

euripus (oe), i, m. = *euripus*, a narrow channel, strait: Cic. || Meton.: a canal, conduit, aqueduct: ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, Id. 2. Esp. the trench surrounding the Roman circus: Suet.

eurus, a, um, adj. [eurus]: et, arotus, Lesbos? eastern: Suetus, Virg. wind, by some called Vulturum: Col.: Sen. In plur.: Virg.: Ov. Poet.: the east wind: Id. (opp. Zephyrus): Id.: wind in gen.: Virg.

euchama, adn. [euchama] becomingly, gracefully: Pl.

e-vado, no perf., atom, i. v. a. to empty out, purge: alvum, Plin.

e-vado, a, sum, j. v. a. and a. A. Neutr.: to go out or forth: ex balneo, Cic.: oppido, Sall.: ablit, excessit,

erast, erupit, Cic.: in terram, to disembark, Liv. 2. Of direction upwards: to go up, ascend: evado ad summi fastigii culminis, Virg.: in mores, Liv. 3. To get away, escape: ex fuga, Cic.: e manibus hostium, Liv. || Fig.: accedit, ut eo facilis animus evadat ex hoc alio omque perturbat, Cic. ad conjecturam evadere, to arrive at, Pl. 2. To turn out, fall out, end, result, become: quos iudicabat non posse oratores evadere, Cic.: juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv. Of abstract subjects: quoniam primum vatum inceptum evasit, Id.: intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, what you are driving at, Pl.: aliquando id, quod somnium videri, evadere, comes to pass, is fulfilled (for verum evadere), Cic. 3. Act.: to pass or get over, pass beyond, leave behind: omnem videtur evasisse viam, Virg.: vada, arva, Ov.: ardua, to climb, ascend, Liv. 3. To get away, escape from, evade: aliquis manus, Virg.: angustias, Liv. 3. To escape, get rid of: gravem casum, Tac.

e-vagino, no perf., atom, i. v. a. [vagina] to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath: gladium, Just.

e-vago, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: to wander forth, to roam about: to spread about, extend: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagatur, Cic. || A. Act.: to stray beyond, overstep: ordinem, Hor.

e-valesco, itis, j. v. n. incomp. to become stronger, increase in strength, to increase, grow: quum evalescent flagella pedes binos, Plin. || Fig.: affectio quietis in tumultum evault, strengthened into, Tac. 2. In perf.: to have power or ability, to be able: sed non Dardanis medicari capisula lectum evault, Virg. 3. Of a word or expression: to prevail, get into vogue: ita nationis nomen, non gentis evalesce paulatim, Tac.

e-vanesco, niti, j. v. n. incomp. to vanish or pass away, to die away, disappear: Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr.: vinum et salsamentum evanescent vastitate, lose their strength, become aspid, Cic.: cornuque extreme velut evanescere lunae, Ov. || Fig.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanescent, sink into oblivion, Ter.: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. (Hence It. *evanire*, *vanire*: Fr. *evanescere*).

evanulus, a, um, adj. [evanulus] vanishing, passing away (rare): pectora, Ov. Fig.: amor, Id.

evana, antia, shouting from: raging like a Bacchant: Virg. [From Evan, a surname of Bacchus.]

evaporatio, onis, f. [evaporatio] an evaporating, evaporation: terrae, Sen.

evaporo, i. v. a. to disperse in vapour, to evaporate: Gell.

evasto, avi, atom, i. v. a. to lay utterly waste, to devastate (rare): Liv.

evax, *interj.* [a natural cry, like *evax*, *evax*], *hurra*, *bravo*: Pl.

evectus, a, um, *Part.* [evecto].

evecto, *verb.*, *verbum*, i. v. a. to carry out or forth, to convey out: omnia (signa) ex fatis, ex locis publicis planis plausibus evecta exportatae esse, Cic.: in casibus ex eventibus Maestibus explebat, *ruking out*, Liv.: In an upward direction: palmaeque nobilibus terrarum domos evexit ad deos, *elevates*, Hor.: ad aras, Ov. *Re flectit*: to ride or sail out or forth: evectus effreno equo, *sprinting forwards*, Liv.: in altum, id.: resolutis oris in ancoras evolutur, i. e. after loosening the ropes which fastened the ships to the shore (v. ora), they sailed out to sea, forgetting to raise the anchors, id. *II.* Fig.: ut semel e Maese eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.: spe vana evectum, *carried forward*, Liv.: In part. *perf.*: privatum supra modum evectae opes, Tac.

evello, *verbi*, *vulsi*, *Flor.*, *vulsum*, i. v. a. to pull, pluck, or tear out: qui derisit linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic.: ferrum, Caes. *Poet.*: odorem e taria glebis, Lucr. *II.* Fig.: to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase: consulens non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastidiis evellendis, Cic. (Hence *It. evellere*, *to erase*.)

evendo, *verb.*, *ventum*, 4. v. n. to come out, come forth: mens, a profundo, palatior evexit, Hor. *II.* Fig.: to come to pass, happen: and with dat.: to befall, happen to, betide: maxime id se rebus publicis evexit, Cic.: ubi pax evenerat, had been concluded, Sall.: venor, ne idem evenerit in mea littera, that the same thing will happen to my letter, Cic.: Impera: evenerit, senibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, Ter.: With dat.: quum mihi nihil improvise evadisset, Cic.: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sortis evenerit, fell to, Liv.: si quid sibi evenerit, *epithemist*, for, if he should die, Suet. *2.* to follow, result (as a consequence), to turn out, issue, end (only of things, whilst evado is used of persons also): ut nobis haec habitatio bona, *lucky*, felix fortunataque evenerat, Pl.: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerunt, Cic.: si quid praeter spem evenerit, Ter.

evestilo, no *perf.*, *atum*, i. v. a. to unwind, to fan, to ventilate: Just.

eventum, i. n. [evento] an occurrence, event (rare): plurimum secundorum eventum memoria, Cic.: ex tunc, consequence, result, effect: consilia eventis ponderare, id.

eventus, *us*, m. [id.] an occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot: nihil a peritis in Asia praedictum accidit, omnia eventum qui acciderunt, Cic.: militum, Liv.: navium status, Caes. *II.* an issue, consequence, result: eventus est auxilium exitus nepotid, Cic.: eventus altorum magister est, Liv.: semper ad eventum festinat

(poeta), to the end, Hor.: rei eventum experiri, Caes.

evēverbo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to *flap*, *strut*, or *beat* much or violently: os occlusioe hostis, Quint.: clipeum alia, Virg.

evēvergo, i. v. a. to send out, send forth: montes evergunt rivos, Liv.

evēverridium, i. n. [everro] a drag-net, seine: Varr. *II.* Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, the drag-net, i. e. the snapper-away of all baseness, Cic.

evēverro, *verri*, *versum*, i. v. a. to sweep out: stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr. *II.* Fig.: to clean out, plunder completely: In a sarcastic pun applied to Verres: o Verris praecleara! quod sanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

everatio, *ōnis*, f. [everto] an overthrowing: columnae, Cic. *2.* a subversion, destruction: templorum, Quint.

II. Fig.: hinc rerum publicarum everationes, Cic.

everator, *ōris*, m. [id.] a subverter, destroyer: regnum Priami, Virg. *2.* Fig.: civitatis, Cic.

everarus, a, um *Part.* [everro] swept out. *II.* Part. [everro] overthrowing.

evēverto (-vortio), *ti*, *sum*, i. v. a. to turn out, drive out, thrust out: pupillum fortune patriae, Cic.: services, to twist or turn about, Ter.: everitit aquora ventis, Virg. *2.* to overturn, overthrow, upset, throw down: navem, Cic.: arborem, Virg. *3.* to subvert, destroy: urbes, Cic.: castellum, Huc. *II.* Fig.: to overturn, overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy: aliquem non iudicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, to ruin, Cic.: leges, testamenta, id.: spem, Ov.

evēvestigatus, a, um, *Part.* [vestigio] tracked or traced out, found out, discovered (rare): Ov.

evias, *adis*, f. [Evius] a bacchanic: Hor.

evictus, a, um, *Part.* [evincio].

evīdens, *entis*, *adj.* [video] of things (like perspicuus): apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, Cic.: signum, Suet.: prodigia, id. *Comp.*: Cic.: Liv. *Sup.*: id.

evīdenter, *adv.* evidently, manifestly, etc.: Liv. *Sup.*: Suet.

evīdentiā, *ae*, f. [evidens] clearness, distinctness in speech: Cic.

evīgilo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. n. and a.

I. Neutr.: to wake up, awake: Suet. *2.* to be wakeful, vigilant: Fig.: In quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, Cic. *II.* Act.: to watch through, pass without sleeping: nox evigilanda, Tib. *3.* Meton.: to compose, prepare by study at night: litro, Ov. *3.* Fig.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

evīllesco, *lī*, i. v. n. *incept.* to become vile, worthless, despicable (rare): propter quae usque eo eviliuit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet.

ēvincolo, *nxi*, *actum*, 4. v. a. to bind up, to bind or wind round: simul dademate caput Tridatis evinxit, Tac.: Mores freq. in part. *perf.*: virkili Maestheus evinctus oliva, Virg.

ēvinco, *vici*, *victum*, i. v. a. to overcome completely, to vanquish utterly: evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv.: Aedus, Tac.: lacrimis evictus, Virg.: Fig.: solis imago evinctus nubes, Ov.: superbiat (miseratio), Liv.: platanus coelebs evinctus ulmos, will supplant them, Hor.: So of places, etc.: to get past or through: remis Charybdis evicere rates, Ov. *II.* to carry one's point, to prevail: evincunt instando, ut litterae sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. *III.* for convinco: to demonstrate, prove: Hor.

ēvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [evincio].

ēviro, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. [vir] to castrate: Cat.

ēvīllesco, no *perf.*, *atum*, i. v. a. to deprive of the entail, to embowel: Enn. in Cic. *2.* In gen.: to tear to pieces, lacerate: accipiter columbam evilerat, Virg.

ēvitābilis, e, *adj.* [evito] avoidable: telum, Ov.

ēvitatio, *ōnis*, f. [id.] an avoiding: malorum, Quint.

ēvīto, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to shun, avoid: metus, rois, Hor.: causas suspicionum evitavimus, Cic.

ēvīto, *avi*, i. v. a. [vita] to deprive of life, kill: vidi Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. in Cic.

ēvīcti, *orum*, m. plu. [evoco] veteran and discharged soldiers, again called out as volunteers: Caes.: Cic.

ēvīcātio, *ōnis*, f. [id.] a calling out, calling forth (rare): inferorum, an evoking, Plin. *II.* a calling out of soldiers on an emergency: Auct. Her.

ēvīcator, *ōris*, m. [id.] one who calls to arms: servorum et civium perditorem, Cic.

ēvīco, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to call out or forth, to draw forth: (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv.: mercatores undique ad se, to summon, Caes.: aliquem lites, Cic.: nostros ad pugnam, to challenge, Caes. *II.* Relig. t. t.: deos, to evoke by prayer and the promise of greater advantages at Rome, the tutelary deity of a city about to be besieged: Liv. *III.* In public and military affairs: to call out, summon to appear: senatum omnem ad se Iccetam, Caes.: magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. *IV.* Fig.: probas non praeflorum mercedibus evocata, *enticed*, Cic.: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv.

ēvoco (disyll.), *interj.* [like evoi, a natural sound of a joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus]: Pl.: Ov.: Virg.

ēvālo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. *fly out* or *for*: ex quercu (equa), Cic. *2.* to come forth quickly, to rush or spring forth: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, Caes.: ut lapidem ferro quom cadimus, evolat

ignia, Lucr. || Fig.: ii, quorum animi, apertis corporibus, volant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.

Evolutio, ōnis, f. [evolvere] an unrolling or opening of a book; hence, a reading: quid postularum evolutio voluptatis avertit? Cic.

Evolutus, a, um, Part. [evolvere].

Evolvere, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll out or forth; to unroll, unfold; to open, Cic.: amnis profluit in mare evolvente terram proelatas voragine facti, Liv. With *pro*, reflect, in *pass.*: to roll out, glide away: evolvens posset in mare se Xanthus, Virg.: per humum evolvunt, roll themselves along, Tac. || 2. Fig. of the web of fate: to spin to an end: tunc, quae dispensant mortalia fata, sorores debuerant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. || 3. Meton.: to read a book by unrolling it: evolve diligenter ejus cum librum qui est de animo, Cic.: fastus, Hor.: versus, Ov. || Fig.: si qui voluerit animi sui complicata notione evolvere, to unroll, i. e. to clear up, Cic.: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis, stripped, id. esse patris r-busque summa, Tac.: istos, incubantes publicis thesauris, ex praeda clandestina evolvas, Gell., Liv. || 2. Esp. to unfold, disclose, narrate: naturam rerum omnium, Cic.: seriem facti, Ov.

Evōmo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to vomit forth: Cic. || 2. Meton.: quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomerit fuisse ejecit, id. || Fig.: in me orationem ore impurissimo evomit, id.

Evulgare, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make public, publish, divulge (rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv.: arcanum, Tac.

Evulsio, ōnis, f. [evellere] a pulling out: dentis, Cic.

Evulsus, a, um, Part. [evellere]. **Ex** or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than *ex*). But certain expressions have the same form invariably, as *ex parte*, *ex sententia*, *ex tempore*; and on the other hand, *e regione* and *e republica*, used adverbially, prep. with *ad*. [The original form of this prep. was probably *ex*, which is found in many compounds, and is identical with the Gr. *ἐξ*, the form *ex* corresponding with Gr. *ἐξ* out of, *ex* (opp. to *in*).

A of space: in has lantusias ex oppidis deduci imperatur, Cic. || 2. In a downward direction: *from, down from, off*: equestribus proclis saepe ex equis desiliunt, Caes. || 3. In an upward direction: globum terrae eminentem e mari, Cic. || 4. To denote the quarter (without motion): *on, at*: reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, *on all the other sides*, Caes. || Hence, with a *subst.* for an *adj.* denoting origin: *from, of*: ex Aethiopia est usque haec, Ter. Freq. without a verb: Q. Junius ex Hispania

quidam, Caes. ||]. To indicate the place where any thing is done, *from, down from*: Ariovistus ex equis at colloquerentur postulat, id. Hence the adverbial expressions, *ex adverso*, *ex diverso*, *ex contrario*, *e regione*, *ex parte*, etc. (v. *adversus*, etc.). Also, *ex itinere*, *during or on a journey or march* (but implying its interruption): Cic.: *ex fuga, from or after the flight*, Caes.

|| 3. Of time: *from and after* a given point of time: *from, since*: bonus viri sem ex hoc die esse, *from this day forward*, Pl. *ex quo* (ac. tempore) obesa Romae fuit, Liv. || 2. Immediately after, directly after, after: Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic. So the phrase, *aliud ex alio, one thing after another*: *me quotidie aliud ex alio inquit, id. So, diem ex die expectabam, one day after another, from day to day, id.* || Less freq. in specifying a future date: *from, after*: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, id.

|| 4. Of other relations: ||. With verbs which denote taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as perceiving, learning, hoping, etc.): *from, out of, of*: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id.: intellexi ex tuis litteris ex Turanno audiase, id.: ex captivis comperi, Caes. ||. With words denoting the whole from which something is taken. Esp. with *numerals*: *out of, of*: ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur parva amicum, Cic.: ex dediticis Belgis complures, Caes.: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judicio, Cic. || 2. Sometimes for the genitive: *has (turres) altitudinis pupillum ex barbaris navibus superbat, Caes.* || 3. To denote the material of which anything is made: *of*: statua ex aere facta, Cic.: monilia e gemmis, Suet. || 4. To indicate the cause or origin: *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of*: quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic.: in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall.: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, Cic. || 2. Esp. to indicate that from which anything derives its name: *from, after, on account of*: cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall.

|| 5. To indicate transition: *from, out of*: dil ex hominibus facti, Cic.: nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, id. || 6. *Ex* (e) re, ex usu, or ex injuria, etc., to any one's advantage or injury: *aliquid facere bene et e re publica, for the good of the state, id.*: eam rem non minus ex usu terrae Galliae, quam populi Rom. accidisse, Caes.: ex nullius injuria, Liv.

|| 7. To denote conformity: *according to, after, in conformity with*: ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, Caes.: ex collegi sententia, Liv.: ex senatus consulto, Cic.: ex foedere, Liv. || 8. In adverbial expres-

sions: *e.g.* *ex aequo*, *ex commodo*, *ex diverso*, *ex facili*, *ex affluenti*, *ex continenti*, *ex confesso*, *ex improvviso*, *ex inopinato*, *e regione*, etc.: *u these words. Ex placed after its noun: terris ex omnia surgunt, Lucr.*

|| 9. In composition *ex* is usually employed only before vowels and the consonants *h, c, p, q, s, t*; before *f*, the prefix becomes *ef*; and before the other consonants the form *e* is used. A few exceptions to these rules are found: *e.g.* *epoto* and *epotus* as well as *excoctio*; the forms *exfero*, *exfari*, *exfodio*, are not uncommon in good MSS., and from them (not from *exfero*, etc.) the assimilated form *exproceeds*. Moreover, in the compounds of roots beginning with *s*, the *s* is often elided: *e.g.* *excidium* for *excidium* (from *excindere*), and sometimes double forms of such compounds exist: *e.g.* *exul*, *exul*, etc.

|| 2. Signification: a. Primarily and most freq. *out of, forth*: *exeo*; and in an upward direction, *emineo*. Hence also, *fig.* to imply change, the result being indicated by the root, *e.g.* *effeminare*, to change a man's disposition into that of a woman; in other cases *ex* is privative and equivalent to the English *without*, or the suffix *less*: *e.g.* *effrenare*, *elinguis*. b. termination, conclusion: *e.g.* *elugeo*: so in the neuter verbs which in composition (esp. after the Aug. per.) become active: *e.g.* *egredior*, *excedo*. Sometimes *ex* is equivalent to *utterly, entirely*: *e.g.* *evincere*: and hence it comes to have an intensive force equivalent to the superlative suffix: *e.g.* *edurus*.

Ex-herbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to exasperate, provoke, make angry, to afflict: Liv.

Exactio, ōnis, f. [exigere] a driving out, expelling: regum, Cic. || 2. A demanding, exacting: Esp. a calling in, collecting of debts: Liv. Hence || 2. a tax, tribute: acerbalissima exactio potius atque otiorum, poll and hearth tax, Cic.

Exactor, ōris, m. [id.] a driver-out, expeller: regum, Liv. || 2. A demander, exactor: operis, an overseer, superintendent, Col.: supplicii, an executioner, Liv. Esp. a collector of taxes: Caes.

Exactus, a, um, Part. [exigere]. || 2. A.J.: precise, accurate, exact: difficile est, quot occiderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. (Comp.: cura, Suet. Sup.: vir, Plin. With gen.: Mammur, morum fabraeve exactor artis, difficile est dicere, Ov.

Ex-ſcō, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to make very sharp or pointed: vallos furcaeque bicornes, Virg. || Fig.: (quum animus) exacterit illam ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem ad bona diligenda, Cic.

|| 2. To excite, stimulate, inflame: animos in bella, Hor.

Ex-adversum (-adversum) and **ex-adversus**, ade, and prep. *oter against*,

appellat. 1. Adv.: apud ipsum locum et pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter. || Prep.: with acc.: ara Alo loquenti exadversum eum locum consecrata est, Cic.

exaedificatio, *onis*, f. [exaedifico] a building up. Fig. of an oration: exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verba, Cic.

exaedifico, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to build up, to finish building, to erect, construct (rare): oppidum, Caes.; Caes. pistrillum, Cic. Fig.: to finish: ne graviter exaedificare id opus, quod innuunt, id. || To turn out of doors: ut ex his aedibus, Pl.

exaequatio, *onis*, f. [exaequo] an equaling, leveling. Meton.: a level, a plane: Vitruv. || Fig.: a leveling, an equality: exaequationem non fero, Liv.

exaequo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. and v. a. to equalize, to make equal or level: tumulus tumulis exaequabitur, Auct. B. Hisp. Transf.: aurum auro expenditur, argentum argento exaequabitur, shall be balanced, compensated, Pl. 2. Fig.: to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal: neminem secum dignitate exaequari volebat, Caes.: vetus miles throni, liber volenti seaequari sineret, Liv.: facta dictis, to relate adequately, Sall. || Neutr.: to equal, be equal to: with acc.: Auct. Hier.: Ov.

exaestatio, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. n. and a. to boil up, foam up, ferment. 1. Neutr.: exaestuat mare, Liv. 2. In reference, to glow: Aegyptios torrent calore solis exaestuat, Just. 3. Fig.: mens exaestuat ira, Virg. || Act.: to give forth, effuse (rare): hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr.

exaggeratio, *onis*, f. [exaggero] a heaping or damming up: in plur.: Just. || Fig.: elevation, amplification (rare): amplitudinem et quadam exaggregationem quam altissimam animi, Cic.

exaggero, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to raise by damming, to dam up, heap up: aggesta humo plantilem, Curt. 2. Transf.: to enlarge, increase by heaping up: rem familiarem, Cic. || Fig.: to exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate: oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, id.: Iocroates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, extenuans cetera et abiciens, id.

exaggitator, *oris*, m. [exaggit] a censurer, reproacher: rhetorum, Cic.

exagito, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. freq. to drive on frequently: to stir up, rouse up, disturb, harass: ut quicquid facis suberedit, exagitet et in summum redeat, Col. || Fig.: to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment: ab aeternis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur et agricultura prohibebantur, Caes.: at omnes di exagitant me, Hor.: exagitari verberibus Furium, Suet. 2. Esp. to scold, rebuke, censor, criticize, rail at, rally: quum

etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. 3. To stir up, irritate, excite: coepere (tribuni) senatum criminalando plebem exagitare, Sall. In a good sense: huius disputationibus et exagitat maxime orator est et adutus, excited, urged onwards, Cic.

exagoge, *ae*, f. = ἡξαγωγή, an exportation of goods, export: Pl.

ex-albesco, *hui*, j. v. n. incept. to become white: Cell. || Fig.: to grow white, turn pale: Cic.

ex-anen, *inis*, n. [contr. from examen] of contamination, from contagium] a swarm (of bees): res rusticae laetae sunt apium examinibus, Cic. 2. Transf. a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarms: locustarum, Liv.: juvenum, Hor. || Fig.: the tongue of a balance (rare): Jupiter ipse duas aequo examinibus lances sustinet, Virg. 2. Fig.: a weighing, consideration, examination: legum, Ov. (Hence It. *acume*, *acium*; Sp. *enzambre*; Fr. *examien*.)

ex-amino, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. n. and a. [examen] to form swarms, to swarm: examinant alvi, Col. || To weigh: (aër) tanquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic. || Fig.: to weigh, ponder, consider, examine: omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, id.

ex-amussim, *adv.* [amussim] exactly, precisely, perfectly: aedes factae probe, examussim, Pl. **ex-ando** (less accurately antlo), *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to draw or bring out as a servant: 1. Esp. to draw out a liquid: vinum poculo pauxillulo, Pl. || Fig.: to go through, suffer, endure: Herculi quandam laborem exaclatatum a Carneade, Cic.

ex-animalis, *e*, *adj.* lifeless, dead (rare): ni illum exanimalem faxo, Pl. 2. deadly, mortal: curae examiniales, id.

exanimatio, *onis*, f. [exanimo] a depriving of breath, a suffocating: vulvarum, hystericae, Plin. || Fig.: terror, fright: exanimatio metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic. **ex-animis**, *e*, and **ex-animus**, *a*, um (the latter form most common in the plural), *adj.* [anima] breathless, lifeless, dead. 1. *ex-animis*: columna decidit exanimis, Virg. 2. *ex-animus*: partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum projiciunt, Tac. || lifeless or dead with fear (rare, and only in the form exanimis): audit exanimis, Virg.

ex-animo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to deprive of breath: fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Tac. 2. To deprive of life, to kill: telum saepe nocentes praeterit exanimatque indignos, Lucr. In the pass.: to be deprived of life, be killed, to die: Epaminondas quem gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. Also, to be deprived of strength, to be weakened, exhausted: milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati,

Caes. Of things: nolo verba exilliter examinata exire, without life or spirit, tame, Cic. || Fig.: to deprive of life or spirit, to alarm greatly, to kill with fear, grief, etc.: oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metum, Ter.: te metus exanimat iudiciorum atque legum, Cic.

ex-animus, *a*, um, v. exanimis.

exantlo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. incept. to become, to turn out in a blaze, to kindle, take fire: materies facili ad exardescendum, Cic. || Fig.: to be kindled, inflamed, to break out: Indutiorum multo gravior hoc dolore exaruit, Caes.: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsumus, Cic.

ex-arsesco, *riti*, j. v. n. incept. to become completely dry (rare): vestimenta uvula, Pl.: amnes, Cic. || Fig.: to become exhausted, extinct, etc.: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, id.

ex-armo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to deprive of arms, to disarm: cohortes, Tac. || Meton.: to deprive of strength, to weaken: Vell. || Fig.: to disarm: filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor.

ex-aro, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to plough or dig up: radices, Cato: sepulcra, Cic.

2. to raise, produce by tillage: frumentum, id. 3. In gen. to plough, till, cultivate: Varr. Post.: quum rugla vetus frontem senectus exaret, furrows, wrinkles, Hor. || Meton.: to write, note, set down (from the effect of the stylus on the waxen tablets): undecimo die postquam a te discessem, hoc litterarum exaravi, Cic.: librum tertium Aescopi scripsi, Phaedr.

ex-ascitatus, *a*, um, Part. [ascio] heam out; hence, in gen. properly prepared: opus, Pl.

ex-aspero, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to make rough, to roughen: fauces, Cels.: undas, to roughen, Ov.: mare fluctibus, Liv. || Fig.: to irritate, exasperate: exasperavit animos ferocia nimia Harpali, id.

ex-auctorio, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. milit. t. t. to discharge from service, to dismiss: omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur, Liv. 2. to dismiss, cashier: Suet.: Tac.

ex-audio, *ivi* or *ii*, *atum*, a. v. a. to hear plainly or at a distance: quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic.: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico semperque dicam, id. || Fig.: the simple verb: to hear: exaudi, vultusque attolle Iacenes, Ov. 2. to hearken, listen to, regard, grant: vota precesque, Virg. 3. Absol.: to give heed to, to obey: ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor.

ex-augéo, *2*, v. a. to increase exceedingly (rare): opinionem, Ter.

exauguratio, *onis*, f. [exauguro] a degrading, profaning: Liv.

ex-auguro, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to apply a consecrated thing to profane uses, to deconsecrate, profane (rare): fana, Liv.

ex-auspicio, i. v. n. *to take an augury*; ex vinculis, Pl.

ex-ballisto, i. v. a. [ballista] *to finish with the ballista (sacile)*: Pl.

exbibito, i. q. ebbito: Pl.

ex-caeco, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to blind, make blind (rare)*: num ergo si excecatur nos aut orbat sensibus? Cic. Transf. 1. *to deprive a plant of the eyes or buds*: Col. 2. *to stop up a river, channel, etc.*: Ov. 3. *to darken or dim*: fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin.

ex-calceio (-calcio), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to take off the shoes*: pellit, ut sibi pedes praebere excalcandis, Suet. Reflect. neque unquam aut nocte aut die excalcetur aut discingeretur, Veil. 2. Esp. of tragedians: *to take off the cothurni*: Sen.

ex-calfacio, no perf., factum, i. v. a. *to warm, to heat*: Plin.

ex-calfacio, ōnis, f. [ex-calfacio] *a warming, heating*: Plin.

ex-calfactorius, a, um, adj. [id.] *a warming, heating*: Plin.

ex-candescentia, ōis, f. [ex-candesco] *heat, anger, irascibility*: Cic.

ex-candesco, ōis, i. v. n. *to glow, to take fire, to kindle, to glow*: Plin. 11. Fig.: *to glow, to burn, esp. with anger*: haec nullam habent vim, nisi ira ex-candit fortuito, Cic.

ex-canto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment*: Hor.

ex-carnifico, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to tear the flesh to pieces (rare)*: aliquem, Cic. 11. Fig.: *to torment, torture*: aliquem, Ter.

ex-cavatio, ōnis, f. [ex-cavo] *a hollowing out*: lapidis, Sen.

ex-cavo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to hollow out*: trullum, Cic.

ex-cedo, cessi, cessum (perf., subj. synonym. excessi, Ter.), i. v. n. and a.

N. *to go out, to go away, to depart, retire, withdraw*: ex istoc loco, Pl.

ex civitate, Caes.: ex via, id.: bello, Sall.: ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. Abol.: primi omnium Macedoniae metu excesserant, Liv.

2. Esp.: *to go beyond, overstep, rise above*: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just.

More freq. of inanimate subjects: *at nulla (pars) excederet extra, Cic.*

3. *to depart (from life)*, *to die*: vita, id.: e medio, Ter.: and abol.: Tac.

11. Fig.: *quum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic.*

2. Esp.: *to go beyond, to leave, to advance, proceed*: *to transgress, digress*: ex magistero allicuius, Pl.: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic.: ad patres etiam et ad publicum querimoniam excessit, Liv.: eo laudis excedere, so far transcendit, Tac.

3. *to depart, disappear*: cura ex corde excessit, Ter.: quum cupiditatem dominatus excessit, Cic.

B. A. c. t.: *to depart from, to leave*: urbem, Liv. Pass. impers.: Crotoneum excessum est, id.

11. Fig.: *to go beyond, surpass*,

excedi: eloquentia aut aequavit praestantissimum gloriam aut excessit, Suet.: fastigium equestre, Tac.

excellens, entis, Part. [excellere].

11. A. d. j. *high, lofty*: corpore excellens, Veil.

2. Fig.: *distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent*: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic.: studium, Caes. Comp.: ova excellentiora, Plin. Sup.: excellentissima virtus, Caes.

excellenter, adv. excellently: Cic. Comp.: id.

excellentia, ae, f. [excellere] *superiority, excellence*: with objective gen.: magna cum excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquarum, Cic.: with subjective gen.: animi excellentia magnitudo, id.

ex-cello, cellū, celsum, i. v. n. *to rise, elevate oneself*: Fig.: animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato.

2. Esp. *to be eminent, to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel*: gen. in a good sense: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic.: super ceteros, Liv. Abol.: excellit atque eminet vis, potestas, nomenque regium, Cic. In a bad sense: vitilis, id. [The simple verb *cello* is not found: cf. *antecello*.]

ex-celsus, adv. on high, loftily: si vitis scandit excelsus, Col. Fig.: excelsus magnificentissime et dicet et sentiet, Cic.: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), Veil.

ex-celsitas, ōis, f. [excelsus] *loftiness, height*: montium, Plin. Fig.: excelsitas animi et magnitudo, Cic.

excelsus, a, um, Part. [excellere].

11. A. d. j.: *elevated, lofty, high*: mons, Caes.: locus, Cic. Comp.: cornu (bovis), Caes. Sup.: mons, id. Subst. excelsus, i. n. *a height*: simulacrum Jovis in excelsis collocare, Cic.

2. Fig.: *lofty, sublime, noble, etc.*: magnus sonus et excelsus, id.: animus excelsus magnificentissime, id. Comp.: orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, id. Sup.: excelsissimae victoriae, Veil.

Subst.: in excelsis aetatem habere, in a high station, Sall.

exceptio, ōis, f. [exceptio] *an exception, restriction, limitation*: consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic.: neque te patior cum exceptione laudari, id. In plur.: unus imperat nullis iam exceptionibus, Tac.

11. In law: *the exception of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements*, inserted in the praetor's edict: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 5.)

excepto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq. [id.] to take out, to take up, to catch up (rare)*: barbaritulos nullo exceptans de piscina, Cic.: equae exceptant leves auroras, snuff up, Virg.

exceptus, a, um, Part. [exceptio].

ex-cerno, cerni, cernum, i. v. a. *to sift out, separate*: furtures a farina, Col.: ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. (Hence it. *accernere*.)

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, i. v. a. [carpo]

to pick or take out: semina pomis, Hor.

11. Fig.: *to pick out, choose, select*: non solum ex malis eligere meliora oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipis, si quid inesset boni, Cic.

2. *to take out, leave out, except*: me illorum exceptam numero, Hor. (Hence through middle age Latin part. *exceptum* and *excarpua*, it. *scarsio*; Fr. *écharer*; Eng. *scarce*.)

ex-cerpitio, ōis, f. [excerpo] *as extracted from a work*: Gell.

ex-cerptus, a, um, Part. [excerpo].

ex-cersus, ōis, m. [id.] *a departure (from life) and abol. death*: in his case et excessum e vita et in vita mansionem, Cic.: post obitum, vel post excessum Romuli, id.

ex-cista, ae, f. [perh. corrupted from *tyxista*] *a snake, serpent (rare)*: Pl. Fig. as a term of reproach: Liv.

ex-cidio, ōis, f. [excindere, v. excidium] *a destroying, destruction*: Pl.

excidium, ōis, n. [for excidium, from excindere] *overthrow, demolition, destruction*: urbis, Liv.: in plur.: petii urbem excidit, Livg.

ex-cido, cidi, i. v. n. [cado] *to fall out or down, to fall from*: gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic.: e digitis excidit anna melis, Ov.: Pallinurus excidit puppi, Virg.

2. Esp. *to fall or come out (rare)*: ut clypeus suos exciderat, Liv.

11. Fig.: *to fall out, to unweave, to slip out, escape*: verbum ex ore allicuius, Cic.: libellus, me imprudente et invito, excidit, was published without my knowledge and against my wish, id.

2. Esp. of the memory or mind: *to be forgotten, overlooked, etc.*: excidere de memoria, Liv.: animo, Virg. With dat.: o mirum memoriam, Pompeius, tuam! at mihi haec exciderunt, Cic.

Abol.: excidit, ut paterem, I forgot to be, Virg. 2. *to pass away, to last, perish*: ecce terra virtus quum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, Hor.: excidit omnis lectus, Ov.

4. *to be deprived of, to lose, miss, with ex or abs, of what is lost*: ex familia, Pl.: uxore, Ter.

ex-cido, cidi, cism, i. v. a. [cado] *to cut out or off, to cut or hew down*: lapides e terra, Cic.: omnes arbores longe lateque, Caes.: excisum latius rupie in antrum, Acon out into a cave, Virg.

2. *to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy*: qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, Cic.: Trojam, Virg.

11. Fig.: *to extirpate, banish*: aliquid ex animo, Cic.

ex-ciso, v. exciso, inf.

ex-ciso, ōis, i. v. n. [id.] *to cut out or off, to cut or hew down*: Form exciso: excipit, Pl.: *isais*, exciere, Liv. Part. imperet, excidit, id.

4. v. a. Lit. *to move or act in motion out of*: *to cause to move out of, to bring or get out, to rouse*: sursum latebris, Ov.: consulem ab urbe, Livg.: quid est quod me excivisti ante sedes? Pl.

2. *to call*

things: *to bring out or forth*: *to call*

ferd, produce: semina per arbus, Lucr.: mola in unda, Virg. **Fig.**: to *rouse, excite*; to *frighten, terrify*: clamor subito ortus dicitorem quoque ex animo excitavit, Liv.: qualls commotus excita sacris Thyias, Virg.: juvenis privatis acie publicis largitionibus excita, Sall. Of things: terrorem, Liv. Poet.: pulsque pectus tremis excita telus, *frightened, quaking*, Virg.

ex-cipio, cepi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [*capio*] to take or draw out: hodie excepi vidulum, Pl.: clipeum cristaque rudentes excipiam sorti, to withdraw, *captiv*, Virg. Fig.: servitute exceptus, rescued from slavery, Liv.

ex-cipio, make an exception of: hocce ego homines excipio et accerno praeter, Cic.: excepti de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, Id. In the abl. absol.: excepto, quod non simul esset, otera laetus, Hor. 2. In an agreement, law, etc., to except by name, to state expressly (rare): quum Graecos Italia pellicerent, excepisse medicos, Plin. **Fig.**: to catch, capture, take, receive: sanguinem patera, Cic.: se in pedes excipit, *spring* to the ground, Liv.: allorum exceptum spiritum ore, Cic.: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv.: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiant, Caes.: aprum latitantem, Hor. Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Praticus campus eos excepit, *received* them, Liv. Poet.: portiones excipiebant Arcton, lay to the north, Hor. **Fig.**: to come next to, to follow after, *succed*: linguam ad radices aji benevens excipit stomachus, Cic.: tristem huiusmodi pestilens aestas excepit, Liv.: hunc (locutum) Labienus excepit, Caes. *Abol.*: turbulenter inde annus excepit, *succeeded*, Liv. Milit. t. t. to receive, come to the relief or support of: haec (legionem) rursus xiii. legionis cohortes exeperunt, Caes. Hence, to *anticipate, prolong*: memoriam illius viri excipiant omnes anni consequentes, Cic.

V. to take or catch up, to intercept: Germani celeriter phalangis facta impetus gladiorum exeperunt, Caes.: vim ingruum hiememque, Cic. Of things as subjects: quid reliquis accideret, qui quousque eventus exeperent, would befall, overtake them, Caes. 2. Esp. to catch up, listen to, overhear: maledictio nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic.: assensu populi excepta vox consula, Liv.

excitatus, a, um, Part. [*excito*]. **excitatus**, a, um, Part. [*excito*]. **E. Adj.**: lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud: acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Comp.: clamor, Liv. Sup.: odor, Plin.

excito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [*excito*] to rouse out or forth, to bring or send out, to wake up, to rouse up, to call: aliquem a portu, Pl.: quiesco, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic.: testis, Id. Of things: ignem, Caes.: incendium, Cic. 2. Esp. to raise, erect, construct: turres, Caes.: urbem, Flor. **Fig.**: to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, cause, kindle: animos omnium ad laetitiam, Caes.: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic.: risus, Id.: planctum, Id.: iras, Virg.

excitatus, a, um, Part. [*excito*]. **exclamatio**, 6nis, f. [*exclamare*] a loud calling or crying out (rare): Auct. Her. **Fig.**: In rhetoric, an exclamation: Cic. **ex-clamo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [*Neutr.*: to call or cry aloud, to call or cry out: quum exclamasset Laelius, Cic.: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba cecidissent, to applaud loudly, Id. Of things: dominas femur exclamare coegit, Juv. **Fig.**: Auct.: to call out, say aloud, exclaim: ibi nescio quis maxima voce exclamavit: Alchemena, adest auxilium, ne time, Pl.: mihi libet exclamare, Pro deum, Cic. With subj.: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, Id. 2. With a personal object: to call upon: voce clara exclamavit uxorem tuam, Pl. (Hence it. schiamasare.)

ex-cludo, si, sum (perf. synecp. exclaudo, si), claudo, 1. v. a. [*claudo*, claudo] 1. v. a. to shut out, exclude: to cut off, remove, separate: ego excludi, ille recipitur, Ter.: aliquem foras, Pl.: aliquem ad re frumentaria, Caes. With inanimate objects: spissam ramis laurea fervidus excludit lectus (solis), Hor. 2. Of birds, to hatch: gallinae avesque reliquae, quum ex ovis pullos excluderint, Cic. **Fig.**: to exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent: excludi ab omni doctrina, Id.: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. (Hence from part. Sp. *exclusus*; Fr. *excluse*.)

excludo, 6nis, f. [*excludo*] a shutting out, exclusion: Vitr. **excludis**, a, um, Part. [*excludo*] shut out, locked out: nunc ego sum excludissemus, Pl. **excoquo**, a, um, Part. [*excoquo*]. **excoquatio**, 6nis, f. [*excoquo*] a contriving, devising, inventing: Cic. **excoquatus**, a, um, Part. [*excoquo*]. **E. Adj.**: sought out, choice: excoquatiastimae hostiae, Suet.

ex-cogito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to consider thoroughly or profoundly; to find out by reflecting, to contrive, devise, invent: quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic.: multa praetera generationem ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes. **ex-colo**, colui, cultum, 3. v. a. to work carefully; tend, cultivate: vineas, Plin.: lanias rudes, to spin *fine*, Ov. 2. To improve, polish, adorn, perfect: emas marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin.: legionarii cultri funes celebrabant, Suet. **Fig.**: to improve, ennoble, refine, perfect: ex agris immanique vita exculiti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, Cic.: inventas qui vitam excoluere per artes, Virg. 2. Of per-

sons: to honour (poet. and rare for colere): deos, Phaedr. **ex-ocquo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to boil out, melt out, dry up: usque coquido, dum dimidium excoquas, you boil away, Cato: ferrum excoquit ignis, *hardens*, Ov.: tam excoctam (ancillam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. **Fig.**: malum alicui, to *devise*, Pl. (Hence through part. It. *scotto*.)

ex-oro, cordis, avi, [*cor*] without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, silly, stupid: excors, caecus, incognitabilis, Pl.: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illa eximescat? Cic.: tunc insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis exors rejecta praeda? Hor. **exormentum**, i, n. [*excerno*] what is sifted out, the refuse: Col. **ex-cremare**, ordure: Plin.: oris, *spittle*, Tac.: narium, *mucus of the nose*, Id. **excreo**, v. excreo. **excreosus**, ntis, Part. [*excreo*]. **E. Subst. neut.**: a morbid excrescence: Plin. **ex-gresco**, 6vi, 6tum, 3. v. n. *incept*: to grow out or forth, to grow up, rise up: quae palmae si satis excreverint, Belg.: in omni domo nudi ac sordidi in bos artus, in haec corpora quae nimirum excreverunt, Tac. 2. Esp. of morbid excrescences: excreverat in dextere latere ejus caro, Suet. **Fig.**: to grow exceedingly, increase: litium series, Id.

exaratus, a, um, Part. [*exerno*]. **exaratus**, a, um, Part. [*exaratus*]. **E. Adj.**: grown up, full grown: boedi, Virg. **exardescibilis**, e, Adj. [*exarceo*] deserving of torture: annus, Pl. **ex-arduo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to torment greatly, to torture, to distress greatly: servos fame vinculisque excruciataverat, Caes.: hominem ingenium fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic.: to inflict mental pain or torture: non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, Id.: tum Anupho me excruciat animi, Ter. **exarubiae**, arum, f. plu. [*exarub*] a lying out of doors: Pl. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. a watching, keeping watch: haec arma, Capitolinae cohortes, excubiae, vigillae, Cic.: vigiliam canum tristes excubiae, Hor. Poet.: centum aras posuit vigilemque sacraverat ignem, excubias divum aeternas, Virg. 3. Meton.: persons keeping watch, a watch, guard: num excubias transiret, Tac. **excaubitor**, 6ris, m. [*Id.*] one who keeps guard, a watchman, sentinel: castris noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praedictis tenebantur, Caes. **ex-quo**, hui, bitum, 1. v. n. to lie or sleep out of doors: moniti laedecemonii, ut urbem et tecta linquerent, armatique in agro exquirebant, Cic. **Fig.**: to lie out on guard, to keep watch: Instituto Caesaris duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. Poet.: 201

Cupido Chiae pulcris excubat in genis, *lurks*, Hor. Of things as subjects: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, *kept watch*, Caes. 2. Fig.: to be watchful or attentive: excubant vigilaque pro vobis, Cic.: sapientia semper animo sciebat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit, id.

ex-cūdo, d. sum, 3. v. a. to strike or beat out: silicii scintillam excudit, Virg. || Meton.: to forge: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, id.

3. In gen.: to prepare, make: ceras, id. 3. Fig.: to compose: Cic. ex-culcātus, a. um, Part. [excūlo].

ex-cūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [calco] to tread or beat out (rare): ex domina pugnis fulcatis, Pl. 2. to tread down, to stamp firm or close: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, rammed down, Caes.

ex-cūlus, a. um, Part. [excūlo]. ex-cūlātus, a. um, Part. [curo] carefully attended to: lepide excursionem incessat, Pl.: victus, daintily, id.

ex-cūro, occurrī, less freq. curri, cursum, 3. v. n. and a. N. neut. to run out or forth, to hasten forward: excurrit aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiat, Cic.: dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompeianum, make an excursion, id.

3. Esp. milit. t. t. to rally forth, to make a sortie: sine signis omnibus portis, Liv. 3. Of things: fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt. 4. Geograph. t. t. to run out, project, extend: ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv.: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. || Fig.: to run or spread out, to extend, display itself: campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic.: ne oratio excurrat longius, be prolix, id. B. Act. (rare): to run through. Fig.: excurso spatio, Ter.

2. to pass over, omit: a quo multa improbe sed venusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen.

ex-cūro, ōnis, f. [excurro] a running out or forth: status (oratoria) erectus et celsus: excurso moderata eaque rara, a stepping forwards, Cic. 3. Esp. milit. t. t. a rally, onset, attack: an inroad, invasion: crebras ex oppido excursionibus facebant, Caes.: oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus faciebant, Liv. || Fig.: relinquenda erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera addenda scilicet excurso, an insertion, addition, Quint.

3. Esp. the opening of a speech: sed haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excusio, Cic.

ex-cūror, ōris, m. [id.] a skirmisher, scout, spy: Cic.

ex-cūrus, a. um, Part. [excurro].

ex-cūsus, ōis, m. [id.] a running out or forth: excursusque breves tantum (apes), excursions, Virg. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. a rally, charge, attack: an inroad, invasion: excursus militum, Caes. 3. Meton.: geograph. t. t. a

projecting, projection: promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. || Fig.: a digression: Quint.

ex-cūsābilis, e, adj. [excuso] that may be excused, excusable (rare): delicti para, Ov.

ex-cūsātus, adv. without blame: Quint. Comp.: Tac.

ex-cūsātio, ōnis, f. [excuso] an excusing, excuse: constr. with gen., absol.: with cur, quominus, etc. With gen. obj.: peccati, Cic. With gen. subj.: paucis ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompelli conjuncta, Caes. With both a subj. and obj., Caes.: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obumbras, Cic. With a causal gen.: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, id. Absol. and with cur, quominus, etc.: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id.: scilicet excusationem tuam, qui, usus es, cur, etc., id.

ex-cūsātus, a. um, Part. [excusatio]. A. d. i. excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-cūso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [causa; cf. accuso, from ad and causa] to release from a charge, to free from blame: to excuse: Atticæ mese velim me ita excusare, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic.: ne de aliqua re, Caes.: ne apud aliquem, Cic. In pass.: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. 2. Of things: Varroni meminisse excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic.: mlaose ignes, Ov. || Meton.: to allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse. With acc.: propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.: vires, Ov. In pass.: excusata necessitas praesentium, Tac. With acc. and infm.: si prebui sumus, excusemus, ebrios nos fecisse, Pl. 2. to excuse, absolve: to discharge, dispense with: cui excusari mallet, Tac.

ex-cūsās, adv. strongly, violently: Sen.

ex-cūsatus, a. um, Part. [excutio]. A. d. i. excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-cūto, ōis, m. [id.] a skirmisher, scout, spy: Cic.

ex-cūsus, ōis, m. [id.] a running out or forth: status (oratoria) erectus et celsus: excurso moderata eaque rara, a stepping forwards, Cic. 3. Esp. milit. t. t. a rally, onset, attack: an inroad, invasion: crebras ex oppido excursionibus facebant, Caes.: oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus faciebant, Liv. || Fig.: relinquenda erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera addenda scilicet excurso, an insertion, addition, Quint.

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ex-cūror, ōris, m. [id.] a skirmisher, scout, spy: Cic.

ex-cūrus, a. um, Part. [excurro].

ex-cūsābilis, e, adj. [excuso] that may be excused, excusable (rare): delicti para, Ov.

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ex-cūsātio, ōnis, f. [excuso] an excusing, excuse: constr. with gen., absol.: with cur, quominus, etc. With gen. obj.: peccati, Cic. With gen. subj.: paucis ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompelli conjuncta, Caes. With both a subj. and obj., Caes.: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obumbras, Cic. With a causal gen.: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, id. Absol. and with cur, quominus, etc.: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id.: scilicet excusationem tuam, qui, usus es, cur, etc., id.

ex-cūsātus, a. um, Part. [excusatio]. A. d. i. excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-cūso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [causa; cf. accuso, from ad and causa] to release from a charge, to free from blame: to excuse: Atticæ mese velim me ita excusare, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic.: ne de aliqua re, Caes.: ne apud aliquem, Cic. In pass.: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. 2. Of things: Varroni meminisse excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic.: mlaose ignes, Ov. || Meton.: to allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse. With acc.: propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.: vires, Ov. In pass.: excusata necessitas praesentium, Tac. With acc. and infm.: si prebui sumus, excusemus, ebrios nos fecisse, Pl. 2. to excuse, absolve: to discharge, dispense with: cui excusari mallet, Tac.

ex-cūsās, adv. strongly, violently: Sen.

ex-cūsatus, a. um, Part. [excutio]. A. d. i. excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-cūto, ōis, m. [id.] a skirmisher, scout, spy: Cic.

ex-cūsus, ōis, m. [id.] a running out or forth: excursusque breves tantum (apes), excursions, Virg. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. a rally, charge, attack: an inroad, invasion: excursus militum, Caes. 3. Meton.: geograph. t. t. a

projecting, projection: promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. || Fig.: a digression: Quint.

ex-cūsābilis, e, adj. [excuso] that may be excused, excusable (rare): delicti para, Ov.

ex-cūsātus, adv. without blame: Quint. Comp.: Tac.

ex-cūsātio, ōnis, f. [excuso] an excusing, excuse: constr. with gen., absol.: with cur, quominus, etc. With gen. obj.: peccati, Cic. With gen. subj.: paucis ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompelli conjuncta, Caes. With both a subj. and obj., Caes.: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obumbras, Cic. With a causal gen.: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, id. Absol. and with cur, quominus, etc.: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id.: scilicet excusationem tuam, qui, usus es, cur, etc., id.

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ex-cūsās, adv. strongly, violently: Sen.

ex-cūsatus, a. um, Part. [excutio]. A. d. i. excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-cūto, ōis, m. [id.] a skirmisher, scout, spy: Cic.

ex-cūsus, ōis, m. [id.] a running out or forth: status (oratoria) erectus et celsus: excurso moderata eaque rara, a stepping forwards, Cic. 3. Esp. milit. t. t. a rally, onset, attack: an inroad, invasion: crebras ex oppido excursionibus facebant, Caes.: oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus faciebant, Liv. || Fig.: relinquenda erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera addenda scilicet excurso, an insertion, addition, Quint.

3. Esp. the opening of a speech: sed haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excusio, Cic.

ex-cūror, ōris, m. [id.] a skirmisher, scout, spy: Cic.

ex-cūrus, a. um, Part. [excurro].

ex-cūsābilis, e, adj. [excuso] that may be excused, excusable (rare): delicti para, Ov.

ex-cūsātus, adv. without blame: Quint. Comp.: Tac.

ex-cūsātio, ōnis, f. [excuso] an excusing, excuse: constr. with gen., absol.: with cur, quominus, etc. With gen. obj.: peccati, Cic. With gen. subj.: paucis ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompelli conjuncta, Caes. With both a subj. and obj., Caes.: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obumbras, Cic. With a causal gen.: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, id. Absol. and with cur, quominus, etc.: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id.: scilicet excusationem tuam, qui, usus es, cur, etc., id.

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ex-cūsās, adv. strongly, violently: Sen.

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ex-cūto, ōis, m. [id.] a skirmisher, scout, spy: Cic.

ex-cūsus, ōis, m. [id.] a running out or forth: excursusque breves tantum (apes), excursions, Virg. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. a rally, charge, attack: an inroad, invasion: excursus militum, Caes. 3. Meton.: geograph. t. t. a

iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. So of the *tenor*, *purport*, of a letter, etc.: *litterae* uno exemplo, of the same *tenor*, Cic. [Prob. euph. form of *ex-captum* from *eximo*.] (Hence *l. exemptus*.)

exemptus, a, um, *Part.* [eximo].
exemptor, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*exemptor*].
exemptio, e, *act.* *exemptio*, draw: *exemptio* lepus, Just. || **Transf.**: *exemptio* = *marisupium* allicui, Pl. 2. *to torture, torment*: *exemptio* excedor miser atque extensor, id.

ex-ē, *l.* (rarely *iv*), itum, 4. v. n. and a. || **Neutr.**: *to go out* or *forth*, *to go away*: dum intro eo atque exeo, Pl.: ex urbe, oppido, Cic.: e finibus suis, Caes.: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter.: in alias domos tanquam in colonias exeunt, Cic.: ad aliquem, *to visit a person*, Ter.: Of things: *quam de consularibus mea prima sortis exisset*, Cic.: Nilus per septem portas in maris exitu aequa, Ov.: *Exae, impers.*: crepuit ostium, exitur foras, Pl. 2. *Milit.* t. t. *to march out*: milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes.: ad pugnam, Liv. *Pers. impers.*: non posse clam exiri, Caes. 3. *to issue, escape*: cuius (Isocrates) iudo tanquam ex equo Trojano mari principes exierunt, Cic. 4. *to ascend, rise*: ignis corpora exire in auras, Lucr.: exiit ad coelum ramis felicibus arbos, Virg. || **Fig.**: exiisse ex potestate, Cic.: exire aere alieno, id.: libri lia exierunt, *have turned out*, id. 2.

2. *Exp. of time*: *to run out, end, expire*: indicium dies exierat, Liv. 3. *to exceed, pass over, pass into, digress*: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. 4. *to pass away, perish*: Liv. *Exp. with de or e vita, to die*: quem (mo) fuerat aequus ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic.

3. *Act.* (mostly poet.) *to go or pass beyond*: limen, Ter.: Avernas vales, Ov. 2. *to avoid, evade, ward off*: corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. || **Fig.**: *to exceed*: modum, Ov. (Hence *l. uacare*.)

exequias, exequor, et. v. exsequi.
ex-ēro, *ē*, itum, 2. v. a. || **l.**: *to work thoroughly, hence, milit. t. t. to drill, train, exercise*: copias cogere, exercere, Caes.: and in gen. *to train, exercise*: in gramine exercere membra palaestra, Virg.: corpus, Cic. So *Ref.*: exerceamur in venando, id. 2. *to employ, occupy*: exercere, viri, lauros, Virg.: *mane, ego te exercebo hodie*, ut dicitur ea, *keep you employed*, Ter.: rura datus, *to till*, Hor.: *ut possint (aratro), sole redacto, exercere diem*, Virg.: *of the mind*: Hortensius me adlocutione multos annos in studio ejusdem laetitia exercebat, Cic.: ad hanc te mentium natura peperit, voluntas excrevit, id.: lingua libibus, Ov. 2. *to practise, follow, exercise an employment*: *to employ oneself about, to make use of*: medicinae exercebant causa, Cic.: arua, Virg.: iudicium, *to administer*,

Cic.: odium in aliquo, Ov.: aetius, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv.: pacem et hymenaeos, *to solemnise*, Virg. 3. *to disturb, vex, harass*: meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercebat, Cic.: non te nullius exercent numinis irae, Virg.: ambitio animos hominum exercebat, Sall. [*Ex-erco* probably contains the same root as the Greek *ἐρκο*: others connect it with *erco*, in which case the verb would signify orig. "to shut out, to keep or hold out," with which signification might be connected, first, the notion of restraint, and secondly, that of compulsory employment.]

exercitatio, *ōnis*, f. [*exercitatio*] an *exercising, exercise, practice*: corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic.: Germanos incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse praedebant, Caes.

exercitatus, a, um, *Part.* [*exercitatus*].
l. [*Ad.*]: *practised, versed, trained*: in aliquo re versatus exercitatusque, Cic.: homines exercitati in armia, Caes. *Comp.*: (an sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitator? Cic. *Sup.*: in maritimis rebus exercitissimam paratissimisque, id. 2. *greatly vexed, agitated, troubled* (rare): curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, id. *Comp.*: non sane alias exercitator magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac.

exercitum, *ū*, n. [*exercere*] *exercise*: equitum, Tac.

exercitor, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freg.* [*id.*]: *to exercise frequently or diligently*: Quint.

exercitor, *ōris*, m. [*id.*] an *exerciser, trainer*: hunc Curculio'st exercitor: is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Pl.

exercitus, a, um, *Part.* [*exercere*].
l. [*Ad.*]: *vexatious, severe*: finem tam exercitiae militariae obcrant, Tac. A neut. subst.: noli, obsecro, lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, *to bring trouble upon me*, Pl.

exercitus, *ūs*, m. [*id.*] *exercise*: pro exercitū gymnastico et palaestrico, Pl. || **Meton.**: in milit. lang. a *numerous and disciplined body of men, an army*: exercitum conscribere, comparare, Cic.: scribere, Liv.: contrahere, Caes.: in opp. *to a fleet*: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv.: *as infantry*, in opp. *to cavalry*: (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. 2. *Poet.*: a host, swarm, flock, etc.: corvorum, Virg.

exero, v. exero.
exertus, a, um, v. exertus.
exessor, *ōris*, m. [*exēdo*] *that eats away*: murorum (sestus), an under-miner, Lucr.

exēsus, a, um, *Part.* [*exēdo*].
exēstatio, *ōnis*, f. [*exhalo*] an *exhalation, vapour*: Cic.

ex-hālo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. || **l.** [*Act.*]: *to breathe out, exhale, evaporate*: exhalante lacus nebulam, Lucr.: nebulam, fumos Virg.: edorni crapulam et exhalo, Cic.: animam, *to*

die, Ov.: vitam, Virg. || **Neutr.**: *to steam* (poet. and rare): vapore altaria, Lucr.

ex-haurio, hansi, haustum, 4. v. a. *to draw out, to empty, to exhaust*: sentinam, Cic.: vinum, *to drink up*, id. 2. *Transf. of solids*: *to take out, empty out, to make empty, to exhaust*: manibus sagullique terram exhaurire, Caes.: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.: aerarium, *to exhaust*, id.: exhaustis tectis ignem inject, *completely pillaged*, Liv.: albi manu vitam, *to commit suicide*, Cic. || **Fig.**: *to take away, remove*: aliquid dolorem, id.: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, *cleared off*, Liv. 2. *to exhaust, bring to an end*: tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria, *be exhausted*, Cic.: sermone exhaurire, *to discuss thoroughly*, id.: labores, *to endure, undergo*, Liv.: bella, Virg.

exhaustus, a, um, *Part.* [*ex-haurio*].
ex-hēro, *ē*, itum, i. v. a. [*ex-heres*]: *to disinherit*: igitur fratrem exheredans te faciebat inhērem, Cic.

ex-hēres, *ēdis*, *adj.* *disinherited*: Subst.: a disinherited person: paternorum bonorum exheres filius, Cic. **Fig.**: *ni exheredem fecero vitae suae, deprive him of life*, Pl.

ex-hibēo, *bi*, itum, 2. v. a. [*habeo*]: *to hold out, reach out, to tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce*: alieni omnia integra, Cic.: exhibe queso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarum illud, id.: vias tutas, *to make safe*, Ov.: toros, *to furnish, allow*, id.: exhibuit quosque ore gementes sonos, *uttered*, id. 2. *to display, to exhibit*: Pompeius se non solum auctorem meae salutis, sed etiam supplicem populo Romano exhibuit, Cic.: se ministratorem alicui, Suet. In a reflective sense: quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? *how I shall show myself*, Cic. || **Fig.**: *to show, exhibit, employ; to procure, cause*: rem salvam exhibeo, *I will set it all right*, Pl.: quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus, Phaedr.: imperium, *to exercise*, Pl.: alicui molestiam, *to cause*, Cic.

ex-hibitus, a, um, *Part.* [*exhibeo*].
ex-hilāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to gladden, to make merry or joyful, to rejoice, delight*: miraris tam exhilaram esse servitutum nostram? Cic.

ex-horresco, *rū*, i. v. n. and a. *insep.* || **Neutr.**: *to tremble or shudder exceedingly, to be terrified*: In quo igitur homines exhorrescant? Cic.: metu, id. || **l.** [*Act.*]: *to tremble or shudder at, to be terrified at, to dread* (poet.): vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg.

exhortatio, *ōnis*, f. [*exhortor*] an *exhorting, exhortation, encouraging*: strepere, cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhortatione motus, Tac.

exhortativus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to exhortation or encouragement*, exhortative: status, Quint.

ex-hortor, attus, i. v. a. *dep.* *to*

czhort, encourage: trepidosque obtinque timentes, Ov.: sese in arma, Virg.

exibilo, exicco, etc.: v. exsilb, exsilic, etc.

ex-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive out or forth, to thrust out, to take or get out: capellas a grege in campos exigere, Varr.: regis ex civitate, Cic.: omnes furos, Pl.: uxorem, to put away, divorce, Ter.: sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, pours into the sea, Ov.: exigit ensem per medium juvenem, thrusts, Virg. 2. Of a play or an actor: to hiss off (rare): spectantes (tabulae) an exigendae sint vobis prius, Ter. 3. To sell, export: agrorum exigere fructus, Liv. 4. To examine, measure, weigh: ad perpendicularium columnas, Cic. 11. Fig.: to drive out, expel: lassando militis exigenda ex corpore, Pl. 2. Esp.: to require, demand, claim, exact: ad eas pecunias exigendas legatos misimus, Cic.: viam, to demand the construction of a road, id.: gravia placula ab aliquo, Liv. Absol.: in exigendo non acerbum, Cic.

3. to lead, spend, pass: mediam dies exegerat homin, Ov.: diem supremum noctemque, Tac. 4. to bring to an end, to conclude, finish: exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor.: Jamque opus exegi, Ov. 5. to weigh, ponder, consider: nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Laodameone fluit, Liv.: opus ad vires suas, Ov. 6. to treat, consult, deliberate: secum aliquid, Virg.: haec exitantes prius turba fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere, Liv.

exigū, ade. briefly, slightly, scantily: hoc quidem est nimis exigue et exiliter ad calcules revocare amicitiam, too narrowly, Cic.: celeriter exigueque dicere, briefly, id.

exiguitas, ātis, f. [exiguus] scantiness, smallness, shortness, scarcity: with gen.: quum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Caes.: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, id. Absol.: Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diducit, id.

exiguus, a, um, adj. scanty, small, petty, short, poor, mean: corporis exigui, Hor.: mus, Virg.: facultates, Caes.: census, Liv.: pars aestatis, Caes. Sup.: pars exiguisima, Ov. 11. Subst.: exiguum, i, n. a little, a trifle: Liv.: exiguum campis castra erat, Liv.: exiguum spatii, id. [Prob. from *exigo*: cf. *contingua*, from *contingo*; and hence lit. "measured," "weighed," "limited." Others derive it from *exeo*.]

exilio, v. exsilio.

exilis, e, adj. small, thin, meagre, poor, feeble: femur, Hor.: exiles digiti, Ov.: solum, poor, Cic.: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, poor, wretched, Hor.: domus Plutonia, cheerless, id. With gen.: exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, free from, Pl. [Contr. from *exigilis*, either from *exigo* or *ex* and *exeo*; cf. *exiguus*.]

exilitas, ātis, f. [exilis] thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness: aculei apum, Plin.: in dicendo (opp. ubertatem et copiam), Cic.

exiliter, adv. thinly, meagrely, feebly, drily: nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, feebly, Cic.: annales sane exiliter scripti, id.

exilium, ii, v. exsilium.

eximē, adv. exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently: C. Marius L. Placium eximie dilexit, Cic.: polliceri omnia, Liv.

eximius, a, um, adj. [eximo] taken out, excepted (rare in this sense): eximium neminem habere, Ter.: Liv. 11. select, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent: ea quae eximia plerique et praecleara videntur, parva ducere, Cic.: mulier facie eximia, id.: eximio virtutis, Caes.

ex-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [emo] to take out, take away, remove: quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor.: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. 2. to free, release, deliver: aliquos ex obediētia, id.: urbem obediētia, Liv. 11. Fig.: to take away, remove, banish: hic dies atras eximet curas, Hor.: religionem, Liv. Pass. impers.: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cujusque ortu ventura destinant, they cannot be convinced, Tac. 2. Esp.: to free, release, deliver: aliquem metu, Pl.: qui servitute exempti fuerant, Liv.: morti, Tac. 3. Of time, to consume, waste, procrastinate: Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere coepit, Cic.

exin, adv. v. exinde.

ex-ināto, lvi, or li, itum, 4. v. a. to empty, make empty: C. Verres domos exinanisse, fana spoliasse dicitur, Cic.: agros, id.

ex-inde, and exin (like dein, proin, from deinde, proinde) adv. 1. Of space (rare): out from that place, thence: utcumque in alto ventus est, Epilicē, exin velum vortitur, Pl.: regionem Commagenam, exin Tapadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. 2. Of local succession: after that, next exin mari finitimus affit, Cic. 11. Of time: after that, thereafter, then: ad Mundum exinde castra Punica movit, Liv. With ubi or postquam: ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me litico prothium dedi, Pl. 2. from that time, since then: quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. 111. Of other relations: to indicate the standard or measure: hence, accordingly: proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellit: atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Pl.

existimatio, ōnis, f. [existimo] a judging, judgment, opinion: re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemnatio, Cic.: sese existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. 11. reputation, good name, honour, character: nihil eum fecisse scientem, quod

esset contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, Cic.: oppugnare, id.: ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, creditur, Caes.

existimātor, ōris, m. [id.] a judge, critic, connoisseur: ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic.

ex-istimo (existimo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [istimo] to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem: conat. with acc. (or nom. in pass.), acc. and infn., a. relat. clause, de, or ab eo. With acc.: eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, Cic. With acc. and infn.: ne id quidem me dignum esse existimam, quem adeat, Pl. In the pass. followed by an infn.: disciplina in Britannia reperita, atque inde in Galliam translata existimatur, Caes. With a. relative clause: haud existimamus quanto labore partum, Ter. With de: de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic. Pass. impers.: extant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingenis eorum potest, id. Absol.: ut Cicero existimat, Quint.

existo, v. existo.

existibilis, e, adj. [existim] destructive, fatal, deadly (rare): bellum suis civibus existibile, Cic.: telum, Ov.

existialis, e, adj. [id.] destructive, fatal, deadly (rare): exitis existiales habere, Cic.: domum, Virg.

exitio, ōnis, f. [exeo] a going or coming out: ex utero, Pl.

exitiosus, a, um, adj. [exitium] destructive, pernicious, deadly (rare): haec tantum, tam exitiosam conjurationem, Cic. Comp.: Otio rei publicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac.

exitium, ii, n. [exeo] Orig. but obsolete, a going out, egress. 11. destruction, ruin, mischief: satius est mihi quovis exitio interire, Pl.: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, Cic. In plur.: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitis pavit, id.: haec res suprema manebat exitis positura modum, Virg.

exitus, a, um, Part. [exeo]

exitus, ōis, m. [id.] a going out or forth, egress, departure: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. 2. Meton.: place of egress, outlet, passage: quum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi praesent, Ter. In plur.: septem exitus e domo fecerat, Liv. 11. Fig.: end, close, conclusion, termination: injus orationis difficilis est exitum quam principium invenire, Cic.: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Caes.: verba quae casus habent in exitu insidiosa, et de end, Cic.: in exitu jam annus erat, Liv. 2. Esp. end of life: natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, Cic. 3. issue, result, event: eventus de exitu rerum sentit, Caes.: furvi temporis exitus, Hor. In plur.: fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic.

exolebra, ae, v. elecebra.

ex-lax, ōgis, adj. beyond the law, beyond by no law, lawless (rare): non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putaret, Cic.: Hor.

ex-moveo, v. emoveo, init.

ex-obscuro, i. v. n. to entreat ex-comingly: Pl.

ex-oculo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [oculus] to deprive of eyes: Pl.

exodum, ii, n. = *ἔξοδος*, a comic interlude or after-piece: Liv.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 171.)

ex-oleo, ōvi, ōtum, j. v. n. incept. [not oil: v. adolesc] to grow out, to attain its full size, grow up. Only in the part. perf. exoletus, q. v. ||. In grow out of use, out of date, to pass away, cease: exolecentes litterae, wearing away, obsolescent, Suet.: quum patris favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. In the part. perf.: mos civitatis, Suet. Absol.: exoleta revocavit, aut etiam nova instituit, id.

exolētus, a, um, Part. [exoleo] grown up, full grown, mature: Pl.

Subst. a calumnies of mature age: Clodius, ut semper secum exoleto socer, Cic.

exolveo, v. exsolvo.

ex-undo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, discharge: navem, Pl.: plenas exonerare colas, to spin off, Ov.: exonerata pibe colonis deductis, Liv. ||. Fig.: exorsa civitatem vano foretiam metu, id. consuetudinem suam, Curt.: exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, is discharged, Tac.

exoptabilis, e, adj. [exopto] desirable, desired (rare): nuntius, Pl.

exoptatus, a, um, Part. [exopto].

||. A. Adj.: wished, desired, longed for, welcome: ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus afferret, Cic. Comp.: nihil exoptatus adventu meo, id. Sup.: here, Pl.

ex-opto, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wish or desire much, to long for. With acc.: quae majori part pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. With infim.: melius de causis te exopto quam primum videre, id. With subj.: ut sempiternae laudi tibi iste tribunatus exopto, id. Absol.: neque nobis cupiditibus atque exoptantibus fructus ulla datus est, id.

exorabilis, e, adj. [exoro] easily entreated or moved, pleasurable, exorable: (Orco) non exorabilis auro, Hor.: nulli exorabilis, Sil.

exorabilia, orum, n. plur. [id.] means of entreating or convincing, enticements, arguments: Pl.

exorator, ōris, m. [id.] one who obtains by entreaty: Ter.

ex-orior, ortus, a, v. a. dep. to begin, to lay the warp: funem, Cato. Fig.: pertexere, Antoni, quod exoratus es, Cic. ||. Fig.: to begin, commence, esp. a speech: constr. with acc. inf., ab or absol. With acc.: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv.

With inf.: inlitor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordia, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. With ab: ab ipsa re, id. Absol.: in hunc modum, Tac.

exordium, ii, n. [exordior] the beginning, the warp of a web: Quint.

||. Fig.: a beginning, commencement: hujus quoque exordium mali, quoniam principium boni diximus, explicemus, Cic. In plur.: rerum, Lucr.

2. Esp. in rhetor.: the beginning of a speech or composition: saepe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic. And as t. t. the exordium, introduction: tum denique, id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, id. In plur.: id, quae prima exordia sumat? Virg.

ex-orior, ortus, j. and a. (v. orior) v. n. dep. to rise out or forth, to spring up, to rise: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic.: exorientis sol, Virg. Fig.: exoritur Antipatrid ratio ex altera parte, springs, arises, Cic. ||. To arise, proceed, *ἔγχε*, begin, appear, become: (Nilius) exorientis penitus media ab regione dicit, arising, proceeding, Lucr.: sic repente anuli beneficio Gyges rex exortus est Lydiæ, became, Cic. Fig.: horum (decemvirum) ex injustitia subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, id.

||. Fig.: exoritur trepidus inter discordia cives, Virg.

exornatio, ōnis, f. [exorno] an adorning, decorating, embellishing: Col.

||. Fig. of speech, embellishment: ipsa inventa exponitur simpliciter sine ulla exornatione, Cic. Esp. as a figure of speech: id.

exornator, ōris, m. [id.] an adorning, embellisher. Fig. of style: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, id.

exornatus, a, um, Part. [exorno].

ex-orno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fit out, equip, furnish: dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall.: classem, Just.: aliquid veste, numis, familia, Phaedr. ||. To deck out, adorn, embellish: ea signa emense soleo, quae ad similitudinem gymnasiolorum exornant mihi in palaestra locum, Cic.: aliquid veste regia, Curt. ||. Fig.: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Pythagoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae Magna dicta est, praesentissimis artibus, Cic.

ex-oro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to prevail upon, persuade by entreaty: to gain or obtain by entreaty: quem ego, ut mentatui inducere possum; ut pejeret, exorare facili potero, Cic.: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter.: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, Appian.

Ov.: gnatum ut def, oro, vixque id exoro, obtinui, Ter. With double acc.: hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Pl. In pass.: opem exorata fero, Ov.

exors, ortis, v. exors.

exorsus, a, um, Part. [exordior].

In pass. signif. begun, commenced:

exorsa tela, Pl. Subst. exorsa, orum,

n. plu. a beginning, commencement: per ambages et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, a long preamble, Virg.

exorsus, ūs, m. [id.] a beginning, commencement: orationis, Cic.

exortus, a, um, Part. [exorior].

ex-os, osis, adj. without bones, boneless: Lucr.

ex-oscilor, atus, i. v. a. dep. to kiss very much, kiss fondly: collum uxoris, Suet.

exosso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [exos] to deprive of the bones, to bone: congrum, Ter. Post.: exossatus ager, without stones, cleared, Pers.

exostra, ae, f. = *ἔξωρτα*, a machine in theatres by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators: transf. publicity: quibuscum jam in exostra huius, Cic.

ex-ōsus, a, um, Part. [odii].

||. Act. having exceedingly, detesting: si nondum exosus ad unum Trujano, Virg.

||. Pass. hated exceedingly, hateful, odious: ob scelera universa exosus, Eur.

exōtios, a, um, adj. = *ἑξωτικός*, foreign, exotic: angustia, Pl.

Subst. exotium, i, n. a foreign garment: id.

ex-pallio, ūti, j. v. n. incept. to grow or turn very pale: vident ut expalluit Pl. Poet. with acc.: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, who dreaded not the draughts, Hor.

expallatus, a, um, adj. [pallium] robbed of his cloak: Pl.

expallidus, a, um, adj. exceedingly pale (rare): expallido colore, Suet.

expalpo, i. v. a. to obtain by coaxing or flattery: exora, blandire, expalpe, Pl.

expalponides, ae, v. numorumexpalponides.

ex-pando, pandi, passum or pansum, j. v. a. to spread out, unfold, expand:

vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin.: expasae delubri foras, opened wide, Tac. Fig.: rerum naturam dicta, explain, Lucr. (Hence it. *spandere*; Fr. *épandre* and *épandre*.)

expansus, a, um, Part. [expando].

expāpillatus, a, um, adj. [pappila] bared to the breast: Pl.

expasus, a, um, Part. [expando].

expator, v. expator.

ex-patro, avi, i. v. a. to squander in voluptuousness: Cat.

ex-pāvēscō, ūti, fcl, fctum, j. v. a. to terrify, frighten: Sen.

ex-pāvesco, pāvi, j. v. n. and a. incept. to be very much afraid: to fear greatly, Absol.: ad tumultum aliquid, Plin. With acc.: tonitrua praeter modum, Suet.: muliebriter ensem, Hor.

expectatio, expecto, etc. v. expect.

ex-pectōre, i. v. a. [pectus] to drive from the breast: to banish from the mind: Enn. In Cic.

ex-pēdillatus, a, um, adj. [pēdillum] stripped of property: n. vi, Pl.

ex-pēdio, ūti, or ūti, itum (fut. ex-

pedibo, Pl.) 4. v. a. [pes]. Lit. to free one caught by the feet in a snare: hence, in gen. to extricate, disengage, set free: videtur, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expedit, Cic.: non mortis laqueos expedit caput, Hor.: flammam inter et hostes expedor, I make my way in safety, Virg.: addita expeditur, levell, facilitate, Caes. ||. By further generalisation: to get in readiness, make ready, prepare: hominem nodari et virgula expediti jubet, Cic.: arma, Caes.: copias, Tac. Poet.: trans hunc iaculo nobilis expedito, sent, hurried, Hor. ||. Fig.: to bring out, extricate, release, free, etc.: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditis sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedit, Cic.: ex servitute filium, Pl.: se aerrumia, Ter. 2. to put in order, arrange, set right: cum Antonio loquere velim et rem, ut poteris, expeditas, Cic.: nomina mea, per deos, expedit, exsolve, settle, pay, id.: docte expedit fallaciam, put into operation, Sall.

3. to disclose, unfold, narrate: altius omnem expeditam prima repensans ab origine famam, Virg.: praequam huiusmodi rei initium expedito, Sall. 4. In the third person, *ueni, sing.*, and in an impersonal sign.: it is profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient: non igitur faciat, dixitque, quod utile sit, quod expedit? Immo intelligit, nihil nec expedit nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. With an *inf.* clause as subject: expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. With *sub.* clause as subject: expedit omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant, Just. Without expressed subject: tu si ita expedit, velim quamprimum concedas, Cic. In *plur.*: omnium primum amoris artes eloquar quemadmodum expedit, Pl.

expeditus, *adv.* without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditely: in his rebus celeriter expeditus suspensenda, Cic. Comp.: navigare, id. Sup.: ex quo to facilitate and expeditissime confersa, id.

expeditio, *subst.* f. [expedito] Milit. *i. t.* an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign: milites equitque in expeditionem misit, Caes.

expeditus, *a. um*, Part. [expedito].

||. Adj.: unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand: cum ceteris quae habebat vadmonia differt, ut expeditus in Galliam proficili posset, Cic.: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *without incumbrance*, id. Of things: his expedito loco acturia navigia relinquit, commodius, Caes.: via expeditior ad honores, a readier way, Cic.: pecunia expeditissima, the readiest, id. In the *neut.* *ablat.*: in expedito habent integras copias ab opem ferendam, ready for action, Liv. 2. Milit. *i. t.* without baggage (impeditum), light armed (freq. in Caes.): Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducit: post eas totius exercitus impeditum collocat, Caes.: consulens perperitunt

ut praedatum eo expeditas ducerentur legiones, Liv.

ex-pello, *pāli*, *palsum*, 3. v. a. to drive or thrust out or away, to eject, expel: edicti sua, postero die porta Equillina expellentur pecus, drive out, Liv.: sagittam arcu, to let fly, Ov.: aliquem regno, Caes.: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, forced to hurry away, Suet. ||. Fig.: naturam expellas furca, statim usque recurret, Hor.: haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, externabitur, proficietur, Cic.: me periculo, delivered myself, Pl.: quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, removed, Caes.

ex-pendo, *di*, *sum*, 3. v. a. to weigh out, weigh: aliquem, Pl. 2. Exp. to weigh out money in payment, to pay: to lay out, expend: ante pedes praetoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. 3. to estimate, rate, value at: hunc hominem decet auro expendi, Pl. ||. Fig.: to weigh mentally, ponder, estimate, consider: in disensione civili expendendos cives non numerandos puto, Cic.: omnes casus, Virg.: belli consilia, Tac. 2. to pay a penalty, suffer a punishment: infanda per orbem supplicia et acclerum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg. (Hence *It. spendere*.)

expensum, *i. v.* expensus.

expensus, *a. um*, Part. [expendo] expended, spent: e. s. p. as a merchant. *i. t.* expensum, *i. n.* what is entered on the credit side of an account book (cf. acceptus, no. ii.): bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl. And in the phrases, ferre alicui expensum or pecuniam expensum, to charge as paid, carry to the debit of: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulit, Cic.: homines pro quadragesimo produmio dictus, obus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, had lent, Liv. 1.

experge-facio, *fēci*, *factum*, 3. v. a. [expergo] to awaken, rouse: expergefactus, a. um, Suet. ||. to arouse, stir up, excite: si forte experge facere te posses, Cic.: flagitium, to commit, Pl.

expergefactus, *factus*, v. expergefacio.

expergiacior, *perreatus* (also expergiacior).

3. v. n. dep. [expergo] to awake: si dormis, expergiacior, Cic.

||. Fig.: to awake, to rouse or bestir oneself: quin igitur expergiacimini! Sall.

experitus, *a. um*, Part. [expergo].

ex-pergo, *gi*, *gitum*, 3. v. a. lit. to stretch out (v. pergo): hence, to awaken, rouse up: nec quiaquam expergitus exstat, *awakened* (from death), Lucr.

experientis, *entis*, Part. [experior].

||. Adj.: experienced, enterprising, active, industrious: homo gravatus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. With *gen.*: genus experientis laborum, *inured* to, Ov.

experientia, *ae*, *f.* [id.] a trial, proof, experiment: experientia patrium amplificandi, Cic.: veri, Ov. ||.

Meton.: *experimental knowledge, practice, experience*: Agrippa non acute neque rerum experientia tanta mol par, Tac.

experimentum, *i. n.* [id.] a trial, experiment: hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic.: Metello experientis cognitum erat, genus Numidum infidum esse, Sall.

ex-pertor, *peritus*, 4. v. a. dep. to try, prove, put to the test: consisti with acc. a depend. clause, or *ablat.* With acc.: his persuaserant, ut eadem bellum fortunam experirent, Caes. With a personal object: vin' me experiri' make trial of me, Pl. With a depend. clause: in me ipso experior, ut exalbecam, Cic. *Abolat.*: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, id. 2. In the *perf. tenses*: to find or know by experience: experti scire debemus, id. 2.

||. to try to do, to attempt, to make trial of: esse omnia de pace expertum, Caes.: libertatem, to enjoy, Sall. 2. In law, to try or test by law, to go to law: aut intra parietes aut summo iure experietur, Cic. Hence, to contend: maritimi moribus necem experitur, Pl. (From the root *per-*, "try," obsolete as a simple verb, but occurring in *peritus*, *periculum*, and probably in the Sans. *chra*, "to find out," "to learn.")

experrectus, *a. um*, Part. [expergiacior].

ex-pers, *tis*, *adj.* [pers] having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to: With *gen.*: ne ex pers parus esse de nostris bonis, Ter.: in regnis nunc expertes sunt ceteri communis iuris et consilii, Cic. ||. Meton.: destitute or devoid of, free from, without: With *gen.*: laboris, Pl.: omnis eruditiois expertus atque ignarus, Cic.: Citium (ritum) maris expertus, *without sea-sickness*, Hor. With *ablat.*: omnes fama atque fortunis expertus sumus, Sall.

expertus, *a. um*, Part. [experior].

||. Adj.: tried, proved, known by experience: virtus praesens, experta atque perpecta, Cic. With *gen.*: expertus belli virgines, Virg.

expētēso or **expētēso**, *i. v. a.*

[expeto] to desire, long for: Pl.

expētēso, *v. expētēso*.

expētēsus, *a. um*, Part. [expeto].

ex-peto, *peti*, or *peti*, *sum*, 3. v. a. and

||. Act.: to long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish: With acc.: nihil hominem, nial quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, Cic.: Jus ab invitis, Liv.: expetuntur divitiae ad usum vitae necessariae, Cic. Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, striving to reach, id. With a depend. clause (poet.): mare, hoc prius arce expetere, quid perdidit, Ter. 2. to reach, attain to, to last: bono si quid ambafacias, satietem expetiti, Pl. ||. Neutr. With *in* and *acc.*: to light upon, befall: omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Liv.: ista mendacia in hujus tergum, Pl.

expilatio, *donis*, *f.* [expilo] *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare): si vero societur in homines atque impietatem nulla expilatio est, Cic.

expilatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [expingo].

expilatio, *donis*, *f.* [expilo] *a pillaging, plundering* (rare): Cic.

expilator, *bris*, *m.* [id.] *a pillager, plunderer*: Cic.

ex-pilo, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* *v. a.* *to pillage, rob, plunder*: si oculos spoliis, aerarium expilas, Cic. Fig.: sumenda sunt nobis ab his pignora, a quibus expilati sumus, id.

ex-pingo, *pinxi*, *pictum*, *3.* *v. a.* *to paint, depict, paint over*: quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et reges pingi, Plin. || Fig. of speech: *in picture, depict, describe to the life*: qui motus bonitatem, qui ferarum non videtur, nos ut videremus, effecit? Cic.

expingo, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* *v. a.* *to make satisfaction or atonement, to purify from crime, to atone for, expiate*: scelus, Hor.: tua scelera diti immortales in nostros milites expulerunt, hanc omnes, Cic. || In gen.: to make amends for, make good: legatorum injurias regiisq; caedem, Liv.: beneficium et virtute militum expiato incommodo, Caes. 2. *to appease* (rare): a me etiam poenas expiatis, quibus confertur manes mortuorum expiatis, Cic.

expiro, *v.* *expiro*.

ex-placor, *atus*, *i.* *v. a.* *dep.* (lit. *to seek out*), hence, fig.: *to search out, find out*: proinde expiscare, quasi non nosset, Ter.: necesse me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic.

expianabilis, *a*, *adj.* [expiano] *clear, plain*: vox, Sen.

expianatus, *adv.* *plainly, clearly, distinctly*: scriptum, Gell. Comp.: de rebus rem explanatis, Cic.

expianatio, *donis*, *f.* [expiano] *a making plain, an explanation*: somnia explanatones adhibere sunt interpretum, Cic. 2. *Exp.* as a fig. of speech: id.

expianator, *bris*, *m.* [id.] *an expianer*: Cic.

expianatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [expiano].

Exp. Adj.: *plain, distinct* (rare): *expianata* vocum impressio, Cic.

ex-plano, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* *v. a.* *to flatten or spread out*: suberi cortex in decus pedes undique explanatus, Plin.

|| Fig. of speech: *to make plain or clear, to explain*: qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic.: de cuius humani moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.

explanando, *v.* *explanando*.

explanatum, *i.* *a*, [explico] *that which fills up*: Lit. of food: *a filling, stuffing*: Pl. || Fig. of speech: *a complement, supplement*: Sen.

explanescere, *v.* *explanescere*.

ex-plao, *avi*, *atum* (contracted forms: *expla*, *Cic.*: *explem*, *Liv.*), 2.

v. a. [root *PLE*, "fill." *v.* *plenus*] *to fill out or up, to fill full, fill*: fossam aggerere explent, Caes.: bovem strictis frondibus, *to give him his fill*, Hor.: quum constitisset deus bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic.: aliquem numerum, Caes.: centurias, *to have the full number of votes*, Liv. || Fig. of speech: *to fill up, complete, finish*: partem relictam, Cic.: damna, Liv.: animum gaudium, Ter. 2. *Exp.* *to satisfy, sate, glut, appease*: quas (litteras Graecas) sic avide attulit quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic.: famem, Phaedr.: omnem expectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic.: se caedere diu optata, Liv. 3. *to fulfil, discharge, execute, perform*: amicitias munus, Cic. 4.

|| Of time: *to complete, finish, bring to a close*: expietum annum habeto, Cic.: fastas annos, Tib.

explicatio, *donis*, *f.* [explico] *a satisfying*: Cic.

explicatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [explico].

Exp. Adj.: *full, complete, perfect*: quod perfectum expietumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic.

explicatus, *adv.* *plainly, clearly*: qui distincte, qui explicite, qui abundanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic.

explicatio, *donis*, *f.* [explico] *an unfolding, uncoiling*: est quasi rudentis explicatio, Cic. || Fig. of speech: *an unfolding, expounding, an exposition, explanation*: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, id.

explicator, *bris*, *m.* [id.] *an expounder, explainer*: Cic.

explicatrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *a female expounder*: Cic.

explicatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [explico].

|| **Exp. Adj.**: *spread out*: Capua planissima in loco explicata, Cic. 2.

plano, *clear*: in causa facili atque explicata, id.

explicatus, *us*, *m.* [id.] *an unfolding, stretching out*: alterno crurum explicata, Plin. || Fig. of speech: *an explanation, exposition*: (natura deorum) quam difficile explicatus habere, Cic.

explicatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [explico].

|| **Exp. Adj.**: *disentangled, unwinded, easy*: ex consiliis duobus explicatus videbatur, Neridam reverti, Caes.

ex-plio, *avi* and *ui* (the latter since the Aug. per.), *atum* or *itum* (Cic. uses only *atum*, Caes. *atum* and *itum*),

i. *v. a.* *to unfold, unroll, unwind, spread out, loosen, undo*: velum, Pl.: non explicata veste neque proposito argento, *spread out*, Cic.: volumen, *to open, id.*: frontem sollicitam, *to smooth*, Hor. 2.

to spread out, extend, display: frondes omnes (pampinus), Virg.: per obstantes catervas explicuit sua victor arma, Hor.: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *extend*, Cic. 3. *Exp.* *millit. t. t.* *to form in line, to deploy*: ordinem, Liv.: equites se turmalim explicare coeperunt, Caes.

|| Fig.: *explicita atque excute intelligentiam tuam, display*, Cic. 2.

Exp. *to disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, adjust, finish*: belli rationem, id.: consilium, Caes.: nihil plus explicet ac si insanire pareat, *will make no more out of it*, Hor. 3. *Of speech*: *to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state*: aliquid apertissime planissimeque explicare, Cic.: fumera fando, Virg.: philosophiam, Cic.

ex-plodo (also *expludo*), *si*, *sum*, 3. *v. a.* *to drive out or off by clapping*: orig. of a player, *to hoot off*: histrio exhibatur et exploditur, Cic. || In gen.: *to drive out or away* (rare): (alios) in arenam aut litus, *to cast out*, Sen. 2. *to reject, disapprove*: te illud idem, quod tum expulsum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demulor, Cic.

exploratus, *us*, *m.* [exploro] *discovered, surely, surely*: haec ita sentio, quod, ad te explorato scribo, Cic. Comp.: exploratus promittere, id.

exploratio, *donis*, *f.* [exploro] *an examination, exploration*: exploratione occulta fallere aliquem, Tac.

explorator, *bris*, *m.* [id.] *a searcher out, examiner, explorer*: a prying person, *a spy*: rerum, Pl. || *Millit. t. t.* *a spy, scout*: Caes. 3. *explorator* *vise*, *one who ran before the emperor to clear the way*: Suet.

exploratorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [explorator] *pertaining to searching out, exploratory*: corona, *a reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy*, Suet.

exploratus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [exploro].

|| **Exp. Adj.**: *established, confirmed, certain, sure*: ut ei iam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic.: victoria, Caes.: de quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, I am certain, convinced, Cic. Comp.: facilius et explorator devitatio legionum fore, Cic. Sup.: exploratissima victoria, Veil.

ex-ploro, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* *v. a.* *lit. to cry aloud (v. ploro)*: Fest. || *but usually to search out, seek to discover, to examine, investigate, explore*: With acc.: *explora rem totam*, Cic.: altera (manus) motu caecum iter explorat, Ovy.: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, *for discovering*, Caes.: insidias, *to seek out*, Virg. In *Part. perf.*: *examined, ascertained, known*: exploratum et provisum, Pl.: perspecta et explorata perscribere, Cic. Abol.: exploratio, *it being ascertained*: explorato, jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac. || *Millit. t. t.* *to spy out, reconnoitre*: itinera aggressusque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall.: occulte explorare loca, Caes. || *IV.* *to try, test, put to the proof*: suspensa foci explorat robora fumus, Virg.: animos, Ovy.

explodo, *donis*, *f.* [explodo] *a driving off by clapping*: Coel. In Cic.

exploror, *bris*, *m.* [id.] *a hisser*: ex primo ordine explororum, Cic.

explorata, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [explodo].

ex-plolo, *ivi* or *itum*, *a*, *v. a.* *to*

smooth off, polish: aedes expolitae, Pl.

|| Fig.: to polish, embellish, improve, refine: parentes (liberos) expolunt, docent literas, Pl.: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, Cic.: consilium, Pl.

expolitio, ōnis, f. [expolito] a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing off: urbana, of a house in the city, Cic.

|| Fig. of style: an adorning, embellishing: in verbis inest quaedam materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, id.

expolitus, a, um, Part. [expolito]. || A. d. j.: polished, smooth, neat, clean: dens expollitor, Cat.

ex-pōno, pōni, pōitum (perf. expōsui, Pl.: part. expostus, Virg.), v. a. a. to put or set out, to expose: stravit pelliculas haedinis lectulos et expostuit vasa Samia, set out, Cic.: in omnibus collibus expolitas hostium copias conspexit, drawn out, displayed, Caes.

Esp. of children, to expose: puellam ad necem, Pl.: Liv. 2. Naut. t. t. to set on shore, to disembark: milites ex navibus, Caes.: in litora, Liv.: in Africa, id.: adveni frumentum: exposui, vendo meum, have unloaded, unpicked, Cic. 3. Mercant. t. t.: pecuniam, to offer or be ready to pay: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei doce, expostulisti, id. 4. to leave exposed or unprotected, to expose: ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. || Fig.: totam causam, iudices, explicemus atque ante oculos expostitam consideremus, Cic.: orationem, to publish, id.: praemium, to offer, id.

|| Fig. of discourse: to set forth, exhibit, explain, expound: obscura dilucidat, id.: narrationem, id.: eadem multitudinem, Caes.

exporrectus, a, um, Part. [exporrigo].

ex-porrigo, rēxi, rectum (contr. imperat. ex-porgerē, Ter.), v. a. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend: crura exporrigentia se, Plin.: exporrecto labellō, protruderet, Pers.: exporger frontem, smooth, Ter. (Hence II. *sporgere*; Sp. *expurrir*.)

expōrtatio, ōnis, f. [expōrto] exportation: Cic. || banishment, deportation: Sen.

ex-pōrto, avi, atum, v. a. a. to carry out, to convey away, export: aurum quotannis ex Italia Hierosolymam, Cic.: corpora luce carentium testis, Virg.

ex-pōro, poposci, v. a. a. to ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem, repugnante hoc, et implo et expoco, Cic.: signum proeli, Caes.: pacem precibus, Liv. With infm.: Ilacos iterum audire labores expocit, Virg. || Esp. = deposcere, to demand any one to be delivered up for punishment, as a prisoner, etc.: ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedaemonem misit sunt, Liv.

expōrticulus or -tulus, a, um, n. [expōrto] export (of a founding): Pl.

expōitio, ōnis, f. [id.] an exposing of an infant: Justin. || Of speech: a setting forth, exposition: a showing, narration: Cic.

expōitulus, a, um, Part. [expono]. || A. d. j.: open, free, accessible: limen, Stat. Fig.: accessible, affable: homo obivus et expoitus, Plin. 2. In a bad sense: common, vulgar: qui nihil expoitum soleat deducere, Juv.

expōitatio, ōnis, f. [expono] an expostulation, complaint (rare): quum esset expoitatio facta, Cic.

ex-pōstūlo, avi, atum, v. a. a. and n. to demand vehemently or urgently, to require: aures meae auxilium expostulant, Pl.: Armeniam praesidiis vacuum fieri, expostulabat, Tac. 2. Esp. to require any one to be delivered up, to demand for punishment: auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. || to find fault, dispute, expostulate: to complain of: constr. the person blamed expressed by cum with abl.: the subject of the complaint by de with abl., by acc., by acc. and infm., or by relat. clause: lenis a te et facile existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic.: cum aliquo injuriam, Plin.: tum obetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Pl.: mittelant oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur possessione depelleretur, Tac.

expōtūlo, v. epotus.

expres, ade. with pressure, strongly. || Fig.: expressly, distinctly: Col.

expressus, a, um, Part. [exprimo]. || A. d. j.: prominent, distinct, manifest, clear, plain, express: species deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic.: corpora lacertis expressa, powerful, muscular, Quint. Fig.: habuit Caesula perempta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Of distinct pronunciation: expressior sermo, Quint. Of affected pronunciation: Cic.

ex-primo, pressi, pressum, v. a. a. [premo] to press or squeeze out, to force out: liquor exprimitur per densa foramina (cribri), Ov.: tu at tuis blanditiis tamen a Sicyonitis numulorum aliquid expresseris, haec aequae out, Cic. And of the object pressed or squeezed: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comae, Ov. 2. to form by pressure, to model, form, portray, express: (faber) et ungues exprimit et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor.: expressa in cera ex anulo imago, Pl.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, Tac. || Fig.: to extort, wring, elicit: quum ab his saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vorem exprimere posset, Caes.: expressa est Romanis necessitas obediendi dandi, Liv.: confessionem cruciati, Suet. 2. to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express, esp. in words: hanc speciem Pastieles caelavit argento et noster expressit Archibus versibus, Cic.: Mithridaticum bellum magnum

atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, depicted to the life, id. And of translations: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter.: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graeca expressae, Cic. Of pronunciation: nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscari negligentius, id.

expōrtratio, ōnis, f. [expulso] a reproaching, upbraiding: allici aliquis rei, Liv.: istaec commemoratio quasi expultratio est immemoriae beneficii, Ter.

expōrtrator, ōris, m. [id.] one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider: Sen.

expōrtratrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] reproaching, upbraiding: Sen.

ex-probro, avi, atum, v. a. a. [probrum] to consider disgraceful or infamous: to accuse of any disgraceful action: and in gen. to charge, upbraid, reproach: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobantium, Cic.: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, Liv.: aliquid de muliere, Nep.

ex-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, v. a. a. to take out or forth, to fetch out, bring forth: beminas ocio in ureum, Pl.: moestas voces, Virg. || Fig.: to show forth, discover, exhibit, display: exprome benignum ex te ingenium, Plin.: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsit tuum, Cic. 2. Esp. to disclose, declare, state: occulta apud amicum, Ter.: sententiam, Tac.: expromerent, quid sentient, Liv.

expromptus, a, um, Part. [expromo].

expugnabilis, e, adj. [expugno] that may be taken or reduced: expugnabile (rare): urbs terro marique expugnabilis est, Liv.

expugnans, antis, Part. [expugno]. || A. d. j.: that overcomes, victorious: expugnantior bellis, Ov.

expugnatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a taking by storm: urbis, Caes.: ab hostili expugnata, Cic. In plur.: nocturnae acediae, id.

expugnator, ōris, m. [id.] one who takes by storm (rare): urbis, Cic. Fig.: pudicitiae, a violator, id.

ex-pugno, avi, atum (old inf. *fat*, expugnassere, Pl.), v. a. a. to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce: opidum Noviodunum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes.: Cirium armis, Sall.: naves, Caes.: Philippum et Nabin expugnato, conquered, Liv. || Fig.: to conquer, subdue, overcome: sapientia animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantia, virtutibus, vincitur et expugnabitur, Cic.: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv.: coepit, to accomplish, Ov.

expulsiō, ōnis, f. [expello] a driving out, expulsion: Cic.

expulso, avi, atum, v. a. a. freq. [id.] to drive out, to expel: Mart.

expulsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who drives out, an expeller (rare): Cic.

expulsus, a, um, Part. [expello].

expultrix, icis, f. [id.] she that drives out or expels: Cic.

exsiccatus, a, um, Part. [exsicco].
 II. Adj.: dry, *figurae*: orationis genus, Cic.

ex-aloo (exloc), avi, atum, i. v. a. to dry up, make quite dry: arborae, Cic. 2. Esp. to drain dry, to empty (a bottle): vna calula, Hor.

exapio (exic), v. exaeco.
ex-aigno (exign), avi, atum, i. v. a. to mark out, record (rare): pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv.

ex-exilio (exil), exili, 4. v. n. [salio] to spring out or forth, to spring or leap up, to start up: puer cunctis et cunctis exsiliit, Pl.: prope rana de sella exsiliit, Cic. Of inanimate subjects: tum quoque lumen exsiliit, Lucr.

exallium (exil), II, n. [exsult] banishment, exile (v. Smith's Ant. 173): exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscentes tribunos, Liv.: exacti in exallium innocentia, Cic. II. Meton.: a place of exile, a retreat: diversa exalla quere, Virg. 2. In plur.: exalla, those who are banished, exiles: plenum exallibus mare, Tac.

exignocatus, a, um, adj. [sin-cerus] corrupted: tergum, i. e. deatens, Pl.

ex-isto (existo), exiti, stitum, j. v. n. to step out or forth, to come forth, emerge, appear: e latebris, Liv.: ab inferis, Cic.: hoc occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum non exsistit, does not come to light, id. 2. To spring, proceed, arise, become: vermes de stercore, Lucr.: ut plerumque in calamitate ex amica inimici exsistunt, Caes.: ex quo exsistat, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, it will result, Cic. II. Meton.: to be visible or manifest, to exist, to be: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis existant majores etiam varietates, id.: timeo, ne in eum existam crudelior, id.

exsolatus, a, um, Part. [exsolvo].

ex-solvo, solvi, solutum (exsoluto), Lucr.: exsoluto, v. j. v. a. to loose, unloose, unbind, undo: nexa, Lucr.: pugionem a latere, to unbind, Tac.: brachia ferro educta, to open, id. Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, dissolves, melts, Lucr.

2. Esp. to set free, release, deliver: vincula, Pl.: se paulatim corpore, Virg.

3. To discharge, pay: numina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, Cic.: legata, Tac. II. Fig.: to throw off, lay aside, rid oneself of: legis nexu, id. 2. To release, free: artis religionum animos nodis, Lucr.: animos religione, Liv.: curis, Virg. 3. To discharge, pay an obligation, promise, etc.: de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic.: juvandum, Liv.: idem, to keep a promise, id. 4. To solve, explain: Lucr. (Hence It. sciogliere, sciogliere).

exsomnia (exomni), e, adj. [somnus] sleepless, wakeful: (Tisiphone) vestibulum exsomnia servat noctesque diesque, Virg.

ex-sorbeo (exorb), tit, 2. v. a. to suck out, suck or sup up, suck in, drain: vna, Plin.: gustata civilem sanguinem, vel potius exorbuerat, Cic. II. Fig.: animam amborum, to swallow up, to destroy, Pl.

ex-sors (exors), sortis, adj. who has not drawn lots; also, that for which no lot has been drawn, chosen without lot, or specially: (poet.): te voluit rex magnus Olympi talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores, Virg. II. In gen.: having no share in, free from, deprived of. With gen.: dulcis vitae exsortes, id.: eos exsortes secandi, Hor. **ex-spatior** (exp), atus, i. v. n. dep. to get out of the course, to spread out, extend: to digress, exspatiare: exspatiatur equi, Ov.: arboris latissima umbra, Plin. Fig.: hoc exspatiandi genus, Quint.

expectabilis (expect), e, adj. [expecto] to be expected (rare): Tac.

expectatio (expect), onis, f. [id.] an awaiting, expecting, expectation. With gen. obj.: si spes erat expectatio boni, mali expectatione esse necesse est metum, Cic.: summa rerum expectatio, Caes. In plur.: crebras expectationes nobis tul commove, Cic. With de: quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli, id. With a relative clause: me major expectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparatur, id. Absol.: praeter expectationem, id. In plur.: has expectationes habemus duas, id.

expectatus (expect), a, um, Part. [expecto]. II. Adj.: expected, longed for, desired, welcome: carus omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic.: quibus Hector ab oris expectate venis? Virg.: ubi te expectatum ejecisset foras, whose death is longed for, Ter. Comp.: expectator venire, Pl. Sup.: adventus suaviissimus, expectatissimus, Cic. Subst. neut.: hosti ante expectatum positus tibi in agmine castris, before it was expected, Virg.

ex-specto (expect), avi, atum, i. v. a. to look out for, await, expect: constr. with acc., a relative clause, a conjunction, or absol. With acc.: adventum allicujus, Caes.: ultima semper expectanda dies homini est, Ov. With a relat. clause: quid hostes consilii caperent, expectabat, Caes. With a conjunction: rusticus expectat dum defuist amnis, Hor. Impers. pass.: quom omnium voces audirentur, expectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, Caes. Absol.: comites ad portam expectare dicunt, Cic. Of an abstr. subject: to await: seu me tranquillia senectus expectat, Hor. II. With a subjective meaning: to expect with desire, fear, etc.: to hope for, long for, fear, dread, apprehend. With acc.: finem laborum omnium, Caes.

With a personal object: hic ego mendacem usque ruellam ad median noctem expecto, Hor. 2. With ad or ex: aliquid ab liberalitate allicujus, Caes.

aliquid ex alio, Cic. 3. Absol.

aliquando ad verum, ubi minime expectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. II. Post. of an abstr. subject: to have need of, require: silvarumque aliae pressae propugnaculi arcus expectant, Virg.

ex-spergo (exsp), no perf., spersum, j. v. a. [aspargo] to sprinkle over: sanique exspersa naturam limina, i. e. besprinkled, Virg. II. To disperse, dissipate: exspersi quo posuit vis animae, be diffused, Lucr.

exspersus (expers), a, um, Part. [exspargo].

ex-spes (expes), adj. (only in the nom. sing.) without hope, hopeless. With gen.: vitae, Tac. Absol.: si fractis enatat exspes navibus, Hor.

expiratio (expir), onis, f. [expiro] a breathing out, exhalation: Cic.

ex-spiro (expiro), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. I. Act.: to breathe out, to blow out, to exhale, give out, lose: animam medios in ignes, Ov.: flammis pectore, Virg. Poet.: cadavera vermes, producit, Lucr. II. Neutr.: to blow forth, rush or come forth: vis fer venturorum, Ov. 2. To breathe one's last, to expire: atrum tundi humum expirans, Virg.: inter primam curatorem expiravit, Virg. Fig.: to come to an end, cease: si ego morer, necum expiratura res publica erat, id. **ex-splendescere** (expl), diti, j. v. a. incomp. to shine forth, gladden: ignis, Sen. Fig.: corporis animique doctus exsplenduerunt, Suet.

ex-splendo (expl), avi, atum, i. v. a. to shine forth, gladden: fana atque domos, Sal.: se, Cic. Fig.: exercitui et provincia Pompeium, id.

ex-spiro (expuo), bi, atum, j. v. a. and n. a. to spit out, to spit. I. Neutr.: quum illo quassasset et expulset, Varr. II. Act.: sanguinem, Plin. 2. Meton.: to cast out, eject, emit: quod mare (ie) conceptum spumantis exspulset undis? Cat.: lacrumam, Pl. 3. Fig.: to expel, banish, remove: miseriam ex animo, Ter.

ex-terno (ext), avi, atum, i. v. a. [terno] to drive beside oneself, to try, to try, to try (poet. and rare): aliquem assiduis luctibus, Cat.: Ov.

ex-stillo (ext), avi, i. v. a. to drip or trickle out (rare): sinapis, oculi et exstillent, facit, Pl.

exstimulator (ext), oris, m. [ex-stimulo] an inciter, instigator: Tac.

ex-stimulo (ext), avi, atum, i. v. a. to prick, to goad: aculem, Plin. II. Fig.: to excite, instigate, stimulate: aliquid dicitis, Ov.: exstimulator a liberta, ut ostenderet, Tac.

extinctio (ext), onis, f. [extinguo] extinction, annihilation: supremum ille dies non extinctionem sed commutationem affert loci, Cic.

extinctor (ext), oris, m. [id.] an extinguisher (rare): non extinguitur auctor incendii, Cic. 2. An annihilator, destroyer: ne extinctor patriae, ne proditor, ne hostis appelleretur, id.

exstinctus (ext.), a, um, Part. [ex-tingo].

ex-tingo (ext.), xli, nctum (perf. aug.). exstinxit, exstingere, Pl.: contr. extinxit, Virg.), j. v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr.: exstincta lumina, Cic. 2. Meton.: to deprive of life or strength, to kill, destroy: andiam allici, Ter.: juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv.: quem lubido me exstinguendi inerat, Sall. || Fig.: to abolish, destroy, annihilate: tyrannus instituta leges omnes exstinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic.: veritatem laborem nimis sepe, alunt, exstingunt nunquam, Liv.: superiore gloria rei militaris exstincta, Cæc. (Hence Fr. *éteindre*.)

extirpo (ext.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [stirpe] to pluck up by the root, to root out: arborcs, Curt. || Fig.: to root out, eradicate: extirpate: vitia, Cic.: ex animo humanitatem, id.

ex-sto (ext.), i. v. a. to stand out or forth, to project, to stand above: (milit.) quum capite solo ex aqua exstant, Cæc.: super aquora celso collo, Ov. 2. Fig.: quo magis id, quod erit illustrius, exstare atque eminare videtur, Curt. || Meton.: to be visible, appear: to be extant, to exist, to be: auctor doctrine ejus non exstat, Liv.: amentum domine exstat, still linea, Hor.: extant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic. Impers. with a relative clause (rare): quem vero exstet et de quo sit memorie proditum eloquentum fuisse, id.

extructio (extr.), ñis, f. [extruere] a building up, erecting, structure (rare). tectum, Cic.

extructus, a, um, Part. [extruere]. **ex-struo** (extr.), xi, ctum, j. v. a. to pile or heap up: magnum acervum (illorum), Cic.: canistros, to heap full, Hor. 2. Esp.: to build up, raise, rear, erect: extrui sepulchrum, Cic.: tumulus, Cæc. || Fig.: extruere animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.

extractus (extr.), a, um, Part. [ex-surgere].

ex-sudo (exsuo), avi, atum, i. v. n. and t. i. Neutr.: to come out by sweating, to exude: exsudat inuilla humor, Virg. || Act.: to discharge by sweating, to sweat out: quum oliva, quocumque habuit amurcae, exsudavit, Col. 2. Fig.: to toil through, undergo: causas, Hor.: Liv.

ex-sugo (exug), xi, ctum (fut. ex-sugbo, Pl.), j. v. a. to suck out: humorem, Varr.: sanguinem alicui (alicuius), Pl.

ex-sul (exul), ñis, comm. a banished person, exile: omnes accelerati atque impet, quo leges exsilio affici volunt, exsiles sunt, etiam solum non mutarint, Cic.: dives, inops, Romæ, seu fors i laerit, exsul, Hor. Fem.: exsul Hyperæneus, Ov. Fig.: exsul mentisq; domusque, deprived of reason, id. [Ex-sul usu. derived from solus,

but more probably from the root sol (in sol-ium), which is the same as ex (in ex-cto); hence it would signify literally a person who is out of his usual abode: cf. con-sul, præ-sul.]

exsiliŭ (exul), ñis, f. [exsulo] banishment, exile: Flor.

exsilio (exulo), avi, atum, i. v. n. [exsulo] to be an exile, to live in banishment: qui Roman in exsilio venisset, cui Romæ exsulare jus esset, Cic.: in Volacos exsulatum abiit, Liv. Fig.: perit, nam domo exulo nunc: metuo fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter.

exsultabundus (exult.), a, um, adj. [exsult] leaping for joy, exulting: Just.

exsultatio (exult), ñis, f. [id.] a springing up, leaping, frisking: puerilis nimis exsultatio, Col. || Fig.: excessive rejoicing, exultation: Pac.

exsultum (exult), adv. [exsilio] skittishly, friskingly: Hor.

exsulto (exult.), avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to spring vigorously, leap or jump about: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.: taurus in herba, Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects: exsultant æstu lates, Virg.: breves (syllabæ) si continentur, exsultant, skip, hop, Quint.

|| Fig.: to exult, rejoice exceedingly: to run riot, to revel: to vaunt, to boast: rex ille (Tarquinus) victoris divitiarum subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, Cic.: gestis, Tac. 2. Esp. of speech: to move freely, expatiate: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

exsuperabilis (exup.), e, adj. [ex-super] that may be overcome, surmountable, superable (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Virg.

exsuperantia (exup.), æ, f. [id.] pre-eminence, superiority (rare): omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt, Cic.

ex-supero (exup), avi, atum, i. v. n. and t. i. Neutr.: to mount up, appear above: exsuperant flammæ; furit æstus ad auras, Virg. Fig.: to get the upper hand, to prevail, excel: arma capessant, et si non poterunt exsuperari, cadant, Ov. || Act.: to surmount, rise above, exceed: exsuperat jugum, Virg. Fig.: to surpass, exceed: omnes Tarquinus superbia, Liv. 2. to overpower, overcome: materia vires exsuperante mea, Ov.: cæcum consilium, Virg.

exsurdo (exurdo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [surdis] to render deaf, to deafen: aures curiae, Val. Max. || Transf. of taste: to dull, blunt: vina palatum, Hor.

ex-surgo (exurgo), surrexi, j. v. n. to rise out, rise, to get up, stand up: ex insidiis, Liv.: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, Cic. || Fig.: to rise up, recover: (causa) nunquam exsurget, id.

ex-suscito (exusc), avi, atum, i. v. a. to rouse from sleep, awaken: te gal-lorum cantus exsuscat, Cic. 2.

Transf. of fire: to kindle: flammæ exsuscat auras, Ov. || Fig.: to stir up, rouse, excite: quæ causa exsuscat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit, Cic.

exta, orum, n. plu. the entrails (as the heart, lungs, liver; whereas viscera denotes also the stomach and lower intestines): dare, Liv.: reddere Marti, Virg. It was from the exta of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations: Cic.

ex-tabescere, bûl, j. v. n. incept. to waste or consume away, to vanish, disappear: is fame exabit, Suet. || Fig.: videmus ceteras opinioniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic.

extantia, æ, v. extantia.

extarŭ, v. c. adj. [exta] pertaining to the entrails (rare), aula (i. e. olla), for cooking entrails, Pl.

extemplo (unconstr. **extemptio**, Pl.) dim. adv. [ex tempore] in a very little time, immediately, straightway, forthwith: quin occidisti extemplo? Pl.: erubescit: quid respondet nescit: quid fingat extemplo non habet, Cic. With the particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam: utque impellit (Turnus) arma: extemplo turbat animi, Virg.: aedes quum extemplo sunt paratæ laudant fabrum, as soon as, Pl.

extemporalls, æ, adj. [ex tempore] on the spur of the moment, without preparation, extemporary: oratio, Quint.: facultas, Suet.

extemporallitas, ñis, f. [extemporalls] the faculty of extemporaneous speaking or versifying: Suet.

extemptio, adv. v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, di, tum, and sum, j. v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend: ex-tentio brachio, Cic.: capita tignorum, Cæc.: cornua aciei, Curt.: coepit auras extendere victor, to extend, Hor. Reflect: Jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, to extend themselves, spread out, Ov. Proverb.: ille per extentum fumen mihi posse videtur lie poltea, to walk on a tight rope, i. e. to perform a very difficult feat, Hor. || Fig.: to extend, increase: amplare famam factis, Virg.: cupiditatem gloriæ, Liv.: quum se magnis libenter extendere, exerted himself, Cæc. 2. Esp. of time: to extend, prolong, spend, pass: commisationes ad median noctem, Suet.: curas venientem in annum, Virg. (Hence It. *stendere*: also the subst. It. *stendaro*, Fr. *étendard*: Fr. *dendard*: Eng. *standard*.)

extensus, a, um, Part. [extendo].

extento, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to stretch out, extend: extensus nervos, Lucr. || Fig.: vires, to exert, Pl. Absol.: quid tu venisti huc extensus? id.

extensus, a, um, Part. [extendo]. || A dj.: extended, extensive, wide: stagna latius Lucrino lacu, Hor. Sup.: castra inter confregosa omnia præruptaque quam extensissima potest valic locat, Liv.

stranger: filiam extraneorum coetu prohibere, Suet.

extra-ordinarius, a, um, *adj.* out of the common order, extraordinary: fructum species, Varr.: equites sinistae aise, Liv.: honor, Caes.: petito consulatus, Cic.

extrarius, a, um, *adj.* [extra] outward, external, extrinsic: lux, Lucr.: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrinsecis rebus, Cic. || Esp. of family relationship: strange, unrelated: hanc conditionem: si culero extrario, Ter.

extrimitas, a, is, f. [extremus] the extremity, end: infinitas regiones, quam nulla est ora, nulla extrimitas, Cic.

extrinsecus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-trico, avi, atum, i. v. a. (depon. form extrico, Pl.) [trico] to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free (rare): extricata densa cervi plagia, Hor. 2.

Transf.: mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, procura with difficulty, id. || Fig.: putas eos non citius tricas Aetellanas quam id extricatorum, to unravel, clear up, Varr.

extricor, v. extrico, ad init.

extrinsecus, ade. [extrinsecus] secus, from exter: cf. altriusculus from without, from abroad: in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus allicunde quaerere, Cic.: immodicum bellum, Liv. 2. without, on the outside: deinde cum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.

extritus, a, um, Part. [extero]

ex-tritio, si, sum, j. v. a. to thrust out of truth, to drive out, drive away: me ex aedibus, Pl.: me foras, Ter.: a lateris suis extrait hostes, Tac. With inanimate objects: extruso mari aggere ac modibus, kept out, Caes.: merces, to put off, sell, Hor. Fig.: rerum novitiae extruse vetustas, thrust out, supplanted, Lucr.

extruso, v. extruso.

extrusus, a, um, Part. [extrudo]

ex-trudere, avi, atum, i. v. a. and up. [trudo]: 1. N. e. t. to n. e. t. out or up, to raise as a walling. || A. c. t. to cause to swell up, to raise: deferit montes, strigiti planas, valles exuberat, Sen.

ex-trinso, 2. v. n. to swell up: Pl. **ex-trinso**, tridi, tium, j. v. a. to beat out, strike out, force out: calcibus frontem extridit, Phaedr. || Fig.: praequam id extrudi, quam illi subdiaphanar, squeezed out, extorted, Pl.: quis nobis extridit (hanc) artem? struck out, derived, Virg.: quum labor extruderit fastidia, has driven off, Hor.

ex-turbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive or thrust out, to drive away, thrust away: homines a possessionibus, Cic.: cunctos aedibus, Pl. || Fig.: spem pectis, Liv.: mentem, to disturb, Cic.

ex-uber, avi, atum, i. v. n. to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly: to be abundant, to abound: alte spumae exuberat amnis, Virg.: pomis exuberat annus, id.: ex multa eruditio, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac.

exustus, v. exsus.

exudo, v. exsuo.

exugo, v. exsugo.

exul, v. exsul.

exulceratio, onis, f. [exulcero] a soreness, festering, exulceration: si nulla exulceratio est, Cels. Fig.: verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, exasperation, aggravation, Sen.

ex-ulcero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make sore, to cause to suppurate or ulcerate: cutem, Cels. || Fig.: to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate: eas, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic.: ira exulcerat animi, Liv.

exulo, v. exsulo.

exulto, v. exsulto.

ex-ululo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. || N. e. t.: to howl or cry out, to howl violently: nactusque silentia ruris exululit, Ov. || A. c. t. to call or invoke with howlings: Cybeleia mater concilium Phrygiis exululata modis, id.

exunotus, a, um, Part. [exungo]

ex-undo, avi, i. v. n. to flow out or over, to overflow: fons, Plin.: tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. 2. to pour forth abundantly, to rush forth: to overflow with: exundans ingenii fons, Juv.: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac.

ex-ungo, no perf., unctum, j. v. a. to spend or squander on ointments, to anoint: eluas tu an exungare, clocum non interdum, Pl.

ex-uo, ti, atum, j. v. a. to put off, draw out or off, to pull off, strip: serpentes exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr.: jugum, to shake off, Liv.: alas, to lay aside, Virg.: se iugo, Liv.: cornu exulit, Juv. 2. to strip, depol, to deprive of: with abl. to denote what is taken away: acc. to denote that from which it is taken: hostem armis, Liv.: impedimenta, Caes.: exuto Lepido, in flecto Antonio, deprived of all his military resources, Tac. || Fig.: to lay aside, cast off, divest oneself of: with acc. to denote what is taken away: humanitatem, Cic.: silvestrem animum, Virg.: mores antiquos, Liv. With acc. and inf. as subject: mihi quidem ex animo ex non potest, esse deos, Cic. 2.

to make void of, to free from: si ex his loquela exueris, id. [Contr. for ex-udo, from root DU, "put" = DA: cf. induo.]

exuper, v. exsupero.

ex-urgo, 2. v. a. to squeeze out: Pl.

exurgo, v. exsurgere.

ex-urro, ussi, utum, j. v. a. to burn up, consume: domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic.: classem Argivum, Virg. 2. Transf. to dry up: loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall.: paludem, Virg. || Fig.: to consume, destroy: exustus flos veteris ubertatis, Cic.

exuscuto, v. exuscuto.

exustio, onis, f. [exuro] a burning up, conflagration: propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum, Cic.

exustus, a, um, Part. [exuro]

exutus, a, um, Part. [exuo]

exuviae, arum, f. plu. [id.] what is stripped or taken off, clothing, equipments, arms, etc. (mostly poet.): pyram erige et arma viri exuviasque omnes super imponas, Virg. The skin of an animal: coluber positus novus exuvilis id. 2. Esp.: spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, etc.: bellorum, Juv. (locus, i. e. Rostra) exuvilis nauticae et classium spoils ornatus, Cic.

F.

F f, the sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, occupies the same place as the digamma or vau in the Greek alphabet, to which it corresponds in form. F is one of the few aspirated letters in the Latin alphabet, and belongs to the class of labials: hence it corresponds most nearly to the Greek Φ: this is seen from a comparison of such words as *fero*, *fuga*, with the Greek *φῑρ*, *φύγι*. Subsequently, however, the complex symbol *ph* was introduced into Latin, and then it became the exclusive representative of the Greek φ, until, in the last period of the language, φ again frequently took the place of *ph*, and finally, in Italian, entirely supplanted it. || Interchanges of F.

1. With H, the h in Latin corresponding to f in the Sabine dialect: e. g. *fedus*, *haedus*; *faena*, *harena* (arena); *fordem*, *hordem*; *vefo*, *veho* etc. 2. With X in Greek: e. g. *frenum*, *χαλινός*; *fel*, *χολή*; *fumis*, *ο-χνοος*.

3. With Θ in Greek: e. g. *fera*, *θηρ*; *ferreo*, *φῑρ*, *θηρ*, *θηρῑος*, etc. 4. With B: e. g. *af* for *ab*; *siflare* for *siolare*; *mfus*, *ruber*; *freno*, *φῑνος*; *fascine*, *βασιλει*. Also with B in the Teutonic languages: e. g. Lat. *frater*, *frater*; Eng. *brother*, *break*, *franco*. In the composition of roots beginning with f the final consonants of the prefixes are assimilated to it: e. g. *offero*, *affero*, *differo*, *offero*, for *ob-fero*, *ad-fero*, *dis-fero*, *ex-fero*, etc. || Changes of F in the Romance languages:

1. Into A (cf. II. 1.). This occurs chiefly in Spanish, in which it is very common: e. g. Lat. *ferum*, *alius*; Span. *hierro*, *hijo*; Lat. *fabulari*, *facere*; Span. *hablar* (Fr. *habler*), *hacer*. 2. Into B: e. g. Lat. *foccus*, It. *bioccolo*; Lat. *forfic*, It. *forbice*.

faba, ae, f. a bean, our broad or horse-bean: Cato: not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Proverb. (1) St. Repperi. Ly. Quid repperi? St. Non quid pueri clamant, in faba se reperisse, Pl. (II) Istae in me cuderet faba, I shall have to smart for it, Ter. (Hence It. *farra*; Fr. *ferre*.)

fabalis, e, ad, [fabula] pertaining to beans, bean-: stipulae, Fab.

fabella, ae, f. dim. [fabula] a brief narrative, a short story: nihil debet

esse in philosophia commentitiis fabellis luci, Cic. 2. Esp. a *short fable*, a *little*: Phaedr.: aniles, Hor. 3. a *short play*: haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento! Cic. (Hence *lit. favella*.)

fāber, brī, m. (*gen. plur. usm. fabrum*) [*ia-ber*, prob. from *fac-lio*] a *worker in wood, stone, metal, etc.*, a *forger, smith, carpenter, etc.* With qualifying terms: tamen ego me Phidiam esse malleum, quum vel optimum fabrum (ignarium), *carpenter*, Cic. ut fortunati sunt fabri fortissimi, qui apud carbonem assident! *blacksmith*, Plin. *anilis*, *lit. coppertin*, *brasiers*, Plin. *absol.*: hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, Cic.: ex legionibus fabros delegit, *the engineers*, Caes.: praefectus fabrum, *the chief engineer*, id. Proverb.: faber est quisque fortunae suae, *every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appian in Sall.

fāber, brā, brum, adj. [*faber*] *workmanlike, skilful, ingenious*: ars, Ov.

fābrē, adv. in a *workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously*: hoc factum est fabre, Pl.

fābrō-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [*faber*] to *make or fashion skilfully* (rare): levioribus et ad id fabrefactus navigis, Liv.

fābrōfactus, a, um, Part. [*fabrefacio*].

fabrica, ae, f. [*faber*] *the workshop of an artisan*: Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, Cic. II. Meton.: *the art, trade, or profession of an artisan*: pictura et fabrica ceteraque artes habent quandam absoluti operis effectum, *architecture*, id. 2. In gen.: *any skilful production, a fabric*: admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium, id. 3. In the comic writers, a *crafty device, trick, stratagem*: ei nos facietis fabriles et doctis doliis Glaucum ob oculos obiciscim, Pl. (Hence *bp. fōja and frage*; Fr. *foja*.)

fabrificatio, ōnis, f. [*fabricor*] *a making, framing, construction by the rules of art* (rare): ad erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic. II. Fig. of style: id.

fabricator, ōris, m. [*id.*] an *artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator* (rare): ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), Cic.: ipse doli (i. e. equi ligni) fabricator Epoca, Virg. II. Fig.: dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, *causer, producer*, Lucr.

fabricor, v. fabricor.

fabrior, atus, i. v. a. *dep.* and *fabrio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*fabrica*] to *make out of wood, stone, or metal*: to *frame, forge, construct, build*. 1. Depon.: il, qui signa fabricantur, Cic.: naves, Tac. 2. Act.: hunc (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon, Ov.: ratem, Phaedr. In pass.: fabricata fago pupa, *carvel, made*, Ov. in nostris fabricata est machina muros, Virg. II. In gen.: to *prepare, form, fashion*. 1. Depon.: ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati pueri videantur, Cic.*

2. Act.: philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen.

fabrilia, e, adj. [*faber*] *pertaining to an artificer*: scalprium, Liv.: dextra, Ov.: erratum, *of the sculptor or artist*, Cic. Subst.: fabrilla, lum, n. *plu. tools*: tractant fabrilla fabri, Hor.

fabŭla, ae, f. [*fari*] a *narration, narrative, account, story*: mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, Hor.: asinine paternum cognomen veritas in risum et fabula fias, *the town's talk*, id. 2. *affair, concern, matter* (colloquial): sed quid ego spero? quae haec est fabula? *what sort of an affair is this?* Pl. II. Esp. a *fictionis narrative, tale, story*: num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? Cic.: fabulae! *stories! nonsense!* Ter. In apposition: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes, Hor. 2. a *dramatic poem, drama, play*: neve minor neu sit quanto productior actu fabula, id. M. Pacuvii nova fabula, Cic. Fig.: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam conficere, id. 3. an *apologue, fable*: fabularum cur sit inventum genus brevi docebo, Phaedr.: quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam continet irrisiōnem, Cic. Proverb.: lupus in fabula, *of a person who comes just as we are talking about him*, Ter. (Hence *lit. favola*; Sp. *fabla*, *habla*; Fr. *fabl.*)

fabŭla, ae, f. *dim.* [*fabula*] a *small bean*: Pl.

fabŭlāris, e, adj. [*fabula*] *fabulous*: historia fabularia, *fabulous history, mythology*: Suet.

fabŭlātor, ōris, m. [*fabulor*] a *narrator, a story-teller*: lectoribus aut fabulatoribus accessitis, Suet. II. a *fabulist*: Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell.

fabŭla, e, v. fabulis.

fabŭlor, atus, i. v. *dep.* [*fabula*] to *speak, converse, talk, chat*: clare adversum fabulor, Pl.: cum aliquo, Suet. 2. to *invent, say falsely*: aliquid, Liv.

fabŭlōsē, adv. *fabulously*: Plin.

fabŭlōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *fabulous*: quae loca fabulosi lambit Phrydas, Hor.: fabulosa aut commenticia res, Suet.

faceo, cessi, itum, 3. v. a. and n. [*facio*: cf. *arcesso*]. I. Act.: to *do eagerly or earnestly, to dispatch, perform, execute, accomplish*: iussa facesunt, Virg.: mille facesse jocos, Ov. 2. Esp. in a bad sense: to *bring on, cause, occasion, create*: de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facescerent, Cic.: innocenti periculum, id. II. Neutr.: to *go away, retire, depart*: propere ex urbe, ab ore utaque oculis populi Romani, Liv.: operae facescant, servitia aileant, Cic.

facŭlēs, adv. *finely, properly, elegantly*: hanc ego rem exoritur sum facete et callide, Pl. 2. *wittily, pleasantly, humorously*: nunquam tam male est Sciculus, quin aliquid facete et comode dicant, Cic. Comp.: nos ab isto

nebulone facietis eludimur, id. Sup.: nos hie facietissime tres de jure civili libellos (tribus legendos dedit), id.

facŭliēs, arum, f. *plu.* (also in *sing.* facietis, ae, Pl.), [*facietus*; cf. *argutiles*, from *argutus*] *droll or witty behaviour* (only in Plant.): mulier, cui facietulum cor corpusque sit plenum et doli, Pl. II. *wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drolery, humour, facetiousness*: (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facietulum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic.: P. Scipio omnes male facietiles superabat, ad: dulces Latini lepore facietis, Tac.: asperis facietis illustus, sarcasmi, Vell.

facŭstus, a, um, adj. [*prob. from facies*] *delegant, fine, genteel*: facietis victibus vivere, Pl. II. Fig. of behaviour: *fine, courteous, polite, genteel* (rare): mulier comoda et faceta, Ter.: ut culque est actas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. 2. Of style: *delegant, fine*: molle actus facietum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rare Camoenae, id. 3. *wherry, witty, jocular, humorous, facetious*: esse facietum actus salsum, Cic.: ironiam facietam et elegantem, id. Sup.: Aristophanes facietissimus posita veteris comediae, id.

facŭles, ōis, f. (*dat. plur. does not appear*) [*facio*] [*it. make, form, figure, shape*]: earum nutrix qui sit facie mihi expedit, M. Statius habet magna, corpore aequo, Pl. Of things: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Virg.: haec facies Trojae, quum caperetur, erat, Ov.: antequam Vesuvius faciem loci verteret, Tac. Proverb.: verte omnes tete in facies, t. e. *resort to every expedient* (in allusion to Proteus), Virg. 2. Esp. *face, visage, countenance*: non queruntur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic.: quam liberali facie? Ter. Poet.: curva habet facies facies neglecta peribit, a *beautiful face, beauty*, Virg. II. Fig.: *external form, look, outward appearance*: falcantur, in Maecurdi persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic.: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall.: ad istam faciem est morbus qui me macerat, is of such a nature, Pl. 2. *external appearance*, as opposed to reality, *pretence, pretext*: publici consilii facie, Tac. III. Meton.: *look, sight, aspect*: quae exterum facies? Virg. (Hence *lit. faccio*: Fr. *face*.)

facŭlēs, adv. *easily, without trouble or difficulty*: quia haec non vel facile vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? Cic. Comp.: id hoc facilius eis perasit, Caes. Sup.: animus in morte facillime evoleat, Cic. With a negative: *not easily, hardly*: haud facile dixerim, id. 2. *readily, willingly, without hesitation*: facie omnes perferre ac pati, Ter. Comp.: locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possem quam Asturac, Cic. 3. *pleasantly, agreeably, well*: propter eas (nugas) vivo facillima, Pl. 4. *certainly, unquestionably, beyond do-*

facile: virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum. Cic. : virtute, estimatissime, nobilitate facile princeps, id. With verbs that denote superiority: *Sicera omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id.* And in stating a large amount: *huc hereditas facile ad H.N. trices venit testamento propinqui sui, id.*

facilis, e, adj. [facio: hence, lit. *that may be done or made*; hence] *easy to do, easy, free from difficulty*: nulla est via facilis res, quin difficilis sit, quam hinc facias, Ter. : quae facilius, difficillima animi magnitudo redeget, Caes. : celerem et facilem exitum habere, id. : sonantia, *easy to obtain*, Hor. *Comp.* : iter multo facilis atque expeditior, Caes. *Sup.* : quod est facilitum, facis, Pl. 2. With ad. (usu. with a perund.) : nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, Cic. 2. With the *abl. supine*: (Cyclops) nec via facilis nec dictu affabilis illi, Virg. 4. With *inf.*: facili vincere ac iacta vultu eodem, Liv. *Esp.* with *facti* as *subject*: quod illis prohibere erat facili, Caes. 5. With *dat.*: terra facili pecori, *suitable, proper*, Virg. : campus operi facili, Pl. 6. Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, *easily*: quum exitus hand in facili essent, *easy, id.* : e facili, Ov. 11. Of persons: *ready, quick*: facili et expediti ad dicendum, Cic. 11. Of characters: *easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, courteous, affable*: facili benevoluntiae, Ter. : comes, benigni, faciles, mures, homines esse dicuntur, Cic. : quid dicam de moribus facillimis, id.

IV. Of fortune: *favourable, prosperous*: res et fortunae tuae quotidie factiores mihi et meliores videntur, id. *Facillitas, atis, f.* [facilis] *easiness, ease, facility*: haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, *readiness, disposition*, Cic. 11. Of speech: *facility or fluency of expression*: quae in oratore maxima sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, Quint.

III. Of character: *willingness, readiness, good nature, courteousness, affability*: si filius comitatem et facilitatem tibi gravitati severitatemque asperseris, Cic. : sermonis, id. In a bad sense: *levity, easiness*: Suet.

facilius, v. Lucile.

facinorosus, a, um, adj. [facinus] *criminal, atrocious, vicious* (rare): quatum genus est parricidarum, scelerum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. *Comp.*: facinorosior, *Just. Sup.*: facinorosissimi sceleris, Cic.

facinus, oris, n. [facio] *a deed, act, action*: nefario facinore admissio, Caes. : facinus pollicerrimum, Cic. In *plur.*: mirabilia facinora, id. For res or negotium: quod facinus video? Pl. 11. *Esp.*: a bad deed, villainy, crime: facinus est vincere civem Romanum, *scelus* verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic. : nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. In *plur.*: furiae

vindictae facinorum et sceleris, Cic. 2. Meton.: *an instrument of villainy*, *sold of a poisoned cup*: facinus excussit ab ore, Ov.

facio, fedi, factum, 3. v. a. and n. In *pass.* *to do, to make, to perform*, as well as *fac*, *esp.* in *Plant.* and *Ter.*: *facit, facis, virg.*: facit, facit, facimus, facitis, facitis, in *Plant.*, *Ter.*, etc., the last also in Cic.: *facem for fecissem, Pl.*, to make in the most comprehensive sense of the word, to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, create, commit, etc. A. act. with *acc.*: pontem in Arari facundum curat, Caes. : polina, Cic. : pecuniam, to make, acquire, id. : iter, to march or travel, Caes. : audientiam orationi, to procure a hearing for, Cic. : sui potestatem facere, to give the enemy an opportunity of fighting oneself, Caes. : fecerat sibi morem circumcundi, had acquired the habit, Liv. : stipendia, to be engaged in military service, Sall. : verbum, verba, to speak, talk, Cic. 2. With *subj.*: faciam, ut ejus diel locque meique semper meminerit, Pl. : fieri potest, ut recte quae sentiat, it may happen, Cic. 3. With *inf.* (rare): qui nati coram me cerneretulum fecisti, Virg. 4. *Abol.*: faciam, ut potero, Cic. 11. In *partic.*: to make a thing into something, to render it something: heredem filium, id. : vestigalia nobis deteriora, Caes. : tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicitiosos fecisti, Sall. 111. With *gen.* or *adv.* of price or degree: to value, esteem, regard: voluptatem virtus minimi facit, Cic. : parum id facio, Sall. IV. To represent, feign, assert, say: in eo libro, ubi se exentem et senatu cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic. V. To make believe, pretend: facio me alias res agere, id. VI. In the *imper. fac*, suppose, assume: fac quae so, qui ego sum, esse te, id. : nullum fac me meruisse, Ov. VII. To carry on or follow any trade or profession: quum mercaturae facerent, Cic. VIII. To perform or celebrate a religious rite: to make an offering, to sacrifice: res illam divinas apud eos deos in suo sacroquo quodlibet facere vidisti, id. *Abol.*: a sacris patris Junonis Sospitae, cum omnes consules facere necesse est, consulum avellere, id. With *abl.*: quum faciam vitula pro frugibus, Virg. *Past. imper.*: quum pro populo fieret, Cic. IX. In *gramm.* to make, form: cur aper apri et pater patrias facit? Quint. X. Peculiar phrases: 1. quid faciam (facias, *het. etc.*), with *abl., dat.*, or (rarely) with *de*: quid hoc homine facias? what are you to do with this fellow? Cic. : quid faceret huc conclusionem, how should he refuse, id. : miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. *Abol.*: quid faciat Philomela? what is Philomela to do? Ov. 2. In *pass.*: to be done with, to happen to, become of: quid Tulliola me fiet? Cic. : quid mihi fiet? Ov. : quid de illa fiet fiducia igitur? Pl. Hence the phrase,

al quid faciat sit aliquid, euphemistically for *if one should die*: al quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetie habuisti? Cic. 3. ut fit, as usually happens, as is commonly the case: paulisper, dum se uxore, ut fit, comparat, commoraturus est, id. 4. fiat, an expression of assent, to be as if very good? fiat, geratur mo tibi, Pl. 5. dictum ac factum, no sooner said than done: v. dico, 1. 4.

3. Neutr.: with adverbs, to do, deal, or act in any manner: bene fecit Silius, qui transierat, Cic. 11. With *cum* or *ab*: to take part with, side with, and with *contra*, to take part against: si respondisset, idem sentire et secum scire Sullam, id. : commune est, quod nihil magis ad adversaria quam a nobis facit, id. 111. to be good or of use for, to be of service: nec coelum, nec aquae faciunt, nec terra, nec aurae, do not benefit me, Ov.

factio, *onis, f.* [facio] *a making, doing, preparing* (rare): cul testamenti factio nulla est, the right of making a will, Cic. : quae haec factio est? dealing, proceeding, Pl. 11. a company of persons acting together, a class, order, sect, party (rare): cum vostris nostra non est aqua factio; affinitatem vobis allam quaerite, our class, id. 2. *Esp.* a company of personal adherents or partisans, a political party, side, faction: paucorum factione oppressa, Caes. : haec inter bonos amicitiae, inter malos factio est, Sall. : per vim et factionem, Cic. 3. a division or party of charioters in the games of the Circus (of which there were four, named after their colours: albata, praenata, rufata, veneta), Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 89.) (Hence lit. *factione*, Ter. *Agon.*)

factiosus, a, um, adj. [factio]. Lit.: *fond of doing* (rare): lingua factiosus, mightily with the tongue, l. 6. promising a great deal, Pl. 11. that has or seeks to form a party, powerful or eager for power, factiosus, seditious: non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, ceriabat, Sall. : vel optumatum vel factiosus tyrannus illa vel regia, oligarchica, Cic.

factito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [facto] *to make or do frequently, to be wont to make or do*: stultitia est, me illi vultu vertere, egomet quod factitavi in adolescentia, Pl. : haec apud maiores nostros factitiata, Cic. : versus, Hor. 11. *Esp.* to make or declare a person something: quem palam herodem semper factitavit, Cic. 111. to practise a trade or profession: coactiones argentarias, Suet. : delationes, Tac.

facto, 1. v. a. freq. [facio] *to make, do, perform*: opera quicquam, Pl.

factor, oris, m. [id.] *a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator*: cuparum doflorumque, Pall. 2. In bull-playing,

he who strikes the ball, the batsman: Pl.

factum, *i. n.* [id.] *that which is done, a deed, act, exploit*: praeratum atque divinum factum, Cic.: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor.: famam extendere facit, Virg. 2. *esp. bonum factum, a good deed, i. e. well done, fortunate*: bonum factum est, edicta ut servetis male, Pl. Hence as a form at the beginning of odicts: Suet.

factus, *a. um, Part. [facti]*. 1. *A. d. j.* (rare): factus nihilo facti, he is no nearer bringing it to pass, Pl. 2. *v. facile*.

facula, *ae. f. dim. [fax]* *a little torch, a splinter used as a torch*: Varr. 1. *Fig.*: Pl. (Hence *It. faccola*; Sp. *hacha*).

facultas, *âtis. f.* [facul, facilis; cf. difficultas, similitudo] *capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity*: facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. With gen.: facultas parandi, Ter.: summa copia facultates dicendi, Cic. 2. *With acc.* ad ducendum bellum, Caesar. 3. *Abol.*: hinc abite, dum est facultas, Id. 4. *Meton.* for copia, opes: a sufficient of great number, abundance, stock, store: plur. goods, riches, property: Sing.: numorum facultas, Cic.: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat, in eo oppido facultas, Caes. Plur.: antiquorum ad facultates rerum atque copias, Cic.: tantas videri Italiae facultates, supplies, resources, Caes.

facundus, *adv. eloquently*: nimis facete nimisque facunde mala ea, Pl.: aliquot, Liv.

facundia, *ae. f.* [facundus] *the faculty of speaking well, eloquence*: facundia Graecorum, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall.

facunditas, *âtis. f.* [id.] *eloquence*: Pl. **facundus**, *a. um, adj. [fari]* *that speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent*: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor.: facundum faciebat amor, Ov. 2. *Of things*: ut ingenia humana sunt ad eam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv.: lingua, Hor.

facula, *ae. f. dim. [fax]* *the leaf of wine deposited in the form of a crust (used as a condiment or as a drug)*: Lucr.: Hor.

fax, *facies. f.* *grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids*: poti faeces tenuis cadit, Hor. 3. *the lees or crust of wine*: Id. 3. *the liquor or brine of pickles*: Ov. 1. *Fig.*: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque residit, to the lowest dregs of the people, Lucr.: apud illam perditissimam atque infamam faecem populi, Cic.

faecus, *a. um, adj. [fagus]* *of beech, beechen*: Plin.

faeginus, *a. um, adj. [id.] of beech, beechen*: aiveus, Ov.

faeginus, *a. um, adj. [id.] of beech, beechen*: frons, Ov.: pocula, Virg. (Hence Fr. *faîne*).

fagus, *i. f.* *a beech-tree*: Virg.: Caes. (Hence *It. faggio*: Sp. *kaya*).

falā (phala), *ae. f.* *a wooden scaffolding used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city*: malos diffundunt, laeti tabulata faleaque, Enn. Proverb.: istū, qui hastis trium numorum causa subeunt sub falas, run a great risk for a slight gain, Pl. 1. *towers erected in the Circus, as circumstances required, between the metae and Euripus, or extreme circuit of the arena, when sham fights were represented*: Juv.

falcarius (also phal.), *ae. f.* *a sort of missile sometimes covered with tow and pitch, which, being set on fire, was discharged into a besieged place*: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 201.)

falcarius, *ii. m.* [falx] *a sickle or scythe-maker*: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, Cic.

falcatus, *a. um, adj. [id.] furnished with scythes*: currus quadrigae, Liv. 2. *scythe-shaped, falcated*: ensis, Ov.

falcifer, *âra, erum, adj. [falx fero]* *scythe-bearing, holding a scythe*: manus, Ov.

falerum, *i. n.* (ac. vinum) *Falerian wine, Falerium*: Hor.

fallecia, *ae. f.* [fallax] *deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem* (In Cic. only in the plur.): doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, Cic. Sing.: per malitiam et per dolum et fallaciam, Pl.

fallelloquus, *a. um, adj. [fallax loquor]* *speaking deceitfully or falsely*: fallelloquae malitiae, Att. In Cic.

fallellousus, *a. um, adj. [fallacia]* *deceitful, fallacious*: Gell. **fallellousus**, *adv. deceitfully, fallaciously*: Cic.

fallax, *âcis, adj. [fallo]* *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious*: age, Barbari (astrologi) vanti atque fallaces: num etiam Graiorum historia mentita est, Cic.: posita fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. Of things: ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus apparet, Cic.: arma, Ov. With gen.: homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. Comp.: fallacior undis, Ov. Sup.: oculorum fallacissimo sensu iudicare, Cic.

fallo, *fēfelli, falsum*, *v. v. a.* *to make to fall, to make to slip*: glacie pedes fallente, Liv. 1. *Fig.*: to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint: aliquem dolo, Ter.: laqueis captare feras et fallere visco, Virg.: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallit, unless I am greatly mistaken, Cic.: dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, disappointed, Ov. Reflect: errore quodam fallitur in disputando, Cic.: ordinis haec virtus erit et Venus, antequam fallat, Hor.: neges ea res falsum me obicit, did not deceive me, Sall.

2. *Of things*: fidem hosti datam fallere, to break one's word, Cic. Poet.: tu faciem illius falle dolo, imitate deceptively, Virg. 3. *Abol.*: qui quom maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. 4. *Impers.*: fallit (me), I deceive myself, am mis-

taken: nisi me propter benevolentiam forte falleret, Id. 1. *Fig.*: *to deceive by perjury, to swear falsely*: is jurare quom coepisset, vox eum defect in illo loco: ai sciens fallo, id.: expedit mairis cineres oportet fallere, to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother, Hor. 1. *Fig.*: is latere, to be concealed from, to escape the observation of: with acc.: tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut custodes fallerent, Liv.: Thesalioque ignes et iniqua Troja castra fefellit (Priamus), Hor. Abol.: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprehensus, Liv. Impers.: fallit (with acc.), it escapes one's notice, one is ignorant, etc. (gen. with negatives): non me fefellit: sensi, Pl.: neque Caesarem fefellit, Caes. V. to pass or deprive (the time); to alienate or assume pain, care, etc.: interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas sentientes moram prohibent, Ov.: molitur autem studio fallente laborem, Hor. [Cf. Or. ὁ φάλλω; Germ. *fallos*: Eng. *fall*.] (Hence *It. fallire*: Fr. *faillir*).

falsarius, *ii. m.* [falsus] *a forger*: Suet.

falsus, *âdn.* (rare) *falsely, untruly, unwisely*: cui ad assensum sim, non assensar sepe falsus, Cic.

falsidicus, *a. um, adj. [falsus dico]* *speaking falsely, lying*: fallacis, Pl.

falsificus, *a. um, adj. [falsus facio]* *that acts falsely, working deceit*: Pl.

falsidicus, *a. um, adj. [falsus juro]* *that swears falsely*: Pl.

falsilocus, *a. um, adj. [falsus loquor]* *false speaking, lying*: Pl.

falsimonia, *a. f.* [falsus] *a trick, imposition*: quos quom censuras esse amicos, reperitur falsi falsimonia, Pl.

falso, *âdn.* *untruly, erroneously, unjustly*: non possumus quomquam insinuare falso, Cic.: adosse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes.: falsus queritur de natura sua genus humanum, unreasonable, Sall.

falsus, *a. um, Part. [fallo]*. 1. *A. d. j.* *falses (as opp. to true), counterfeited, spurious (as opp. to genuine)*: and in gen. *deceitful, feigned, pretended*: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic.: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, Sall.: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv.: aures, Caes.: falsas esse literas et a crimine vitatas, Liv.: crimina, Hor.: falsi Simoebis ad undam, counterfeited, Virg. In the neut. *abol.*: ex falsis verum elici non potest, Cic. Adverb.: illeque in falsum jacit, at random, without effect, Tac.

falsus, *falsis. f.* *a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe*: Virg. 1. *Meton.*: a military implement used in sieges: falses praesentibus insertae afflictaeque longioris, non abstinuit forma muralium falsium, Caes.

fama, *ae. f.* [fari] *common talk, the purport or substance of the common talk, a report, rumour, saying, tradition (as in the sing.)*: constr. *abol.*, with de-

or a depend. sentence; rarely with the gen. *Amat.*: a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat. Cic.: laedulus, ut fama esset, fugiens. Virg.: si quid ipsi audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis. Cic. With *de*: fama de Tituril moritur. Caes. With *a depend. sentence*: capitis quem (Cassium) fama est esse libricus ambustum propriis. Hor. With *gen.*: vix ad aures meas latus suspensio fama pervenit. Cic.

|| *public opinion*; and more freq. objectively, the fame or reputation of an individual, whether good or bad: contra opinionem militum famamque omnium videri prociolum defugisse, magnam detrimentum afferebat. Caes.: fama popularis, popular fame or favour. Cic.: bene loquendi famam. Id. 2.

3. Esp. in a good sense, fair fame, reputation, renown: fama et existimatio. Id.: ad famam populi Romani perire. Tac.: eos consules esse. Liv.: virtus, fama, decus divitis parent. Hor. 3. In a bad sense, ill fame, infamy (rare): aequa specie famae movetur. Virg.

famatus, a. um, adj. [fama] in bad repute, notorious, disreputable, quibus criminibus haec causa famata est. Cic.

famul, v. famulus, ad int.

famulus, a. um, adj. [fames] famished, starved: armentis. Juv. Subst. a hungry or famished person: laetus et famulus. Pl.

famula, f. famulae; quum cibo et potione famulae nitique depulsa est. Cic.: famem tolerare. Caes. || Meton.: *famine*: (rare) famae, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat. Cic. 2. In gen. poverty, indigence: aliquem ad famem rejicere. Ter.

|| Fig.: a violent longing, greediness, avidity: quid non mortalia pectora cogit, auri sacra fames! Virg.: argenti diis importuna famesque. Hor. 2. Of style: poverty of expression: famitatem et famem malle quam uberitatem et copiam. Cic.

famigeratio, ōnis, f. [famigeratus] a report, rumour: Pl.

famigerator, ōris, m. [id.] a talker: Pl.

famigeratus, a. um, Part. [fama gen.] famed, celebrated: Mel.

famula, ae (with pater, mater, filia, and filia, the gen. sing. usually takes the archaic form famulas, although famillia and famillarum also occur in this connection), f. [famulus] the whole number of slaves belonging to one master, a household establishment, domestics: qui emeret eam familliam a Catone. Cic.: Of slaves belonging to a temple: illi Latini in Martia familia numerantur. Id. Of serfs or vassals: Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familliam undique coegit. Caes. || Meton.: a house and all belonging to it, a family estate: Cic.: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, means, support. Ter.

2. Paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc., or paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc. (also separately pater familie, mater fa-

milias, etc.), the proprietor of a house or estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron: Nep.: In gen. of a plain, ordinary citizen: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor. Cic.: illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis coplis devinctum non potes, a son under the father's power, a minor. Id. (B) Form familias: pater familias, Caes. In the gen. plur.: paterfamiliarum, Suet.: matresfamiliarum, Sall. 3. In respect to relationship, a family, as part of a gens: qua in familia laus aliqua forte floruerit. Cic.: Laellorum et Muciorum familiae, id.: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, familia prope jam extincta maiorum ingavia, Sall. 4. a fraternity, sect, troop, school (rare): quum universi in te impetum fecissent, tum singulae familiae item tibi intenderent. Cic.: familia tota Peripateticorum, id.: familia gladiatorum; familia Fausti, id.: Hence, ducere familiam, to be at the head, to be the first or founder of a sect, etc.: Lucius quidem frater ejus, familiam ducit, id.

familiaris, e, adj. [famula] pertaining to slaves or servants: in this sense rare and only subst. familiaris, is, m., a slave, servant: majores nostri servos (quod etiam in nimis adhuc durat) familiares appellaverunt. Sen. || pertaining to a house, household, or family: domestic, private: res domesticae ac familiares, Cic.: copiae, Liv.: pecuniae, Tac. || Meton.: familiar, intimate, friendly; and (more freq.) subst. a familiar acquaintance, friend: familiares conferre sermones, Cic.: minus familiari vultu reperiesset, friendly, Suet.: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria iura assuetus, the rights of intimacy, Liv. Comp.: qui familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic. Sup.: homo amantissimus, familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officii, id. Subst.: per C. Valerium Prociolum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur. Caes. Sup.: quod M. Aemilius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessariis, Cic.

(IV. In divination, of those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed (opp. hostilia): (heruspices) fasum familiare et vitale tractant. Id.)

familiaritas, itis, f. [familiar] familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship: familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite, Cic.: versatus in intima familiaritate hominis potentissimam, id. In plur.: consuetudines et familiaritates, id. || Meton.: in plur. for familiarae, intimate acquaintances, friends: omnes amicitias et familiaritates, intra breve tempus affixit, Suet.

familiariter, adverb. by families: agros in montibus Romani acceperunt familiariter, Front. 2. familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Comp.: familiaris factum, id. Sup.: cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, id.

famosus, a. um, adj. [fama] much talked of, famed, celebrated, renowned: ponet famosae mortis amorem, Hor.: mors, Tac.: eque, Suet. || Esp. in a bad sense: infamously, notorious: tandem nequitiae fuge modum tuas, famosisque laboribus, Hor.: famosus veneficis Martinian, Tac. || In an active sense: defamatory, slanderous, scandalous: carmen, a lampoon, postquam, Hor.

famul, v. famulus, ad int.

famula, ae, f. [famulus] a female slave; also, female attendant, maid-servant: suscipit famulae, Virg. Fig.: at virtus famula fortunae est, Cic.

famularis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to slaves or servants (rare): vestis, Cic.: jura, i. e. of subjugation, Ov.

famulus, ōis, m. [id.] servitude, slavery (rare): in famulatu esse, Cic.

famulus, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to serve, attend upon (rare): Cic.

famulus, i (an old form famul, Lucr.: ius the Ocean family), a slave, servant: hos quidem, ut famulos, vincili, prope ac custodia cohibeamus, Cic. Used by the poets in preference to servus: dant famuli manibus lymphas, Virg.

|| Also of free agents, esp. of the ministers, etc., of the gods: an attendant, minister: Idemae matris famuli, Cic.: sacrorum, Ov. [Perh. from fac-io instead of fac-mulus.]

famulus, a. um, adj. [famulus] serving, servicable, servile: aequae, Ov.

famulus, a. um, adj. [fatum] inspired, enthusiastic: jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli occurrunt, Liv. || Meton.: frantic, furious, mad: isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic.: error, Hor.

fandus, a. um, Part. [for].

fannum, i, n. [far] a place consecrated to a deity, a sanctuary, temple: eam unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Atheniensem fanae Jussae dicitur, quod deos inclusos parietibus contineri nefas esse duceret, Cic.: de aris ac focis, eo fanis ac templis, id.: Dianae Ephesi, Caes.

far, farreis, n. a sort of grain, spelt, the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal: far, quod ad eorum veteres appellaverat, Plin.: Ov. In plur.: ibi faba seras mutato sidere farra, Virg.

farolo, faris, fartum, a. v. a. to stuff, cram, fill full: pulvinus perliculio Meliensi rosa fartus, Cic.: edaces et se ultra quam capunt facientes, Sen.

|| to stuff or cram into: in os farci pannos imperavit, id.

farina, ae, f. [far] ground corn, meal, flour: Plin. || Meton.: any powder: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, id. || Fig.: the material of which a thing is composed, its nature, quality: quum fueris nostrae paulo ante farinae, of our sort or kidney, Pers.: Suet.

farinarius, a. um, adj. [farina] pertaining to meal: Plin.

favorabiliter, *adv.* with applause or approbation, favourably: Suet.

faxus, *i. m.* [*o-yaxus*] a honey-comb: Cic.: Virg. (Hence *It. favo*.)

fax, *faxis*, *f.* orig. a bundle of sticks for burning, hence, a torch, *Jambeau*, link: alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Caes.: ego faces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium exstinti, Cic. *Exp.* the torch carried before the bride on her way home, usually made of white-thorn, or pine: Pl.: Virg.: hence, faces nuptiales, Cic. Hence, Meton., a wedding, marriage: face nuptialis digna, Hor. Also in funeral processions: Virg. Hence: victimis insignis inter utramque faciem, between marriage and death, Prop. (v. Smith's *Ant. 176*). 2, the light of the heavenly bodies (poet.): canentes rite crescentem face noctillum, Cic. Hor. 3, a fiery meteor, shooting-star: tum facibus visis coelestibus, tum stellis illis, quae Graeco comas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. 4, anything that inflames or incites, incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction: me torret face mutua Calais, flame of love, Hor.: iral fax, Lucr.: dicendi faces, fire of eloquence, Cic.: omnium incendiorum fax, instigator, id.: fax hujus belli (Hannibal), Liv. (Hence *It. Jagotto*; Sp. *Jagote*; Fr. *Jagot*; Eng. *Jagot*.)

faxim, *faxo*, *v. facio*.

febricitans, *ae, f. dim.* [febris] a slight fever (rare): febriculam habere, Cic.

febris, *is* (acc. sing. febre) and febrim: *adv.* most great febril, *f.* [for ferbis, from ferreo] a fever: si culvenae sic moventur, hic habet febre, Cic.: aestu febrile jactari, id. In plur.: opella forensis adduct febris, Hor. 2, Fig.: a source of uneasiness, torment: nunc certe scio, hoc febrim tibi esse, Pl.

februa, *orum, n. v. februum*.

februalis, *e, v. februum*.

februatilis, *is, m., or februatilis mensis* [februus], the month of expiation (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held) February: until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second: Ov.: Cic.

februatilis, *ae, v. februum*.

februalis, *e, v. februum*.

februum, *i, n.* in the Sabine lang. a purgation. Hence Februa, *orum, n. plu.* the Roman festival of purification and expiation (the Lupercalia), celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February (v. Februarius); whence Februalis, Februllis, and Februatilis, surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival; Februatilis, the festival itself; and Februa, a surname of Lupercus, who presided over this festival: Varr.: Februa Romani dixere plamina patres, Ov.

fecialis, *v. fetialis*.

secundus, *adv.* fruitfully: Plin.

secunditas, *atis, f.* [secundus] fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditate damus, Cic.: agrorum, id.: mulieris, id.

2, Meton.: plenty, abundance: Gallorum tantas fecunditatis juvenus fuit, Just.

3, Fig.: volo se esset in adolescentem secunditas, lascivious of style, Cic.

Secundo, *i. v. a.* [id.] to make fruitful, to fertilize: Viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg.

Secundus (incorrectly fecundus), *a, um, adj.* fruitful, fertile (of plants and animals): fassiones agri repastationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic.: Amathus metalla, Ov.: mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac. 2, Meton.: rich, abundant, abounding in: fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor.: fons, copiosus, Ov.: Aemilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. 3, making fruitful, fertilizing: excipe fecundae patienter verbera dextrae, the blows with a thong of skin given to women by the luperi, and which were supposed to promote fruitfulness, Ov.

4, Fig.: fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant: ab Anaxagora Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic.: culpaee sculae, Hor. (Fe-cundus, from root *fx*, same as *vu* or *vi*, "produce, bring forth," which occurs in Gr. *φύω*, Lat. *fu*, perf. of *sum*, and *feri*: hence *fe-tus*, *fe-mina*, *fe-nus*, and probably *fe-lis*.)

fel, *fellis, n.* [same word as *χολα*] the gall-bladder, gall, bile: gallinaeque, Cic. 2, any poisonous liquid, poison (poet.): viperum, Ov.: sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. 3, Fig. (poet.) bitterness, acrimony, animosity: amor et melle et felle est secundissima, Pl.

2, anger, wrath: hic vero Alcidae furis exarserat auto felle dolor, Virg.

felis, *is, f.* a cat: Aegypti quamvis carnificem prius subierint, quam aut falem aut canem aut crocodillum violent, Cic. 3, Fig.: a thief, robber: feles virginalis, girl-thief, Pl.

felicitatus, *a, um, v. felicitas*.

felicitas, *atis, f.* [felix] fruitfulness, fertility (in this sense rare): felicitas major Babylois Seleuciae, Plin. 2, happiness, felicity: neque quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic. 2, good fortune, luck, success: suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspetum, Caes. In plur.: ea vis ipsa, quae saepe incredibilis huc urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, Cic.

felicitas, *adv.* fruitfully, abundantly: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. 3, auspiciously, favourably: ut ea res mihi magistratuique meo, populo plebique Romanae bene atque felicitate eveniret, Cic. In wishes and exclamations: good luck!: felicitate, succedant, Phaedr. 2, luckily, happily: omnes sapientes semper felici-

ter, absolute, fortunate, vivere, Cic.: qui te felicitate attulit Eurus, Ov. Sap.: bella cum finitimi felicitissime multa gessit, Cic.

felix, *icla, adj.* [root *fx*: v. fecundus] fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile: rami feliciores, Hor.: felicior regio, Ov.

2, Meton.: of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious: quod tibi mihiq; ait felix, aut imperium tuum redde, Liv.: o dea sis felix, postquam te leve, quaecunque, laborem, Virg. 2, lucky, happy, fortunate, successful: exiit ut clausi felix lanusque daretur, Lucr.: Polystratum Semulum felicem appellabant, Cic.: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. With gen.: o te, Bolane, cerebri felicem! Hor.: felices operum dies, Virg. With inf. (poet.): quo non felicius alter ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, mare successful, id.

felix, *icla, v. felix*.

felilla, *ae, f. dim.* [femina] a young female, a girl: Cat.

femen, *inla, v. femur*.

femina, *ae, f.* [root *fx*: v. fecundus] lit. one who brings forth; hence, a female: of human beings, a woman: ut a prima congressione maris et feminae ordiar, Cic.: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. As a term of reproach to effeminate men: Ov. 2, Of animals, *uen*, as *adj.*: a female, she: (bestiarum) aliae maris, aliae feminae sunt, Cic.: piecis, Ov.

feminalis, *ium, n. plu.* [femur] coverings for the thighs: Suet.

feminatus, *a, um, adj.* [femina] womanish, effeminate: sic feminae virtus afflicta occidit, poet. Cic.

feminus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a woman, womanly, feminine: quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque creatas feminae sortis, of the female sex, Ov.: amor, love for a woman, id.: poena, inflicted on a woman, Virg.: Calendae, the *Act of March* (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. 3, womanish, effeminate, womanly: pectus, Ov.: amor praedae, Virg.

femininus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] in gramm. of the feminine gender: nomen Varr.: quae femina positione maris significant, Quint.

femur, *oris* or *inla* (the latter from a *nom.* *femen*, mentioned as existing by Priac.), *n. the thigh*: frons non percussa, non femur, Cic.: teretes stipites femi nisi crassitudine, Caes. [Fem-ur, prob. same as our *fem*: on the interchange of *f* and *b*, see the letter *F*.]

fenebris (foen.), *e, adj.* [fenu] pertaining to interest or usury: quum multis fenebris legibus conscripta avaritia esset, Liv.: pecunia, lent on interest, Suet.

feneratio (foen.), *onis, f.* [fenerator] a lending on interest, usury: haec pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in quæstum et fenerationem, Cic.

fenerato (foen.), *adv.* with interest: illam mecastor fenerato abstulit, Pl.

fenerator (foen.), ōris, m. [feneror] *one who lends on interest, a money-lender, usurer*: Cic. : Hor.

feneror (foen.), atus, i. v. a. dep., or **fenero**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fenus] *to lend on interest: binis centenis miseratus est, at 2 per cent. (per month, 24 per cent. per annum), Cic. 2. to drain by usury: dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Id. 11. Fig.: neque beneficium feneramur, *trading in benefices*, Id.: feneratum lucus beneficium tibi pulcre dices, *richly repaid, rewarded*, Ter.*

fenestra, ae, f. *an opening in a wall to admit the light, a window* (respecting their construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 144 s. v. domus): neque fenestra, nisi clatrata, Pl.: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, Cic.: bifores, Ov.: juncta, closed, Hor.: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, *loop-holes*, Caes.: concludere in fenestram firmiter, *the window-recess*, Pl.: ingentem lato dedit eae fenestram, *a large opening*, Virg. Poet.: *a hole in the ear*: natus ad Euphratem, molles quoniam in aere fenestras arguerint, Juv. 11. Fig.: *an opening, opportunity*: huius quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris, Ter.

fenus (foen.), a, um, adj. [fenum] *of hay* (rare): homines foeneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *figures stuffed with hay, like our men of straw*, Cic.

fenilla (foen.), lum, n. plu. [id.] *a hayloft*: Virg.

feniseca (foen.), ae, v. fenisec.

fenisecus (foen.), ōcis (also feniseca, se, Pers.), m. [fenum secu] *a mower*: Var. Poet.: *countryman, rustic*: Pers.

fenum (foen.), i, n. hay: Varr.: fenum alios aliosque esse oportere, *dolls*, Cic. Proverb.: fenum habet in cornu, *he is a dangerous fellow* (from the custom of binding the horns of vicious cattle with hay), Hor. (Hence It. feno: Fr. foin.)

fenus (foen.), ōris, n. [root fr: v. fecundus] lit. *what is produced, or gained from anything, proceeds*: esp. *interest on money lent*: idem pecunias his fenori dabat, *on interest*, Cic.: dives positus in fenore numis, Hor. 11. Meton. *capital lent on interest* (rare): fenus et impendium recuare, Cic. 111. In gen.: *gain, profit, advantage*: terra reddit quod accipit, alias minore, plerumque maiore cum fenore, Id.

fenusculum (foen.), i, n. dim. [fenus] *low interest*: Pl.

fera, se, f. [ferus] *a wild animal, wild beast*: immaui et vastae insidens beluae, quocumque vult, infecti illam feram, Cic.: multa in ea silva (Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. Of a sea-monster: Ov. Of the constellations of the Great and Little Bear: magna minorque feras, Id.

feraciter, adv. *fruitfully*: velut ab stribus lactius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

feralis, e, adj. [etymol. dub.: acc. to Varro from fero, though the quantity of the e is different; in Ovid, however the subst. Feralia, v. infra, has a short e] *pertaining to the dead or to corpses*: tu tamen extincto feralia munera ferto, *offerings to the dead*, Ov. 2. *pertaining to the Feralia, or festival of the dead* (celebrated annually on the 10th of February): tunc, quum feralis praetereat dies, Id. 3. Subst. feralia, lum, n. plu. (v. no. 2): Cic. Liv. 11. Meton.: *deadly, fatal, dangerous*: tunc, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Ov.: annus, Tac.

ferax, ōcis [fero] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: terrae, Locr.: agri, Cic. With gen.: Iberia, venenorum ferax, Hor. With abl.: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, Virg. 11. Fig.: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic.

ferculum, i, n. [contr. from fericulum, from fero] *that on which any thing is carried, a frame, litter, bier*, for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions: spolia duceis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 11. *a dinner tray, a course or service*; also, *a single dish*: ubi multa de magna superest fercula coena, Hor.

fers, ade. *nearly, almost, about*: fere sexennis, Pl.: abhinc menses decem fere, Ter.: quinta fere hora, *about the fifth hour*, Cic.: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulationem conveniunt, Caes.: semper fere, Cic.: tantum fere, *almost only*, Id. 2. Hence with negatives to limit or qualify them: nihil fere intelligi, *almost nothing*, i. e. *very little*, Id.: neque ullum fere totius huiusmodi tempus sine sollicitudine Caesaris intercessit, Caes. 3. As a mere enclitic, to throw emphasis on the preceding word; equivalent to our very: quum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, *on this very point*, Liv. 11. In general, for the most part, usually: quod non fere ante auctumtum Elaver vado transiri solet, Caes.: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem quo cupiens pacto, Hor. Pleon. with plerumque or plerique: hic solebam fere plerumque eam operiri, Ter.: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros reprehendunt, Cic.

ferentarius, ii, m. *a sort of light-armed soldier, either horse or foot, who fought with missiles*: postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis proellum committi posset, Sall. Fig.: *one who is active or ready*: illum tibi ferentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, *a friend ready to assist*, Pl.

feretrum, i, n. = **féperov**, *a litter, bier, etc.*: pure Lat. fericulum: jamque rogem quassasque faces feretrumque parant, bier, Ov.

feriae, arum, f. plu. *holidays, festi-*

vale: (respecting them, v. Smith's Ant. 177): Cic. Transf.: praestare Hesperiae longas ferias, *peace*, Hor. Comically: veniet gutturque resident esurales ferias, *keep hunger-holidays, fast*, Pl. [Feriae, festus, and festinus prob. connected with the root which appears in the Gr. φαίνομαι on the interchange of x and f; see the letter F.] (Hence It. fera: Fr. foire.)

feristius, a, um, adv. [ferior] 11. A d.: *keeping holidays, disengaged, at leisure*: Deum sal feristium volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. Of things (rare): machaera foriata, *unemployed, idle*, Pl.

ferina, se, f. (sc. caro), [ferus] *the flesh of wild animals, game, venison*: Virg.

ferinus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to wild beasts*: vultus, Ov.: caro, Sall.: lac, Virg.

ferio, a, v. a. *to strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust*: fores, to knock, Pl.: parietem, Cic.: murum arietibus, Sall.: stricto ferit retinacula ferus, *cuts to pieces*, Virg. Poet.: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, *touch*, Hor. Absol.: occurrere capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, Virg. Of things: his spectris etiam si oculi possent feriri, Cic.: feruntque summos fulgura montes, Hor. Poet.: sole fere radiis feriente acuminia primis, Ov.: ferit aethera clamor, Virg. 2. Esp. *to give a death-blow, to slay, kill*: securi feriri, Cic.: aprum, Ov. Hence of slaughtering for sacrifice: nos humilem ferilem agnam, Hor. Whence the phrase, foedus ferire, *to make a covenant or treaty*: is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. 11. Fig.: quae faciliora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa potent in eorum vita, quae fortuna feriat, *hits, affects*: verba palato, *to bring out, speak*, Hor. 2. *to cosen, cheat, gull*: ubi illa pendente ferit, jam amplius arat, Pl. [Ferio prob. contains the same root as fero, "strike": In offendo and defendo.] (Hence It. federe: Sp. herir.)

ferior, atus, i. v. a. dep. [feriae] *to rest from work, keep holiday* (usu. in the Part. q. v.): male feriatos Troas, *keeping festival at an unreasonable time*, Hor.

feritas, ōtis, f. [ferus] *wildness, savageness, roughness*: lata in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic.: tauri, Ov. 11. Meton. of things: Scythici loci, Id.

fermē, ade. [a strengthened form of fere] *nearly, almost, about*: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Pl.: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo regnare coepert Tarquinium, Liv.: erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, Caes.

2. With negatives to limit or qualify them: hoc non ferme sine magnis principum vitis evenit, *almost not, i. e. scarcely*, Cic.: nec ferme res antiqua alla est nobilior, Liv. 3. As a mere enclitic to give emphasis to another word; equiv. to our very: jam ferme

moriens me vocat, just dying, Ter. **II.** *generally, usually, for the most part; quod ferme evenit, Cic.: ferme apud Numidas in omnibus prociis magis podes quam arma tua sunt, Sall.*

fermento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fermentum] to cause to rise or ferment; in pass. to rise, ferment: Plin.

fermentum, i. n. [Contr. for fermentum, from ferveo, ferreo] that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast: Plin.

2. a drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer (so translated by some, but it seems more probable that this is an error, and that the reference is to yeast, used in fermenting the juice of acid fruits; or it may be a false reading for frumentum, indicating the use of beer): Virg. **II.** Fig.: anger, passion (poet. and rare): (uxor) nunc in fermento tua est, ita tugebit mihi. Pl. Also of the cause of anger or vexation: accipe, et istud fermentum tibi habeo, Juv.

fero, thili, latum, ferre, irreg. v. a. (also redupl. in the perf. tenses: tetuli, etc., Pl. and Ter. *passim*) [tuli and tetuli are perf. forms of tollō; latum is the euphonic form of latum, which is kinder with *radix*, *radice*] to bear, carry, bring: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. **2.** to set in motion, lead, conduct, drive: coelo supinas situlæ manna, raiat, Hor.: castra moveri et signa ferri jussit, to put the standards in motion, to break up, Caes.: vagos gradus, Ov. *Abol.*: quo ventus ferebat, bore, drone, Caes. **3.** With *pron.* reflect. or reflexively, to move or go swiftly, to hasten, rush; and of things, to flow, mount, run down, etc.: cum ipsa pæne insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: allis aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, were rushing panic-struck, Caes. **4.** to carry off, take away by force: allis rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg. So esp. in the phrase, *ferre et agere*, of taking booty, plundering, where *ferre* applies to portable things, and *agere* to men and cattle: v. ago. **5.** to bear, produce, yield: quem (florem) ferunt terræ solutæ, Virg. **6.** to bear offspring: ignorans nunc ventrem ferre, to be pregnant, Liv.: quem tolerat mater claro Phœnissæ Laconi, Ad borne, Nil. **7.** to bring as an offering: lanceaque et liba Baccho, Virg. **8.** to get, receive, acquire, obtain: quodvis pete munus, ut illud, me tribuente, feras, Ov.: plus poscente ferent, Hor. **II.** Fig.: to bear, carry, bring: ille finis Appio alienæ personæ ferendæ fuit, of bearing an assumed character, Liv.: quum suis auxilium ferre non posset, Caes. **2.** to move, to bring, to lead, conduct, drive, raise: cur hæc evenisse paravi? quo feror? to what am I bringing myself? Ov.: so, animus fer, with *inf.*: my mind is disposed, I design: in nova fer animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, id. **3.** to carry off, take away: omnia fert ætas, animum

quoque, Virg. **4.** to bear, bring forth, produce: hæc ætas prima, Athenæ oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. **5.** to bear away, to get, obtain, receive: centuriam, tribus, to get their votes, Cic.: suffragia, Suet. (cf. no. 10): eadem ferunt responsa, Caes. **6.** to bear, support: to put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure: ad laborem ferendum, id.: Ariovistus tantam arrogantiam sumserat, ut ferendus non videretur, id. **7.** With adverbs, to make public, to disclose, show, exhibit: haud clam tulit iram adversus prætorum, Liv. **8.** prae se ferre, to show, manifest, display, make no secret of: cuius reiantia facultatem consecutum esse me non proficior: secutum me esse prae tere fero, Cic. **9.** Of discourse, to report, relate, make known, assert, say: hæc omnia ferebat sermionibus, Caes. *Esp.* in third pers. plu. without any expressed subject = *Fr.* on dit, they say; and pass.: usu. with *inf.* or *absl.*: fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, Cic.

9. to give out, to pass off, to profess oneself; and reflect. to pass for, to pass current: hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. **10.** Pollit. and jurid. t. t.: suffragium or sententiam ferre, to give a vote, to vote, Cic.: (id. legum, privilegium) ad populum, or *absl.*: to propose a law, etc.: id. (ii) ferre iudicium, to offer or propose to the defendant as judge: id. Hence iudicem alium ferre, to propose a judge to, i. e. to bring a suit against, to sue a person: Liv. **11.** Mercant. t. t. to enter in a ledger or account book: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, quum Verres illi expensum tulit, set down as paid, Cic. **12.** Of abstract subjects: to require, demand, render necessary: to allow, permit, suffer: si ita commodum vestrum fert, id.: si vestra voluntas fert, id. [This root occurs in all the kindred languages: Gr. *φέρω*; Germ. *bahren, fahren*; Eng. *bear, etc.*]

ferocia, ae, f. [ferox] untamed spirit, high spirit, fierceness. In a good sense: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. **II.** In a bad sense: savageness, ferocity, haughtiness: arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic.

ferocitas, atis, f. [id.] wild or untamed courage, high spirit, fierceness. In a good sense: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris præstare, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense: savageness, ferocity, haughtiness: ferocitatem reprimere, id.

ferociter, adv. *courageously, bravely*: strenue et ferociter facta in bello, Liv. *Comp.*: Sall. *Sup.*: Liv. **II.** *ferocely, savagely, haughtily*: asper et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic.: dictæ sententiae, Liv. *Comp.*: id. *Sup.*: Curt.

feroculus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [ferox] somewhat fierce (rare): quid tūc miles tuus, tam feroculus est? Auct. B. Afr.

ferox, acis, adj. [ferus]. In a good sense: *wild, bold, courageous, warlike, spirited*: natura ferox, vehementis, manu promptus erat, Sall.: Aegorion magnus gens et ferox, warlike, Cic. *Sup.*: gladius ferocissimorum juvenum, Liv. **II.** In a bad sense: *savage, haughty, untamable, haughty, insolent*: equi indomiti, feroces, Pl.: aper, Virg.: patribus ferox esse, haughtily towards the senators, Liv. *Comp.*: victoria civilis ferociores Impotentioresque reddit, Cic. With *gen.*: lingue feroces, Tac. With *inf.*: ferox est viginti minas meas tractare esse, Pl.

fermentum, i. n. [ferrum] an implement or tool made of, or shod with iron, esp. agricultural: agrestia, Liv.: bonorum fermentorum studiosum fuisse, Cic.

ferrāria, ae, f. [ferrarius] as iron mine, iron works: Caes.: Liv.

ferrārius, a, um, adj. [ferrum] pertaining to iron: fabri, blacksmiths, Pl. **ferrātilis**, e, adj. [ferratus] furnished with iron: of slaves who are ironed, or fettered: Pl.

ferrātus, a, um, adj. [ferrum] furnished, covered, or shod with iron: hasta, Liv.: sudas, Virg.: agmina cladis in armour, Hor. **II.** Subst. *ferrati*, armour, m. *pl.* (sc. milites), soldiers in armour.

ferrūsus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of iron, Britanni utuntur aut sere aut taleis ferris pro numo, Caes. *Poet.*: ferrea telorum seges, Virg.

II. Fig.: *hard, unyielding, hard-hearted, cruel*: qui virtutem durum et quasi ferream esse quendam voluit, Cic.: præcordia, Ov.: os ferreum, unfeeling, impudent, Cic.: ferrea secula, the iron age, Tib. **2.** *firm, rigid, unyielding, immoveable*: (sc. *grm.*) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculique, ferrel prope corporis animique, Liv.

ferricrēpinus, a, um, adj. [ferrum crepo] clanking like iron or jettlers: Pl.

ferritērūm, ii, n. [ferrum tero] a place where iron is fettered gallo: comically for ergastulum [id.].

ferritērus, i, m. [id.] a comic name for a slave who is galled with iron or fetters: Pl.

ferritribax, acis, adj. [vox hibrida from ferrum, *tribax*, tero] iron-gallo. I. e. with fetters: comically of slaves: plagipatiæ, ferritribaces viri, Pl.

ferrugineus (also ferruginus, Lucr.) a, um, adj. [ferrugo] of the colour of iron-rust, dusky: cymba, Virg.

ferrugo,inis, f. [ferrum] like serges from iron iron-rust: Plin. **2.** Meton.: the colour of iron-rust, a dirty red (rubigo) or dusky colour: viridis ferrugine barba, Ov.: sol caput obscura nilidum ferrugine textit, Virg.

ferrum, i. n. iron: Cic.: Caes. Hor. Fig.: of hard-heartedness, cruelty, etc.: gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. **II.** Meton.: any iron instrument:

a plough: ferro scindimus aequor, Virg. **a spear:** ferro militem agrum, Hor.: **an axe:** mordaci velut icta ferro pinus, id. **a dart:** pelia ferro belua, id. **the tip of an arrow:** exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov.: **an iron stylus:** dextra tenet ferrum, id.: **hair-scissors:** salus longos ferro rescare capillos, id. **cutting-trousers:** crines vibratos callido ferro, Virg. **a sword:** Iruum ferro Metellum veneno sustulit, Cic.: **sunt ferro aut fame interire, Caes.** **So ferro et ignis, like our fire and sword,** to denote utter destruction: hostium urbes atque ferro atque igni vastantur, Liv. **2. battle, war, force of arms:** decernere ferro, Cic.

ferrumino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fer-rumen] to cement, solder, bind: Plin. Fig.: labra libellula ferruminoant, they glue their tips together, Pl.

fertilis, e, adj. [fero] bearing fruit, fruitful, fertile. **Abstr.:** agri optati et fertiles, Cic. **Comp.:** uberius solum fertiliorum segetem, Quint. **Sol.** quae fertilissimae sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. **With gen.:** tellus frugum peioralisque, Hor. **2. Fig.:** abundant, productive: fertile pectus habes, Ov. **3. that makes fruitful, fertilizing:** dea (i. e. Ceres), id. **fertillitas**, atis, f. [fertilitas] fruitfulness, fertility, abundance: loci, Caes. **Of animals:** (Rhea) indoluit fertillitate sua, Ov.

fertus, a, um, adj. [fero] fertile: poet. ex Cic. Or.

ferula, ae, f. certain plants, the pith of which is combustible: whence it is figured to have been used by Prometheus when he stole fire from heaven: Plin. **1. Meton.:** a rod: Hor.: **2. a goad:** Ov.

ferus, a, um, adj. [connected with *fero*, Acol. *fero*] wild (of animals and plants): quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel ducum vel ferarum: Cic.: fructus, Virg. **2. Meton. of places:** silvae, Hor. **3. Subst. a wild animal, wild beast** (poet.): of lions: Phaedr.: of a boar: id.: of horses: Virg.: of a goat: id. **Fig.:** wild, rude, uncivilized, savage, barbarous, cruel: nulla gens est neque tam immanueta neque tam fera, Cic.: ingenium immanueta ferumque, Ov.: diluvius, Hor.

ferve-flo, fcel, factum, j. v. a. [ferreo] to make boiling hot, to heat, boil, melt: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Plin. **In the part. perf.:** plix fervefacta, molles pick, Caes.

fervefactus, a, um, Part. [ferve-facio]

fervens, entis, Part. [ferveo]. **1. Adj.:** boiling hot, glowing, burning: aqua, Cic.: ferventes fusilli ex argilla glacia, Caes. **2. Fig. hot, heated, inflamed, impetuous:** fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfectio nec sapientia ferventior plerumque est, Cic.: quale fuit Caesi rapido ferventius animi ingulium, impetuosus, Hor.

ferveret, ade, hotly, warmly: ferventer loqui, Coel. in Cic.

ferveo, bui, 2. v. n. (also fervo, q. v.) to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinae, acum, smoke, Hor. **2. to be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm forth:** opere omnis semita fervet, Virg. **Fig.:** to burn or glow, to be heated or agitated, to rage, rave: usque eo fervet efferturque avaritia, Cic.: fervent multo linguae corque mero, Ov.: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pin-darus ore, rages, Hor.: fervet opus redolentem thymo fragrantia mella, glow, is carried on briskly, Virg. [Same root as Gr. *fero*, *fero*, *fero*, etc.]: Eng. warm.]

fervesco, j. v. n. incept. [ferveo] to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot: posseunt serae ferverescere, Pl. Fig.: quom (animus) ferveat (ira), Lucr.

fervidus, a, um, adj. [id.] boiling hot, burning, fiery: quarta pars mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura ferrida est, Cic.: sol, Lucr. **Comp.:** merum, Hor.: tempus diu, Curt. **Fig.:** fiery, passionate, vehement, impetuous, violent: florente juvenia ferridus, Hor.: mortis fraternae ferridus ira, Virg.: praepropera ac ferrida ingenia, Liv.: dicta, Virg.

fervo, fervi, j. v. n. (acc. to Quint. an obsolete form of ferveo; yet it occurs in Virgil.) [on etym. v. ferveo] to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow: sol fervit, Gell. **Post. to boil up, foam, rage:** omnia tunc pariter venio nimis plene videbis fervere, Virg. **2. to be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm forth:** Mares fervere Leucatae, id. **Fig.:** to burn or glow, to be heated or agitated, to rage, rave: quum fervit maxime, Ter.

fervor, oris, m. [ferveo] violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting: mundi ille fervor purior, perulicior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic.: caput incensum fervore gerebat, a raging heat, fever heat, Lucr. **In plur.:** medii fervores, noonday heat, Virg. **Fig.:** fire, heat, vehemence, ardour, passion: quum hic fervor concitatioque animi Inveierat, Cic.: pectoris, Hor.: maris, an unsafe condition (caused by pirates), Cic.

fescennini, orum, m. plu. [Fescennia, a city of Etruria] fescennine verses, fescennines: nuptiales, Sen. (v. Smith's Ant. 178.) Also as *adj.*: fescennini versus, Liv.

fessus, a, um, adj. [connected with *fatigo*, *fatiscor*] wearied, tired, exhausted: worn out, weak, feeble, infirm: titinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessal lassique erant, Sall.: de via fessus, Cic.: fessal vomere tauri, Hor. **With gen. (poet.):** fessal rerum, worn out by misfortunes, Virg. **Of things:** alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv.: fessas non vincula nares ulla tenent, Virg. (Phoebus) qui salutari levat arte fessos corporis artus, diseased, Hor.

festinans, antis, Part. [festino], **1. Adj.:** hasty, in haste: Cic.

festinante, adv. hastily, speedily, quickly. **Comp.:** Tac.

festinatio, onis, f. [festino] a hastening, haste, speed: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatione significat? Cic.: praematura, Liv. **In plur.:** cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipimus nimis celeritatem, Cic.

festino, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [festinus]. **1. Neutr.:** to hasten, make haste, be quick: quanquam festina, non est mora longa, Hor.: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. **2. Act.:** to hasten, hurry, accelerate. **With infin.:** componere lites, Hor. **With acc.:** ni id festinat, Sall.: festinare tugam, Virg. **Pass.:** ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac.: nec virgines festinantur, are not married too early, id.

festinus, a, um, adj. [festus, old part. of fero, seen in Infestus] hasty, hastening, quick, speedy (poet.): cursi festinus anhelo, Ov.: veste regens, tibi quam noctes festina veste urgebam, Virg.

festivè, ade, joyously, delightfully, gaily: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, Pl. **2. Amusorously, facetiously, wittily:** festive agere fabellam, Cic. As a participle of assent: quare bene et prociare quamvis nobis saepe dicatur: belle et festive innotum saepe nolo, id.

festivitas, atis, f. [festivus] festive gaily, festivity: Pl. As a word of endearment: mi animale, mea vita, mea festivitas, my joy, my delight, id. **Comp.:** complacens, kindness: mel patris festivitatis et facilitas, Ter. **3. Amusor, pleasurable:** quum in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis ars non desideretur, Cic.: Gorgias hic festivitatis insolentius abutitur, plays upon words, id.

festivus, a, um, adj. [festus] pertaining to a holiday, lively, gay, festive: lud. Pl.: festivissimum convivium, Just.

Fig. Meton. agreeable, pleasing, handsome, pretty: inculenta atque festiva femina, Pl.: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic.: quod to isti faciem et festum putant, agreeable, dear, Ter.

2. Of speech: Amusor, pleasant, witty: dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic.

festica, ae, f. [perh. connected with *ferio* and *fustis*] a stalk, stem, blade: Plin. **2. a rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission (called also vindicta):** quid? ean ingenua an festuca facta e serva libera est? Pl.

festum, i, n. [festus] a holiday, festival; a festival banquet, a feast (poet.): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, quaeritis? Ov. **In plur.:** Hor.

festus, a, um, adj. [connected with *feriae*, q. v.] pertaining to holidays, solemn, public, festival: qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium festi atque sollemnes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic.: tempus, Hor.: fronde, Virg.: dapjes, Hor.

f. *festive, cheerful, joyous* ("rare"). In exclamations of joy: *O testis dies hominū, Ter.*

fetiales, *lum.* m. *plu.* a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war: *Cic.* *Liv.* (v. Smith's *Ant.* 178.)

fetialis, *e. adj.* pertaining to the fetiales: *Jus, quo belli idicerentur, quod per se justissime inventum maxime fidei religio, Cic.*

fetura (*foet.*), *ae. f.* [fetis] a bringing forth, bearing, breeding: *aetas* (bovis) *feturae habilis, Virg.* || *Met.* *o. young, offspring, brood*: *alios dies ad ubertem lactis feturae servant, Cic.*

fetus (*foet.*), *a. um, adj.* [root *vr.* *secundum*] pregnant, breeding: *lenta malix fetu pecori, Virg.* *vulpes, Hor.* 2. *Transf. fruitful, productive*: *terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic.* 3. *In gen. filled, full*: *machina feta armis, Virg.* || *that has brought forth, newly-delivered*: *feta truciulenta urbs, Ov.* *lupa, Virg.*

fetus (*foet.*), *ūs, m. [id.]* a bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching, etc.: *quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, Cic.*

2. *Of plants*: a bearing, producing: *quae frugibus atque bacca terrae feto profundunt, id.* || *Met.* *o. young ones, offspring, progeny, brood*: *ceruae lactens fetus, a. fawn, Ov.* *qule (paveat), Germania quae horrida parturit fetus, the German brood, Hor.* 3. *Of plants*: *fruit, produce*: *ager novatus et iteratus, quum meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic.* *arbutus fetus, Ov.* 3. *Fig.*: *nec ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, progeny, growth, Cic.*

f. *interj.* *pah! soh!* at a bad smell: *f., h. foetel!* *Pl.*

fibra, *ae. f.* [perh. connected with *fidēs, a string*] *fibra, filament*, in plants or animals: *viriditas herbescens, nixa a fibris stirpium, sensim adolevit, Cic.* *perlicentes numerare in pectore fibras, Ov.* || *entrails*: *caesorumque boum fibras de more crematis, id.*

fibula, *ae. f.* [contr. fr. *fibula*, from *figo*] a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace, etc.: *fibula vestrum, vittā cohaerent neglectos alba capillos, Ov.*: *trabes binis utrique fibulis ab extrema parte distinctabantur, braces, Caes.*

ficedula, *ae. f.* [ficus] the titlark, *fig-pecker* or *beastfoot*. *Juv.*

ficedulenses, *lum.* m. *plu.* [ficedula] a comic name for a class of soldiers: *Pl.*

fictē, *adv.* feignedly, fictitiously: *fictē et simulate, Cic.*

fictilis, *e. adj.* [fictus, fingo] lit. *shapen, fictile*: *esp. made of clay, earthen*: *si id in certis fingeretur aut fictilibus figula, Cic.* || *Subst.* *fictile*, *is*, and more freq. *fictilia, lum.* *m. plu.* an earthen vessel: *omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov.*

fictio, *oris, f.* [fingo] a making, fashioning, forming, formation: *Fictum, veterem puellam, dedecore linguam Latinam hujusmodi vocum fictio, Cic.* || *Esp.* *a. feigning, counterfeiting*: *in figura totius voluntatis fictio est, apparet magis quam confessio, Quint.* || *In rhetor. and law*: an assumed or fictitious case, a supposition: *adhuc est subtilior illa ex simili translatio, quum, quod in alia re fieri solet, in aliam mutantur. Ea dicitur sane fictio, id.*

fictor, *oris, m. [id.]* one who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc., an image-maker, statuary: *dens ex facie novimus, quia pictores fictoresque volumus, Cic.* || *Fig.*: *vitae agendae, Pl.* 2. *a. feigner, counterfeiter*: *landi factor Ulixes, Virg.*

fictrix, *icis, f. [id.]* she that forms or fashions: *Cic.*

fictura, *ae. f.* [id.] a forming, fashioning: *Pl.*

fictus, *a. um, Part.* [fingo] || *Adj.*: *feigned, fictitious, false*: *in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, Cic.* *gemitus, Ov.* *Of persons*: *pro bene sano ac non incanto fictum astatumque vocamus, dissembling, false, Hor.* *Subst.* *fictum, i. n.* *deception, fiction* (poet.): *ficti praevarique tenax, Virg.*

fictilia, *ae. f. dim.* [ficus] a little fig: *Pl.*

ficuslūsus, *a. um, adj.* [ficus] of the fig-tree: *Varr.*

ficuslus, *a. um, adj.* = *ficuslūsus*, of the fig-tree: *Hor.*

ficus, *i* and *us, f.* (usually of the 2nd declension) a fig-tree: *quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de fide, Cic.* || *Met.* *o. the fruit of the fig-tree, a fig*: *ficus victimatus aridis, Pl.* *suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor.* *dum ficus prima calorque the first ripe fig, i. e. the beginning of autumn, id.* (Middle age *Lat.* *ficusum, ac secur*, properly, the liver of a goose fed with figs: *de pinguibus et fici pastum jecur anseris albae, Hor.* *hence the word for liver in the Romance languages; It.* *fegato*; *Sp.* *higado*; *Fr.* *foie*.)

fids, *adv.* faithfully: *quae mihi a te ad timorem fidsime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic.*

fidsi-commissum, *i. n.* a testamentary disposition, by which a person who gives something to another imposes upon him the obligation of transferring it to a third person: *Suet.* (v. Smith's *Ant.* 179.)

fidsis, *adv.* for fideliter, faithfully, trustily, etc.: *fac fidsis sis fidsia, Pl.*

fidsilia, *ae. f.* an earthen vessel, pot: *Pl.* *Proverb.*: *duo parietes de eadem fidsia dealbare, lit. to whitenish two walls from one pot = to kill two birds with one stone, Cur.* *In*

fidsia, *e. adj.* [fides] that may be relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere: *decol.*: *boni fidsieque socii, Liv.*: *sociis*

maior fidsieque socii, Cic. *fidsia sociis conficit, id.* *With acc.* *quidam Deitarum fidsieque populi Romano iudicavit, id.* *With ut and acc.* *quum fidsi animo et benigno in Clau. hi, Ter.* *With in and acc.* *a. unius fidsia, Sall.* *Subst.* *fidsia, i. n.* a trusty person, confident: *si quum tuorum fidsium vobis ad me mittas, Cic.* 2. *Fig. of things*: *to be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable*: *heros, Virg.* *portus, Ov.*

fidsitas, *icis, f.* [fidsis] faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity: *simpliciter praeteritis et communem et consuetudinem et fidem in amicitia aliquos perennare, Liv.* *aliquid fidsiter curare, Cic.* *retinere commissa (sacra), Hor.* *Camp.* *quod propior quique est servitque fidsius agro, Ov.* *Sup.*: *Plin.* 2. *severely, strongly, firmly*: *per quorum loca fidsiter mihi pateret iter, Plin.* *In*

fidsiter, *adv.* faithfully, trustily, certainly, etc.: *honesty, constant* et *fidsiter in amicitia aliquos perennare, Liv.* *aliquid fidsiter curare, Cic.* *retinere commissa (sacra), Hor.* *Camp.* *quod propior quique est servitque fidsius agro, Ov.* *Sup.*: *Plin.* 2. *severely, strongly, firmly*: *per quorum loca fidsiter mihi pateret iter, Plin.* *In*

fidsia, *entis, Part.* [fido] || *Adj.*: *confident, courageous, bold*: *qui fortis est, idem est fidsia, qui autem est fidsia, is profecto non extimuit, Cic.* *With gen.* *fidsia animi, Virg.*

fidsiter, *adv.* confidently, fearlessly, boldly: *simile fortissime signifer evellat, quod fidsiter inflixerat, Cic.* *Camp.* *paulo vellem fidsitius te illi responderet, id.*

fidsentia, *ae. f.* [fidsis] confidence, self-confidence, boldness: *fidsentia est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fidsiacia cum spe, collocavit, Cic.*

fides, *ei* (*gen. sing.* *fidei*, *Laec.* *also fide, Hor.* *dat. fide, id.*), *f.* [fido] trust, faith, confidence, reliance, belief: *si sciat noster senex, fidsiam non esse habuit, id.* (Middle age *Lat.* *fidsiam, Pl.* *quum iam minor fabulis habebat fide, Cic.* *e. alius ei marxum fidsiam habebat, Cic.* *With a depend. clause* *fac fidsiem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere, Cic.*

2. *Esp. commercial credit*: *quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, neque creditae pecuniae solveretur, Caes.* *scimus, Romae solutione impedita fidsiam condidisse, Cic.* *res fidsieque, money and credit, Pl.* *Fig.* *segetis certa fides me, return, Hor.* || *Met.* *o. trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty, etc.* *fundamentum iustitiae est fides, id est dictum conventorumque constantia et veritas, Cic.* *per acquissimum, singulari fide, id.* *pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, Caes.* *pergra patris fide, perjured faith, dishonesty, Hor.* *Of things*: *quum Gabini levitas omnem tabularum fidsiem resignaret, trustworthiness, credibility, Cic.*

In law: *good faith, sincerity*: *hence, f.* *fide bona* or *bona fide*, *in good faith*,

vincere, honestly, conscientiously: id. v. Smith's Ant. 60. ||| 3. a promise, engagement, word: Pamphilus fides, quam de me Caesar dederat, id.: inter se fidem et iugurandum dare, Caes.: fidem exolvere, Liv.: fidem frangere, Cic.

2. *Exp. a promise of protection or security:* hence in gen. protection, guardianship, care: Introduci Vulturum stipe Gallis: fidem et publicam iura senatus docili, promised him protection in the name of the public, id.: si fides publica data esset, Sall.: fide accepta ablegatis, vim abfuturam, Liv.: et nunc omnia in fidem aequae potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes.: di, obsecro vestram fidem! your protection, fide, Pl.: pro domo fidem, Liv.

3. *a promise of obedience in return for protection, allegiance:* Bellonae omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitate Aeduae fuisse, Caes.

Fides, *is*, *f.* and more freq. in plur. *fides*, *um*, *f.* [giving] a gut-string, string of a musical instrument: Prud.

Meton.: a stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithara: fidibus canere praecare, Cic.: dicere longum melos fidibus, Hor.: fidibusque Latinis Thebanorum aptare mores studeat, i. e. to imitate Pindaric strains in Latin poetry, id. in the *imp.*: sume fidem et pharetram: fides manifestata Apollo, Ov. 2. a constellation, i. q. lyrae, the Lyre: cedit cithra fides Cylenia, Cic.

Fidicen, *ina*, *m.* [fides cano] a lute or lyre player: Socratem fidibus docuit notitia fidicen, Cic. Poet. transf. a lyric poet: Latinus fidicen, Hor.

Fidicina, *ae*, *f.* [fidicen] a female lute or lyre player: Pl.: Ter.

Fidiculus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing: ludus, Pl.

Fidulus, *ae*, and more freq. *fidulus*, *ae*, *rum*, *f.* plu. dim. [fides] a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithara: quid ei plectani fidulus ferrent amorose sonantes, Cic. ||| a sort of stringed instrument of torture: Sen.: Suet.

Fidus, *sum*, *j.* v. s. [same root as *fido*] to trust, confide, put confidence in. With dat.: fidere nocui, Virg.: qui sibi fidit, Hor.: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. With abl.: arcu fidi Getae, Ov. With dat. or abl.: nec nullo fidi adultero, Hor.: ausu rebus, Cic. With inf.: fide manare poetica mella to solum, Hor.

Fiducia, *ae*, *f.* [fido] trust, confidence, reliance, assurance: certam fiduciam salubris praebere, Liv.: spes atque fiducia, Cic.: tyrannorum vita, in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic.: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, self-confidence, Liv.

2. Also absol. for fiducia sui, self-confidence, boldness, courage: omnes aeterni et fiduciae pleni ad Alestem proficiuntur, Caes. ||| Meton. trustiness: quod meae conceditum est

taciturnitati clam, fidei et fiduciae, ne enuntiatum cuiquam, Pl. 2. In law: property intrusted to another on condition that it should be restored, a deposit: si tutor fidem praestare debet, al socius, si, cui mandatis, si qui fiduciam accepit, debet etiam procurator, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 179.

Fiduciaris, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [fiducia] legal, i. t. relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary: Justin. ||| In gen. intrusted, given, or held in trust: optimum ratum, eam urbem Nabidi veluti fiduciarum dare, Liv.

Fidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [fido] trusty, faithful, to be depended on, sure: (amicus) probus et fidell et fido et cum magna fide, Pl.: amicus, Hor.: fidissima aqua optima uxor, Cic.: fidores haec genera hominum fore ratum, Liv. ||| things: sure, certain, safe: aures, Ov.: spes fidissima, Terentium, Virg.: pons validus et fidus, Tac.

Fidulus, *ae*, *um*, *adj.* [fidulus] pertaining to a potter: Plin.

Figmentum, *i*, *n.* [root *figo*, *figo*] a forming, formation: verborum, Gell. 2. a figure, image: id. ||| *Exp. a fiction:* Lact.

Figō, *xi*, *xum* (part. perf. *ficca*, Lucr.), *i*: v. a. to fix, fasten, drive in, attach, affix: palum in pariete, Pl.: mucrones in elve an in hoste, Cic.: quam damnatis crucem servis fixeras, hadst fixed in the ground, erected, id.: clavos verticibus, Hor.: vestigia, plenis his steps, Virg.: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, hung up, Cic.: sedem Cumis, to fix his abode, Juv. 2. to transfix, pierce, lunc intorto figit telo, Virg. ||| Fig. to fix, fasten, earnestly direct, settle: figit in virgine vultus, id. Of abstract things: ego omnia me studia, in Milonis consultiu fixi et locavi, Cic. 3. to taunt, rally: adversarios, id.

Figularis, *e*, *adj.* [figulus] pertaining to a potter, potter's: rota, Pl.

Figulus, *i*, *m.* [root *figo*, *figo*] a potter: Plin. Poet. of the builders of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv.

Figura, *a*, *f.* [id.] a shape, figure, form: corpora nostri partes totaque

figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic.: uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes.: figuras retrulit antiquas, Ov.: navium figura, Caes. 2. *Exp. the Epicurean atoms or molecular parts of bodies:* Lucr. 3. Poet. a shade or phantom of the dead: morte obita quales fama est voltare figuras, Virg. ||| Fig. quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner: majus et minus et aequae magnam ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideratur, Cic.: occurrit animo pereundi mille figurae, kinds, Ov. 2. In Gramm. the form of a word, inflection: Varr. 3. In rhetor. a figure of speech: Cic. (II) *Exp. one which contains covert hints or allusions:* Suet.

Figuratio, *onis*, *f.* [figuro] forming, fashioning: shape, form: Plin. ||| Fig. imagination, fancy: Quint. 2. the form of a word: Gell.

Figuratus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [figuro] 1. *A d.* formed, fashioned, shaped: bonum ipsa (erga) declarat non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic. Of speech, figurative: orationem figuratam, Quint.

Figuro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. v. a. [figura] to form, fashion, shape: munus ea forma figuravit, qua omnes reliquae formae concluduntur, Cic. ||| Fig.: ca tenerum pueri balneum potius figurat, Hor. 2. *Exp. to imagine, fancy, picture:* inanes species anxio animo, Curt. 3. to adorn with rhetorical figures: tam transactis verbis quam propriis figurarum oratio, Quint.

Filius, *ade*, [filium] thread by thread: filium distrahere, Lucr.

Filia, *ae* (dat. and abl. plur. *filabus* and *filiae*) *f.* [filus] a daughter: o matre pulchra filia pulchrior, Hor. In apposition: quam Virginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu intermiscuit, Cic. Filia familiae, or filiafamiliae: v. familia. 2. female offspring, of shoot (poet.): Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

Filicatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [filix] adorned with fern: palatras, on which fern-leaves are engraved, Cic.

Filialis, *ae*, *f.* dim. [filia] a little daughter: educare aliquam pro filiola sua, Pl.: I. Paulus filiolam suam Tertiam animadvertit tristiciam, Cic.

Filiosus, *i*, *m.* dim. [filus] a little son: Pl.

Filius, *um*, *a* son: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. Filius familiae, or filiusfamiliae: v. familia. ||| Meton. filius filius, a son of mother earth, i. e. an obscure, mean person: hunc terrae filio necio qui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, id.: fortunae filius, a child of fortune, fortune's favourite, Hor. (Perh. from the root *vi*, *vi* or *ve*, which occurs in *visus*, *vis*, *se-*, *se-*, *se-*, etc. (q. t.): the Greek *vi*, perh. comes from the same root.) (Hence Sp. *hijo*.)

Filix, *icis*, *f.* fern: Virg.: Hor. (Hence It. *felice*.)

Filum, *i*, *n.* a thread: Virg.: Ov. Poet. the thread of life spun by the Fates: arorum filia trimum, Hor. Proverb. pendere filo (tautui), to be hanging by a thread, to be in great danger: omnia sunt hominum tenax pendencia filo, Ov. 2. *Exp. the fillet of wool round the upper part of a flamen's cap:* and in gen. a priest's fillet: legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est), Lucr. Juppiter, inquit, Liv. ||| Meton. a string, cord, filament, fibre: tractat hauriente consensio filia lyrae, the strings, Ov. 2. outline, contour, form, shape: forma quoque hinc solis debet filumque videri, Lucr.: mulieris, Pl. ||| Fig.: of speech, texture, sort,

quality, nature, style: ego hostiū veteri leuicō munusculum mittere (volui) amissio, crasso filo, of coarse texture, Cic.: tenui deducta polimita filo, Hor. (Hence it Sp. filo: Fr. file, d-filer "to go in a row behind one another," *défilé* "a narrow way," *pro-fil*).

fimbriae, arum, f. pl. [connected with *fibrā* the extremity of anything, esp. if separated into strands and filaments; a border, edge, fringe; as quils in febre aut acuto morbo in veste floccosae lagit, fimbriae diducit, Cels.: maderentes cincinnorum fimbriae, the extremities of the curls, Cic.]

fimbriatus, a, um, adj. [fimbriae] separated into strands or filaments, fringed: unius est lato clauo ad manus fimbriato, Suet.

finis, i, m. *duog.* ordure, excrement: Virg. *¶* Poet. for lutum, dirt, mire: id.

finis, fidi, fassum, j. v. a. to cleave, split, part, separate, divide: hasta fides transit praecordia ligno, Virg.: arbor agit rimas, et fassa cortice vivum reddit oues, Ov.: patris fidiore sacro argos, Hor.: huius alii fidiit canis aestifer arva, causes to crack, Virg.: cor meum et cerebrum fidiit, are bursting, Pl. *¶* Fig.: to divide (poet. and rare). Idus sunt agenda fidiit Aprilis, Hor. (Root *fin* same as Sans. *dhiv*, "cleave"; Eng. *bite*).

finis, finxi, factum, j. v. a. [stem *fin*, whence *figura*, etc.] to shape, form, fashion, frame, make: esse aliquem vim, quae finxerit, vel, at tu verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem, Cic.

2. Esp. of the plastic arts: to shape or form in wax, clay, stone, etc., to mould or model: quorum alterum esse pictorem, id.: peca de humo, Ov.: fingendi ars, of making statues, Cic. 3. to arrange, adorn, dress, trim (poet.): (mulier) deae quoniam laeta est, teras, ornata, facta est infecta est tamen, Pl.: crinem fingens, Virg.: saepe manibus saepe manibus fingebat amicus, gently pressed, Ov. *¶* Fig. in gen. to form, fashion, make: natura fingit homines et creat imitatore et narratore facies, Cic.: id neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, to give their countenances the desired expression, Caes.: operosa parvus carmina fingo, make, compose, Hor. 3. With a double predicate, to form, make into something or in a certain manner: nec, si miserum fortuna sinooem finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba fingit, Virg.: (illam) spissae memorum comae fingent Aedii carmine nobilium, Hor. 3. to instruct, teach, train: idem mire finxit illam, Ter.: voce paterna fingens adrectum, Hor. 4. to form mentally or in speech, to represent, to imagine, conceive, sketch out: fingit cogitatione

imaginem hujus conditionis mese, Cic.: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, to conceive of, id. With *finis*: fingit, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, suppose, id. 5. to contrive, devise, invent, feign, esp. what is untrue: nonne ad senem aliquem fabricam fingit? Ter.: crimina in aliquem fingere, Cic.

finis, entis, Part. [finio]. *¶* A. 1. finis orbis, i. e. circulus, the horizon: illi orbis, qui aspectum nostrum definunt, qui a *finis* rectissime nominari possunt, Cic.: circulus, Sen.

finio, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. [finis] to limit, bound, inclose within boundaries: populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire, Caes.: in ore sita lingua est, finis dentibus, Cic. *¶* Fig. to set bounds to, restrain, check: an potest cupiditas finiri? id. 2. For defining, to prescribe, determine, define, fix, appoint: spatia omnis temporis numero noctium finiant, Caes.: hoc autem sphaerae genus in illa sphaera solida non potius finiri, could not be defined, marked out, Cic. Pass. imperi: de pecunia finitur, ne major caesa ludorum consumeretur, it is decreed, Liv. 3. to put an end to, to finish, terminate: in pass. to come to an end, to end: bellum, Caes.: prandia nigra moria, Hor.: vitam mihi ense, Ov.: ut sententiae verba finiantur, close with verbs, Cic. 4. Absol.: to end, to cease: (1) to finish speaking: finierat Pacem, Ov. (2) to die: sic liberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac.

finis, is (abs. regularly fine; fin, Latr. etc.), m. and f. (mae: more usual and class.) a boundary, limit, border: fere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv.: quem locum finem imperii habere Carthaginienses, Sall. In plur.: nec Mamilla lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regnum, Cic.: neque finem neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall. Adverb.: fine or fin, up to, as far as = *tentus* (rare): de muro pectoris finem prominens, Caes. 2. Meton. the territory itself, inclosed within boundaries: iter in Santonium fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosaum finibus abest, id.: multum interest, alienos populi fines an tuos arti exacindive videas, Liv. 3. Fig. a limit, bound: finem et modum transire, to go beyond all bounds, Cic.: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, quos ultraque citraque nequit consistere fortis, Hor. *¶* Meton. as end: rogat orandi finem faciat, Cic.: vitae finem afferre alicui, Cic. (2) quem ad finem, till when? how long? piratam vivum tenuisti: quem ad finem? dum cum imperio fuisti, id. 2. Esp. the end of life, death: compertit invidiam supremo finem domari, after death, Hor.: septem a Neuronis finem menses sunt, Tac. 3. the extremity, summit: ad finem bonorum, quo referuntur et cuius caesa sunt fac-

enda omnia, the chief good, Cic.: fides bonorum et malorum, id.: hence the title of Cicero's treatise *De Finibus*.

4. an end, purpose, intention, design: domus finis est usua, Cic.: quod ad eum finem memoremus, Tac. 5. In rhetoric. I. q. finitio est definitio, a definition, explanation: dicuntur argumenta ex hactenus equi fide, Quint. [Elym. uncertain; Bopp connects it with *finis*, i. e. instead of *ad-finis*].

finis, ade, to a certain extent, with restrictions: avarus erit, ad finis, Cic.

finitimus, a, um, adj. [finis] bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring: with *dat.*: sumus finitimi Aetnae, Cic.: Galli Belgae, Caes.: Iasus Boeae, bordering upon the north, Hor. Absol.: Romanos ex loca finitimas provincias adungere, Caes. 2. Subst. finitimus, m. pl. neighbours: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. *¶* Fig. bordering upon, nearly related, like: with *dat.*: metus agitudinis, id.: poita oratori, id. Absol.: illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, id.

finitio, onis, f. [finis] a limiting, limit, boundary: Virg. *¶* Fig. a definition, explanation: Quint. **finitivus**, a, um, adj. [id.] In rhetoric, defining, explaining: Quint. **finitor**, oris, m. [id.] one who determines boundaries, a surveyor: Cic. Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo: et rei ego sum factus finitor, Pl. 2. Transf.: circulus, the horizon, Sen.

finus, a, um, Part. [finio]. *¶* A. 1. In rhetoric, of phrases that terminate well: well rounded, full: Cic. flo, eri, v. facio.

firmamentum, inis, n. [firmo] Poet. for *firmamentum*, inis, n. [id.] a strengthening, support, prop.: transverbera tigna injunctum, quae firmamento esse possunt, Caes. *¶* Fig. a support, prop, stay: cum ordinem, qui excoeret vectigalia, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic.: dignitatis, id.: potentiae, Tac.: legum ex subeillis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, as a support, Liv. 2. In rhetoric, the chief support of an argument, the main point, Cic. **firmator**, oris, m. [id.] a constructor, establisher (rare): pacis firmator, Tac. **firmus**, adv. firmly, steadily: instare, Suet.: firme graviterque aliqui comprehendere, Cic.

firmitas, itis, f. [firmus] stability, firmness, durability, strength: aspecta, postes cujusmodi? quanta firmata facti, Pl.: materiae, Caes. *¶* Fig. firmness, endurance, constancy, power: firmitas et constantia, Cic.: animi, id.: imperii, Suet.

firmiter, adv. strongly, solidly, with steadiness: instare, Caes.: in eo gradu collocari, Cic. Comp.: firmus colore, Ov. **firmitudo**, inis, f. [firmus] stability,

firmness, durability, strength: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. **Fig.** *firmness, constancy, strength, stability*: quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tibi perspexit, Cic.: haec constatio habet firmitudinem, id.

firmus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to make firm or steady, to strengthen, fortify, support*: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.: corpora cilio, Liv.: locum magni munitionibus, Caes.: turres praesidiis, Sall. **Fig.** *to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, stable, or permanent*: urbem colonis firmare, Cic.: provinciam pacis praesidiisque, id.: pacem amicitiaque, Liv. **2.** *to strengthen in resolution, to encourage, animate*: cuius adventus Pompeianis compressit, nostrosque firmavit, Caes.: animum praesenti pignore firmavi, **3.** *to make sure of, secure in alliance*: civitates obsequia, Hirt. **4.** *to confirm, show, prove; to affirm, assert, declare*: quum intelligat, quam multa firmiter jure jurando, Cic. With acc. and inf.: paratis omnibus animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac.

firmus, a, um, adj. *firm, steadfast, stable, strong, powerful*: non fragili vasm ligno sulcavimus aequor: quae tollit Aesonidem, firma carina fuit, Ov.: effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic. **Fig.** *firm, fast, constant, steadfast, immovable, powerful, strong*: res publica firma atque robusta, id.: civitas impetris firma, Caes.: exercitus satis firma ac tantum bellum, Liv.: spem firmissimam habere, Cic.: firmior candidatus, who has stronger hopes of being elected, id.: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, id. Poet. with inf.: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firma, abel, capable, Hor.

firmus, e, adj. [fiscus] *pertaining to the public or imperial treasury, fiscal*: Ulp.: calumniam, informationes, the fees resulting from which were to go into the treasury, Suet.

firmus, a, um, f. dim. [id.] *a small basket or vessel*: slender longa, rursus, etc. Virg. (Hence *It. Astella*.)

firmus, a, um, f. [id.] *a small basket of milk*: firmula flocum, Cic.: virg. **2.** *a measure for milk*: Mart.: virg. laevis, bronze: Ov.

fiscus, i. m. *a basket of milk*: work used for olives in the oil-press: Col. **3.** *a money-basket, money-bag*, puer: fisco complices cum pecunia Nihilensium a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos, Cic. **2.** *the state treasury, public revenues*: de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quamram, id. **3.** *the imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse* (but distinct from his private property), in opp. to aerarium, the public chest or treasury: quantum pecuniae in aerario et fisco et vectigalibus residua, Suet.: Tac.: (in the later period of the empire, however, identical with

the aerarium: v. Smith's Ant. 179): Judaica, the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury, Suet.

fissilis, e, adj. [fissus] *that may be cleft or split* (rare): robur, Virg. **Fig.** *cleft, split*: stipes, Col. Comically: ad focum si adesces, non fissile haberes caput, you would not have had your head split, Pl.

fissio, onis, f. [id.] *a cleaving, dividing*: glebarum, Cic.

fissum, i. n. [id.] *a cleft, fissure* (only used in augury of a divided liver): fissum in extis, Cic.

fissura, ae, f. [id.] *a cleft, chink, fissure*: Plin.

fissus, a, um, Part. [fissio]. **Fig.** *Adj.*: clonen: fissa ferarum ungula, Lucr.

fistula, ae, f. *a rammer, beetle*: Caes.

fistulosus, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [fistula] *to ram down*: Plin.

fistula, ae, f. *a pipe, tube; a water-pipe* (usually of lead): Cic. **2.** Meton.: a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, invented by Pan: fistula, cui semper decrevit arundinis ordo: nam calamus cetera jungitur usque minor, Tib.: Virg.: eburneola, a pitch-pipe, for giving the tone to an orator, Cic. Used like our cat-calls to express disapprobation, id. **3.** *a writing reed*: Pers. **4.** *a sort of ulcer, a fistula*: Nep. (Hence *It. fistulare*.)

fistulator, oris, m. [fistula] *a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper*: Cic.

fistulatus, a, um, adj. [id.] *furnished with pipes*: tabulae, Suet.

fistulosus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of holes, porous*: Plin.

fissus, a, um, Part. [fissio].

fissus, a, um, Part. [fissio]. **Fig.** *Adj.*: fissus, fast, immovable: illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic. **2.** *Fig.*: consilium fissum, id.: animo fissum immotumque, Virg.

fissibilis, ae, f. [fissibilium fero] *a fan-beater, a female slave*: Pl.

fissibilium, i. n. dim. [fissibilium] *a small fan or flap*: Ter. **Fig.** *Fig.*: cuius lingua quasi flabello scitilioni, illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic.

flabellus, e, adj. [flatus] *airy*: nihil est in animis, aut humidum quidem aut flabile aut ignem, Cic.

flabra, orum, n. plu. [id.] *blasts*, esp. of wind; or meton.: breezes, winds (poet.): flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant, Lucr.: non flabra neque imbres convellant, Virg.

flaccidus, 2. v. n. [flaccus] *to be flabby or flaccid*: aures pendulae atque flaccidae, Lact. **Fig.** *to be faint, languid, weak*: to flag, droop: Messala flaccet, flagis, loses courage, Cic.

flaccosus (also flaccio), cti, 3. v. n. insep. [flaccus] *to wither, dry up*: flaccescere fronde, Vitr. **Fig.** *to become faint or feeble, to droop, languish*: flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

flaccidus, a, um, adj. [id.] *flabby, flaccid*: aures, Col. **Fig.** *Fig.*: languid, feeble: flaccidior turbine fertur, Lucr.

flaccus, a, um, adj. *flabby*: canes auriculis magnis ac flaccis, Varr. **2.** Of persons: flag-cared: Cic. (Hence *It. flacco*.)

flagello, avi, atum, i. v. a. [flagellum] *to whip, scourge, lash*: quatuorcentum suum in conjunctione nominum flagellavit, Suet. **Fig.** *Fig.*: si pater multa cautus vibis flagella, charge an exorbitant rate of interest, Pers.

flagellum, i. n. dim. [flagrum] *a whip, scourge*: nec scutica dignum horribili sectore flagello, Virg. **Fig.** Meton.: a riding-whip: Virg. **2.** the thong of a javelin: id. **3.** a young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot: id. **4.** the arm of a polygon: Ov. **Fig.** the lash or sting of conscience (poet.): Lucr. (Hence *Fr. fléau*.)

flagitatio, onis, f. [flagito] *an earnest request or demand, importunity* (rare): nolui deesse ne tacitas quidem flagitationi tuae, Cic. In plur.: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac.

flagitator, oris, m. [id.] *an importunate asker, demander, a dun* (rare): efflicte eis animo eum atque alienum aed: ne quis formidet flagitatorum suum, Pl. With gen.: triumphali aut victoriam flagitator, Liv.

flagitiosus, adv. *shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously*: impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Sup.: ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat, id.

flagitiosus, a, um, adj. [flagitium] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious*: civitas pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall.: miser (esse videtur), si in vitiosa et flagitiosa vita affuerit voluptatibus, Cic.: accordia flagitiorum, Sall.: fama flagitiosissima, Tac.

flagitium, i. n. [flagito] *and therefore orig.: burning desire, heat of passion; hence): a shameful or disgraceful act, sin, shame*: (esp. of an obscene or sensual nature): quos (convivia) domestica stupra flagitioque flagrantibus, Cic.: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. **Fig.** In gen.: any shameful or disgraceful act or thing: praese agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic.: illa militiae flagitia, those shameful speeches, Tac. **Fig.** Meton. shame, disgrace: id erat meum factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, Cic.: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. **2.** as a term of reproach, like scelus: shame, disgrace, i. q. rascal, scoundrel: flagitium illud hominis! Pl.

flagito, avi, atum, i. v. a. *a freq.* [from the root flag, whence flagro] *to demand warmly, earnestly, or repeatedly; to entreat, solicit; to press, importune, dun*: constr. with acc. of the thing; with acc. of the pers.; with double acc.; with ab and abs. of the pers.; with rui, or absol.: etiam atque

etiam inato atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen (where obs. the climax), Cic.: causa postulat, non flagitat, id. : quum stipendium ab legationibus pame seditione facta flagitare, when the legions demanded their pay, Caes. : a te quum tu promissa per litteras flagitabam, Cic.: quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. || Esp. to summon before court, to accuse: comperit pecuniam publicam aversit ut peculatorem flagitari iussit, Tac.

flagrans, antis, Part. || **flagro**. || A. J. : flaming, blazing, glowing: telum, Virg.: flagrantis hora Canalicule, Hor.: flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. 2. Transf. of colour: glittering, shining: (Aeneas) sidere flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. 3. Fig.: glowing with passion, ardour, sobriety: oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quamquam flagrantissimum accipiam, Cic.: flagrantissima flagitia ad adulterium, Tac.

flagrant, adeo, ardently, vehemently, eagerly: flagrantissime cupere, Tac.

flagrantia, ae, f. [flagro] a burning, burning heat, ardour: montis (Aetnae), Gell.: non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, Cic. || Meton. as a term of reproach: etiam vim opprobrii, flagitii flagrantia, thou burning shame! Pl.

flagritriba, ae, m. [flagrum tero] a whip-reaver, i. e. one who wears out the whip with being flogged: Pl.

flagro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to blaze, flame, burn: flagrantem operariis, Cic.: crinem flagrantem excutere, Virg. || Fig.: to be inflamed with passion (both in a good and in a bad sense), to glow, burn, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic.: totam Italiam flagrantem bello intelligo, id.: flagrantem vitia libidinis apud Italiam, id. 2. to be greatly disturbed or annoyed at, to suffer from: invidia et infamia, id.: rumore malo, Hor. [Flag-ro contains the same root as fulgeo, flam-ma (flamma), also as Goth. bairn; Eng. bright.]

flagrum, i, n. a whip, scourge: Pl.: Liv. || Meton. and poet.: ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, i. e. to servitude, Juv. 2. As a term of reproach: gymnasiu flagri, satire, school for the scourge, i. e. to whom the scourge is often applied, Pl. [Akin to Eng. flag; and prob. to plaga, plango.]

flamen, inis, m. a priest of one particular deity, said to have been so called from the fillet (filum) which he wore around his head. There were 15 in all, of whom the flames of Jupiter, called flamen Dialis, was the highest in rank (v. Smith's Ant. 180): Cic.: capere, Liv.

flamen, inis, n. [fluo] a blowing, blast: cur Berecynthiae cessant flamina tibiae? Hor. || Meton. : a gale, wind: ferunt sua flamina classem Virg.

flaminia, ae, f. [flamen] the wife

of a flamen, who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov.: Dialis, Tac.

flaminium, ii, n. [id.] the office of flamen: Cic.: Liv.

flamma, ae, f. [flagma, from root FLAG; v. flagro] a blazing fire, blaze, flame: flammam concipere, to take fire, Caes.: effusa flamma pluribus locis refulxit, Liv. Proverb. (1) flamma fumo est proxima, flame is very near to smoke: i. e. you run great risk of falling into positive vice, if you yield to the temptation to deviate from strict propriety, Pl. (2) a flamma cibum peto, to snatch food from the flames, i. e. to do any disgraceful or degrading act (from the famished wretches who sacrilegiously snatched the meat offered on a funeral pile), Ter. (3) prae undis flamma (sc. miscetitur), sooner will fire mingle with water, of any thing impossible, Poet. ap. Cic. 2. Meton.: that which produces light: light, a star, etc.: erat in splendidissimo candore inter flammam circulus elucens, among the stars, Cic.: flammam media ipsa tenebat ingentem, a torch, Virg. 3. Of colour: flama coloris: rubra suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. || Fig.: the flame or fire of passion, esp. the glow of love, flame, passion, ardour, etc.: amoris turpissimam flamma, Cic.: memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregis viris in pectore creare, Sall. 2. a devouring flame, suffering, danger: incidit in ipsam flammam civilis discordiae vel potius belli, Cic.: implacatae flammae gaud, raging anger, Ov.

flammarum, ii, m. [flammeum] a maker of bridal veils: Pl.

flammeolum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small bridal veil: Juv.

flammeo, i, v. n. incip. [flamma] to become inflamed: Lucr.

flammeum, i, n. [id.] (sc. velum), a flame-coloured bridal veil: Plin. Poet.: flammae conterit, marries repeatedly, Juv.

flammeus, a, um, adj. [id.] flaming, fiery: sunt stellae natae flammeae, Cic. || Meton. of colour: flammae, flame-coloured, fiery red: lumina flammis, Ov.

flamifer, era, erum, adj. [flamma ferō] flame-bearing, i. e. flaming, burning, fiery: crinis (stellae), Ov.

flammo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [flamma]. || Neutr.: to flame, blaze, burn (poet. and perh. only in the imperf. part.): flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Virg. || Act.: to inflame, set on fire, burn: in the pass. also to burn: ut interferent aut crucibus affixi aut flammendi, Tac. 2. Fig.: to inflame the mind or passions: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, Had. inflamentum with anger, incensed, Tac.: talla flammato secum dea corde volutans, Virg.

flammilla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little flame: Cic.

flatus, us, m. [fluo] a blowing, breathing, smothering: nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatus (sc. tibiae), Hor.: statuoque secundo carbasa totum sonant, Ov.: (equi) humentur spumis flatusque sequuntur, with the smothering, Virg. || Fig.: a breath, breeze: quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervelimur optatos, Cic. 2. inflatedness, haughtiness (mostly plur.): det libertatem sandi flatusque remittit, Virg. (Hence It. flauto; Sp. flauta; Fr. flûte.)

flavo, i, v. n. [flavus] to be yellow or gold coloured (poet.): flaventes ceras, Ov.: calce, Virg.

flavescere, i, v. n. incip. [flavo] to become yellow or gold coloured, to turn a light yellow: nulli paulatim flavescit campus arista, Virg.: ne (obur) flavescere possit, Ov.

flavus, a, um, adj. yellow, flaxen, gold coloured, (chiefly poet.): mellis dulci flavore liquore, Lucr.: aurum, Virg.: coma, Hor. [Flav-us and ful-vus are connected.]

flebilis, ae, adj. [fleo]. 1. Pass. to be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable: pontile ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic. || Act. that causes to weep (poet. and rare): ulul, Virg. 2. weeping, tearful, doleful: gemitus elementabiles, imbecillae, abjectus, flebilis, Cic.: elegia, Ov.: molli, Hor. (Hence It. flevole; Sp. fable; Fr. fable.)

flebiliter, adeo, mournfully, dolefully: vide, quam non flebiliter respondet, Cic.

flecto, xi, xum, i. v. a. and n. A. Act.: to bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round: arcus, Ov.: animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, Cic.: geminas ades hoc, Virg.: equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Caes.: flecti fractus motus, contortit, Cic. Reflex. (nilvius) flectitur in gyrum, Ov. 2. Naut. i. t. to double a cape or promontory: quum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas eveniant, Cic. || Fig.: to bend, turn, direct: vocem, Ov.: qui teneros et rudis quum acciperent, inficiant et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic.: aliquem a propositis, Liv. 2. Esp. to bend (in opinion or in will), to move, persuade, prevail upon, soften: quibus rebus flectebat animo atque frangebat, Cic.: flectere si nequeo Supera, Acheronta movebo, Virg.: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. 3. to turn aside from, avoid: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. 4. In gramm. (i) to form a word: verba derivare, flectere, conjugere, Quint. (2) Flectere syllabam, to give the circumstances accord, id. 2. Neutr. to turn, go, or march: quem procul hos laevo flectentes limite reant, Virg.: Hastrubal ad Oceanum flectit, Liv. 2. Fig.: ad providendum sapientiam flectere, Tac.

fleo, flevi, fletum (contr. forms flecti, Ov.: flevit, Virg.: flevit, Ov.) i. v. a. and a. A. Neutr. to weep, cry: fleo,

quis difjunditur, Pl.: ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. *pass. inst.*: ad sepulcrum venimus: tu ignem posita est: fletur, Ter. Of horae: equorum greges comperit ubertem flere, Suet. 2. Of things: to drop, trickle: uberibus flet omnia gaudia, Lucr. 3. A. Act. to weep for, lament, lament: parentes Troilum, Cic. filii necem, Tac. In the part. perf.: nulum fletu ad superos, wept, lamented, Virg.

fletus, a, um, Part. [fleo]. II. Adj.: dripping: sanguine fletu, Lucr.

fletus, ū, m. [id.] a weeping: quod neque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque ferret, Cic.: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiatur, Caes.

fletuarius, a, um, adj. [flecto animum] (poet.). I. Act. that bends or moves the soul, moving, affecting: dicta est fletuaria affectu omnium regina rerum oratio, Cic. II. Pass. touched, moved, affected: Pac. in Cic.

flectibilis, a, adj. [flecto] that may be bent, pliant, flexible: arcus, Ov. II. Fig.: plant, flexible, tractable: genera vix permixta: grave, acutum; flexibilia durum, Cic. 2. *flectile*, covering, inclement: quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quom animus ejus, id.

flectilis, e, adj. [id.] pliant, pliable, supple: cornu, Ov. II. *bent, curved*: alius (comarum) i. e. curled, id.

flectilignus, a, um, adj. [flecto loquor] ambiguous, equivocal: Cic.

flectio, ōnis, f. [flecto] a bending, turning: a bend, turn, curve (rare): trunco toto se ipse moderans et virili laterum flexione, Cic. II. Fig.: quae devolvitur flexionesque quaerit! turnings, windings, id. 2. Esp. of the voice: a modulation, inflection, change: delicatior in cantu flexiones, id.

flecti, pes, pēdis, adj. [flectus] with bent feet, and in gen. twisting: hederæ, Ov.

flectuosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of turns or windings, tortuous: flectuosum iter habet auditis, ne quid intrare possit, CX.

flectura, ae, f. [id.] a bending, winding, turning (rare): laterum, Lucr.: viciorum, Suet.

flectus, a, um, Part. [flecto].

flectus, ū, m. [id.] a bending, turning, winding: aures duros et quasi corbeas habent introitus, multique cum flectibus, Cic.: in aliquo flexu vix, Liv.: capilli dociles et centum flectibus apti, Ov. II. Fig.: a turning, transition, change: id est caput civilis prudentiae, videre itinera flectusque rerum publicarum, Cic.

flectus, ū, m. [flecto] a striking, striking together, collision (poet.): Virg. 2. *Var. flatum*, i. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to blow: cornu ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes.: inflexo Beryctibus tibia cornu flabit, will blow, sound, Ov. 2. A. Act.: to blow,

blow at, blow out, blow up, or blow away: Chimaerae aere ferox acrem faret de corpore flammam, Lucr.: tibia flatur, is blown, Ov.

flocus, i, m. a lock or flock of wool, etc.: ne qui floci interessant, Varr.

II. Transf.: anything trifling, insignificant, of no account (esp. with negatives, and in the phrase floci facere, to make no account of): with a negat.: ceterum qui sis qui non sis, floccum non interdum, Pl.: prorsus aaveo acire, nec tamen floci facio, Cic. Without a negat.: tu istos minutos cave deos floci feceris, Pl. (Hence Sp. *fusco*, *floco*.)

florens, entis, Part. [floreo]. II. Adj.: blossoming, florid, splendid, etc.: lucernarum florentia lumina flammis, Lucr.: catarvae aere, Virg. 2. Fig.: flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent: with abl.: complet hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberia, propinquis, amfibus, amicis, Cic. Abol.: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. Of things: invidentur praestanti florentique fortunae, Cic.: florentes Etruscorum aevi, Liv.: adhuc florente juvenia servidus, Hor.

floreo, ū, 2. v. n. [flos] to bloom, blossom, flower: per terras frondent atque munda florent, Lucr.: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floret, Cic.: pampineo gravidus auctumno floret ager, Virg. Poet.: al bene floreat annus, Ov. II. Meton. of wine: to froth, ferment: vina florent, id. 2. to be filled with to abound with: tum mare velivolva forebat, Lucr. III. Fig.: to be in a flourishing or prosperous condition, to be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished, etc.: constr. with the abl. and abol. With abl.: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic. Abol.: ergo in Graecia musici floruerunt, id.: floret Epicurus, id. 2. Of things: with abl.: familia, quae postea viri fortissimis floruit, id. Abol.: verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque, Hor.

floreoso, 3. v. n. incomp. [floreo] to begin to blossom or flower: pulchrum aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic. II. Fig.: to begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute: ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescere, id. Of things: olla senescere, at haec contra florescere cogunt, Lucr.

florens, a, um, adj. [flos] of flowers, made of flowers (poet.): coronae, wreaths of flowers, Pl.: rura, *flowery meads*, Virg.

florentissus, a, um, adj. dim. [floreo] most blooming: Cat.

floridus, a, um, adj. [floreo] blooming, flowery: sorta, garlands of flowers, Ov.: prata, Lucr. II. Fig.: blooming, fresh, beautiful: Galatæa floridior prato, longa procerior alno, Ov.: novitas mundi, Lucr. 3. Of discourse: ornate, florid: Demetrius Phalereus est

floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, Cic.

florifer, ū, ū, ū, adj. [flos fero] bearing flowers, flowery (poet.): Lucr.

florilignus, a, um, adj. [flos lego] flower-culling: apex, Ov.

flos, ōris, m. a blossom, flower: maves flores, Lucr.: recentes, Hor.: forum omnium varietas, Cic.: flores rosae, Hor.

II. Meton.: the juice of flowers: rure levis verno flores apit ingerit alveo, compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos, Tib. 2. the prime or best part or kind: vini (Bacchi), Pl. (II) the highest part, the top, crown, head: the froth of wine: Plin. Poet. of the first hairs of the beard: Virg.: the tip of a flame: Lucr. III. Fig.: the flower, crown, ornament of anything: sic omnis fetus repressus, exornatus stili flos veteris ubertate exaruit, Cic.: quod floridus, quod roboris in juvenute fuerat, amiserant, Liv.: vitae, splendor, glory, Cic.: flos aetatis, the prime of life, Lucr. 2. *maidenly or youthful innocence, virginity*: (virgo) quum castum amant polluto corpore florem, Cat. 3. Of speech: a flower, embellishment, ornament: ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. [flos, flora, and folium, contain the same root, and are connected with the Gr. *φῶς*, *φῶρος*, *φῶλος*.]

flosculus, i, m. dim. [flos] a little flower, flowered: flecta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidit, Cic. II. Fig.: blossom, pride, ornament, vice, youth, Juv. 2. Esp. of style, flower, ornament: omni ex genere orationem aucupari et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic.

fluctivagus, a, um, adj. [fluctus frango] wave-breaking: litus, Lucr.

fluctuosus, a, um, adj. [fluctus sonus] roaring with waves: Nil.

flucte, i, v. n. [fluctus] to wave, float, flap: Lucr.

fluctatio, ōnis, f. [fluctuo] a floating hither and thither, fluctuation: and Transf. in gen.: a tremulous motion, agitation: Sen. II. Fig. of the mind: wavering, vacillation: in ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv.

fluctu, avi, atum, i, v. n. or **fluctuor**, ū, i, v. p. [fluctuo] to move like the waves, to undulate, to flow hither and thither: also, to float hither and thither, to be tossed or driven about by the waves or by any other fluctuating body.

A. fluctuo: quadrifrem in alto fluctantem reliquerat, Cic.: agebat vir illic Galba vario turbæ fluctantibus impulsa, Tac.: directaque acies ac late fluctant omnia lere resident tellus, undulantes with glowing brass, i. e. like the light glancing on the waves, Virg. 2. B. fluctuo: deprehendi in mari Syrtico modo it sicco relinquitur, modo fluctuantur Sen. II. Fig.: to be restless, uncertain: to waver, hesitate, vacillate.

A. fluctuo: magnoque irarum fluctu actus, Virg.: inter spem metumque

que, Liv.: in suo decreto, Cic. **B.** fluctuor: utriusque populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animi faceret, Liv.

fluctuor, v. *fluctuo*.

fluctuosus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] full of waves, billowy (rare): in mari fluctuosus, stormy, Pl.

fluctus, ūs, m. [*fluō*] a *flooding*, undulating: iactetur aquae fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. **II.** a *flooding*, a *flow*; a wave, *billow*, surge: fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu lotus operitur, by the *flow-side*, Cic.: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatibus quae accommodatae, Caes.: fluctus uti volutus ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Virg. Proverb.: fluctus in simpulo, a *puddle* in a *storm*, I. e. much ado about nothing, Cic. **2.** Poet. transg. a stream of adverbs: unde fluens volat, varius se fluctus odorum, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *turbulence*, commotion, disturbance: qui in hac tempestate populi iactemur et fluctibus, Cic.: rerum fluctibus in media, Hor. (Hence *lit. flos*; *Fr. al.*)

fluens, entis. *Part. fluens*. **Effluens**, a, um, *adj.* [fluere] *effluens*: incensu ipso ultra millebrum molliorem fluentes, Sen. **2.** Of style: *flowing*, *fluent*: in his tracta quaedam et fluens expeditur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, Cic. (*II.*) *diffuse*: ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Id.

fluenter, *adv.* in a *flowing manner* (rare): Lucr.

fluentissimus, a, um, *adj.* [fluentum] *most* *flowing*: Cat.

fluentum, i, n. [*fluō*] a *flow*, *flood*; *running water*, a *stream* (usu. in plur.): Xanthi, Virg.

flūdus, a, um, *adj.* [*fluō*] *flowing*, *fluid*: liquor, Virg.: *crorid*, Id. **II.** Meton.: *soft*, *slack*, *lax*, *languid*: frondes, Lucr.: *lasciv*, Ov.: *molli* et *fluida* Gallorum corpora, Liv. **III.** A *cl.* relating, *effebbing*: calor, Ov.

flūto, avi, atum, i. v. n. *freq.* [*Id.*] *to flood*, *swim*, *sail*: navem fluitantem in alto tempestibus, Cic.: *fluitans* alveus, Liv. **2.** *to wave*, *undulate*, *flap*: fluitantia aplustra, Lucr.: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov.: *fluitans* labaneque miles, *staggering*, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to be doubtful* or *uncertain*, Virg.: *vacillate*: animo incerto fluitans, Lucr.: *spo dubiae* bonae, Hor.

flūman, ius, m. [*Id.*] a *flowing of water*: a *flood*, *stream*: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Virg.: *viscendus* ater flumine languido Cocyti errans, Hor. In plur.: *frigida* Camandri flumina, Id. **2.** *Esp.* a *river* (very freq. in Caesar, who uses neither *amnis* nor *fluvius*): una pars (Galliae) institum capiti a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine, Caes.: non Seres, non Tanai prope flumen oritur, Id. In reference to travelling by water the phrases secundo flumine and adverso flumine mean respectively down or up the river; but they are sometimes used

in speaking of travelling by land, to indicate the direction of the journey relatively to the course of the river: c. g.: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, Caes.: Caesari iter erat longius, adverso flumine, ut vado transire posset, Id. **3.** Transf.: of other things which flow: a *stream*, *flood*: sanguinis, Lucr.: *largoque* bumectat flumine vultum, *flow of tears*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: of discourse or style: a *flow*, *fluency*, *stream*: orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic.

fluminis, a, um, *adj.* [flumen] pertaining to rivers, found in or frequenting rivers: aqua, Ov.: volucres, Id. **II.** *fluō*, xl, xum [*flu* perf. fluieris, Lucr.], j. v. n. [*akin* to *pluo*, and *perib* to *fluo*] to flow: Helvetorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes.: ea, quae natura fluere atque manant, ut aqua, Cic.: *fluxit* in terram Remi cruor, Cic.: *fluxit* ignis aurum, becomes *fluid*, *melt*, Ov. **2.** Transf.: to flow over, to run down, drip with any fluid. With *abl.* of the thing: fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. *Abol.*: *madidatque* fluens in veste Menoetes, Virg. **3.** to stream like *fluid*, to flow, pour: Inde allum (aëra) supra fluere, to flow, Lucr.: *nodoque* sinu collecta fluens, Virg.: *omnisque* relicta turba fluit castris, *pours forth*, Id. **II.** Fig.: to fall away or off, to pass away, to vanish, perish: excident gladii, fluunt arma de manibus, Cic.: sponte fluunt (poma) matura sua, Ov.: buccae fluentes, fallen in, *lank*, Cic. Of abstract things: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, Hor.: *fluid* voluptas corporis et prima quaeque volat, Cic. **2.** to flow, spring, be derived, arise, come forth: to go, proceed: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov.: of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) sine ulla salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic.: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, going, Id.: res fluit ad interregnum, Id. **3.** *Esp.* of style: to be diffuse or rambling: ne fluat oratio, ne vegetetur, Id.

flūto, i. v. n. [contr. from fluito] to flow, to float (rare): aqua flutat, Lucr.

fluvialis, e, *adj.* [fluvius] pertaining to rivers, rivers: septius fluvialibus undis, Virg.: *arundo*, Id.

fluvialis, e, *adj.* [*Id.*] pertaining to rivers: testudines, Cic.

fluvius, a, um, *adj.* [*fluō*] poet. for flūdus, *flowing*, *fluid*: Lucr.

flūvis, ūi (gen. plur. flūviorum, tripl. Virg.), m. [*Id.*] a river (not in Caes.): rapidus, Pl.: fluvius Tanais, Liv.: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Virg.

II. Transf.: running water, a stream: arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, Id.

flūxio, ōis, f. [*Id.*] a *flowing*, *flow*: aquarum fluxiones, deluges, Cic.

flūxus, a, um, *Part.* [*fluō*] **II.** *Adj.*: *flowing*, *fluid*: fluxum pertusumque vas, leaky, Lucr. **2.** Transf.: *flowing*, *loose*, *black*: ipsa crine fluxo

thyrum quatens, Tac.: habena, Liv.

(II.) *weak*: corpora, Tac. **B.** Fig.: *lax*, *loose*, *dissolute*, *careless*: animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall.: animi fluviores esse, Suet. **2.** *frail*, *fading*, *transient*, *perishable*: res nostrae ut in secundis fluxae, ut in adversis bonae, Cic.: res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall.: instabile et fluxum, Tac.

fluxus, ūs, m. [*Id.*] a *flowing*, *flow*, *flux*: ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus aëris, Plin. **II.** Fig. of time: a *flowing* or *passing away*: Tac. (Hence *lit. fluxio*; *Sp. flazo*.)

foedus, ūs, n. [*for* faecale from faeces] a neck-cloth, cravat, worn by sick or effeminate persons: Hor.

foedillo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and **foedilior**, atus, i. v. dep. [focus] to revive or refresh by warmth, to cherish (rare and only fig.): socletatem, Suet.

foedulus, orum, v. foculus, ad *sein*.

foedulus, i, m. *dim.* (in plur. focula, orum, n. Pl.) [focus] a little hearth, a fire-pan, chafin-dish, brazier: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo iungit, Liv. Comically: iam intus ventis flumant foras, calefieri fussi reliquis, Plin. **II.** Meton.: fire: bucca locum exclat, Juv.

focus, i, m. [connected by the ancients with foveo; but etym. uncertain] a place or apparatus for heating, a fire-place, hearth: iam dudum splendet focus, Virg.: Curio ad focum sedenti magnus auri pondus Samnites attulissent, Cic. Poet. of a funeral pile: Virg. On the hearths of Roman houses, in little alches, the household gods (Lares) were placed, and for them a fire was kept up: sacrum vetustate extraxit lignis focum, Hor. Hence focus, like our *hearth*, has the sign. of house or family: nudum eicit domo atque focus patris disque penatibus praecipitem Sextum exturxit, Cic.: *relaxio*, quem tu fastidie, habitum quinque focus, by fire houses, families, Hor. So *esp.* in the phrase: pro aris et focis, in defence of one's religion and family: c. f. aris, m. n.

foedus, i. v. a. [fodis] c. vellico, from vello] to dig, to pierce (rare): inexcusum servum, aervum qui fodit latens et cogit dextram porrigere, to dig or jog in the side, Horr. **II.** Fig.: non est in nostra potestate foditibus his rebus, quae malas esse optemur, dissimulatio vel oblitio, Cic.

fodis, fod, fossum, j. v. n. and a (*imperf.* inf. pass. fodiri, Pl.) to dig, delve, dig up or out; to prick, pierce, stab: nunquam domum revertor, quia te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare, Ter.: fodit: invenit auri aliquantum, Cic.: arva, Ov.: puteos, Caes.: ego te pendente fodiam stimulis triginta dies, will good, Pl.: equi armos calcaribus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: num expectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? Cic.

foecundo, foecunditas, foecundo, foecundus, v. fec.

foedus, *adv.* *foully, basely, horribly*: *tran* terparent sanguine, Lucr.: *ug-*
natum est, Liv.: *causa agitor foedis-*
sime, Cic.

foederatus, *a. um, adj.* [*foedus*]
joined together, confederated, allied:
qui foederatis civitatibus scripti
essent, Cic.: *abstr.*: ut *omnium* be-
nedictum nostrorum experies faciat
foederatus, id. Of things. Mamertino-
rum foederatum atque pacatum so-
lum, id.

foedifragus, *a. um, adj.* [*foedus*
frango] *league-breaking, perfidious*
(rare): Poenl. Cic.

foeditas, *âta, f.* [*foedus*] *foulness,*
filthiness, hideousness: multae beluae
insectas odoris intolerabili foeditate
depolunt, Cic.: *avertere omnes a tanta*
foeditate spectaculi oculos, Liv.:
|| Fig.: *si turpitudine in deformitate cor-*
poris habet aliquid offensivum, quanta
lia depravatio et foeditas turpifica-
mini debet videri? Cic.

foedo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*id.*] *to*
make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile,
disfigure, deform: Harpyiae contactu
omnia foedant immundo, Virg.: *foedati*
agri, terror injectus urbi est, laud sciat,
Liv.: || Fig.: *Romam ipsam foeda-*
vit adventus tuus, Cic.: *multipli-*
cidae foedatus annus, Liv.

foedus, *a. um, adj.* *foul, filthy, dis-*
gusting, ugly, detestable, abominable,
horrible: *immanissimum et foedissi-*
imum monstrum, Cic.: *foedaque* sit
volucris (sc. *babo*), Virg.: *vicina*, Hor.:
impetres, Liv.: *Visita* dat.: *posi-*
ta fœda homini, fœda perit, id.
In nocte, abest: *foedumque relatu*,
Virg.

|| Fig.: *quo (tyranno) neque te-*
tritas, neque foedius, nec dila homini-
busque inivisus animal ullum cogitari
potest, Cic.: *scriptores carmine foedo*
splendida facta linunt, Hor.: *amor*,
Lucr.

foedus, *âta, f.* *a league, treaty,*
compact: *foederum, pacis, belli, in-*
dicarum oratores fœdibus judicave
sunt, Cic.: *Ambrosigem dila societate et*
foedere adiungunt, Caes.: *foedus* fe-
re, laere, pangere (vide the verbs):
foedera negligere, violare, rumpere,
Cic.: *solvere*, Virg.: || In gen. *a*
compact, covenant, agreement: *foedus*
fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam,
Cic.: *thalami, marriage contract*,
marrige, Ov.: *Poet. of things: a law*:
si omnes foedere naturae certo discrimina
servant, Lucr.

foem, *pro v. s.* *no beginning, v. fen.*
foetus, *o. v. s.* [*prob. from foedus*]
to have a disagreeable smell, to stink:
an foetis animalis uxor tute? Pl.:
|| Fig.: *si foetis tuis mihi sermo*, id.

foetitia, *a. um, adj.* [*foetus*] *that*
has a disagreeable smell, stinking,
fetid: *quum iso ore foetido ter-*
ramus nobis populum inhalescit, Cic.

foetor, *âta, f.* [*id.*] *an offensive*
smell, a stench, foetor in morum
generum foetore atque vicio, Cic.

|| Fig.: *foulness, noisomeness*:

reconditorum verborum foetores, Aug.
in Suet.

foetus, *v. fet.*

foliatum, *i. n.* [*folium*] (sc. *un-*
guentum) *an unguent or oil made of*
the leaves of splendor, and several
other ingredients (hence also called
nardium) *nard-oil*: Juv.

foliatus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *leaved,*
leafy: Plin.

folium, *il. n.* [*v. flos*] *a leaf*: *foliis*
ex arboribus stricis, Caes.: *arida folia*
laureae, Cic.

folliculus, *i. m. dim.* [*folia*] *a*
small bag or sack: *folliculis trumen-*
tum vehere, Liv.: || 2. *Esp. a ball to*
play with inflated with wind: *post*
bella civilia ad pillam folliculumque
transiit, Suet.: || Transf.: *a husk,*
pod, shell, skin, follicle: *quum spica*
exsertit folliculo, Sen. *Poet. the shell*
of an egg: *teretes* (ciaduram), Lucr.
(Hence *Sp. hollia*.)

folia, *is, m.* [*connected with pellis*]
(orig. *a leathern sack*: hence) *a pair of*
belows: *formae, quas vos effici sine*
folibus et sine incudibus non putatis,
Cic.: || 2. *a playing-ball inflated with*
wind: *ego te follem pugillatorium fac-*
iam, Pl.: || 3. *a leathern money-bag*:
ut tenso folle reverti inde domum
posis, Juv.: || 4. *Poet.*: *puffed cheeks*:
tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia
folles, id.

follicum, *adv.* *by money-bags*: *ego*
follicum ducit, Pl.

fomentum, *i. n.* [*contr. from fove-*
mentum, from foveo] *acorns, lotions or*
position: *fomentation*: *assident, fomen-*
ta, Hor.: || Fig.: *a mitigation,*
alluvion: *haec sunt solatia*, haec
fomenta summorum malorum, Cic.: *ut*
haec ingrata ventis dividat fomenta,
ruinus nil malum levantis, consolati-
ones, Hor. *Poet. nourishment*: *quodsi*
frigida curarum fomenta relinquere
posces, id.

fomes, *âta, m.* [*foveo*] *touchwood,*
timber: *allici acintillam excedit A-*
chaes rapulique in fomite flammam, Virg.

fons, *fontis, m.* *a spring, fountain*:
lons dulcis aqual, Lucr.: (Romulus)
locum delegit fontibus abundantem,
Cic.: *fontium qui celat origines*, Nilus,
Hor. *Poet.*: *spring-water, water*: *al*
fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg.

|| Fig.: *a fountain-head, source,*
origin, cause: *meos amicos ad Graecos*
ire jubeo, ut *ea a fontibus potius* ha-
uerant, quam rivulos consecutur, Cic.:
scribendi recte sapere est et principium
et fons, Hor.: *benevolentia, qui est*
amicitiae fons a natura constitutus,
Cic.: *is fons mali hujusce fuit*, Liv.

fontanus, *a. um, adj.* [*fons*] *of or*
from a spring, spring: *ora*, Ov.

fonticulus, *i. m. dim.* [*id.*] *a*
little spring or fountain: Hor. S.
fontis, i. v. s. *a. and a dep. defect.*
[as with fœ, stem of fœre] to speak,
say (mostly poet.). || Neutr.:
nequios fari pueros, Hor.: *corum data*
copla fandi, Virg. *So fando, for fama,*

rumore, by report, hearsay: *ne fando*
quidem auditum est, crocodillum aut
ibum violatum ad Aegyptum, Cic.: ||
Act.: (*animus*) *dementit delirare*
fatur, Lucr.: *vix ea facta eram*, Virg.
With relative clauses: *fure age, quid*
veneris, id.: || 2. *Poet.*: *to foretell,*
predict: *longius quod haec tu cura remor-*
det, faber atque volvens faturum arcana
movebo, id.: || 3. *Pandus*, *a. um, Pert.*
and Adj.: *that may be spoken of uttered,*
right: *opp. to nefandus, wrong*: *at*
operare deos memores fandi atque nefandi,
id.

forabilis, *a. um, adj.* [*foro*] *that may be*
pierced: Ov.

foramen, *âta, m.* [*id.*] *an opening*
or hole produced by boring, *an aper-*
ture: *inventa sunt in eo (acuto) for-*
amina CCXXX., Cic.: *foramina illa*
quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.

foras, *adv.* [*connected with fors*, *a*
door: orig. *an accus. case of a noun of*
the first declension like dila] *it to the*
doors, hence, out of doors, out of the
house, forth, out: *crepuit foras*: *Amph-*
itro exit foras, Pl.: *esse porta foras*
universi proripiunt, Caes.: *domus*, *in*
qua nihil geratur, quod foras por-
ferendum sit, Cic.: (*scripta*) *fora dare,*
to publish, id. Fig.: *si (animus) emi-*
nabit foras, et ea quae extra sunt,
contemplans, id. (Hence *It. fuori,*
fuori: *Sp. fuera*: *Fr. hors*.)

forceps, *âta, m. and f.* *a pair of*
tongs, pincers, forceps: *Cyclops versant*
tenaci forcepe ferrum, Virg.: *compressa*
forcepe lingua, Virg.: || *For* *only*
from fors and *foris*, the first syllable
referring to the "opening" or "door"
which this instrument makes in order
to grasp the object: cf. *for-fex* and
for-per.

foris, *a. um, adj.* [*tero*] *with*
young, pregnant: *foris ferens bos est*
fecundique, dicta ferendo, Ov.

fore and **forem**, *v. sum.*

forensis, *a. um, adj.* [*forum*] *pertain-*
ing to the market or forum, public, forensic:
oratio judicialis et forensis, delivered in
the forum, Cic.: *Marte forensi florere,*
eleguente, Ov.: *vestitu forensi ad por-*
tam esse egressus, in his walking dress
(opposed to house-dress), Liv.: *also*
abstr.: *forensis, dress of state*, Suet.:
ex eo tempore in duas partes discescit
civitas: *allud integer populus, fautor*
et cultor bonorum, allud forensis factio
tenebat the market-place party or fac-
tion, the rabble, Liv.

forfex, *âta, f.* [*foris, capio*: *v. for-*
ceps] *a pair of shears or scissors*: *Cels.*

fortis, *orum, v. fortis.*

foris, *is, and more freq. plur. foras,*
um, f. *a door, gate*: *in plur. folding or*
double doors: *foris crepuit, conpre-*
pit, Pl.: *ut licito forens virga percareret*,
Liv.: *quum forem cubiculi clausuram*,
Cic.: || *Plur.*: *extra forem* *illiusque* *car-*
ceris, id.: *robustae*, Hor.: || Trans
in gen.: *an opening, entrance*: *senectus*
equis, hujus in lateribus foras essent,
Cic.: || Fig.: *quasi amicitiae foras*

aperire, id. [Cf. Gr. *ōpō*; Germ. *thür*; Eng. *door*.]

foris, *adv.* [ablative or dative answering to the accus. form *foras*, q. v.] *lit. at the doors, hence not in the house, outside, out of doors, abroad, without; opp. intus, domi, etc.*: ille relictus intus, expectatus foris, Cic.: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, in public life, id.: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, abroad, id.: egeris, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, i. e. in the people's power, in debt, id.: nonne id flagitium est, at allis consilium dare, foris asperis, tibi non posse te auxilium? to be wise in matters that do not concern you, Ter.

|| *from without, from abroad*: quaecumque foris veniunt, impoetae nobis pondera sunt, Lucr.: quod ex non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ex delata, tamen arti tractat, Cic.

forma, *ae, f.* [fero v. below] *form*, in its widest meaning (more gen. than faces, figura, species, statura, etc.) *counters, figure, shape, etc.*: corpora nostri partes totaque figura forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic.: al omniū animantium formam vincit hominis figura, id.: muralem sculpsim, Caes.: forma et situs agri, Hor.: geometricae formae, Cic.: igne formae, fiery bodies, id.: Post.: astra tenent coeleste solum formaeque deorum, the forms of the gods, for gods, Orr.: unsi ac formae magnorum lapideorum, Virg. 2. *Exp.*: a fine form, beauty: extima forma pueri, Cic.: virgines forma excellentes, Liv. 3. *a model or mould, a pattern, stamp, shoe-maker's last, etc.*: formas quasdam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac.: al scalpra et formas non auctor (emat), Hor.

|| *Fig.*: shape, form, outline, nature, manner: ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius rei publicae misisti expressam, Cic.: innumerabiles quae formae figuraeque dicendi, id.: forma rei publicae, a political constitution, id.: sollicitudinem, Tac. 2. *Exp.* in philosoph. laqg., like species, a sort, kind: Cic.: Quint. 3. In gram. the quality of a word, also, its form, declension, conjugation, etc.: Varr.: Quint. *Forma* is usually said to be the same word as *morphē* by a metathesis; but Pott more correctly derives *for-ma* from *fero*, like *facies* from *facio*, habita from *habeo*: on the change of *e* into *o*, v. letter *z*, v. 2.]

formālis, *e, adj.* [forma of *for* or *a form* or *mould*: Plin. || *having a set form like a receipt or circular, formal*: Suet.

formamentum, *i, n.* [forma] *a shaping, forming; a shape, form*: omnia principiorum, Lucr.

formātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a shaping, a form, design*: Vitruv.

formātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a former, fashioner*: Sen.

formātura, *ae, f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning*: laborum, Lucr.

formica, *ae, f.* [akin to *μύρμηκ*] *an ant, emmet, pismire*: Cic.: Virg.

formidinosus, *a, um, adj.* [formica] *of or like ants: gradus, creeping, crawling*, Pl.

formidabilis, *e, adj.* [formido] *causing fear, terrible, formidable*: lumen, Orr.

formido, *avi, atum, i, v. a. and n.* *to dread; to be greatly afraid, to be terrified*. With acc.: ipse se crudel omniaque formidat, Cic.: quum formidet te muller, Hor. *Pass.*: hic classe formidatus, id. With *infin.*: si liti formidas credere, Pl. With *subj.*: formido miser, ne hic me tibi arbitretur suavis, id. *Abol.*: intus paveo et foris formido, id.

formido, *inis, f.* *fearfulness, fear, terror, dread*: Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic.: poenae, Hor. In *plur.*: pericula tenduntur, formidines opponantur, Cic. 2.

formidolus, *a, um, adj.* [formidolus] *religious awe, reverence*, (poet.): (poet.) religioe sacrae et usui formidinis Martia, Virg. || *Meton.*: that which produces fear, a frightful thing: alta dilis et caligantia nigra formidinum ingressus, id. 2. *Exp.*: a scarcely, buyhard: furum aviumque maxima formido, Hor.

formidolus, *adv.* *fearfully, dreadfully, terribly*: Cic.

formidolus, *a, um, adj.* [formido] *full of fear, fearful*. || *Act.*: producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific: loca terribilia, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall.: feras, Hor.: dubia et formidolosa tempora, Cic. || *Neutr.*: experiencing fear, timid, timorous (rare): Ter.: equus, Sen.

formo, *avi, atum, i, v. a.* [forma] *to shape, fashion, form*: materia, quam fingit et format effecto, Cic.: classen in lds, Virg. || *Fig.*: to shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct: to prepare, compose, etc.: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate, partim ratione formare, Cic.: personam formate novam, to invent, Hor.: se in mores allicius, Liv.

formosus, *ae, beautifully*: Quint. **formositas**, *itis, f.* [formosus] *beauty (rare)*: decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, Cic.

formosus, *a, um, adj.* [forma] *finely formed, beautiful, handsome*: formosus an deformis, Cic.: boves, Orr.: nunc formosissimus annus, Virg.: tempus, i. e. ver, Orr.

formula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a fine form, beauty*: formula atque setatula, Plin. || *a small pattern, mould, last*: calcei, Amm. || *Legal*: t. as an established mode of expression or procedure, a form, formula in judicial proceedings (the predominant signif.: testamentorum formulae, Cic.: antiquae formulae, id. 2. *Meton.*: for causa, a lawsuit, action, process: formula excidere, Suet. 3. In gen.: any form of contract, covenant, agree-

ment, regulation: Acanthas restitutionem se in antiquam formulam iurisque ac ditionis eorum, Liv. 4. *a rule, principle*: erit autem haec formula Stolorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, Cic.

formalis, *e, adj.* [forma] *pertaining to an oven: den, i. e. the goddess Fornax, Orr.*

formella, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a little furnace or oven*: Juv.

forma, *icis, f.* [from root *fer*, "to be hot": v. *furvus*] *a furnace, oven, kiln*: in ardentibus formacibus, Cic.: recoquunt patrios formacibus cassi, Virg.: vastas Aetnae fornaces, crateres, Lucr.

formicatus, *a, um, adj.* [formix] *scallid, arched*: pariter formicatus, Cic. **formix**, *icis, m. an arch or vault*: Democriti invenisse dicitur formicem, Sen.: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, arched openings from which to make sallies, Liv. || *Meton.*: a brook, gully, stream, from their being in subterranean vaults: Hor.: Juv.

foro, *avi, atum, i, v. a.* *to bore, pierce* (rare): forata arbor, Col. Comically: ita to forabant patibulum per vias stimula, Pl. || *Fig.*: forati animi, full of holes, i. e. that retain nothing, Sen.

fors, *fortis, f.* [perh. from *fallo*] *chance, hap, luck, hazard*: quod fors feret, feremus aequo animo, Ter.: haec ut fors tulerit, Cic.: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lentibus stagnis, Liv. || *Adverb.* in the nom. *Fora*, ellipt. for *fortis*: per chance, perhaps, peradventure: et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, Virg. *Exp.* with *et* = fortasse etiam, perhaps too: fors et debita iura viceque superbiae manent ipsam, Hor.

fora-an, *adv.* [ellipt. for *fortis sit an*] *perhaps, perchance, peradventure*: fors an et haec olim membrisque juvabit, Virg.: et mihi fors an tibi quod negari, porriget hora, Hor.

fortis, *adv.* [contr. from *fortis sit*] *perhaps*: Hor.

fortitan, *adv.* [contr. from *fortis sit an*] *perhaps, peradventure*: longiorum orationum causa fortitan postulat, tua certe natura breviorum, Cic.: fortitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide, Liv.

fortan, *adv.* [contr. from *forte an*] *perhaps*: Cic.

fortasse (also, though rarely, fortassis), *adv.* [forte an sit] *perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly*: puerum, iniqua, et fortasse latronum, Cic.: fortasse inopiam excusare etiam medicos esse animi, Caes.: res fortasse verse, certe graves, Cic. 2. Ellipt., like *for*, with *infin.*: fortasse to illum mirari coequum, quod venit atque haec attulit, it may be that, perhaps, Pl. 3. Irregularly: sed ego fortasse valior, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic.

4. In designating numbers, about: elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus Hicronymus, id.

fortis, *adv.* by chance, casually, accidentally (freq. with *casu*, temere, fortuna): quid est tandem, quod *casu* fieri ait forte fortuna putamus? Cic.: quam *forte* forte temere evenient, quae non *sua* sua optare, Ter.: *est* forte *brumae* tempus, Liv. **¶** *Fortis*, *adj.* *per chance, accidentally, perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* With *si*: *si* forte statulum Adustroos esse conservandos, Caes.: *si* *si* Laethra forte deficiat, Cic.: With *si* *si*: nemo fore saltat sobritia, nisi forte inveniit, id. Ironically: *unless indeed, unless forsooth*: quoniam quidem amicitiae videtur nisi quid ad haec forte valia, id. With *ne*: *ne* quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. **¶** In gen.: forte quid expediat, communiter aut melior pars malis carere quaeritis laboribus, *what may perhaps be of some use, Hor.*: quare vi aut clam agendum est, et *si* vi, forte et cum tempestate, *perhaps too, Cic.*

fortissimus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [fortis] *morest* *bold or resolute* (rare): Cic.

fortis, *a. adj.* [ferus]; and therefore lit. that bears or endures; hence] *strong, powerful.*

¶ Physically: *equid* forte vis est (mulier), *powerful, Pl.*: *maecedeat* testudo pedum L.X., *facta* item ex fortissimis lignis, Caes. **¶** Mentally: *strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave, manly, etc.*: fortis et constantis est, non perturbatur in rebus asperis, Cic.: rebus sagacis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor.: *horum* omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.: *caviti*, ne unquam infusae res addi esset, ut virum fortem *deus*, *as honorable or worthy com.*, Ter.: *vir* ad pericula fortis: *non* dum erant tam fortis ad sanguinem civilem, Liv.: *Poet.* with *inf.*: fortis et asperas tractare serpentes, Hor.: *Proverb.*: fortis fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favours the brave*, Ter.: fortis non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in veteri proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, Cic.

¶ Of things: fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage*, id.: pectus, Hor.: *ut* nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset, Caes.: placida miscetur fortis dictio, Ov. (Hence through a noun fortis, *lit. fortis*; *Sp. fueras*; *Fr. force*).

fortiter, *adv.* *strongly, powerfully, vigorously*: astringere, Pl.: fortius attrahere lora, Ov.: *Sup.*: fortissime urgebas, Plin.

¶ *Strongly, powerfully, boldly, bravely, valiantly, manfully*: quae (vincula, verbera) tulliae illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, Cic.: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: perire, Hor.: *comp.*: pugnare, Caes.: *Sup.*: libellula injuriarum facere fortissime perneverat, Cic.

fortitudo, *inis, f.* [fortis] *strength*: **¶** Of the body (rare): hircorum, Phaedr.

¶ Of the mind: *frances, manliness, courage, both active and passive, fortitude, resolution, bravery, indomptibility*: fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum passio, Cic.: pro multitudine hominum

et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustus se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii), Caes.: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. In *plur.*: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militibus, Cic.

fortuito, *adv.* by chance, accidentally, fortuitously: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic.: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes.

fortitudo, *adv.* for fortuito: *accidentally, casually*: Pl.

fortuitus (1 long, Hor.: Phaedr.: short; Juv.), *a. um, adj.* [forte; analog. with gratuitus] *that takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous*: concursio rerum fortuitura, Cic.: caepes, Hor.: subita et fortuita oratio, *unpremeditated, Cic. Neut. absol.*: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac.

fortuna, *a. f.* [a lengthened form of *fortis*] *chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill): plus fortunam quam consilium valere, Cic.: rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id.: belli fortuna, Caes. In *plur.*: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. **¶** Esp.: without secunda or adversa, either *good luck or ill fortune*, according to the context. **¶** 1. for fortuna secunda, *good luck, good fortune, prosperity*: diturna cum fortuna, Cic.: a fortuna deserit, Caes.: dum fortuna luit, Virg.: deos precetur et oret, ut redeat miseria, abeat fortuna superbia, Hor.: Hence, per fortunas, *for heaven's sake*: Cic. **¶** 2. for fortuna adversa, *ill luck, misfortune, adversity* (rare): ut arde menduatum fortunam, Hor.

¶ 3. *state, condition, circumstance, fate*, *lot*: est autem infama conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: (Lampasceni) populi Romani conditio socii, fortuna servi, id. **¶** 4. Meton.: (gen. in *plur.*) *property, possessions, goods, fortune*: bona fortunaeque, id.: omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes.: *Sing.*: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor.

fortunatus, *fortunatus, prosperously*: fortunatus vivere, Cic.

fortunatus, *a. um, Part.* [fortunus].

¶ *Adj.*: *prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate*: saluus atque fortunatus semper sies, Pl.: quam est hic fortunatus putandus, Cic.: fortunatus senex! Virg.: *Poet.* with *gen.*: fortunatus laborum, happy in his sufferings, id. *Comp.*: Carnedes dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Praenestem vidisse fortunam, Cic.: *Sup.*: Archelaus, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, id. **¶** 2. *Esp. in good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich*: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id.

fortuno, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [fortuna] *to make prosperous or fortunate, to make happy, to prosper, to bless*: Di fortunabant vostra consilia: Pl.: ubi patrimonium dei fortunatum, Cic.

fortuli, *orum, m. plur. dim.* [forus] *a book-case*: libros Sibyllinos condidit

duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet.: Juv.

forum, *i. n.* [akin to foras, foris, foris] *what is out of doors, an outside space or place, hence opposed to the house, a public place, a market-place.*

¶ 1. *The open space or area before a tomb*: Cic.: *Esp.* *a public place, market-place*, *as a place for buying and selling*: plicarium, Pl.: *Of places where markets were held, a market-town, market*: oppidum Numidum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.: *Proverb.*: sciat uti foro, *you know how to make your market, i. e. how to act for your own advantage*, Ter.: **2.** *the market-place, forum*, *as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on; hence also Meton. affairs of state, administration of justice, or banking business*. In Rome, esp. the forum Romanum or abol. forum, *an open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes (basilicae) and the shops of money-changers (argentariae)*: v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170: in foro turbae, Cic.: arripere verba de foro, *to pick them up in the street*, id.: hostes in foro ac locis patentiorebus cuneatim constituntur, Caes.: ut primum forum attigerim, *engaged in public affairs*, Cic.: *Of the administration of Justice*: ut forum et iuris dictorem cum ferro et armis conferat, id.: *So poet. transf.*: indiciteque forum et patribus dat iura vocant, Virg.: civitates quae in idem forum conveniunt, *to that court-district*, Cic.: *Proverb.*: res verritur in meo foro, *the matter is pending in my own court, affects me nearly*, Pl.: *Of the transaction of business*: nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non habemus, *he would have been a bankrupt long ago*, Cic.

forum, *i. m.* [akin to forum, foras, foris] *a gangway in a ship*: quom alii mela sondant, alii per forum current, Cic.: **¶** Transf. *a row of seats in the circus*: loca divisa patribus equibuscumque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: fori appellati, Liv.: **¶** 2. *a cell of bees*: complebuntque foros et floribus borra textent, Virg.: **3.** *a gaming-board, dice-board*: in forum aleatorum calcifemus, August. In Suet.

fossa, *a. f.* [fossus, from fodio] *a ditch, trench, fosse*: saluo suffodit gurgite fossa, Lucr.: fodere fossam, Liv.: circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall.: vallo fossaque munire, Caes.

fossidus or **-tius**, *a. um, adj.* [fossus] *dug out, dug up*: Plin.

fossilis, *e. adj.* [id.] *dug out, dug up, fossed*: Plin.

fossid, *onis, f.* [fodio] *a digging* (rare): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic.: In *plur.*: quid fossiones agri repudnationeque proferam? id.

fossor, *oris, m.* [id.] *a digger, delver*: abfecta movens robustus ju-

gera fossor, Virg.: Hor. 2. In a contemptuous signifi. a *labouring fellow*, a *clown*: Pers.

fossula, ae, f. dim. [fossa] a little ditch: Col.

fossura, ae, f. [id.] a digging: Col. In plur.: complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet.

fossus, a, um, Part. [fodit].

fovea, ae, f. [cubp. form of fodea, from fove, root of fodio] a small pit: (cadavera) donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt, Virg. || Esp. a *pitfall*: tetra belua quae in foveam incidit, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: a *snare*: Ita deciplemus fovea leonem Lycum, Pl. (Hence It. *faggia*.)

foveo, fovi, fotum, 2. v. a. [perh. akin to ferveo] to warm, keep warm: nisi sol sua pro parte foveit tributus calore, Lucr.: ut et pennis (pulsos) foveant, non frigore laedantur, Cic.: quos sancta foveit ille manu, bene vivitis ignes, keeps up, Ov. || Meton.: to cherish, foster. 1. Lit.: to foment (wh-ther with warm or cold applications): corpus refoventque foveatque, id.: valnus lymphæ, Virg. Poet. In gen.: internum gremio foveit in hac ludo (puerum), cherishes, holds in her lap, id. 2. Fig.: to cherish, caress, love, support, assist: hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque subterfugis rebus angelinus, Cic.: (pro duces) pugnantes hortabatur et dupe certa fovebant *esp. encouraged, animated*, Liv.: inguis et artes, Suet.: vota animo, Ov.

fractura, ae, f. [FRAO, root of frango] a breach, fracture, cleft: Cela.

fractus, a, um, Part. [frango].

|| Adj.: weak, feeble, faint: fracta est aetas effataque tellus, Lucr.: me auid fractorem esse animo, more distastend, Cic.

frano, frannum, etc., v. fren.

fraga, orum, n. plu. strawberries: Virg.: Ov.

fragilis, e, adj. [FRAO, root of frango] easily broken, brittle, fragile: cadi, Ov.: rami, Virg.: myrtus, Hor. Poet.: aquae, etc., Ov. || In gen.: weak, perishable, frail (physically or mentally): fragile corpus animus semper plernum movet, Cic.: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall.: fortuna populi, Cic.: anni fragiles et inierit aetas, the frail years (of old persons), Ov. (Hence It. *fratile*; Fr. *frêle*.)

fragillitas, itis, f. [fragilis] brittleness, fragility: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragillitate, Plis.

|| Fig.: weakness, frailness, frailty: humani generis imbecillitatem fragillitatemque extimescit, Cic.: Plis.

frangere, iniis, n. [FRAO, root of frango] a fracture, percussus subito deceptum, fragmine pectus, Val. Fl.

|| Mostly in plur.: fragmina, um, pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck: silvarum, Lucr.: remorum, Virg. Atol. of bits of wood, chips:

taedas et fragmina poni imperat, Ov. Sing.: Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine month Lucetium sternit, fragment of a mountain, piece of rock, Virg.

fragmentum, i, n. [id.] a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment (mostly in plur.): fragmenta sepiorum, Cic.: tegularum, Liv. Sing.: fragmentum lapidis, Cic.

frāgor, oris, m. [id.] a breaking, breaking to pieces: pausam stare fragori, Lucr. || Meton.: a crashing, crash, noise, din: fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, Liv.: pelagi, Virg.: terra continens adventus hostium multis indicitis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denuntiat, Cic.

frāgorus, a, um, adj. [frāgor] apt to be broken, fragile: Lucr. 2. Transf.: rough, uneven: alvis horrentis saxa fragoris, Ov. 3. Fig. of style: unum, unequal: fragora atque interrupta oratio, Quint. || crushing, rushing, roaring (poet.): medioque fragorus dat sonitum saxi et torto vertice torrens, Virg.

frāgro, avi, 1. v. n. to emit a scent, to smell, to reek (esp. freq. in the swep-*per* part.). || Of pleasant odours: quod semper caesiae cinnamoque fragras, Mart. In the imperf. part.: redolentem thymo fragrantia mella, Virg.: adolescentium unguento, Suet.

|| Of an unpleasant smell: fragrat cerberus odor, Val. Fl. (Hence Fr. *foirer*.)

frāgus, ae, f. [an old Germ. word] a spear, javelin, used by the ancient Germans: Tac.: Juv.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver: alter alterius ubique nactus est ova, frangit, Cic.: annulus aureus fractus et comminutus est, id.: compluribus navibus fractis, dashed to pieces, Caes.: corpora ad saxum, Virg.: vindices rerum capitallum laqueo gulam fregere, broke his neck, strangled Atim, Sall.: brachium, Cic.: crux, Hor. 2. to break up small, to grind, bruise, crush: glebam bidentibus, Virg.: quam (fortunam) existimo ab animo firmo et gravi tanquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. || Fig.: to break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate: to soften, move, touch: nationes frangere domareque, id.: proclia calamitatibusque fracti, Caes.: te ut ulla res frangat? would shake thy resolution, Cic.: dolore, id.: foedus, id.: fidem, id.: mandata, Hor. [The root is FRAO: cf. Gr. *φραγναι* in *φάφρυς*; Eng. *break, wreck*.]

frāger, tris, m. a brother: frater mi, sae, Pl.: fratres gemini, twin-brothers, Cic.: fratres gemelli, Ov. || Transf.: as a term of endearment among friends: frater, pater add; ut culque est aetas, ita quoniam facies adopta, Hor.: eheu citacitum et scelera paret fratrumque, i. e. of dear fellow-citizens, id. Of lovers: quod facrem, nisi intercede-

rent mihi intricatiae cum istius mulieris viro: fratre volui dicere: semper hic erro, Cic. 2. As an honorary title given to allies: Aedui, fratres consanguineque sepeperunt a senatu appellati, Caes. 3. Of near relations: Mybildi, || frater patruelis, a cousin: hic illius frater praeus et socer T. Torquatus, Cic. (||) Perh. also for levir (cf. Fr. *beau-frère*), a brother-in-law, sister's husband: prope attonitus populo congressu Numidia, gratias de fratris filio remisit agit, Liv. 4. Fig.: of things of a like kind: species illic positos ex ordine fratres (i. e. viros), Ov. [Cf. Gr. *φάφρυς*, *φάφρυς*; Eng. *brother*, etc.]

frāterculus, i, m. dim. [frater] a little brother: Juv. 3. Transf.: a term of endearment for a friend: Cic.

frāternus, ade, in a brotherly manner: quare facis tu quidem fraterne, quod me hortaris, Cic. 2. Affectively, affectionately: tibi persuadeas, to a me fraterne amari, id.

frāternitas, itis, f. [fraternus] brotherhood, fraternity (rare): Aedui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac.

frāternus, a, um, adj. [frater] brotherly, fraternal: aene et amodo semper et exaltatione vulgi commoveri, Caes.: in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus praeternatum videtur, Cic.: invidia, against his brother, Sall. || Transf.: pertaining to a relative or kinsman: frater erat, fraternæ peto, the arms of his cousin *aditus*, Ov. 2. brotherly, closely allied: frater, properly amorem in non fraterum, Cic.: animi, Hor. Poet. of animals yoked together: it tristis arator mortem abjungens fraterna morte juvenum, of his companion, Virg.

frātricius, ae, m. [frater caedo] the murderer of a brother, a fratricide: Nep.

frāudatio, itis, f. [frando] a cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud (rare): hinc fides pugnati, fallit fraudatio, Cic.

frāudator, tris, m. [id.] a cheat, deceiver, defrauder (rare): frāudator creditorum Trebellius et homo gravissimus dirutusque, Cic.

frāudo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (old perf. *ruji*, fraudasse, Pl.); and in the depon. form, *frāudatus* (siet, id.) [frāus] to cheat, beguile, defraud. Constr. with acc. of pers. and obj. of thing: quem Caecilius a Vario magne pecuniae frāudator, Cic.: milites praeda, Liv.: frādere suo veteri nomine, Cic. With acc. of pers. only: identem frāudare, Pl.: creditores, Cic. || With acc. of thing only: to embezzle, purloin, steal: to swindle, defraud: hic stipendium equitum frādebat, Cic.: bellum avarum Turnum propter fraudas Lavinae nuptias fuit, withdrawn, ut granted, Just.

frāudulenter, ade, deviously, fraudulently: Col. Comp.: Plis.

fraudentia, ac, f. [fraudentia] a disposition to deceive, *deceitfulness, fraudulent* (rare): Pl.

fraudentus, a, um, adj. [fraus] prone to deceive, *cheating, deceitful, fraudulent*: Carthaginenses fraudulent et mendaces, Cic.: cum populo et duce fraudulento, Hor. *Sup.*: ex his pessimi et fraudulentissimi sunt, Pl.

frang, frangia, f. (gen. plur. fraudio, Cic.: fraudum, Tac.) a cheating, *dealt, imposition, fraud*: quum duobus modis, id est aut vi ante fraude flat injuria, frans quasi vulpecula, vis leonide videtur, Cic.: frande ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv.: legi fraudem facere, to *swindle*, Pl.: sese delere sine fraude constituit, *without deception*, honorably, Caes.: In plur.: exagitantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus obice nabem, Hor. || Meton.: of persons: a *cheater, deceiver, a cheat* (rare): fur, fugitive, frans populi, fraudulent, Pl. || In gen. a bad action, offence, crime: si C. Rabirius fraudem capitale admittit, quod arma contra L. Saturnium tulit, Cic.: fraudem committit, Hor.: In plur.: re publica violanda fraudes inexpiabiles concipere, Cic. || In a pass. sense: a being deceived, *self-deception, delusion, error, mistake*: imperitio in fraudem illius, Ter.: in fraudem incidere, Cic.: quum (Euryalum) jam manus omnis fraude loci et noctis oppressum rapit, *deception as to, ignorance of*, Virg. || *Injury, detriment, damage* produced by deception or ignorance: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic.: esse aliquid fraudi aut criminali to *tend to his injury*, id.: sine fraude, *without injury, without damage, without risk*: quod sine fraude mea populi Romae Quiritium facti, Liv.: cetera multitudo diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis decedere, Sall.

frangus, v. frando, ad int.

fraxineus, a, um, adj. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, *ashen*: sudas, Virg.: hasta, Ov.

fraxinus, l. f. an ash-tree, *ash*: Virg.: Hor. || Meton.: an *ashen spear* or *javelin*: Ov. (Hence Fr. *frêne*.)

fraxinus, a, um, adj. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, *ashen*: for fraxineus: Ov.

frumentus, a, um, adj. [frumen] growing, *morning, mulling, murruring* (poet.): (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto desilit, Ov.

frumilis, ūs, m. [id.] a dull *roaring sound*, a *resounding, murruring, humming, murruring, roaring, growling*, etc.: murrurantis maris, Cic.: terrae, id.: simul eorum qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque orbebat, Caes.: plausus fremitusque virum concit omne nemus, Virg.: eorum, Caes.: apem, Virg.: In plur.: rapidi fœmina, Lucr.

frumo, ūi, itum, j. v. n. and a.

[same as *folius*]. || Neutr.: to emit a hollow, *roaring sound*, to *growl, murrur, rage, snort, howl*, etc.: (ventus ibi) speluncas inter magnas fremit ante tumultu, Lucr.: venti immani turbine fremunt, Ov.: mare, Val. Fl.: leo, Virg.: fremant omnes licet, *mutter, grumble*, Cic. || Act.: to *murrur out something*, to *grumble, growl, rage at or after*. With acc.: dixerat hanc unque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. With acc. and infm.: jam vero Arrius consilium sibi ereptum frenat, Cic.

frumor, ūis, m. [freno] a low *roaring, murruring* (for frenitus): Virg. **frustor**, ūis, m. [freno] a *curber, tamer, controller*: (sol) ignipedum frenator equorum, Stat. Post.: ingentis cont. a *hurler*, Val. Fl.

frendo, no perf., frēmum and fresum (v. n. II.), j. v. n. and a. || Neutr.: to *gnash the teeth*: frendebat dentibus, Pl.: frendens aper, Ov.: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. || Act.: to *crush, bruise, or grind to pieces*: faba frena, for which faba frema, Cels.

freni (fræni), orum, v. frenum, ad int.

frēno (fræno), avi, atum, i. v. a. [frenum] to *bridle*: equos, Virg.: ora cervi capistris, Ov. || Transf. in gen.: to *bridle, curb, restrain, check*: (Aeolus ventos) imperio premit ac vincolis et carcere frenat, Virg. || Fig.: qui esse (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv.: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judicis frenare poteramus, Cic.

frenum (fræni), l, n. (more freq. in plur. frena, orum; and heterocl. freni, orum, m.) [akin to *χαλκός* on the interchange of *x* and *F*, see letter F] a *bridle, curb*, bit: auri freni, Curt.: equa, quae frena recipere solet, Cic. Sing.: frenumque (equus) recepti, Hor. Pro verb.: frenum mordere, to *take the bit in one's teeth, to resist*: sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic. || Fig.: means of *guiding or governing*, restraint, etc. (usu. plur.): ut Isocratem in accrimo ingenio Theopompum et lenissimo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, id.: date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animal, *allow full scope*, Liv.: frena licentiae inficere, Hor. Sing.: ni frenum accipere et vici parere satentur, Virg.

frequens, entis, adj. *that often does or experiences something, constant, repeated, frequent* (often to be rendered in Eng. by the adv.): erat ille Romae frequens, atque in foro et in ore omnium quotidie versabatur, Cic.: quod illum frequentem prope cum illis quam secum comenat, Liv.: frequens Platonis auditor, an *assiduous hearer*, Cic.: adeo frequens cenatui, Tac. || Of things: *repeated, frequent, common, usual*: (senectus) caret epulis extruc-

tisque menas et frequentibus poculis, Cic.: frequentes literae, Suet.: frequentior fama, Liv. || Transf. of an assembly, etc.: full, crowded, numerous: videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea dives atque socios, Cic.: senatus frequentes convenit, id.: frequentissimo senatu, id.: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, *came in great numbers*, Caes.: huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniant, *they assemble in the greatest possible numbers*, id.: || 2. Of places: filled, full, crowded, populous: frequenter, well stocked: constr. absol., with abl., and in Tac. also with gen. Absol.: frequentissimum theatrum, Cic.: nulla (praefectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, more populosa, id.: celebre et frequens emporium, *much frequented*, Liv. With abl.: loca adfasciis, id.: terra colubris, Ov. With gen.: quod talis silvae frequens secundusque erat (mons), Tac.

frequentat, ūis, f. [frequento] frequency, frequent use, a *crowding together*: matrimoniorum frequentatio, Gell. || Exp. in rhetoric: argumentorum et concervatio universa, Cic.

frequentatus, a, um, Part. [frequento]. || Adj.: frequent, common, much used: pavimenta, Plin. || 2. full of, rich or abounding in: genus sententiarum frequentatum, Cic.

frequentat, adv. often, frequently: ad aliquem frequenter ventitare, Cic. Comp.: quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, id. *Sup.*: translatione frequentissima sermo omnis vitiorum, id. || Numerously, by many (rare): Romani inde frequenter migratum est, Liv.

frequentia, ac, f. [frequens] an assembly in great numbers, a numerous utence, concourse, and meeting: a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng. With gen.: magna hominum frequentia, Cic.: negotiatorum, Sall. Absol.: domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, Cic. Of things: magna frequentia sepulcrorum, id.

frequentio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to visit or resort to frequently, to frequent; to do or make use of frequently, to repeat: sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic.: juvenus, quae dumum Catullinae frequentabat, Sall.: Kymen: clamant, Hygenae: frequentant, Ov.: nec ideo conjuncta et educationis liberum frequentabantur praevallia orbitate, *became more frequent*, Tac. || To fill with a great number or multitude, to crowd, people, stock; to assemble or bring together in numbers: urbes sine hominum coetu non possident nec aedificari nec frequentari, be populated, Cic.: templa frequentari nunc decet, to be crowded, Ov.: quos quum causa hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, had assembled in great number, Cic. || 2. Exp. to assemble in great numbers for a festival, etc., to

celebrate: sacra, Ov.: dies solennes, Suet. 3. to wait or attend upon in great numbers: ubi officia aegrestaque munera relicta operibus frequentantur Marium, attended him (during his canvass for the consulship) in great numbers, Sall.

fressus and **frésus**, a. um, Part. [frendo]

frétensis, e. adj. [fretum] pertaining to the straits of Sicily: mare, Cic.

fretum, i. n. (also fretus, us, m. q. v.) a strait, sound, channel: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? Cic.: fretum Scyllense, the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina, id.: also called fretum Scyllae, Caes.: and sometimes aboat, fretum, the Straits; as we say the Channel for the Eng. Channel: quum se illo septimo die venisse a freto discesset, Cic.: fretum nostri maris et Occani, the Gaditanian Straits, Straits of Gibraltar, Sall. || Poet.: the sea: in freta dum fluvii current, Virg.: Euxinum, Ov. 2. a raging, swelling, heat, violence: aetatis fura, Lucr.

fretus, ūa, m. a strait: ut perangusto freti divisa servitutis ac libertatis iura cognosceret, Cic. 2. Poet.: the spring, as the period of transition: fretus ipse anni, Lucr.

fretus, a. um, adj. [perh. from same root as firmus] relying on depending upon, trusting to, daring: const. with abl., rarely with dat. With abl.: omnes mortales diis sunt freti, Pl.: obis fretus, Cic.: loci praesidio freti, Caes. With dat.: multitudine hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freti, Liv.

frio, cat, catum, and ctum, i. v. a. [frio] to rub, rub down: nunquam concessumvis lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl.: si prurit frictus oculi angulus, Juv. (Hence It. *frettare*; Fr. *frotter*, dim. *frotter*.)

frictus, a. um, Part. [frico]

frictus, a. um, Part. [frigo]

frigo-facto, i. v. a. [frigo] to make cold, to cool: os frigidatus, Pl.

frigo, 2. v. n. to be stiff with cold, to be cold, chill: tango: si non totus friget, me eneca, Ter.: valde metuo, ne frigae in hibernia, Cic.: corpusque lavant frigentis et ungunt, i. e. of him who was dead, Virg. || Fig.: to be inactive or at a stand-still, to have nothing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid: of things, to flag, droop: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima frigat, Auct. Her.: quod tibi supra scripsi, Cuiusmodi valde frigere, jam calet, Coel. In Cic.: ubi friget (a. s. rmo), flag, halts, Ter. 2. to be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded: nimirum hi homines frigent, id.: iacent beneficia Nuculae, frigit patronus Antoniae, Cic.: prima contra Pompeii frigatebat, remained unnoticed, id. [Akin to *frigo*]. (Hence through the barbarous *frigidus*, Fr. *frisson*, frissonner.)

frigerio, i. v. a. [frigus] to make cool, to cool, refresh (rare): Cat.

frigosus, frixi, 3. v. n. incept. [frigo] to become or grow freezing cold, to be chilled: frigidet terra, Lucr.: ubi frigerere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac.

|| Fig.: to become inactive, languid, faint: si Partibi vos nihil calefaciunt, nos hic frigore frigidamus, Coel. In Cic. 2. to grow cold towards any one: vido sis, ne majorem tibi forte limina frigescant, Pera.

frigida, ae, f. (ae. aqua) [frigidus] cold water (like calida or calda, ae. warm water): frigidam aegro dare, Suet.

frigidarium, ūi, n. [id.] the cooling room in a bath: Vitruv.

frigidus, adv. inactively, slowly, feebly: quae cupiunt, lumen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Coel. In Cic. || Sall., trivially, insipidly, frigidly: verbis inepte et frigide uti, Gell.: quae sunt dicta frigidus, Quint.

frigidus-facto, i. v. a. [frigidus] to make cold, to cool: Pl.

frigidulus, a. um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat cold and stiff: puella, Virg. || somewhat feeble or faint: singultus, Cat. (Hence Fr. *frileux*.)

frigidus, a. um, adj. [frigo] cold, cool, chill: opp. calidus: ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic.: loca frigidissima, Caes.: frigidus aëra vesper temperat, Virg. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, to pour cold water over, i. e. to slander, Pl. 2. Esp. of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright: illa (Eurypidei) Stygia nabit jam, frigida cymba, Virg.: membra Juv. Ov.: frigida mens criminibus Juv.: frigidus a rostris manat per completa rumor, fearful, Hor. || Fig.: without ardour or energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble: nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic.: accusatoribus frigidissimi utitur, lukewarm, indolent, it. (Empedocles) ardentem frigidus Aetnam inestitit, in cold blood, Hor.: frigidus litterae, cold, frigid, Cic.: (apes) contentumque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, not animated by labour, Virg. 2. without force or point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid: cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic.: frigid et arcessit loci, dull and far-fetched, Suet.: dies frigida rebus abundare, Plin. (Hence Fr. *frayer*, effrayer, effrot.)

frigo, xl, ctum or xum, 3. v. a. to roast, parch, fry: frictas nuces, Pl.: frictum cicer, Hor. (Name as *Fr. fipere*; Eng. parch.) (Hence It. *friggere*; part. *frutto*, whence Eng. *fritter*; Fr. *frire*.)

frigus, ūis, n. [on the root v. frigo] cold, coldness, coolness: nec calor (militi obstat) nec frigus metuo, Pl.: vinculus nudus in aëre, in imbr, in frigore, Cic.: frigus capitis opacum, Virg. In plur.: ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic.: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. 2. Esp. (poet.): the

cold of winter (like calor for summer): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore delit, Virg. 3. the coldness of death, death: gelidos artus in leti frigore lingit, Lucr.: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra, vitæque cum gemitu fugit, Virg. 2. a cold shudder, produced by fear: extemplo læsæ solvuntur frigore membra, id. || Fig.: coldness in action, inactivity: si Partibi vos nihil calefaciunt, nos hic frigore frigidamus, Coel. In Cic. 2. a cold or frigid reception of a person or thing, esp. a discourse: coolness, coldness, indifference, disaffection: majorem ne quis amicus frigore feriat, coolness, less of favour, Hor.

frigitio (also frigitio, frigitio, frigitio and frigitio), 4. v. n. to twitter, chirp: App. || Transf.: to stammer, stutter: quid frigitis? Pl. **fringitio** and **fringitio**, v. frigitio.

frio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to rub, beat, crumble: glebis terrarum saepe fratis, Lucr.

frivulus, i. m. a dice-box: Juv.

frivulus, a. um, adj. silly, empty, trifling, frivolous: pitiful, sorry, worthless: frivulus hic quidem jam et illiberalis est sermo, Auct. Her.: auspiciam, Suet. || Subst. frivola, ōrum, a. plu. wrecked furniture, paltry things: inter frivola mea, Sen.

frigus, a. um, Part. [frigo]

frondator, ūis, m. [frons] a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner of trees, etc.: Virg.: Ov.

frondō, 2. v. n. [id.] to put forth leaves, to be leafy, to become green: nunc frondent silvæ, Virg.: examen ramo frondente pendit, id.

frondeo, ūis, 3. v. n. incept. [frondō] to become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out: alla hieme nudata, verno tempore tepescat frondeat, Cic.

frondus, a. um, adj. [frons] of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy: nemora, Virg.: tecta, leafy courts, poet. for trees in full leaf, id.: casa, embowered, Ov.

frondifer, ūis, ūm, adj. [frons] leaf-bearing, leafy (poet.): nemus, Lucr.

frondosus, a. um, adj. [frons] full of leaves, leafy: vertex collis, Virg.: ramus, Ov.

frons, dē, f. a leafy branch, green bough, foliage: nigrae ferunt fronds in Algidio, Hor.: alivæ lumen tenent in fronde relicto, Ov. Plur.: deserta via et incauta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur, Cic.

|| Poet. a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet: donec alterutrum velox victoria fore coronet, Hor.

frons, frontis, f. the forehead, whether of men or animals: insignem tenui fronte Lycrorda (a small forehead being admired by the ancients), Hor. Of animals: post bos cervi frons: rursus a media fronte unum coram exsistit, Caes. || the human brow, as an index

of the mind and feelings: *frontem contrahere, to smelt the brow, Cic.*: remittere, to smooth, i. e. to cheer up, Plin.: ex, expicare, Hor.: ut frontem ferias, *smelt thy forehead* (as a sign of vexation), Cic.: laeta, Virg. In plur.: si populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegat, Cic.

III. Transf.: the forefront of anything, the front, facade, van, etc. (opp. tergum and latius): copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes.: aequa fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv.: dextra fronte prima legio incescit, on the right front, Tac. Esp. a fronte, adverbially, in front, before (opp. a tergo and a latere): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebatur, in Galliam venerit, Cic.: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, Caes. 2. the outer end of a book-roll or volume: Ov. 3. In measuring land, the breadth or frontage: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabit, Hor.

IV. Fig.: the outside, exterior, external quality, appearance: Pompeius Scaurus staret: sed strum fronte an mentis, debatur, Cic.: decipit prae prima multis, the first appearance, Plaedr. (Hence it affrontare, Fr. affrontier.)

frontalia, hum. n. plur. [front] an ornament for the forehead, frontlet, of horses: Liv.

fronto, ōnis, m. [id.] that has a broad forehead: Cic.

fructuarius, a, um, adj. [fructus] pertaining to produce, productive: rami oles, Col.: agri, for which a portion of the produce is paid, Coel. in Col.

fructuosus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in produce, productive, fruitful, profitable, advantageous: ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic.: locus opportunissimus ad fructuosissimus, Cic.: erat ei pecuariae res ampla et rusticæ sane bene culta et fructuosa, Cic. II. Fig.: quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, id.

fructus, a, um, Part. [frui].

fructus, ōis (old gen. sing. fructi, Ter.) [id.] an enjoying, enjoyment: Ol. Mea est haec. St. Scio: sed meus fructus est prior, use and enjoyment, Pl.

2. Fig.: hoc tam singulare vestrum benedictum ad animi meli fructum atque laetitiam duco esse permagnum, for my mental enjoyment, Cic.: allicijus fructum oculis ex casti capere, to feast their eyes on, Nep. II. Meton.: the means of enjoyment, proceeds, produce, fruit, profit, income, etc.: quae (oves) neque alii oque ulla fructum edere ex se sine culta hominum possent, Cic.: M. Crassus negabat ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei cujus fructibus exerit, dum alere non posset, income, interest, id.: aurum et fructu metallorum conservatum, Liv. III. Fig.: fructi, conservance, effect: ego fructus ex re publica non laetos et uberes, sed magna arbitrate permixtos tuli, Cic.: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor.

frugilis, e, adj. [frux] pertaining to produce: maturitas, App. II. economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal: and in gen. worthy, virtuous (only in the Comp. and Sup.): ut frugaliter sim, Ter.: quum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset, Cic.

frugalitas, ōis, f. [frugalis] economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality: and in gen. worth, virtue, probity: ego frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam judico, Cic. Of style: quadam eloquentias frugalitate contentos, measure, Quint. In a gen. sense: omnem abstinentiam, omnem innocentiam, reliquas etiam virtutes frugalitas continet, Cic.

frugaliter, adv. moderately, temperately, thrifly, frugally: rem sobrie et frugaliter accurate, Pl.: parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor.

fruges, um, v. frux.

frugi, v. frux.

frugifer, ōis, ōrum, adj. [frux fero] fruit-bearing, productive, fertile: utagri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur: si cuncti non omnes culti fructum ferunt, Cic.: messes, Ov. II. Fig.: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salutare ac frugiferum, Liv.

frugiferus, ōis, ōrum, adj. [id.] fruit-bearing, fruitful (for frugifer): Lucr.

frugillegus, a, um, adj. [frux lego] fruit-thieving: fornicosus, Ov.

frugiparus, a, um, adj. [frux pario] fruit-producing, fruitful: Ictus, Lucr.

fructus, a, um, Part. [frui].

frumentarius, a, um, adj. [frumentum] pertaining to corn, corn: in milit. lang. pertaining to provisions: res, corn, provisions, Cic.: loca, abounding in corn, Caes.: provinciae, id.: navis, a corn ship, id.: lex, respecting the distribution of grain, Cic. II. Subst. frumentarius, il, m. a corn-dealer: Liv. 2. a purveyor of corn, commissary: Hirt.

frumentatio, ōis, f. [frumentor] a providing of corn: milit. t. i. a foraging: Caes.: Suet. In plur.: pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes. II. a distribution of corn: Suet.

frumentator, ōis, m. [id.] a provider of corn, a forager: Liv.

frumentor, ōis, i. v. n. dep. [frumentum] milit. t. i. to fetch corn, to forage: erat eodem tempore et materiali et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Caes.: quum in propinquo agro frumentarentur, Liv.

frumentum, i, n. [contr. from frugimētum, from root frux in fruges: prodice, esp. of the various kinds of cereals: hanc corn, grain: Galli turpe esse: hument frumentum manu quaerere, Cic.: frumenta in agris matura non arant, Caes. II. Transf.: frumenta, the small seeds or grains of figs: Plin.

fruniscor, frunitus, i. v. n. dep. [a lengthened form of frui] to enjoy, with acc. and abl.: hinc tu, nisi malum, frunisci nihil potes, ne postules, Pl.

frunitus, a, um, Part. [fruniscor].

fruosus, fructus and frūsus, 3, v. n. dep. lit. to feed oneself with, hence, to enjoy, delight in. Constr. with abl.: less freq. with acc. or absol. With abl.: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruosus, qui beatus futurus est, Cic.: omnibus in vita commodis una cum his fruosus, Caes.: neque te fruosus et tu nobis cares, enjoy your society, Cic. With acc.: meo modo ingenium frui Ter. Esp. the gerundive: nobis hanc fruosus relinqueret, quae ipse servasse, Cic.: res fruosus oculis, Liv. Absol.: satiatu vero et expleta jucundius sed carere quam frui, Cic.: di tibi divitiis dederant artemque fruendi, Hor. II. Esp. legal t. i. to have the use and enjoyment of a thing, to have the usufruct: quid? si constat, hunc non modo conditi praedil praefuisse, sed certis fundis patre viro frui solitum esse? Cic. [The root is fruo, whence fruges, fructus, etc.]

frustillatim, adv. [frustillum] in small pieces: ego te sciam ut hic formicae frustillatim differant, Pl.

frustrā, adv. [connected with frudo] in a state of deception, in error: jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, qui me Amphitruonem rentur esse: errant probe, are deceived, in error: Pl.: frustra habere aliquem, Tac.

II. without effect, to no purpose, uselessly, in vain: neque bene auxili-um sum sumpse a viris bonis frustra implorari patet, Cic.: frustra telum mittere, Caes.: quo mihi carius audientem est, ut neque vos capiunt, et illi frustra sint, may be disappointed, Sall. 2. without reason or cause, groundlessly: frustra ac sine causa, Cic.: ut multi, nec frustra, opinatur, Suet.

frustramen, ōis, n. [frustror] deception: Lucr.

frustratio, ōis, f. [id.] a deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration: clamant, fraude feri, quod fors teneatur exercitus: frustrationem eam legi tollendae esse, Liv. In plur.: quum veris frustationibus diffiretur, Just.

frustratus, ōis, m. [id.] a deceiving, deception: Pl.

frustror, ōis, i. v. n. dep. (also act. frustror, are) [frustra] to deceive, disappoint, trick: aut certare cum aliis pugnaciter aut frustrari quum alios, tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic.: Tergulinius esp. auxili, Liv. Absol.: Coctelus vide ne frustretur, Cic. 2. Act.: ego me frustror, Pl. Pass.: frustratus esp. continuandi consilatus, Vell. II. Transf.: to make vain or useless, to frustrate (rare): in se implicati arborum rami lentius frustantur lectus, Curt.

frustellatus, a, um, adj. [frustum] full of small pieces: aqua, i. e. filled with crumbs, Pl.

frustum, i, n. a piece, bit (of fruit): necesse est, offa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pasditur, Cic.: 178

in frusta secant, Virg. Comically, frustum pueri, you bit of a boy? Pl.

Fig.: unde soluta lere oratio, et singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structura caret, Quint. [*Frus-tum* comes probably from a root *frut*, "to break."]

frutex, icis, m. [prob. kindr. with *frax*, to sprout forth] a shrub, bush: frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr.: collect. in *ring*: venari assello cunctis cum vellet leo, contextit illum frutices, Phaedr. || Transf. As a term of reproach, like caudex, stipex: block-head: nec verisimile loquere, nec verum, frutex, Pl.

fruticulum, i, n. [*frutex*] a place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket: Hor.

fruticeo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and **fruticeo**, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to put forth shoots, to sprout out, to become bushy: excias est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quom fruticeo, vides, Cic.

|| Poet. of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv.

fruticulosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of shrubs or bushes, bushy: viminalis, Ov. Ilitor, id: mare, Plin.

frux, frugis, and more freq. in the plur. fruges, um, f. [on root v. fruo] fruits of the earth, produce of the fields, pulcs, legumes, and in gen. fruits, produce (but the fruits of trees are usually designated by fructus, and grain by frumen-tum): terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic: cultus agorum perceptoque frugum, id: dulcedine frugum maximeque vial voluptate captam, Liv. Sing.: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire poesia, Cic: quercus et illex multis fruge pecus juvat, Hor. || Fig.: like fructus = result, success, value: quae virtus maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint future, Cic. Poet.: centuriae seniorum agitant expertis frugis, rati at vchis is vultu, vortiles, Hor.: herus si tunc vult scire frugum, meum verum perdit, to act with advantage, Pl. 2. Esp. of moral character: frugi (most prob. a dat. form: lit. for food, fit for food: hence) as an indeclin. adj. viciu, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal: frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic.: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter: parcius hic vixit: frugi dicitur, Hor. Strengthened with bonae (Fabius Luscius) satis acutus et permotus aet bonae frugi, Cic. Of things: atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Plin.

3. Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, to turn oneself to virtue, to reform oneself: equidem multos vidi et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dediderant, emeruisse aliquando et ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, receptisse, hae reforme, Cic.

fructus, a, um, Part. [*frux*] || A. d. j.: painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeited: cernui blandus alicuius a vero et interuocet tam potest alibi diligentia quam omnia facta

et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic.: naturalis non focatus nitor, id.

fructinus, a, um, adj. [*frux*] coloured with orchil: Quint.

fuco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to colour, paint, dye: alba nec Assyrio fucata laua veneno, Virg.: tabulas colore, Tac. || Esp. of cosmetics, to paint, rouge: Ov.

fructuosus, a, um, adj. [id.] painted, coloured, beautified, counterfeited, spurious: merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, Cic.: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, id.

fuco, i, m. = *fuco*, sea weed or rock lichen: Plin. || Meton. red or purple colour: infici verosus scimus admirabili fuco, id: Hor.: Ov. 2. Esp. ruco: vetulae, quae vita corporis fuco occultat, Pl. 3. Fig.: pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation: his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusum debet color, Cic.: deum sese in hominem convertisse, fuco factum mulieri, deceived, Ter: || For propolis (q. v.), the reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hives, bee-glue: Virg.

fuco, i, m. a drone, the male of the honey-bee: Virg.

fuo, interj. denoting aversion, *foh!* *fo!*: Pl.

fuga, ae (old gen. sing. fugal, Lucr.) f. [v. fugio] a running away, flight: fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic.: dant sese in fugam milites, take to flight, id: fugam capere, Caes.: hostes dare in fugam, to put to flight, id: but, fugam dant nubila coelo, hasten away, Virg.: facere fugam, to cause flight, Liv.: but also to take to flight, to flee, Sall. Poet. in plur.: celeres fugae, Hor. 2. Esp. flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment: sibi exilium et fugam deprecari, Cic.: in pluri: quoties fugas et caedes iussit princeps, Tac.

3. In gen. a flying, swift course or motion, speed (poet.): expectet facilem fugam ventoque ferentes, a swift voyage, Virg.: fuga temporum, Avid. Hor. || Fig.: a fleeing from, avoiding: distinctionem, aversion: simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga, Cic.: culpae, Hor.

fugaciter, adv. in fleeing: fugacius bellum gerere, Liv.

fugax, icis, adj. [*fugio*] apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet: fugaces lynceus et cervos, Hor.: caprea, Virg.: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Comp.: ventis volucrique fugacior aura, Ov. Sup.: ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostia, Liv. || Fig.: fleeting, transitory: haec omnia continent: brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. 2. With gen.: fleeing, shunning, avoiding: sollicitae fugae ambitionis eram, Ov.

fugiens, entis, Part. [id.] A. d. j.: fleeing, fleeing, vanishing: membra deficiunt, fugienti languida vita, Lucr.:

vinum fugiens, growing flat, rapid, Cic. 2. Fig.: nemo erat adeo tardus ut fugiens laboris, acceret to labour, indolent, Coes.

fugio, fugi, fugitum, i. v. n. and a. to flee or fly, to take flight, run away.

A. Neutr.: senex exit foras: ego fugio, I'm off, Ter.: qui fugiens cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se continere, Tarquinius, Cic.: omnes hostes terga vertuntur, nec prius fugere destiterunt, Coes.: ex ipso caedo, to flee, escape, id. Proverbial: ita fugias ne praeter casum, observas uti medium (v. casu), Ter.

2. Transf. to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor.: insequitur fugientem lumine pinus (i. e. navem), Ov. (li) Esp. to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perit: fugient de corpore saetae, id: sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg.: annus, Hor.: memoriae fugerit in annalibus digerenda, Liv. || Fig.: omne animal appetit quiescere et fugit a quibusdam, Cic. 3. Act.: to flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun: quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Caes.: neulnem neque populum neque privatum fuo, Liv.: vesanum fugient potum qui sapient, Hor. (li) Esp. to leave one's country: nos patriam fugimus, Virg.: Teucer Salamina patremque quam fugeret, Hor. 2. Meton.: to succeed in shunning, to escape = effugio: inlatatorem, id: cuncta manus avidas fugit heredis, id. || Fig.: conspectum multitudinis fugere, Caes.: ignominiam fugiant ac dedecus, Cic. In pass.: quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, id: fugienda semper injuria est, id. Poet. like the Gr. *phrygion*, with inflex. to avoid doing, to omit, forbear, beware: quid aut futurum caes, fuge quere, Hor.: mene igitur solum omnibus adungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg. 2. Meton.: to escape: tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. (li) Esp. with acc. gen. of person: to escape one's notice: not to be known to, etc.: banient amentem hoc fugit, id: quem res nulla fugeret, whom nothing escaped, who observed or knew everything, id. With infin. or clause as subject: de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, id. (Name as Gr. *phry* in *phrygion*, *phry*.)

fugitans, antis, Part. [*fugio*] A. d. j.: fleeing, avoiding: with gen.: fugitans liliu, Ter.

fugitivarius, ii, m. [*fugitivus*] one employed to catch runaway slaves: Flor.

fugitivus, a, um, adj. [*fugio*] fleeing away, fugitive: canis, Pl. With ab: neque tam fugitivi lii a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic. With gen.: Jurgituri animi suorum regnare fugitivus, Flor. || More freq. subst.: a runaway slave: vir barbarus cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic.: ea res per fugitivos L.

Aemili hostibus nuntiatur, Caes. As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, frons populi, Pl.

fugito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and s. frag. [id.] to be in the habit of running away; to flee hastily. || Neutr.: ita miserum fuit fugitando, ne quis me cognoscere, Ter. || A. C.: to flee, avoid, shun: herum, Pl.: qui questionem fugitant, bona possident, Cic.: nocem, Phaedr. Poet. with inf., to omit or forbear: Ter.: **fugitor**, 3ra, m. [id.] one who flees: Pl.

fugo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase away, to rout, discomfit; qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulit, fugavit, avertit, Cic.: semelsumos fugant fundantque, Sall.: fugato omni equitata, Caes.: a magno Mada fugatus, venit into exilis, Ov.: saepe citam audacem fugat hoc terrore potum, Hor.

fulgemen, 3ra, m. [fulgeo] a prop, support, pillar: Ov.

fulgeo, fulsi, fulsum, a. v. a. to prop up, to keep upright by props, to stay, support: qui fulcire putant porticum Sticorum, Cic.: Atlas, coelum qui vertice fulcit, Virg.: illum balbutit Scavrum praevis fulsum male talis, supportus, Hor. 2. Meton.: to make strong or fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen: fulculos emittit oblique postes, fastened, guard, Virg.: appodila Janua fulsa sera, Ov. || Fig.: to support, sustain, uphold: veterem amicum suum labentem exceptit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, Cic.: his fulsis societatibus atque amicitia, Liv.

fulgur, 1, m. [fulgeo] the poet or foot of a couch, a bed-post: eburnum, Prop.: Virg. || Meton.: a couch, bed: Prop.

fulgens, entis, Part. [fulgeo]. || A. C.: shining, glittering. Fig.: illustris: Meenia fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.

fulgeo, fulsi (acc. to the 3rd conj): fulgit, Locr.: fulgere, Virg. 2. v. n. (same root as flagro, q. v.) to lighten (of electricity): si fulsuerit, at tonuerit, at tactum aliquid erit de coelo, Cic.: fulgere ignes et aether, Virg. 2. Fig.: qui (Pericles) al tenui genere uteretur, semper ab Aristophane posita fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam dictus est, Cic. || In gen. to flash, glitter, gleam, glare, gladden, shine: qui nitent auguria, qui fulgent purpura, id.: fulgentia signa castra, Hor.: micantes fulbere gladii, Liv.: fulgentes Cycloade (on account of their marble), Hor. 2. Fig.: to shine, to be distinguished: fulgebant jam in adolescentulo indeoles virtute, aene forth, Nep.: fulgens sacerdotio, Tac.

fulgens, a, um, adj. [fulgeo] flashing, glittering, shining: Lucr.

fulgor, 3ra, m. [fulgeo] lightning; mostly poet. for fulgur: fulgorem quoque cernimus ante quam tonitruum ac-

cipimus, Lucr. In plur.: (anbellitus terrae) quum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua existerent, Cic. || Transf. flash, glitter, gleam, brightness, splendour: armorum, Hor.: vestis, Ov.: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem, cogitat, Hor. In plur.: quum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, glittering utensils, plate, id.

2. Meton.: a shining star: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic.

3. Fig.: brightness, splendour, glory, renown: nominis et famae quondam fulgore trabebat, Ov.

fulgur, 3ra, m. [id.] lightning (opp. fulmen, a thunderbolt): ideo passim fremitus et fulgura sunt, Lucr.: de fulgure vi videre, Cic.: tonitruum et fulgure terreat orbem, Ov. || Transf. for fulmen, a thunderbolt: foris summos fulgura montes, Hor.

2. Esp. in the phrase condere fulgur, to bury a thing struck by lightning: aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura condidit, Juv. 3. for fulgor, brightness, splendour (poet. and rare): solis, Lucr. (Hence *Fit foudre*.)

fulgurialis, e, adj. [fulgeo] relating to lightning: haruspicalis et fulgurales et rituales libri, treating of lightning, Cic.

fulgurator, 3ra, m. [id.] a priest who interprets and propitiates lightning: Cic.

fulgurio, 1vi, itum, a. v. n. and s. [id.] Neutr.: to hurl lightning, to lighten: suo sonitu claro fulguravit Juppiter, Naev. || A. C.: to strike with lightning (only in the perf. part.): fulguritae arbores, Pl.

fulguro, i. v. n. [id.] to lighten: Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitia populi habere nefas, Cic.

fulguro, i. v. n. [id.] to flash, glitter, gleam, shine (poet.): vetitque domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. || Fig.: of oratory: fulgurat vis eloquentiae, Plin.

fulica, ae (also fulix, icis, poet. Cic.), f. the common coot, a water-fowl: Plin.: Virg.

fuligo, 3ra, f. soot: prob. also lamp-black, i. e. a soot of oil and grease, used as a paint: Cic. || Transf. black point, stibium, Juv. [Perh. connected with fulix, v. fulica.]

fulix, 3ra, m. fulica. **fullo**, 3ra, m. a fuller, cloth-fuller: Plin. (S. Smith's Ant. 184.) (Hence *It. follaro*, Sp. *hollar*: Fr. *fouler*, "to press," or "tread down.")

fullores, ae, f. [fullo] (ac. ara) the fuller's craft, fulling: si non didicisti fulloniam, Pl.

fulmen, 3ra, m. [contr. from fulgemen, fulmen, from fulgeo] lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagavit, Cic.: fulmine percussus, id.: caducum, Hor.

|| Fig.: a thunderbolt, overwhelming stroke, destructive power, crushing calamity: fulmina fortunae contemere, Cic.: duo fulmina meam domum per hos dies perculerunt, Liv.

Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduclis dentibus auri, destructive power, Ov.: Scipia, belli fulmen, Carthagini horror, Lucr.: duo fulmina belli Scipia, the two thunderbolts of war, Virg.

fulmenta, ae, f. [contr. from fulcimenta, from fulcio] a prop, support of a building: Catco. || Esp. the heel of a shoe: Pl.

fulminans, a, um, adj. [fulmen] pertaining to lightning (poet.): ignis, Lucr.: ictus, Hor. || Fig.: destructive, murderous, killing: fulmineus Mnesteus, Virg.: dentes (apri), Phaedr.

fulmino, i. v. n. [id.] to lighten, to hurl lightning: aut Boreae de parte truci quum fulminat, Virg.: fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. Fig.: Caesar dum magnam ad altum fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg.

fulsus, ae, um, adj. [fulcio] a prop, support: Col. Fig.: deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque ingens accedit stomacho fulgura ruenti, Hor.

fulsus, a, um, Part. [fulcio]. **fulvus**, a, um, adj. deep or reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny: corpora fulva leonum, Lucr.: tegmen lupae, Virg.: vitulus, Hor.: lumen, Virg.

fumus, a, um, adj. [fumus] full of smoke, smoky, smoking: lumina taedis, Virg.

fumidus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of smoke, smoky, smoking: fax, Lucr.: plocum ferit fumida lumen taeda, Virg.: altaria, Ov.

fumifer, 3ra, 3rum, adj. [fumus fero] producing smoke, smoking, steaming: ignes, Virg.

fumiflo, i. v. n. [fumus fado] to cause smoke, to burn incense: Pl.

fumifluus, a, um, adj. [id.] causing smoke, smoking, steaming: mugitus (taurorum), Ov.

fumigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [fumus ago]. || A. C.: to smoke, to fumigate: Varr. || Neutr.: to produce smoke, to smoke, steam: Gell.

fumo, i. v. n. [fumus] to smoke, steam, reek, smoke: late circum loca sulphure fumant, Virg.: recenti flosione terram fumare calentem, Cic.: fumantes pulveres campos, Virg.: iam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, are smoking (with fire for the preparation of food), i. e. evening approaches, id.

fumosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked: imagines, Cic.: magistri equitum, Juv.: perna, smoke-dried, Hor.

fumus, i. m. smoke, steam, vapour: in lignis a flamma latet fumusque cinis, Lucr.: ibi hominem ingenium fumo exurgitum, semivivum reliquit, Cic.: tum funi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes. || Fig.: as an image of destruction: ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, had reduced to smoke and ashes, i. e. had consumed, squandered, Hor. [Fumus is akin to Sans. *dharma*, "smoke," which is derived from root *dha*, "to agitate, to shake:"]

funale, 1a, v. funalis, no. 11.

funalis, e, adj. [funis] consisting of or attached to a rope or cord: equus, an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse, Suet. || Subst.: funale, *is*, n. a cord or thong of a sling: fundula media duo funala imparia habebat, Liv. 2, a war-torch: C. Iullius delectabatur crebro funali et tubicinis, Cic.: lucida, Hor.

3. Transf. a chandelier, candle-brum: Ov.

funambulus, *i*, m. [funis ambulo] a rope-dancer: Ter.

functio, *onis*, f. [fungor] a performing, executing, discharging: a performance, execution, labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, Cic.

functus, *a*, um, Part. [fungor] fundus, *ae*, f. a sling: inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Caes.: Liv. || Transf.: a casting-net, drag-net:

Virg. [Fundus is the same word as *o-phion*, which orig. signified "a bandage."] (Hence *li. fonda*; Fr. *fronde*.)

fundamen, *inis*, n. [fundum, 2] a foundation (poet. for fundamentum, mostly in plur.): ponere fundamina, Virg.: Siculae terrae, Ov.

fundamentum, *i*, n. [id.] a foundation, ground-work, basis (mostly in plur.): Sing. quoniam cum fundamento (aedes) perierint, Pl. Plur.: agere fundamenta, Cic.: prima fundamenta urbi sacere, Liv. || Fig. Sing.: meo iudicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. Plur.: libertatis, id.: virtutum, id.

fundator, *oris*, m. [id.] a founder (rare): Praenestinae urbis, Virg.

fundito, *i*, e. a. freq. [fundito] to hurl or sling at: Pl. || Fig.: tantilla tantis verba fundit, *pours forth*, id.

funditor, *oris*, m. [id.] a slinger: Caes.: v. Smith's Ant. 184.

funditus, adv. [fundus] from the very bottom, from the foundation: monumentum P. Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, Cic.: perire, Hor.: evelire, by the roots, Phaedr. 2, Fig.: utterly, entirely, totally, completely: tam firma domus tam stabili, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odia et dissidii funditus possit everti? Cic.: abolitae leges et verae funditus, Tac.: eorum rerum funditus esse expertem, Cic. || At the bottom, below (rare): subseclit funditus, ut faex, Lucr.

fundo, *fudi*, *fusum*, *i*, v. a. to pour, pour out, shed: sanguinem e patera, Cic.: vina patiens in aras, Ov.: lacrimas, Virg.: Reflect.: ingentibus procellis susus imber, pouring, Liv. 2, Esp. of metals: to melt, cast, found: exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosus ratio, Plin.: olim quaesere anabam, quid sculptum infabre, quid fustum duris esset, Hor.

|| Transf. of things non-fund: to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl: desectam cum stramento

segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv.: piceum reliquasque res, quibus lignis excitari potest, fundebant, Caes.: quas (masculas) incuria fudit, has scatered, Hor.: Reflect.: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimis fundatur, spread out, Cic. 2, Esp. to bring forth, bear, produce in abundance: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, quae cum maxima largitate fundit, id.: fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti, Virg. 3, to throw or cast to the ground, to prostrate: (victi) hostes de iugis, quae operant, funduntur, Liv.: corpora (coercentum) humi, Virg.: Esp. milit. i. t. to overthrow, vanquish, rout: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic.: eas omnes copias a se uno proelio suas ac superatas caes, Caes. || Fig. Fig. to pour out or forth, to spread out, extend, display: multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Virg.: quoniam vero causa ea incidit, in qua vis eloquentiae posuit exemplum, tum se latius fundet orator, will display himself, Cic. 2, Esp. of speech: to pour forth, utter: e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id.: opprobria rustica, Hor. (Root *fund*, same as Gr. *xy* in *xylo*, *xylos*: on interchange of *x* and *f*, see letter F: also akin to Germ. *giessen*; Eng. *gush*.)

fundo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [fundus] to lay the bottom, keel, foundation, etc.; to found: dum mea puppis erat valida fundata carina, Ov.: Erycinio in vertice aedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, is founded, Virg. 2, to fasten, secure, make firm: dente tenac anchora fundabat nares, id. || Fig.: to found, establish: illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, Cic.: qui legibus urbem fundavit, Virg.: nitidis fundata pecunia villis, laid out, Hor.

fundus, *i*, m. the bottom of any thing: armarii fundum exsecut, the bottom of the chest, Cic.: (Aetna) fundo exaestuato imo, Virg.: Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, there is no end of giving, Cic. 2, Esp. a piece of land, farm, estate: cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? id.: euge, funde et aedes, per tempus subvertitis mihi, Pl. || Fig.: *auxas* fundigiae res vertere fundo, from its foundation, Virg. 2, that has the principal part in approving, deciding, or sanctioning any thing = auctor: negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, Cic.: ei rei fundus pater sit potior, Pl. [The root of *fundus* is *rud*, the same as the Gr. *βυδ-ος*, *βυδ-μυ-ος*.]

funebria, e, adj. [funus] pertaining to a funeral, funereal: epulium, Cic.: cupressi, Hor. || Meton.: deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel: sacra, i. e. human offerings, Ov.: bellum, Hor.

funeris, *a*, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a funeral, funereal (poet. for funebria): facere, funeral torches, Virg. || Meton.: deadly, destructive, fatal: torris, Ov.

funero, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [id.] to bury with funeral rites, to inter: qui funerali se jussit aestertis undecum millibus, Plin. || Meton.: to kill, destroy: prope funeratis arboris lectu, Hor.

funesto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [funestus] to pollute or contaminate with blood: aras ac templa humanis hostis, Cic.: gentem, Juv.

funestus, *a*, um, adj. [funus] 1. Act.: causing death, destruction, calamity, grief; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous: ad fures funestam secum servavit, Cic.: arma, Ov.: laeda, Virg.: Coepit: funestior dies, Cic.: Sup.: Calligula sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, Eutr. With dat.: o diem hunc funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! Cic. || Neutr.: Allied with misfortune or grief, fatal, mournful, and ominous etc.: atque magna funestas arcens aris, i. e. polluted with blood, Or.: familia, in mourning, Cic.: annales velut funesti, full of sad events, Liv.

funginus, *a*, um, adj. [fungus] of a mushroom: Pl.

fungor, *fungus*, *i*, v. dep. [prob. connected with *fugio*] to get rid of, discharge, perform, execute, do, etc.: constr. with abl., rarely with acc. or absol. With abl.: valetudo (opportuna est), ad dolore carens et muneribus fungare corpora, Cic.: consulari, Suet.: sacra, Hor.: laboribus, id.: dapibus, to take food, Ov.: fungar vice cotis, perform the office of, Hor.: ter arvo functus senex (Nestor), who had lived through, enjoyed, id. Of things: posunt aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere, Cic.: With acc.: Magis diem fungitur, relicta duobus filiis, id., Just. In the periphrase: muneris fungendi gratia, Cic.: spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ductibus, Liv. Absol.: facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, to suffer, Lucr. || Esp. to perform, discharge, pay any duty, obligation, etc.: hoc vobis est statuendum, quid aratorem ipsum rationis nomine muneris in re publica fungi ac sustinere velit, Cic.: quoniam eo sumpta res publica fungatur, Tac.

fungosus, *a*, um, adj. [fungus] full of holes, spongy, fungous: Plin.

fungus, *i*, m. [akin to *o-phion*, *o-phryon*] a mushroom, fungus: the Pliny mentions various kinds. The edible fungi were esteemed as great delicacies by the Roman epicures. || Transf.: a dolt: Pl. 2, a fungus excrecence on the human body: fungus simile ulcus, Cels. 3, a mushroom-like growth on the neck of a candle or lamp: Virg.

funiculus, *i*, m. dim. [funis] a slender rope, a cord: Cic.

funis, *is*, m. (fem., Latr.) [akin to *o-phion*, on the interchange of *x* and *f*, see F] a rope, line, cord: Caes.: Virg. 2, Proverb.: (1) funem ducere or sequi, to lead or follow: *ae* rope, i. e. to command or serve: tortum ducere, sequi potius quam docere funem, Hor.

(ii) *facem reducere, to pull back the rage, i.e. to change one's mind, Pers.*

funus, firi, n. a burial, funeral; *funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exequia obsequantia, Cic.*; *funus triumphalis porta ducentum, Suet.*; *funus triumphale ducunt triumphales tumuli, hinc the procession, Plin.*; *in pluv.*; *tristitia, id.*; *Met.* *o v. a. dead body, corpse (post.)*; *lacrimum, Virg. in pluv.*; *mixta munus ac juvenum demittunt funera, Hor.*; *3. death, esp. violent death, murder (mostly poet.)*; *exstinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Laphriae sebat, Virg.*; *at vis hominum acerbis funeribus salietur, Cic.*

Fig. destruction, ruin, fall; *cum illud meum funus esse respiciamus, sed funus iustum et indicum, id.*; *dum Capitolio regine dementes ruinas fatis ac Imperio parabat, Hor.*; *Of persons: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo republice portenta ac paene funera, Cic. (Pers. from the root which appears in fure.)*

fus, v. sum.

fur, furis, comm. a thief; a Philippi interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se videre respondit, Cic.; *M. Carbo condemnatus, fur magnus, e Sicilia, i.e. an extortioner, id.*; *ne quis fur esset, non latro, ne quis adulter, Hor.*; *Fem.*; *fure esse ambus, Pl.* *As a term of vituperation towards slaves: furi, rasus, rugos, escave: tam trisula liticrum homo me vituperat? fur, etiam fur triferter, id. (Cf. Sans. char, 'to steal'; Gr. *phur*.)*

furifer, adv. thieftically. Cic. *furifer, fide, adv. [fur] given to thieving, thieftick; servus, Cic.*

furca, ac, f. a two pronged fork; ex arum alii valios furcaeque bicorneae, Virg. *furcis detrahi, Liv.* *Proverb.*; *natam expellas furca, tamen neque nocuerit, the natural disposition cannot be entirely changed, Hor.*; *Transt.*; *a fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake, a notch: for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv.*; *for the gable of a house, Or.* *as an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (V or II), which was placed on a culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends: canem et furcam ferre, Pl.*; *servus sub furca caesus, Liv.* *Hence poet.* *to designate the worst condition of slavery: hic sub furcam prudens, Hor.*; *3. a narrow pass or defile: Furcae Caudinae (see furcalis, q. v.), Val. Max.*; *Lucan.* *(Hence It. *forcone*; Sp. *Aurpon*; Fr. *fourgon*.)*

furdus, firi, m. [furca fero] bearing the furca, as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, galleys rogue, hang-dog, rascal: Ter.; *Cic.*; *Hor.* *Of freemen: id est sibi, furcifer, sumus, Cic.*

furdilla, m. f. dim. [furca] a little fork: quoniam furdilla extrudunt, Britannum cogito, Cic. *[furdilla] to sup-pose: Virg.* *to inhumanly vero, meum qui furdilla fides? Pl.*

furdilla, ac, f. dim. [furca] a forked prop to support a wall when undermined: suspensio furdilla ab hostibus muro, Liv.

furculae Caudinae, two fork-shaped defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites, id.

furenter, adv. furiously: pueri autem alunt cum furenter irasci, Cic.

furfur, firi, m. bran: qui alunt furfure sues, Pl. *Transt.*; *scurf or scales on the skin, head, etc.: foedo cutis furfure, Plin.*

furia, ac, v. furia.

furiae, arum (rarely sing.) f. plur. [furo] violent passion, rage, madness, fury: (as an appellative only poet. for furor or rabies): unus ob noxam et furias Ajaces Oilei, Virg.; *in furias agitantur equae, ardent desire, Or.*; *ergo omnis furis surrexit Etruria iustus, just wrath, Virg.* *Exp. avenging, or tormenting spirits: (from the three avenging goddesses, or furiae, Alecto, Megera, and Tisiphone.) Pluv.*; *itaque eos non ad periculum scelus sed ad luendas respiciamus poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic.*; *his muliebribus instinctus furis, urged on by this fury of a woman, Liv.* *Sing.*; *illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic.*; *hunc juvenem tanquam furiam faciemque huius belli odi ac detestor, Liv.* *(Hence It. *foja*.)*

furillula, e, adj. [furia] furious, raging, dreadful, fearful: caput Cerberi, Hor.; *Incessus, Liv.*; *arma, i.e. of the Bacchantes, Ov.*; *furillula illa vox noxia stupris effeminata, Cic.* *II. As a making mad, infuriating (and rare): haec me irrevit vestis furillula inestum, poet. Cic.*

furilliter, adv. furiously, madly, frantically: furilliter utit, Or.

furibundus, a, um, adj. [furo] raging, mad, furious: homo furibundus ac peritulus, Cic.; *cum semel accepti solum furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor.* *II. Allied with prophetic enthusiasm, inspired: harolorum et vatium furibundae praedictiones, Cic.*

furiosus, a, um, adj. [fur] pertaining to thieftick: Pl.

furia, avi, atum, i. v. a. [furiae] to madden, enrage, infuriate (poet.); *Ubbido, quae sollet matres furiare equorum, Hor.*; *furiata mens, Virg.*

furiose, adv. furiously, madly: furiose facere, Cic.

furius, a, um, adj. [furis] full of madness or rage, mad, raging, furious: non est scriptum: si insanus, sed: si furiosus esset, Cic.; *muller jam non morbo sed scelere furiosus, id.* *Of things: furiosus vultus ac acer, Lucr.*; *exultant comites, furiosaque tibia hatur, inciting to phrensy, maddening, Or.*; *inceptum, Liv.*; *vota, Or. Comp.*; *quanto hoc furiosus atque majus peccatum est, Hor.*; *Sup.*; *contiones furiosissime Publii, Cic.*

furnaria, ac, f. [furnus] the trade of a furnace: furnarian exercere, Suet.

furnus, i, m. an oven: in furnum

calidum condito, Pl.; *Hor.* *[Fur-nus, for-nus, and for-nas come from the root signifying 'to be hot,' which is found in fer-veo, dep-nos.]*

furo, firi, i. v. n. to rage, rave, to be out of one's mind, mad, furious: quo genere Athamantem, Alcmaeonem, Jaenem, Orestem fures didicere, Cic.; *primum inquiram, quid sit furem, Hor.*; *insanire ac furere, Cic.* *With acc. and infm.*; *(Clodius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, id.*; *ecce furit to reperire atrox Tydides, Hor.* *With acc. (poet.)*; *hunc sine me furem ante furem, Virg.* *II. Of things: nubes interdum perniciosa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr.*; *furit mugitibus aether concussus, Virg.*; *flamma in Aetna, Hor.*; *furit ardor edendi, Or.*

furo, firi, i. v. a. dep. (supin. furatum, f. [furo] to steal, purloin, pilfer: solet haec, quae rapit et furatus est, dicere se emissio, Cic. *Abol.*; *ad furandum venire, Pl.* *II. In gen.*; *to take away by stealth, withdraw: pone caput fessoque oculos furore labori, Virg.*; *non furatus esse civitatem, non genus sumu ementitas dicitur, Cic.*

furo, firi, m. [furo] a raging, raging, rage, madness, fury: ira furis brevis est, Hor.; *furore atque apentia impulsus, Caes.*; *versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bochantis, Cic.*; *of excitement respecting public affairs: Caes.*; *Liv.*; *of the fierce passion of love: Virg.*; *also in pluv.*; *Hor.* *Of the inspired phrensy of prophets and poets: ac (prophesizing) si exaruit acris, furore appollatur, quum a corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur, Cic.*; *negat sine furore Democritus quemquam postum magnum esse posse, id.* *In pluv.*; *fatidicos concepti mente furores, Or.* *With inf.*; *quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? id.*

furtifus, a, um, adj. [furtum facio] that commits theft, thieftick: Pl.

furtim, adv. by stealth, secretly, privately: hic clam furtim esse vot, ne qui sciunt, Pl.; *at furtum tota (Aegyptus) deoemviris traditur! Cic.*; *quid juvat, immensum to argenti pondus et auri furtim defossa timidum deponere terra? Hor.*; *furtim magis quam bello Marsacos inuvasat, by stealthy incursions, Tac.*

furtive, adv. stealthily, secretly, furtively (rare): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Pl.; *data munera, Or.*

furtivus, a, um, adj. [furtum] stolen, purloined, pilfered: qui scias mercari furtivas atque ingenuas virgines, Pl.; *lana, Hor.* *II. In gen. secret, hidden, concealed, furtive: furtivum iter per Italiam, Cic.*; *amor, Virg.*; *nox, favourable to secrecy, Or.*

furtum, i, n. [fur] theft, robbery: furtum facere (silicet), Pl.; *Cic.*; *furi se et flum attingere, to assault to be guilty of, Pl.*; *furtio comprehensus, Caes.* *II. Met.*; *a stolen thing: quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis*

erant exportata, Cic. 2. a secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem: laud fortius mallor, sed fortior armis, Virg. in *Phar.*: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov.: furta belli, Virg. 3. Esp. stolen or secret love, intrigue: plurima furta Jovis, Cat.: hoc certe confusum furum mea nascitur, Ov.

furunculus, i. m. dim. [id.] a petty thief, pilferer: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic. || Transf.: a sore on the human body, a boil: Cels.

furvus, a, um, adj. [akin to fuscus and *advus*] dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black: ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov.: Proserpina, Hor.

fuscula, ae, f. [kindred with furca] a three-pronged spear, a trident: Cic.: as an attribute of Neptune: Suet.

fusco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fusus] to make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken (poet.): fuscatur corpora campo, Ov.

fuscus, a, um, adj. [akin to furvus] dark, swarthy, dusky: purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic.: Andromede, Ov.: Hydaspes, Hor. 2. Transf.: of the voice: indistinct, dusky, hoarse (opp. candidus): vocis genera permulta: candidum (al. canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, Cic.

fusus, ade, spread out, extended: (manus) fuscus paulo in diversum revolvitur, Quint. || copiously, at length, diffused: quae fusa olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatum distincteque dicuntur, Cic. Comp.: haec uberior disputantur et fuscus, id.

fuillus, e, adj. [fundo] mollen, fluid, liquid (rare): aurum, Ov.: ferventes fuilli ex argilla glandes fundis facere coeperunt, of softened clay, Caes.

fusio, ōnis, f. [id.] a pouring out (rare): Chrysippus ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, an outpouring, effusion, Cic. (Hence Fr. *fusion*.)

fustis, is (abl. regularly fusti; fuste, Hor.) m. a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club: tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl.: severae matris ad arbitrium recisos portare fustes, Hor. Esp. for cudgelling: si ego fustem sumpsero, Pl.: male multati clavus ac fustibus, Cic. And for beating to death, as a milit. punishment: primpill centurionem ob turpem ex acie fugam fusti percussit, Vell.: Tac. (Hence It. dim. *fuscello*; Sp. *hostigon*, "to punish" Fr. *fouetou*.)

fustidius, a, um, adj. [fustis tundo] cudgel-banging, a comic word: apud fustidias ferrecepas insulas, i. e. ergastula, Pl.

fustigārium, i, m. [fustis] a cudgelling to death, a military punishment: Cic.: Liv. (Fr. Smith's Ant. top.)

fusus, a, um, Part. [fundo] ||. a. g. Lat. reg. spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse: aer tum fusus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem uncretus in nubes cogitur, Cic.: toga

fusa (opp. restricta), wide, full, Suet.: Gallorum fusa et cuncta corpora, full, plump, Liv. 2. Fig.: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fuscum ac profuens, Cic.: in locis ac descriptionibus fust ac fuscus, Quint.: dulcis et candidus ac fuscus Herodotus, id.

fusus, i, m. a spindle: Ov. **fusum**, ade, abundantly, frequently: Pl.

futill, e, adj. in vain, idly, uselessly: provenisti, Pl.

futilla, e, adj. [fundo] that easily pours out: hence in gen. that cannot contain (rare): canes, that void their excrement through fear, Phaedr.: glacies, brittle, Virg. 2. Fig.: that cannot be depended upon, vain, worthless, futile: servus, Ter.: irideamus haruspices: vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic.: lingua, Phaedr.

futilitas, ōtis, f. [futilis] worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility: Cic.

futurus, a, um, Part. [sum].

futatio, ōnis, f. [futuo] copulation: Cat. **fuvi**, v. sum, ad init. *

G.

G g, indecl. n. or (littera subaud.) f. ||. This letter represents the sound of the medial guttural, but was originally included in the Latin alphabet in its place being supplied by C, which, as stated under that letter, had in early times the sound of the Greek γ (for examples vide C.). The pronunciation of G having subsequently undergone a change, a new symbol, slightly differing from it, was introduced about the beginning of the second Punic war.

||. As an initial, g, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination with l and r only: hence in roots which originally began with gn, the g was rejected in the classical period; e. g. gnascor, gnatus, gnomen, became nascor, natus, nomen; but in the compounds the g reappears, e. g.: cognatus, cognomen. |||. Interchanges of G with other letters. As a guttural, g is most closely connected with the other gutturals, c, k, q, j, and h. 1. For the interchanges of c and g, vide C. 2. With s, g combines to form x: e. g. the stem reg- has x. a. rex; so greg-, grex, etc. Similarly in the perfect tenses of verbs, tego, tēxi; rego, rexi. But sometimes the g is elided: e. g. mulgeo, mulsi. IV. Changes of G in the Romance languages. 1. Into j: e. g. Lat. galbānus; Fr. *jaune*; Port. and Sp. *jalde*. 2. Into v: e. g. Lat. *gyrrus*; Fr. *river*. 3. Into y or i: e. g. Lat. reg-; Sp. reg-; Fr. *roi*. 4. e. g. Lat. reg- or greg-; e. g. Lat. *augustinus*: into i. *amentarius*. 5. G followed by D, into t, n, or d, or omitted: e. g. Lat. *smaragdus*, *amygdala*, *Magdalena*; It.

smaralda, *mandola*, *Maddalena*; Fr. *émeraude*, *amande*, *Madeline*. 6. Omission of G: (1) between two vowels: e. g. Lat. *regalis*, *legalis*; It. *reale*, *leale*; Lat. *ligare*, *Augustus*; Fr. *lier*, *aut*. (1) At the end of words: e. g. Lat. *reg-* (reg-); It. *re*. V. As an abbreviation G denotes Galliarum, Gallica, gemina, Germania, etc.: and sometimes Galus (instead of the usual C).

gaesum, i, n. [a Celtic word] a long heavy javelin of the Gauls, Gr. *yauros* or *yauros*; Caes.: Liv.

galba, ae, f. [a Gallic word, perh. kindred with the Germ. *gelb* (yellow) or *Kalb* (calf)] a small worm, the caterpillar, or the larva of the ash-spinner: Suet. ||. In the Gallic i. q. *praepinguis*, fat paunch, big belly: id.

galbanus, a, um, adj. [galbanum] of galbanum: odore, Virg.

galbanum, i, n. [γαλβανόν] galbanum, the origin of which is still disputed, the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria: Plin.: Suet.

galbanus (or galbinus), a, um, adj. [either from galbanum or from galba] greenish-yellow, yellowish: vestimenta, to designate female garments, Juv. (Hence It. *giallo*; Sp. *jalde*; Fr. *jaune*; Eng. *yellow*.)

galbeum, i, n. or **galbeus** (sacrosanctly written *calbeus*) i, m. [galbus] a kind of arm-band, fillet (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): Suet.

galbeus, a, um, v. galbanus.

galea, ae, f. a helmet (usually of leather), head-piece (armor) (basis on the contrary, was made of metal): vix uni alterque casula aut galea Tac.: ad galeas induenda tempus debet, Caes. Also, a brass helmet: lorice galeaeque senae, caelatae opere Corinthio, Cic.: aerea, Virg.

galeo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [galea] to cover with a helmet: barbari quidem Jovis galeatus Minervae, Cic. Subst. galeatus, i, m. a helmeted warrior: Juv.

galēridium, i, n. dim. [galera] a small covering for the head, a cap: Mart.: a kind of peruke: Suet.

galēritus, a, um, adj. [id.] that wears a hood: Prop.: ||. Transf.: galea avis, the crested lark, Plin.

galērum, i, n. (also **galērus**, i, n. Virg.) [galea] a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed leather: a cap, bonnet, hat: fulvoque lupi de pelle galeros tegmen habent capiti, Virg. ||. Transf.: a kind of peruke: Suet.

gallio, ae, f. a Gallic shoe: Cic. **gallio**, a, um, adj. [Gallus] pertaining to the priests of *tybels*; brace transf. pertaining to the priests of *tybels*. Gallic: turba, the troop of the priests of *tybels*, Ov.

gallina, ae, f. [gallus] a hen: Cic.: Hor. As a term of endearment: M. P. *gallinae* albae *albus*, *ferretus* *ferretus*, Juv.

gallināculus, a, um, adj. [gallina, gallus] pertaining to domestic fowls: a

poultry: gallus, a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock, Cic. Proverb. ut vel lacus pillicet sperare possis haustulus, i. e. something unusual, Plin.

gallinarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to poultry: scala, a poultry-roost, hen-roost, Cels. Subst.: gallinarius, li, m. one who has the care of poultry: Cic.

gallus, li, m. a cock, dunghill-cock: Cic. Hor. Proverb.: gallus in sterquilino suo plurimum potest, cock on his own dunghill, Sen.

galea, ae, f., and **galeum**, li, n. an eating-house, cook-shop, a brothel: and meton.: a debauched, luxurious way of life: paulisper stetit in illo galearum turmur indore atque fumo, Cic. Form *galeus* (more ancient): immergit aliquo aere, credo, in galeum, Pl.

galeo, onis, m. [ganea] a glutton, debauchee: quis parricida, quis ganeo, Cic.

galeum, li, v. ganea.

ganga, ae, m. [a Persian word] a porter: Curt.

ganilo, a, v. n. to yelp, bark: ganire proprie canum, Non. || Transf. of persons: to smart, whine, grumble (poet.): quid ille ganit? quid ulit? Ter.

ganitus, is, m. [ganilo] a yelping or crying of dogs: Lucr. || Transf. of persons: a smarting, grumbling: ganitibus lacessere, Mart. a whining, moaning: Neretidis morientia, Plin.

garrio, i, vi, or li, tum, a, v. a. to chatter, prate, chat, talk: nugae, Pl.: quididit, Hor. Abol.: seculis multis aae grunalla inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic.

g Transf. of frogs: meliusque rano garritur Ravenantes, Mart. (Cf. *gr. γάρριος*; Eng. cry.)

garrullitas, atis, f. [garrulus] a chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity: rauca garrullitas studiisque immane loquendi, Ov. (poet.) facile et garrulitate amabiles, Suet.

garrulus, a, um, adj. [garrulo] chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous: percatentorem legio, nam garrulus idem est, Hor.: hinc, Ov.: hora, time for chatting, Prop. || Transf. of animals or inanimate things: cornix, Ov.: hirsuto, Virg.: rivas, babbling, murmuring, Curt.

garum or **glaron**, li, n. = γάρων, a fish-sauce: Hor.

gaulens, entis, Part. [gaudeo]. **g** Adj.: aecrui, joyful (rare): Cic.: laue in die, gaudendum nuncio te adducere, with pleasure, gladly, Hor.

gaudio, gavius sum, 2, v. n., and a. to rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in. Constr. used with acc. and infm., quod, the abl. or ablat.: less freq. with the acc. etc. With acc. and infm.: quae perlecta me gaudere vehementerque laetor, Cic. With infm.: motus doceri gaudet iudex, Hor. With quod: sane gaudet

quod te interpellavi, Cic. With abl.: equis, Hor. Abol.: triatris sit (servus), ab heri sint triates, hilaris sit, al gaudet, ant. Pl. With acc.: hunc aloe mea solide gaviurum gaudia, Ter.

Other constructions: gaudes, al cameram perusti forte, Hor.: tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te nunc, as for myself, Cic. 2. Esp. in the phrase, in sinu or in se gaudere, to rejoice within oneself or in quiet, to feel a quiet joy: ut in sinu gaudent, id. 3. Like the Gr. γαίον, as a salutation (pure Lat. salveo): Celso gaudere refer, take my greetings to Celso, Hor. || Fig. of inanim. and abstr. subjects: to rejoice in, delight in: nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupe, Virg.: addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam praemio gaudet militum animi, Liv. (Hence lt. godere, gioire; Fr. jouir.)

gaudium, li, n. [gaudeo] joy, gladness: velut ex servitute erepta (plebe) gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat, Sall.: exultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic.: missa legatio quae gaudio finge-retur, expresses their joy, Tac. With gen. object: gaudium periculosi saltus superat, Liv. Plur.: quibus gaudiis exultabatis? Cic. 2. Esp. sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment (rare; usually in plur.): dedit corporis gaudia per-tum et ignaviu sceleris argut, Sall. In sing.: S. Terquinius pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium, Liv. || Meton.: the object which produces joy: fugient tua gaudia, Ov. (Hence lt. gioia; Sp. joya; Fr. joie; also Sp. gaoz.)

ganilus, i, m. = γανίλος, a bucket: Pl.

gansapa, ae, f. or **gansapeus**, is, m. also **gansape**, is, and **gansapum**, li, n. = γανσάπης, a shaggy woollen cloth, frize, felt, used for clothing, etc.: a garment or cover of frize: gansape purpureo mensam pertersi, Hor. Plur.: gansape si sumpsi, gansape sumpta probe, Ov. || Transf. a shaggy beard: tu quum maxillis balanatum gansape poetas, Pers.

gansape, **gansapes**, and **gansapum**, v. gansape.

gavius, a, um, Part. [gaudeo]. **g** Adj.: a Pers. word; Gr. γάλα the royal treasure, in Persia: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt. 2. In gen.: treasure, riches, wealth: qui ab auro gaseque regia nana cohilere possit, Cic.: Troia gaz, Virg. In plur.: quoniam nil nostro in corpore gaze proficiunt, Lucr.

gelidus, ade, collis, faintly, indolently: Hor.

gelidus, a, um, adj. [gelu] icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty (stronger than frigidus): (Fibrenus) statim praecipit in Lirem quem multo gelidorem facti, Cic.: loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. Subst. gelida, ae, f. (ae. aqua) water cold as ice: forbusque ropulaim perfundit gelida, Hor. || icy cold, cold, stiff with death, old age, or fright (poet) (Niebu) corporibus

gelidis incubit, Ov. Meton.: mors, Hor.: motus, Ov.

gelo, avi, atum, 1, v. a. and n. [id.] 1. Act. to cause to freeze, to congeal: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mari. Pass.: to be frozen, to freeze: annes gelati lacuque, Plin. 2. Esp. fig. to freeze, chill, stiffen with fright, horror: pass: to be frozen, chilled: timent pavidoque gelantur pectore, Juv. ||

Neutr. to freeze: pruinae perniciolior natura, quoniam laepe perdidit gelat-que, Plin.

gelu, is, m. (Neut. in the nom. gelum, Lucr.: gen. geli, idi.) icy coldness, frost, cold: geluque flumina cui-salterint acuto, Hor.: rura gelu tulu claudii hiems, Virg. || Esp. coldness, chill produced by death, old age, fright, etc. (poet.): sed mihi tarda gelu seculis effeta senectus, id. (Cf. Ger. kalt; Eng. cold.)

gemebundus, a, um, adj. [gemo] groaning, sighing: Ov.

gemellipara, ae, f. [gemellus pario] twin-bearing: dea (i. e. Latona), Ov.

gemellus, a, um, adj. dim. [geminus] born with another and of the same mother, twin (mostly poet.): sebat avus Phoebeque soror fratresque gemelli, Ov. 2. Subst. gemellus, li, m. a twin: cetera pueri gemelli fraternalis animis, Hor. || Transf.: paired, double: poma coherentia et gemella, Plin.: gemella legio, formed out of two legions, Caes. 2. resembling or like, as twins: par nobile fratrum, nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. (Hence Fr. jumeaux.)

geminatio, onis, f. [geminu] a doubling: et geminatio verborum habet interduum vini, leporem alius, Cic.

geminus, avi, atum, 1, v. a. and n. [geminus]. 1. Act. to double: decem vitas frater geminaverat annos, i. e. had completed his twentieth year, Ov. In part. perf.: tuum sole geminato, quod Tulliano et Aquillio consulibus evenerat, Cic.: victoria, Liv.: consularis, repeated, Tac. 2. Transf. to pair, join, or unite: non ut serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni, Hor. In part. perf.: prope geminata cacumina montium, nearly of the same height, Liv. ||

Neutr.: to exist or be double: Lucr.

geminus, a, um, adj. born with another and of the same mother, twin: C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt, tuini brothers, Cic.: sorores, Ov. 2. Subst.: gemini, orum, m. plur. twins: mater geminus intermiscit conestidine scutulum, Cic. || Transf.: paired, double, two-fold, both, two: ex unis geminas mihi conficiet nuptias, Ter.: sunt geminae Somni portae, Virg.: gemini puli Chironis in antrum, double-formed (half man, half horse), Ov. 2. resembling, similar, like, as twins: ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, a twin-pair, Cic.: illud vero geminum consilia Catilinae et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulsiat, like, similar, id.

gemitus, *is* (old gen. sing. *gemiti*, Pl.), *m*. [gemō] a sighing, sigh, groan: ut urbs tota fletus gemituque ferret, Cic. In plur.: extremoque ciet gemitus, Virg. 2. Poet. of inanimate subjects: a growning, roaring, roar: insonare cavæ gemituque dedere cavernæ, id. In plur.: plaga facit gemitus, Or.

gemma, *ae, f.* a bud, eye, or gem in a plant: insensue vere exsistit tanquam ad articulos armentorum ea quæ gemma dicitur, Cic. 2. A precious stone, esp. one already cut: a jewel, gem: gemmæ sunt qui non habent, Hor.: non gemmæ venale, id. 3. Meton.: things made of precious stones. (1) a goblet: ut gemma bibat, Virg. (2) a seal-ring, signet: impressa signat sua crimina gemma, Ov. 4. A pearl (poet.): et legitur rubris gemma sub æquearibus, Prop. 5. The eyes of the peacock's tail: gemmæ caudam stellantis implet, Or. 6. Fig.: like gem in English: ornament, beauty: multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas invenies, Mart. [From root GEN, "produce, cause to grow," whence gen-ima, shortened into gemma.]

gemmatus, *a, um, adj.* [gemma] composed of precious stones, set or adorned with precious stones: mittit trullum gemmæum rogatum, Cic. 2. Transf.: adorned with what resembles jewels: pictuque plumis gemmæum caudam explicas, Phædr. 3. glittering, sparkling: Euripus viridis et gemmeus, Plin. gemmifer, *era, rum, adj.* [gemma ferō] bearing or containing gems: mare (i. e. Erythraeum), Prop.

gemmo, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.* [gemma]. 1. Neutr.: to put forth buds, to bud or gem: gemmare vites, luxuriose esse in herbis, laetas segetes etiam rusticū dicit, Cic. 2. Neutr.: to be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems (only in the imperf. part.): gemmantia secepra, Or. 3. Transf.: to be adorned with what resembles jewels: miraris, quoties gemmantæ explicat alas (pavo), Mart. (2) to glitter, sparkle: Invitant herbes gemmantæ rore recenti, Lucr. 3. Act.: to set or adorn with jewels: only in the past perf.: gemmavi anuli, Liv. **gemo**, *ti, itum, i. v. n. and a.* 1. Neutr.: to sigh, groan: hos pro me lugens, hos gemere videbam, Cic. Of animals: (leo)nes gementes, Lucr.: turtur ab ulmo, Virg. 2. Poet. of inanimate subjects: to groan, creak: vlam gementis litora Boeopori, Hor.: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg. 3. Act.: to sigh over, bemoan, bewail. With acc.: hæc gementib. boni, sperantib. improbi, Cic.: flebiliter Ilyn, Hor. In pass.: atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium genitur noque verbo cuiusquam sublevatur, Virg. With inf. (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor.

gemmæus *scalæ*, or (more freq.), *aboli*, *gemmæus*, *arum, f. plu.* steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber,

down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber: nemo punitorum non et in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet.: Gemonæ scalæ, Val. Max.

gena, *ae, f.* a cheek: and more freq. **genæ**, *arum, f. plu.* the cheeks: gena inferior, superior, Plin. Plur.: genæ ab inferiore parte tutantur subiectæ leniterque eminentes, Cic.: pulcræ, Hor. 2. Transf.: the eyes (poet.): exustaque luce mor. Polyphem. genæ, Prop. [Sana, hanc, "the jaw," Germ. kinn; Eng. chin. Consequently gena must orig. have signified the lower part of the face.] (Hence It. *ganaccia*; Fr. *ganache*, "the lower jaw of a horse.")

généalogus, *i, m.* = γενεαλόγος, a genealogist: Cic.

gēnār, *eri, m.* [root GEN: v. gigno] a daughter's husband, son-in-law: cum socris generi non lavantur, Cic. Also, a daughter's bridegroom: Hor.: Virg. Transf.: the husband of a grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter, for progenitor: Tac. (1) a sister's husband, brother-in-law: Just.: Nep. Comically: a daughter's paramour: Villius in Fausta Sullæ gener, Hor. (Hence Sp. *germo*; Fr. *gendre*.)

généralis, *e, adj.* [genus] pertaining to a kind or species, generic (rare): quum qualis sit res quaeritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversa est, constitutio generalis vocatur, Cic. 2. Relating to all, general, universal (opp. singular and special): generale quoddam decorum intelligitur, quod in omni honestate versatur, id.

généraliter, *adv.* in general, generally: Cic.

généroso, *3. v. n. incomp.* [genero] to be generated, produced: Lucr.

générationis, *adv.* [genus] by kinds, species, classes, or nations: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic.: Germani suas copias generatim constituerunt, by nations, Caes. 2. Generally, in general (opp. to specially, in particular): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universè loquar, Cic.

générior, *oria, m.* [genero] an engenderer, generator, producer (rare): nosse generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.: Acragas magnanimum generator equorum, Virg.

gēnō, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [genus] to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create: In pass. to spring or descend from: hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic.: ab origine ultima stirpis Romanæ generatus, Nep.: Troja gēnratæ Aecæta, Virg.: generandi gloria mellis, id. 2. Fig.: verecundia vitium quidem, sed quæ virtutis facillime generet, Quint. 3. Esp. of intellectual productions: to bring forth, produce: quæ (æstetæ) nihil dum ipse ex se generare queunt, id.

gēnorius, *adv.* nobly: Hor.

gēnorius, *a, um, adj.* [genus] of

good or noble birth, noble, eminent: generosa ac nobilis virgo, opp. nullæ ignota, Cic.: Maecenas, nemo generosior est te, Hor.: ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum, Sallust.

2. Transf. of animals, plants, etc.: of a good or noble species, superior, excellent: pecus, Virg.: generosum et lenis requiro (vinum), of a good sort, generosa, Hor. 3. Fig.: volūmūdus, magnanimus, generosus: quæ de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic.: emerul generosus vestis honores, i. e. the dress of honour (as a mother of three children), Prop.

gēnōsis, *is, f.* = γενεσις, generation, birth, creation: Plin. 2. Transf. the constellation in the ascendant at one's birth: Juv.: Suet.

genosta, *ae, v. genita*.

genethliacus, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to one's natal hour: and Subst.: a calculator of nativities: Gell.

gēnētrix (less freq. *gēnētrix*) *tris, f.* [root GEN: v. gigno] she that has borne any one, or produced any thing, a mother: Aeneadem generatrix, i. e. Venus, ancestress of the Romans, Lucr.: me magna deum genētrix his detinet oris, i. e. Cybele (also called Magna Mater), Virg.

2. Fig.: (tellus) magna deum mater materque ferarum, et nostri genētrix, Lucr.: frugum, i. e. Ceres, Or.

gēnālīs, *e, adj.* [genus] pertaining to generation or birth, nuptial: lectum illum genitalem, quem blando matris filius suæ nutu straverat, the bridal bed (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the groom of the married couple), Cic.: poet. transf.: ducuntur raptae, genialis præda, puellæ, Or. 2. Relating to enjoyment, jovial, pleasant, delightful, gay, genial: festum, id.: hîma, Virg.: aia, Or.

gēnāliter, *adv.* jovially, merrily, genially: festum genialiter ego, Or.

gēnōlātus, *a, um, adj.* [gēnō] with bended knee. Transf. to gen. bent, curved: meatus Thibidis, Amm. 2. Having knots, knotted, jointed, genicularis: culmus, Cic.

gēnōlūm, *i. n. dim.* [gēnō] a little knee, a knee: Varr.

gēnista (also *genesta*), *s. f.* the broom-plant, broom: Virg. (Hence It. *ginestra*; Sp. *hinoesta*.)

gēnībīlis, *e, adj.* [root GEN: v. gigno] pertaining to generation or birth, productive, generative: Lucr.

gēnītālīs, *e, adj.* [id.] pertaining to generation or birth, causing generation or birth, fruitful, generative: gēnītālīs material corpora, generative principles, elements, Lucr.: ros, fertilizing, Plin.: dies, birth-day (usually dies natalis), Tac.

gēnītāliter, *adv.* in a generative, or fertilizing manner: Lucr.

gēnītīvus, *a, um, adj.* [root GEN: v. gigno] pertaining to generation or birth: forma prior reffit gēnītivæ rursus imago, native, original, Or.

genius, i. e. *belonging to a family or gens*, id. **II.** *Exp. in gram.*: *gentilium* *casus*, the *gentile case*: Suet.: also *about gentilius*, i. m. *the gentile*: Quint. *gentilis*, *cris*, m. [id.] a *father*, *parent*, *father*, *creator*, quo (*salute*) nihil *est* optimo et praesentissimo *genio* *genitum*. Cic.: *subito genitore creatum*. Or. **II.** *Fig.*: *amicus nova*, *que genitor produxit* *uxor*. Hor. *genitrix*, *icia*, v. *genetrix*. *genitrix*, ae. f. [root GEN: v. *gigno*] a *bearing*, *bearing*, *birth*, *generation*: Plin. **II.** *Meton.*: in *astrology*, *one's natal star* or *constellation*, *nativity*: *reducere ipse genitulum suum perverat*, *reducit*, Suet. *genitus*, a, um, *Part.* [*gigno*]. *genitus*, i, m. [root GEN: v. *gigno*] the *tutelar deity or genius of a person*, *place*, *city*: v. *Smith's Class.* *Dict.* 176. **III.** *the spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination*: *isti qui cum genita sua belligant*, *paripromi*, Pl. *Used by parasites for eulastering, patron*: *equis est, qui nihil commiseret Phaedrum genium nemo*! id. **III.** *wit, talents, genius* (new): *nemo mathematicum genium inestatum habebit*, Juv. *gigno*, v. *gigno*. *gens*, *genia*, f. [root GEN: v. *gigno*] *orig. a number of persons or families descended (or supposed to be descended) from a common ancestor*: a *race or clan consisting of families united together by a common name* *owed by certain religious rites*: L. *Tarquinius patris gentis*, *Liv.*: *gens Tarquiniorum*, Cic. *Peruvia gens*, *the gens of a family, of which a birth*, Hor. (Respecting the Roman *gentes*, v. *Smith's Ant.* 191.) **II.** *Transf.* of the gods, etc.: *negrum gentium dii qui habentur, the pueri deities (the consentes)*, Cic.: *Comites, qui quasi majorem est gentem* *Seneca*, id. **3.** *Poet.* like *gens* and *stirps*: a *single descendant*, *offspring of an entire race*: *vigilans, dum gens*, *Aeneas*? Virg. **3.** In a contemptuous sense, like *our tribe*, *breed*: *gens ista Clodiana*, Cic. **4.** In a more extended sense: a *nation*, *people* (sometimes more restricted than *natio* and *populus*, and sometimes equivalent to them): *nationa nomen, non gentis evulsiue paulatim*, Tac.: *gentes externae gentes ac nationes*, Cic.: *Xeniorum*, Caea. Also for *citizens*, the *inhabitants of a city or town*: *Cesar Genuis pervenit, quae gens ultro ad Caesarem legatos miserat*, id. **5.** *Gentes*, *opp.* to *Romani*: *foreign nation*, *foreigners* (rare): *manent, quosque, quosque gentibus si amor nostri at civis odium sui*, Tac. **6.** Of beasts: a *race*, *herd*, *brood*, *scram*: *quos (equos) in eam statim committere gentis*, of the race, *brood*, Virg. **7.** *Meton.*: a *region*, *country* (rare): *quae gens Jacet* *apud Ciliam*, Nep. **8.** *Exp.* as a *putative gentile*, *gentium*, like *terra* with an *ade*, for the sake of

emphasis: in the world, on earth: *ubique gentium terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit*, Cic.: *ubique gentium agere aetatem*, Ter.: *res est in manibus: ita autem abae longe gentium*, Cic.

gentium, a, um, *adj.* [*gens*] *pertaining to a nation, national*: Tac. *gentilius*, *or*, *tius*, a, um, *adj.* [*gentilis*] *pertaining to a particular clan (gens)*: *gentilia sacra* Liv.: *tumulus, a family sepulchre*, Vell.

gentilis, ae. *adj.* [*gens*] of or belonging to the same clan (*gens*), *stock*, or *race*; and *subst.* a *person belonging to the same family or gens, a relative bearing the same name*. *Subst.*: *sordidus cum gentilibus clientibusque*, Liv.: *homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles*, Cic. *Adj.*: *nomen*, Suet.: *monumentum Domitorum*, id.: *capillo erat pone occipitum summilore*, *quod gentile in illo videbatur, peculiariter to the family, hereditary*, id.

II. *Transf.*: in a more extended sense: *pertaining to the same people or nation, national*: *imperium*, Tac.: *religio*, id.

gentilitas, *atis*, f. [*gentilis*] the *relationship of those who belong to the same gens*: *gentilitatem, agnationum jura*, Cic. **II.** *Meton.*: *relatives bearing the same name, kin*: *omnes* *Tarquinius* *elicerent, ne quam reditibus per gentilitatem spem haberent*, Varr.

gentilitas, a, um, v. *gentilitas*. *genu*, *us*, n. (In the neut. *nov.* and *acc. sing.* *genus*, Cic.: *plur.* *genua*, as a *diap. lab.* Virg.) the *knee*: *per aquam ferme genus tenuis altum*, Liv.: *genuum junctura, knee-joint*, Ov.: *corde et genibus tremat*, Hor. **II.** *Transf.* of plants, a *knot, joint*, usually called *genticulum*: a *genibus (ferule)* *excuncta folia*, Plin. [*Sans. Jénu*; Gr. *γόνυ*; Eng. *knee*].

gentilia, *rum*, n. *plu.* [*genus*] *partes*: Ov. *gentilium*, a, um, *adj.* [*root GEN: v. gigno*] *innate, native, natural* (rare): *genuinae domesticaeque virtutes*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.* *genuine*: *comedia* *Plauti*, Gell.

gentilium, a, um, *adj.* [*genus*, which originally meant *jaw*] *pertaining to the jaw*: *dentes, jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cic.: *abool.*: *genuini*, *orum*, m. *plu.*: Virg.: *and sing.* *genuinus*, i, m.: Juv. *Proverb.*: *genuinum frangere in aliquo, to criticize, backbite*, Pers.

gennus, *oris*, n. [*root GEN: v. gigno*] *birth, descent, origin*: *il, qui nobili genere nati sunt*, Cic.: *amplissimo genere natus*, Caea. **2.** *Exp.* *birth*, for *high or noble birth*: *et genus et virtus, nati cum re, villor alta est*, Hor.: *cui genus et quondam nomen natique fulgent*, Virg. **III.** *Meton.*: *race*, *stock*: *in summa generis ac familiae*, Quint.: *fortuna non mutat genus*, Hor. **3.** *a descendant, offspring, child*: *et collect. descendants, posterity, race, family* (poet.): *credo equidem, genus*

esse deorum, Virg.: *audent lapeti genus, i. e. his son Prometheus*, Hor.: *alve neglectum genus et nepotes respicit auctor*, i. e. *the Romans*, id. **3.** Of an assemblage of objects having a common origin, or possessing some common quality or kind: *a gens, class, sort, species, kind*. Of men: *quod ex infanila societate generis humani ita contracta res est, of the human race*, Cic.: *so of nations, peoples, tribes*: *Implacitum genus* (Gensum), Hor.: *firmi et stabiles et constantis* (amic), *cujus generis est magna penuria*, Cic. In *plur.*: *eorum* *hominum genera sunt* *quo*, Caea. (II) Of other animals: *pietum*, Hor.: *silvestre*, Lucr. In *plur.*: *quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel circum vel ferarum*, Cic. (III) Of things: *naves omni genere armorum ornatisimas*, Caea.: *potestas annua* (consulum) *genere ipso ac jure regia*, Cic. In *plur.*: *Cesar haec genera multitudine instituit*, Caea. The *acc. sing.* is sometimes used in apposition with *neut. pron.* and *adj.* instead of the *gen.*: *scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere*, Cic. **4.** In a still more general sign. = *res*, *aliquid*: *ut in omni genere hujus populi (Graeci) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, in all respects, in everything*, id.: *qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinus aut multus est, le ineptus dicitur, in any respect* *scholar*, id. **5.** *Exp.* in *philos.* (opp. to *species* or *partes*, and comprising them) a *general term, logical genus*: id. **6.** In *gramm.*: *gender*: in *nominibus tria genera*, Quint.

gignis, *tu*, the *knee*: v. *genu*. *geographia*, ae. f. = *γεωγραφία*, *geography*: Cic.

gōmetres, ae. m. = *γεωμέτρης*, a *geometer, a mathematician*: *quomodo geometres cernere ac potest quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt*? Cic.

gōmetria, ae. f. = *γεωμετρία*, *geometry*: Cic.

gōmetricus, a, um, *adj.* = *γεωμετρικός*, *pertaining to geometry, geometrical*: *geometricum quiddam explicare*, Cic. **II.** *Subst.* *geometricus*, i, m. a *geometer, geometrician*: *reprehensal a geometricis sunt historici*, Quint. **2.** *geometricus*, *orum*, m. *plu.* *geometry*: *geometrica discere*, Cic.

georgicus, a, um, *adj.* = *γεωργικός*, *pertaining to husbandry, agricultural, georgic*: *carmen, the Georgica, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil*, Col. *Abol.* *georgica*, *orum*, m. *plu.*: *Virgilius hunc Ennii versum secutus in Georgicis suis*, Gell.

gerens, *entis*, *Part.* [*gero*]. **II.** *Adj.*: *carrying on, managing* (with *gen.*): *sul negotti bene gerens*, Cic.

germanus, *ade*, like *a brother, sincerely*: Cic.

germanicianus, a, um [*Germania*] *adj.* *stationed or serving in Germany*: *exercitus*, Suet. Also *abool.* *Germanici*, *orum*, m. *plu.*: id.

germānīcus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the Germans, Germanic, German: salus. Liv.: mare, Plin.: bellum, Caes.: Calendar, &c. the 1st of September, named Germanicus on acc. of the victory gained over the Germans on that day: Suet. || Subst.: germanicus, i, m. (sc. nūmus) a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian: Juv.

germānitas, ātis, f. [germanus] relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood: moveant to horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, Cic. || Transf.: the relationship of the various colonists of one mother-city: ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum illis caritatem esse, Liv.

2. Of things: union, resemblance, similarity: Plin.

germanus, a, um, adj. [root germ, prob. through germē, q. v.] an appellation of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father: spes mihi est vos inventuros fratres germanos duos geminos, una matre natos et patre uno die, Pl.: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patris, aliter germanus, Cic. 2. Subst. germanus, i, m., and germana, ae, f. full brother, full sister: nunc tibi mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter.: germanae iusta dat ante suae, Ov.

|| Meton.: pertaining to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly (rare): nunc tibi mihi amicus es in germanum modum, Pl. 2. genuine, real, actual, true: illi veteres germanique Campani, Cic.: ille Theodoromedes full germano nomine, Pl. Sup.: germanissimus Soticius, Cic. (Hence Sp. *germano*.)

germen, īnis, n. *spring, offshoot*: hic aliena ex arbore germen incidunt, Virg. 2. Transf.: an embryo or foetus: Imperatrix uterum generoso germinē, Ov. || Fig.: a germ: Lucr. [*Ger-*men derived by *hopp* and others from *ger* root of *gigno*: from *germen* would come the adj. *germin-ans* shortened into *germanus*.]

germinatio, ōnis, f. [germino] a sprouting forth, budding, germination: palmittis, Col. || Meton.: a sprout, shoot: Plin.

germino, avi, atum, i, v. n. [*germen*] to sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate: asparagus altissime germinat, Plin.

gēro, gessi, gestum, i, v. a. to wear, carry about (as a part of one's dress, arms, &c.): vestem, Ov.: coronam Olympiacam capite, Suet.: spolia ductus hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad ipse ferulo gerens, Liv. (II) of parts of the body: to have (a poet.) centum fronte oculos, centum cervice gerbat Argus, Ov.: virginitas on habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Virg.: spolia gerat distentum uber, Hor. (III) Of inanimate subjects: quae Oceano propter gessi India lucae, Virg. 2. to bear, carry, bring to a place (rare): feminæ puerique saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, 246

Liv. Proverb.: non pluri refert, quam si imbrum in cribrum geras, Pl.

3. to bear, bring forth, produce: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov.: malos (platani), Virg. || Fig.: to bear, have, entertain, cherish: fortem animum gerere, Sall.: persequamur, to support a character, play a part, Cic.: veteres inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes.: praecipuum in Romanos gerent odium, Liv. 2. Esp. with *pron.* reflect., with an adv. or abl.: to bear, depict, behave, or conduct oneself, to act: se valde honeste, Cic.: se turpiter in legatione, Plin.: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum midit, Sall. (II) So with acc. of person: to conduct oneself as, live one, to play the part of: (cf. ago, no. viii.): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. (III) the two preceding constructions are sometimes combined: cognitis Metelli rebus, ut seque et exercitum majorum gereret, Sall. 3. With *prae* and *pron.* reflect., and acc. (for *prae* see *ferre*): to show, exhibit, manifest: affectionis ratio perspicuum solet *prae* se gerere conjecturam, Cic.

4. Of public or private affairs, war, etc.: to sustain a charge, to administer, manage, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform; and in the pass. to take place, be done: gerere et administrare rem publicam, id.: magistratum, id.: a res gerendis senectus abstrahit, id.: rebus gestas audire et legere, public events or occurrences, id.: pacem aut bellum gerens, Sall.: bello gesto, Liv. Absol.: Armeniarum ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vell. 5. Gerere morem alicui, to comply with, obey, gratify, humour: mea mater de ea re gessit morem mortuae mihi, complied with my wishes, Pl. In pass., ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, Cic. 6. Of time: to pass, spend: pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet.

gēro, ōnis, m. [gero] a carrier, porter: Pl.

gerrae, arum, f. plu. = *γῆραι*, wicker-work, hence, trifles, stuff, nonsense: Pl. As an interject.: gerrae! nae tu illud verbum acutum inveneris, id.

gerro, ōnis, m. [gerrae] a trifler, idle fellow: Ter.

gerūlīfīgūlus, i, m. [gero fingo] a helper, abettor: flagiti, Pl.

gerūlus, i, m. [gero] a bearer, carrier: nae ille alium gerulum (argenti) quaerat tibi, Pl.: Hor.

gestamen, īnis, n. [gesto] that which is carried or worn, a burden, load; ornaments, accoutrements, etc.: clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Virg. In plur.: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. || That with or in which any thing is carried, a litter, sedan: quotiens per urbes incederet, lectioe gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac.

gestatio, ōnis, f. [id.] i. Act. a bearing, carrying: Lact. || Pass. a being carried or conveyed about (in a

litter, carriage, boat, etc.), a riding, driving, or sailing for pleasure: saluta etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet.

2. Meton.: a place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade, etc.: gestatio in modum circi, Plin.

gestator, ōria, m. [id.] a bearer, carrier: Plin. || Meton.: one who rides out to take the air: Mart.

gestatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] that serves for carrying: sella, a sedan-chair, Suet.

gesticulatio, ōnis, f. [gesticulus] pantomimic action, gesticulation: Suet.

gesticulor, atus, i, v. n. and a. d. [gestus] to make mimic gestures, to gesticulate: gesticulandi salandique studium, Suet.

gestio, ōnis, f. [gero] a doing, performing (rare): Cic.

gestio, īvi or īi, itum, a, v. n. [gestus] to use passionate gestures, to throw oneself about (esp. for joy), to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful. With abl.: quorum alter laetitia gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic.: Vellerni coloni gestientes otia, Liv. Absol.: quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter.

2. Fig. of rhetoric: to enlarge at will, to digress: Quint. || Meton.: to desire eagerly or passionately, to long for: constr. usually with the *inf.*, rarely with the *abl.* or *absol.* With *inf.*: gero scire lata omnia, Cic.: trangua divitum patres inquirere gesticulo, Virg. With *acc.*: (agrus) nunc currere in undas et studio incensum videas gestire lavandi, Virg. Absol.: gestium pugni mihi, my fists it is to be at you, Pl.

gestito, avi, atum, i, v. a. *freq.* [gesto] to carry often or much, to be wont to carry or bear: mea haec (repundia) herilis gestavit filia, Pl.

gesto, avi, atum, i, v. a. and *n. freq.* [gero] i. Act.: to bear, to carry, to have: clavos trabales et curru manu gestans, Hor.: non obtusa ad gestamus pectora, Virg.: caput accidit, idque affixum gestari iussit in pilo, Cic.: arma humeris, Liv. 2. Esp. in pass.: to be carried about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), to take the air, to ride, drive, sail, etc., for pleasure: nunc exerceam, nunc gestemur, nunc praeaedemus, Sen. 3. Fig.: hicine non gestandum in sinu est? to be dearly loved, Ter.

4. To carry about, lead, etc.: homines qui gestant, quique auscultant crimina, Pl. || Neutr.: to be carried out, to ride, drive, sail, etc., to take the air (rare): gestanti, conspecto delatore ejus, Inquit, Suet.

gestor, ōria, m. [id.] a take-bearer, taitler: Pl.

gestus, a, um, Part. [gero] **gestus**, ōnis, m. [id.] the carrying of the body, posture, motion, gesture: nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capibus novus, Ter.: hoc quidem Zeno gestu confabebat, Cic. In plur.: nec brachia reddere gestus, Ov. 2. Esp. the artificial gesture of a

a. or orator, gesticulation: nunquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest, sed alijet prorsus. Cic. In plur.: histronum nonnulli gestus inopis non vacant, id.

gibba, *ae. f. a hump on the back*, back: Suet.

gibber, *era, erum, adj. crook-backed, hump-backed, hump-backed*: Plin.: Suet.

gibbus, *a. um, adj. [cognate with gibber] humped, humped, gibbous*: Cels.

gibbus, *i. m. = gibba*, a hump: Juv. (Hence *lit. gibbo*; Fr. *gobin*.)

gignentia, *lum. n. plu. [gigno] organic bodies, things that grow and produce, as plants, trees, etc.*: loca nuda gignentia. Sall.

gigno, *genui, gentium* (old form of the pres. gēno, ēre: genitur, Auct. ap. Cic.: genitur, Lucr.), *3. v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce; in pass. to be born, to spring, arise, proceed*: sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcmena, quem Jupiter genuit, Cic.: ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos hunc urbi genisse videtur, id.: deus animus ex sua mente et divinitate genuit, id. In pass.: pellice gentis. Liv.: de quo Remulusque ferroxque Acrota sunt genti, Ov. Absol.: ut in gignendo, in educendo perficere apparet, Cic. **gignit**, *Fig.*: haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et catinet, id.: ludus genuit triplicem certamen et iram, ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. Root GEN: *gēno, jam*, "to be born"; *Gr. γένν* in γέννησθαι.

gilvus (gilbus), *a. um, adj. pale* *gino*: equi, Virg. (Sans. *gaur*; Germ. *gub*.)

gingiva, *ae. f. a gum*: inter dentem et gingivam, Cels.: Juv.

glaber, *bra, brum, adj. [same root as glabo, q. v.] without hair, smooth, bald*: si quem glabrum facere velis, Varr. Comp.: Pl. **glabris**, *Subst. glaber, bri, m. a young (beardless) slave, favorite slave*: Phaedr.

glaciālis, *e. adj. [glacies] icy, frozen, full of ice*: hiems, Virg.: frigus, Ov.

glacies, *ēl. f. ice*: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr.: Hor. In plur.: glacies, Virg. **glaciis**, *Transf. hardness*: tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquecit, Lucr.

gladio, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [glacies]*, to make or turn into ice: postulat ut glacie nives puro numine Jupiter, Hor.

gladiator, *oris, m. [gladius] a sword-man, fighter in the public games, a gladiator*: athletae et gladiatores, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 194 seq.). As a term of reproach: quis tanta Italia venecus, quis gladiator, quis lator, quis vicarius, id. **gladii**, *Meton.*: a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition: gladiatores dare, Ter.: locum gladiatoribus dare, Cic.

gladiolus, *a. um, adj. [gladi-*

ator] pertaining to gladiators, gladiator: ludus, Cic.: familia, a band of gladiators, id.: consessus, spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows, id.: locus, a place for gladiatorial combats, id. **gladiolus**, *Subst. gladiolus, i. m. (sc. praemium, auctoramentum), the hire or pay of gladiators*: gladiolus accepto decem talentis, Liv.

gladiolus, *ae. f. [gladius, gladiator] a gladiatorial combat; also the profession of a gladiator (rare)*: e servitibus gladiolus destinatus, Tac.

gladius, *i. m. dim. [gladius] a small sword*: Geil.

gladius, *ii. m. a sword*: occurrat oculus gladio comminusque rem gerit Varenus, Caes.: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, id. Proverb.: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, I despach him with his own weapon, Ter. (ii) quum illum (Clodium) plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret (Hor-tensius), with very little trouble, Cic.

gladius, *Meton. murder, death*: quum tanta praesentium gladiolorum sit impunitas, id. **gladiolus**, *Subst. gladiolus, i. m. a gladiatorial combat*: dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultum, Sen. (Hence Fr. *glaiue*.)

glabella and its deriv. v. *gleba*, etc.

gladifer, *era, erum, adj. [glans fero] acorn-bearing (rare)*: Cic.

gladionida, *ae. f. [gladium] a savoury, glandulous morsel*: Pl.

gladium, *ii. n. [glans] a delicate kernel or glandule in meat, esp. in pork*: Pl.

glans, *glantis, f. [same as βάλανος] the nut-like fruit of forest-trees: an acorn, beech-nut, chestnut, etc.*: Cic.: Virg. **glans**, *Transf. an acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay which was hurled at the enemy*: Caes.: Liv.

glareā, *ae. f. gravel*: Cic.: Liv.

glareus, *a. um, adj. [glareā] full of gravel, gravelly*: Liv.

glaucoma, *itis, n. (also ae. f. Pl.) = γλαυκωμα, an opacity of the crystalline lens, a cataract*: Plin. Comically: aliquid glaucomam ob oculos obijcere, to throw dust into his eyes, Pl.

glaucois, *a. um, adj. = γλαυκός, bluish gray*: undae, Lucr.: amictus (Nymphae), Virg.

gleba (glebae), *ae. f. a lump of earth, a clod*: glebis terrarum saepius fructus, Lucr.: Hor.: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. **gleba**, *Meton.*: land, soil: terra antiqua potens armis atque ulere glebae, Virg. **glebae**, *Subst. glebae, Virg.*: Of other things: a piece, lump, mass: sevi ac picis glebae, Caes. (Same as Eng. *clod*.)

glebula (glebulae), *ae. f. dim. [gleba] a small clod or lump of earth*: Col.

gleba, *Meton.*: a little farm, small piece of land: Juv. **gleba**, *Of other things: a small piece, little lump*: ex metallo, Plin.

glesum (also glesum and glesum), *i. m. amber*: Tac.

glis, *gliris, m. the fat dormouse, dormouse*: a delicacy with the Romans:

Plin.: Mart. (Hence *lit. ghro*; Fr. *loir*; also Sp. and Fr. *liron*.)

glisoo, *3. v. n. [prob. akin to cresco] to swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out*: ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, kindling, Lucr. **glisoo**, *Fig.*: to swell, grow, increase, spread: ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic.: rabies, Pl.: sedulo, Liv.

globus, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [globus] to make into a ball, to make round or spherical*: Plin. **globus**, *Transf.*: to form into a body or crowd, to crowd together: id.

globosus, *a. um, adj. [id.] round as a ball, spherical*: saxum, Liv.

globus, *i. m. [akin to glomus] a round, solid body, ball, sphere, globe*: ille globus, quae terra dictatur, Cic.: terrae, id.: stellarum, id. **Fig.: a globular-mass, ball; globe of things collected together: flammamarumque globus liquefactus volvere saxa, globes or masses of flame, Virg.: sanguinis, Ov.**

globus, *Esp. a troop, crowd, body, or mass of people, soldiers, etc.*: extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabat inclementem dictatorem, Liv.: si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium mittatis, sarcastically, from that noble clique, Sall.

glomeramen, *inis, n. [glomerio] a rounding; a round body, ball*: lunae, Lucr.

glomerio, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [glomus] to form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to congregate, glomerate*: lanam in orbem, Ov.: (Lapithae) equitem docere sua armis insulare solo et gressus glomerare superbo, Virg. **glomerio**, *Transf.*: to gather into a round heap or knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together: agmina cervi pulverulentia fuga glomerant, id.: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac.

glomerio, *Fig.*: omnia fixa sunt glomerans determinat annus, revoluting, poet. Cic.

glomus, *eris, n. [akin to globus] a ball or clue of yarn, thread, etc. (rare)*: lunae, Hor.

gloria, *ae. f. glory, fame, renown*, Absol.: non tulit ullus haec civitas aut gloria clariore aut auctoritate graviore, Cic.: militavi non sine gloria, Hor. With subj. gen.: candidus, armentis gloria, taurus, i. e. ornament, pride, Ov. In plur.: memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, glorious deeds, Tac. With gen. obj.: pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Cava: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. **gloria**, *Transf.*: thirst for glory, ambition; vain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting. Absol.: moriar, ni, quae tua gloria est, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, id.: quem tulit ad scenam ventosus gloria curat, Hor. With gen. obj.: generandi mellis, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

gloriatio, *onis, f. [glorior] a glorying, boasting, vaunting*: Cic.

gloriosa, *ae. f. dim. [gloria] a small glory, a little glory*: Cic.

glōrior, atus, i. v. a. and n. *dep.* [id.] to glory, boast, vaunt, brag, pride oneself; constr. with the acc., acc. and *infin.*, a relat. clause, the abl. de, in, or *abest*. With acc. or *pass.* (*gerundive*) in eum hæc gloriante impetum facit, Liv.: beata vita glorianda et prædicanda et præ se ferenda est, Cic. With acc. and *infin.*: ne alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Cæsa. With relat. clause: gloriatus est exaspergectus somno Cæsoniae, quantum egisset, dum ea meridaret, Suet. With *abl.*: nominibus veterum gloriantur, Cic. With de: de misera vita gloriari, id. With in: non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, id. *Abol.*: licet mihi Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas huius gloriæ pertinet, id.

glōriose, adv. *gloriously*: triumphare, Cic. *Comp.*: quia reliqua gloriolius retinebat, Sall. *Sup.*: quod per ipso confel potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime conseruatur, Cic. *II.* *baufuilly*, *vauntingly*, *pompously*: exorsus est non gloriose, id.

glōriose, a. um, *adj.* [gloria] *full of glory, glorious, renowned*: de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriois actis hoc loco dictum, Cic.: dies glorioissimas, Tac. *II.* *vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious*: ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis? Cic.: esse gloriose animi, *cager for glory*, Suet.

glōssarium, ii, n. a vocabulary or glossary of antiquated or foreign words: Gell.

glōssēma, atis, n. = γλῶσσημα, an antiquated or foreign word needing explanation: Quint.

glābo, 3. v. a. to deprive of bark, to bark, peel: salicium glubito arteque alligato, Cato: ramos, Varr. [Same root as *glabrus*, and as *s-culpo*, *s-culpo*.]

glūtē, inis, m. [same root as *glutio*] *glue*: collectumque hæc ipse ad munera gluta, Virg.

glūtinator, ōris, m. [glutino] *a gluer together of books, a bookbinder*: Cic.

glūtino, avi, atum, i. v. a. s. [gluten] *to glue, glue together*: chartas, Plin. *II.* *Transf.* in medic. to close up an opening, esp. a wound: glutinatisa medicamenta, Cels.

glūtio (also *gluttio*), i. vi. or II, tum, 4. v. a. to swallow or gulp down: epulas, Juv. *2.* *Transf.* of sound, to utter interruptedly, as if swallowing: quum glutunt vocem velut stranguat, Plin. [Root *OLU*; cf. Sans. grī, "devourer": whence Lat. gula: glūt by reduplication. Lat. *gur-gulio*.] (Hence II. *inglutire*: Fr. *engloutir*.)

glūtio (also *glutio*), ōnis, m. [glutio] *a glutton, gormandizer*: Pera. (Hence II. *ghlutton*; Sp. *gloton*; Fr. *glouton*; Eng. *glutton*.)

gnarus, a. um (also *gnaruris*), a. Pl. Another form is *narus*, like *narus*, notus, acc. to Cic., *adv.* [root *GNA* or

oxo: v. nosco] *knowing or acquainted with a thing; skilful, practised, expert*: constr. with *gen.*, a relat. clause, acc. and *infin.*, or acc. With *gen.*: rei publicæ, Cic. With relat. clause: nemine gnaro aut opinante, quidnam coopturum esset, Suet. With acc. and *infin.*: Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitum quosdam prælo mercatum, Liv. With acc.: simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Pl. *Pass.*: known (rare, perh. only in Tac.): in paludem gnaram vincentibus, Tac.

gnātus, a. um, v. natus.

gnāve, gnativæ, gnativer, gnāvus, v. under nav.

gnōbilia, e, v. nobilia.

gnōmon, ōnis, m. = γνῶμων, the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial: Plin. (Hence Sp. *gnomon*.)

gnōmōnias, ae, and **gnōmōnias**, ōis, f. = γνῶμονική, the art of making or judging of sun-dials, the art of dialling, *gnomonics*: Gell.: Virg.: Plin.

gnōpō, v. nosco, ad *mit*.

gnōbia (Gnosia), ōis, f. *adj.* pertaining to the Gnosia, i. e. Ariadne: corona, the constellation of Ariadne's Crown, Ov.

gnōtus, a. um, v. nosco, ad *mit*.

gnōbus (also coh.), ii, and **gnōbio**, ōnis, m. = γνῶβος, a fish of small value, prob. the *gudgeon*, Ov.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *goujon*; Eng. *hudgeon*.)

grādātus, i, m. = ἀνὰ βῆρας, a low couch, a mean bed, a pallet, camp-bed: Cic. (Hence Fr. *grabat*.)

grācilis, e (nom. fem. plur. *gracilæ* virgines, Ter.), *adj.* thin, slender; *meagre, lean*: in gracili macie crimen habere potest, Ov.: gracilis puer, Hor.: capella, Ov.: arbores graciles, Plin. *Comp.*: glans brevior et gracilior, id. *Sup.*: fult (Nero) ventre projecto, gracillimis curribus, Suet. *2.* *Transf.*: *meagre, scanty, poor*: ager, Plin. *II.* *Fig. of style: simple, plain, unadorned*: materis gracili sufficit ingenium, Ov. Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam graciles, minus fortiores, Quint. (Hence Fr. *grêle*.)

grācilitas, ōis, f. [gracilis] *slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness*: erat eo tempore in nobis summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic. *II.* *Fig. of style: simplicity, plainness, absence of ornament*: quid Pericles? similinæ credimus Lysacæ gracilitati Quint.

gracila, v. gracilis.

graculus (graco), i, m. [from its note, gra gra, Quint.: akin to *edocē*?] In Pliny, a jay, and prob. also a jackdaw: Thædr. (Hence II. *gracchia*; Sp. *grajo*; Old Fr. *graille*.)

grādātum, adv. *step by step, by degrees, gradually*: nihil ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facit, tum recessus, Cic.

grādātio, ōis, f. [gradus] *a structure consisting of a succession of parts at different heights, like the steps com-*

posing a staircase: Vitruv. *II.* *Fig. in rhetoric: a gradation or climax*, Cic.

grādior, gressus, i. v. n. *dep.* to take steps, to step, walk: jam vero alia malitia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pactum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, Cic.: longe gradientem et dira fremontem ad videre, Virg. *II.* *Poet. of things: radii vos fauces accepe facique superiora foras gradienis arteria clamor, Lucr.*

grādus, ōis, m. [gradior] *a step, pace*: ad forum suspensio gradu placide ire perrexit, Ter.: citato gradu in hostem duocere, Liv.: revocare, Virg.: peditum aciem instructam pleno gradu in hostem inducit, at a quick march, Liv. *2.* *Fig.*: quæ hunc gradum meli redditis esse, quod mulieres revertentes, a step towards my return, Cic.: notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit, Ov. *II.*

Meton.: station, position, ground taken by a combatant: obnoscio vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. *Fig.*: a firm position or stance: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in robis agens, nec summittantur de gradu delecti ut dicitur, to let oneself be disconcerted, Cic. *2.* *that on which one steps, a step or round of a ladder, a stair* (usually plur.): hærent parietibus scalæ, posteaque sub ipso nituntur gradibus, Virg.: gradus templorum, Cic. *2.* *Of things resembling steps*: (1) a *braid of hair*: coma in gradu formata, Suet. (H) a *degree of a circle*: Manil. *II.* *Fig. of abstract things: a step, degree*: nostri quoque sanguinis aures Jupiter est, totidemque gradus distans ab illo, Ov.: qui (populus) to tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic. In sing.: summum in præfectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiæ, id. (Hence II. *grado*; Fr. *degré*.)

gracōcilis, a. um, *adj.* of Greek origin, in the Greek manner or fashion, Grecian, Greek: toga, i. e. pallium, Suet.

gracōs, adv. in the Greek language, in Greek: quam ea, quæ longæ Græce, Latine redderem, Cic.

gracioso, i. v. n. = γρᾱκίστος, to imitate the Greeks: Pl.

gracior, atus, i. v. n. *dep.* [gracius] to imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner: Hor.

gracōlūs, a. um, *adj.* dim. [id.] Grecian, Greek (mostly in a deprecating, contemptuous sense): ineptum meum notatum et Graculatum, thorough Greek, Cic. Sabat. *graculus*, i, m. a *parley* Greek: Juv.

gracōus, a. um, *adj.* = γρᾱκός, pertaining to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian: litteræ, Cic.: epistola Gracis conscripta litteris, in Greek characters, Cæsa: iull. founded on Greek subjects, Cic.: Sili mercari, i. e. without credit, with ready money, Pl.: via, perh. to Magna Græcia, Cic. Preverb.: ad Calcedon Græciæ, i. e. near (the Greeks) having no (le)lands, August. in Suet.

grajugena, ae, m. [Grains and oen, root of gigno] a *Gracian* by birth, a *Grak* (poet.): Grajugenae domos suspectaque iniquius arva, Virg.

grajugena, ita, m. *grajugena* = *grajugena* immemor, Hor.: *grajugena* herba, a *made* of grass, Virg. *phar*: *tondere* *grajugena*, Lucr. *Transf.* a *plant*, herb: non illa ferts incognita capris *grajugena* (i. e. *dictamnus*), Virg.: neve parum valeant a se data *grajugena*, Ov. (*Gr* = *men* part. derived either from *gr* = *men*, or from *oen* (root of *gigno*), "cause to grow," the *n* being changed into *r*, as in *ger-men*.)

grajugena, a, um, adj. [*grajugena*] of grass, covered with grass, grassy: *campus*, Virg.: *corona* *obdionalis*, a *grajugena* crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer, among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 118). *It* Exp.: of Indian reed, bamboo: *basta* (*Milnerve*), Cic.

grajugena, ae, and **grajugena**, ita, f. = *grajugena*, *grajugena* in the wider sense of the term, *philology*: Cic.: Quint.

grajugena, orum, n. plur. [*grajugena*] *grammar*, *philology*: Cic.

grajugena, a, um, adj. = *grajugena*, pertaining to grammar, grammatical: *ari*, Auct. Hor.: *Grammaticas* ambire tribus et pulpiat, the tribes of the *grammaticians*, Hor. *Subst.*: *grammaticus*, i, m. a *grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, a *philologist*: *grammatici* postularum expiatorum sunt, Cic.

grajugena, ita, m. = *grajugena*, a teacher of grammar or language: Suet.

grajugena, orum, n. plur. [*grajugena*] a place where corn is kept, a *granary*: Cic.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *grainier*.)

grajugena, a, um, adj. [*grajugena* *senex*] of great age, old, aged: *Nervus*, Virg.: *pater*, Ov.: *senes*, Tac.

grajugena, o, v. n. incomp. [*grajugena*] to become great, to grow: *lentissus* *triplici* *solita* *grajugena* *fetu*, poet. Cic.

grajugena, a, um, adj. dim. [*id*] rather large: *globi*, Pl.

grajugena, ita, m. [*grajugena* *loquax*] speaking grandly or loftily: Cic. in a bad sense, *grandiloquus*: *isti* *grandiloqui* (i. e. *Stoici*), *boasters*, id.

grajugena, ita, m. [*id*] to be great, to be imperious: [*grajugena*] ita *hast*: Suet.

grajugena, 4. v. a. and n. [*grajugena*] 1. Act: to make great, increase, enlarge: Pl. *Naut*: to become great, to grow: *Mars* *pater*, to proceed, ut *tu* *bruges* *grajugena* *sinas*, Cato.

grajugena, o, adj. full-grown, large, great, full, abundant: *ager* *novatus* *et* *lertatus*, quo *melliores* *fetus* *posset* *et* *grandiores* *edere*, Cic.: *frumenta*, Virg.: *lites*, Sall.: *epistola* *sane* *grajugena*, Cic.: *max*, Cato. 2. Of persons: grown up, tall: also, advanced in years, aged, old: often with *natus* or *sevo*. Abol.: *videns* *grajugena* *jam* *puer* *bello* *Italico*,

Cic.: *quandoquidem* *grandis* *cibus* *sevo* *denique* *desti*, Lucr. With *natus* or *sevo*: non *admodum* *grandis* *natus*, sed *tamen* *jam* *sevo* *proventus*, Cic.: *grandis* *sevo* *parens*, Tac. *Fig.*: *great*, *strong*, *powerful*: *subsellia* *grandiore* *et* *plenior* *vocem* *desiderant*, Cic.: *Maecenas*, *meorum* *grande* *decus* *columnae* *rerum*, Hor.: *ingenuum*, Ov.

2. Exp. of style: *great*, *grand*, *lofty*, *sublime*: *genus* *quoque* *dicendi* *grandius* *quoddam* *et* *illustrius* *esse* *adhibendum* *videtur*, Cic. Of the speaker: *auspidicus* *amplius* *atque* *grandis*, id. [Same as *Germ. gross*; Eng. *great*: *cre-aco* and *grow* part. belong to the same root.]

grajugena, ita, f. [*grajugena*] *greatness*: *Sisenn*. *Fig.* of style: *grandeur*, *sublimity*: *idque* *apparet* *ex* *genere* *et* *granditate* *verborum*, Cic.

grajugena, adv. *greatly*, *strongly*, *very*: Ov.

grajugena, a, um, adj. dim. [*grajugena*] *pretty* well grown up: Ter.

grajugena, ita, f. *hail*, a *hail-storm*: Pl. *Cicili*, Liv.: Hor. In plur.: *terrene* *animos* *nimbis* *nivibus*, *grandinibus*, Cic.

grajugena, ita, f. *grain*, *adj.* [*grajugena* *fero*] *grain-bearing*, a poet. epithet of *anis*: *agmen*, Ov.

grajugena, i, n. a *grain*, *seed*, *small kernel*: *tridici*, Pl.: *uvae*, Ov.: *fici*, Cic. [Same as Eng. *corn*.] (Hence It. *grano*, Fr. *grain*.)

grajugena, a, um, adj. [*grajugena*] pertaining to writing-styles: *theos*, a *style-case*, Suet.

grajugena, adv. *finely*, *beautifully*, *nicely*, *exactly*: *tum* *hanc* *hospitum* *autem* *crepidula* *ut* *grajugena* *deceat*: Pl.

grajugena, a, um, adj. = *grajugena*, 11. pertaining to painting or drawing, *graphic*: but found only in *fig. sign.*: *picturaeque*; of persons, *exquisite*, *skilful* (rare): *graphicum* *mortale* *Antiphonem*! Pl.: *nugator*, id.

grajugena, ita, m. = *grajugena*, a *writing style*: Ov.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *greffé*.)

grajugena, ita, m. [*grajugena*] a *vagabond*, *villager*: Cato. *Fig.*: a *vagabond*, *street-rover*, *foot-pad*, *assassin*: *hoc* *modo* *viator* *quoque* *bene* *vestitus* *causa* *grajugena* *fulesce* *dicitur*, *cur* *ab* *eo* *spoliaretur*, Cic.

grajugena, ita, f. [*id*] a *vagabond*: Suet.

grajugena, ita, f. v. n. and a. *dep. from* [*grajugena*] to be in the habit of walking about, to go about: *hoc* *grajugena* *gradu*, Pl. Of things: *per* *omnes* *nervos* *articulosque* *humore* *pestifer* *grajugena*, Just. 2. to go loitering about: hence of parasites, to pay one's court to, to flatter, *favon* upon: Liv. 3. to go about with *theatrical designs*, to lie in wait: *siliurus* *grajugena*, *ubique* *comit*, *omne* *animal* *appetens*, Plin. *Fig.*: to advance, proceed: to act: *ubi* *animus* *ad* *gloriam* *virtutis* *via* *grajugena*, Sall.: (*assertor*) *ait*, *se* *juro* *grajugena*, *non* *vi*, *that* *he* *was* *pro-*

ceeding, Liv. 2. Exp. to attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage against: *trecenti* *conjuravimus* *principes* *juventutis* *Romanae*, *ut* *in* *to* *hac* *via* *grajugena*, *id*: in *extremis* *grajugena*, Suet.: *placuit* *veneno* *grajugena*, Tac.

grajugena, adv. with pleasure, willingly: *praeterea* *grajugena* *meminit*, Cic. *Fig.*: *thankfully*, *gratefully*: *quid* *p*, *quid* *grajugena*, *quid* *humaniter*, *aut* *fecerit* *aut* *tulerit*, id.

grajugena (usually only in *nouns*, and acc.: in *abl.* *grajugena*, Tac.), *f. plu.* [*grajugena*] *thanks*, *thanksgiving* (exp. to the gods), usu. with *ago*: *ut* *Ephesia* *Dianae* *lanta* *landes* *grajugena* *agam*, *may* *give* *thanks*, Pl.: *dias* *landes* *grajugena* *agam*, Liv.: *grajugena* *tibi* *ago*, *summe* *So*, *vobisque*, *reliqui* *coelites*, Cic.: *o* *deus* *Italica*, *virgo*, *quae* *dicere* *grajugena* *quasve* *referre* *parem*! Virg.

grajugena, ae, f. [*id*]. 1. *favour* experienced by oneself, *ceterum*, *regard*, *liking*, *love*, *friendship*: *Sex*, *rogatus* *grajugena* *atque* *hospitibus* *hominum* *nobilitatem*, Cic.: *alicujus* *grajugena* *sequi*, *Caes.*: *quantum* *eo* *facio* *ad* *plebem* *inferat* *grajugena*, Liv.: *inter* *vos* *hic* *haec* *potius* *quam* *bona* *ut* *componatur* *grajugena* *quam* *quam* *maia*, Ter.: *omnia* *quae* *potui* *in* *hac* *summa* *tu* *grajugena* *ac* *potencia* *a* *te* *impetrate*, *credidit*, *influence*, Cic.: *Iocius* *Remus*, *summa* *nobilitate* *et* *grajugena* *inter* *suos*, *popularitatem*, *Caes.* In plur.: *L. Murena* *provincia* *multas* *bonas* *grajugenas* *attulit*, *tokens* *of* *favour*, Cic. 2. *Meton.* (objectively) *grajugena*, *pleasantness*, *charm*, *beauty*, *loveliness*, *grace*: *grajugena* *formae*, Ov.: *corpora*, Suet. *Fig.*: *favour* towards another, *kindness*, *courtesy*, *service*, *obligation*, *pardon*: *petivit* *in* *beneficium* *loco* *et* *grajugena*, Cic.: *juris* *jurandi* *volo* *grajugena* *facias*, *excuse*, *release*, Pl.: *alicui* *delicti* *grajugena* *facere*, *to* *grant* *a* *pardon*, Sall.: *alii* *ipsi* *professi* *se* *pugnatores* *in* *grajugena* *duces*, *for* *the* *sake* *of*, Liv. 2. Exp. *thanks*, *thankfulness*, *gratitude*: *acknowledgment*, *return*, *requital* (with *agere*, to give or return *thanks*, only in plur.: otherwise mostly in *sing.*): *Lentulo* *nostro* *egi* *per* *litteras* *tu* *nomine* *grajugena* *diligenter*, Liv.: *curo* *et* *est* *id* *grajugena*, *quam* *ita*, *ut* *volo*, *est*, *thank*, Ter. *Fig.* In the *abl. sing.*: *in* *favour* *of*, *for* *the* *sake* *of*, *on* *account* *of*. With *gen.* (and usu. placed after it): *simulabat* *sepe* *negotii* *grajugena* *properare*, Pl.: *dolores* *aspirantur* *grajugena* *dolorum* *effugiendorum* *grajugena*, Cic.: *pauci* *exempli* *grajugena* *ponam*, Quint. With *pronouns*: *mea* *grajugena*, Pl.: *abire* *istac* *grajugena*, id. 2. In the *abl. plur.*: *grajugena*, and *constr.* *grajugena*, *out* *of* *kindness*, *without* *recompense* *or* *reward*, *for* *nothing*, *grajugena*, *grajugena*: *hanc* *tibi* *noctem* *honoris* *causa* *grajugena* *dono* *dabo*, id.: *grajugena* *rei* *publicae* *servire*, Cic.: *is* *re* *pente*, *ut* *Homam* *venit*, *grajugena* *praetor* *factus* *est*, *Alia* *porro* *pecunia* *ne* *accusaretur* *data*, id.

gratificatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [gratificor] a showing kindness, obligingness, complaisance (rare): Cic.

gratificor, *atus*, *i. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gratus facio] to do a favour, to oblige, gratify; also to do something as a favour, to make a present of, surrender: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator: inscientem Cn. Pompeium fecisse significat, Cic.: quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, id: potentias paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall.

gratilla, *adv.* *v.* gratia, *III.* 2.

gratiosus, *a. um, adj.* [gratia] 1. *P. Pass.* enjoying favour, in favour, popular, regarded, beloved, agreeable: ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, Cic.: liberta atque gratiosus, Suet. Of things: vidi et cognovisse causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, Cic.: gratiosa misio, through favour, Liv. II. Act.: that shows favour, obliging, complaisant (rare): gratiosae scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

gratia, *adv.* *v.* gratia, *III.* 2.

gratior, *atus*, *i. v. n.* dep. [gratus] to wish joy, to rejoice with, to congratulate: Inveni, germana, viam: gratare sorori, Virg.: invenim inter se gratantes, Liv.: necia, gratatur consolenturne parentem, Ov.

gratuito, *adv.* without pay or profit, gratuitously: multorum causas et non gravate et gratuito defendentes, Cic.

gratuitus, *a. um, adj.* [gratia] done for favour or friendship, without pay or profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous: quid? liberalitas gratuitane est an mercenaria? si sine praemio benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic.: comitia gratuita, *i. e.* without purchased votes, id.: gratuitus furor, innate, spontaneous, Liv.: gratuita praeterita pericidia, unrewarded, unprofitable, id.

gratulanabundus, *a. um, adj.* [gratulo] congratulating: quod se omnia multitudine gratulanabunda effudit, Liv.

gratulatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a manifestation of joy; a wishing-joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy: nuntiatu mihi isti gratulationem esse factam, Cic.: inter gratulationes amicum, Suet.

II. a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving: gratulatio, quam tu nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, Cic.

gratulator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] a congratulator: Cic.

gratulator, *atus*, *i. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gratus] to manifest one's joy, to wish a person joy, to congratulate, to rejoice: conat: with dat. of the pers., with or without *adv.* of the thing with de (more rarely with *in*, *pro*, or simple *obj.*): also with acc. of the thing, with *quod*, *ac*, and *infin.*, or *absol.*: unum illud necio, gratulor me, an timeam, Cic.: ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur, id.: tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulo quod te summa laus pro-

secuta est, id.: tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, id.: neque regio fuit ulla, ex qua non publice ad me venerint gratulatum, id.

II. to give thanks, render thanks, to thank: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter.

gratus, *a. um, adj.* [prob. akin to *gratus*, carus: hence, *lit.* joyful, *i. e.* either object causing joy, or subject, feeling joy]. I. Object causing joy: hence, kind, beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable (in this sign. in Cic. and Caes., only of things): non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus, Cic.: hederæ est gratissima Baccho, Virg.: dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor.: feceris, si de re publica quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, *vill.* do us all a favour, Cic.

2. Of persons: with dat.: superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor.: o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natus, Ov.: *absol.*: gratus conviva, Hor. Subst.: gratus, *i. m.* a favourite, darling: quam (classe) non amicum sed gratum appellabat, Suet. II. Subject, feeling joy: hence, thankful, grateful: also, deprecating or procuring thanks: si quod adeat gratum juvat, Hor.: laudo vos, Quirites, quum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, Cic.: quod tamen nunc faciam, tum, quum gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui, might have procured me thanks, Ter. (Hence *It. grado*, *mal grado*: *Fr. gré*, *malgré*, etc.)

gravastellus, *i. m. dim.* a gray-headed fellow: quis est haec muliercula et illic gravastellus qui venit? Pl. [From an obsolete word *graver*, which comes from *ravus*, the *g* being dropped: the *g* is preserved in Germ. *grau*; Eng. *gray*.]

gravatē, *adv.* with difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly: non gravate responderē, Cic.

gravatim, *adv.* with difficulty, unwillingly (rare for *gravate*): Liv.

gravēdōsus, *a. um, adj.* [grave] subject to colds or catarrhs: Cic.

gravēdo, *inis*, *f.* [gravis] heaviness of the limbs, cold in the head, catarrh: Cic.

gravēdōsus (also separately, *grave olens*), *enis*, *adj.* [gravis oleo] strong-smelling: graveolentia centaurea, Virg.

II. ill-smelling, noisome, rank: fauces graveolentis Avernū, id.

gravesco, *i. v. n. insep.* [gravis] to become burdened or heavy: seu nemus omne gravescit, becomes loaded, *id.*, Virg. II. Fig.: to become grievous or bad, to grow worse: aerumna gravescit, Lucr.: valetudo Augusti, Tac.

graviditas, *itis*, *f.* [gravidus] pregnancy (very rare): Cic.

gravidō, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [id.] to burden, load: Caecil. II. Esp. to impregnate: Aurel. Vict. Transf.: quae (terra) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, Cic.

gravidus, *a. um, adj.* [gravis] lit. loaded: hence esp. pregnant, with child, with young: quum esset gravis uxor,

et jam appropinquare partus paratur, Cic.: gravidum pecus, Virg. 2. Subst.: gravis, *as*, *f.* a pregnant woman: Pl. II. Transf.: laden, filled, full (mostly poet.). *Absol.*: ne gravidis procumbat culmus arista, loaded, full, Virg.: olivæ, Ov. With *abl.*: ubera gravis vitali rore, Cic.: pharetra sagittis, Hor.

gravis, *e*, *adj.* heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome: or pass.: loaded, laden, burdened (opp. *levis*, light; in most of its significations correspond to the Gr. *βαρὺς*): corpora, Lucr.: tellus, Ov.: aestate grava esse autem amicum, hieme frigidum, Cic.: navis, Caes.: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, heavily laden, Liv. 2. Esp. with respect to value or number, heavy, great:

as grave, heavy money, money of the oldest standard, in which an as weighed a full pound, id.: notavit aliquos, quod pecunias levioribus usuris mutasti, graviore senore collocasset, at a higher rate, Suet. 3. For gravidus: with young, pregnant: regina sacerdos Mæne gravid, Virg. II. Transf. of some: deep, grave, low, bass (opp. to acuta, treble): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic.

2. Of smell or flavour: strong, unpleasant, offensive: an gravis hircus cubet hircus in alis, rank, Hor. 3. Of things affecting the body: gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe: and of the person affected, sick: Ciceranis negat ulla esse cibum tan gravem, quin is die et nocte conconvallat, Cic.: gravis auctumnus in Apulia omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes.: gravis vulnus, id.: Of persons: gravis vulnere, Liv.: aetate et viribus gravior, less active, id. II. Fig.: in a bad sense: heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant: miserior graviore fortuna, Caes.: vellem si tibi grave non erit me certiorē facias, Cic.: verbum gravis, id.: ne quid gravior in fratrem statueret, Caes.: gravior hostis, Liv.: senes ad ludum adolescentem descendunt, ne sint illis odiosi et graves, Cic. 2. In a good sense: weighty, important, grave: with respect to character, of weight or authority, influential, eminent, venerable, great: auctoritas clarissimi viri et in re publicae maximam gravissimam causam cogniti, id.: gravior erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Pl.: non tulit ullos haec civitas auctoritate graviore, Cic.: gravis testis, id.: pietate gravem ac meritis alia forte virtum quem conspexere, Virg.: gravis aique opulentiam civitatem cepit, an important city, Liv. (Hence *It. grave*; *Fr. grave*, *grief*.)

grāvis, *itis*, *f.* [gravis] weight, heaviness: tanta contentio grāvitatis et ponderum, Cic.: grāvitatem armorum, Caes. 2. Esp. heaviness: amonē, Tac. 3. pregnancy, and poet. of the

setus: tendebat gravitas utrum mihi, *my burden*, Ov. **II.** Transf. of soul: *rankness, offensiveness, fatefulness*: quorundam odorum suavitate gravitas inest, Plin. **2.** Of the body and things affecting it: *severity, vehemence, violence, unwholesomeness; harshness, dullness, faintness, sickness*: coeli aquarumque, Liv.: morbi, Cic.: gravitas membrorum, id. **III.** Fig.: in a bad sense: *heaviness, slowness, severity*: fessis duritiam et gravitate belli, Liv. **2.** In a good sense: *weight, dignity, importance, influence, seriousness, gravity*: hos Sævi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuerant, *importance, power*, Cæsar: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, *importance, weight*, Cic.: personæ gravitatem intuentes, id.

grāviter, adv. *weightily, heavily, ponderously* (rare): æra per purum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. **2.** Transf. of sounds: *deeply*: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte gravius, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. **3.** In gen.: *vehemently, strongly, violently*: graviter creperunt fores, Ter.: rivus aliquem, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *vehemently, violently, deeply, severely, seriously; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably*: graviter aegrotare, Cic.: tibi edepi tratus sum graviter, Ter.: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic.: tulit hoc commune dedecus jam familiæ graviter filia, with *chagrin, vexation*, id.: de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbitasque decernitur, Cæsar. **2.** In an *impressive or dignified manner, impressively, with propriety or dignity, gravely*: (Scipio) utrumque egit graviter, with *dignity*, Cic.: gravissime iudicare de aliquo, in a manner the most honourable towards, Cæsar.

grāvio, avi, atum, t. v. a. [gravis] to load, *burden*, *weigh down, oppress*: præfectum castrorum scrocinis gravant, Tac.: poma gravantia ramos, Ov. **II.** Fig.: to burden, *oppress, incommode*: to make more grievous, to aggravate: nil minor officium, quod me gravat, Hor.: quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac. **3.** In pass.: to be incommoded, *wearied, wearied, annoyed*: to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, etc.: constr. absol. or with *infm.* Absol.: gravatus vitellus letum venit intulit, id. With *acc.*: rogo, ut ne graviter exasperare id opus, quod iustitiam, Cic. **3.** *a depm.* with *acc.*: Petrus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophonem, *disdaining to bear*, Hor.

grāvis, e, adj. [græv] of or belonging to a herd or flock: equi, Varr. **II.** In gen.: *belonging to or forming part of the same body*. Subst.: *gremlins*, ium, m. plu. *comrades, companions*: nos nihil sumus, gregalibus istis, quibus to plaudente vigeamus, amica, Cic. **2.** Of the common sort, common: gregali sagulo amictus, a common soldier's, Liv.: poma, Sen.

grēgarius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a flock or herd: Col. **II.** In gen.: of the common sort, common: id etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, common soldiers, privates, Cic.: and in sing.: miles, Tac.

grēgati, adv. [id.] in flocks, herds, or swarms: hæc facienda, si gregatim pecora laborant: illa deinceps, al. singular, Col. **II.** Transf. of men: in troops or crowds: videtis cives Romanos gregatim coniectos in lautumias, Cic. **grēmum**, ii, n. the lap, bosom: (Jupiter) puer lactens Fortunæ in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. **II.** Transf.: Aetolia medio fere Græciæ gremio continetur, i. e. in the heart, centre, id.: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriæ, id. (Hence It. *gremio*; Sp. *gremio*.)

gressus, a, um, Part. [gradior]. **gressus**, ūs, m. [id.] a stepping, going, step, course, way (poet.): tendere gressum ad moenia, Virg. Poet. transf. of the course of a vessel: huc dirige gressum, id.

grex, grēgis, m. (fem. Lucr.) a flock, herd, drove, acura: pecudes dispalæ suli generis sequuntur greges, Cic.: languit, Virg.: arvum, Hor. Opp. to armenta, of small cattle: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregeve observo, Ov. **II.** Transf.: of persons: a company, society, troop, band, crowd: amicum, Cic.: scribe tui gregis hunc, i. e. receive him into the number of your friends, Hor.: philosophorum, Cic.: indocilis, Hor. **2.** Esp. of players or charioteers: a company, troop, band: Ter. **3.** Of things (very rare): virgarum, a bundle of rods, Pl. (Hence It. *grege*.)

gruis, is, v. grus. **grunio** (also **grandio**) Ivi or II, Ium, 4. v. n. to grunt, of swine: grunniit tepido lacte satur, Varr.: Juv. (Hence It. *grugnire*; Sp. *gruñir*; Fr. *grognier*.) **grunniat**, ūs, m. [grunio] a grunting of swine: nec grunniunt (audiunt), quum jugulatur, sula, Cic.

grus, grūs (nom. sing. *gruis*, Phædr., f. and m. a crane: Cic.: regarded by the Romans as a delicacy: Hor. (Hence It. *gru*; Sp. *grulla*, through a form *gruicula*.)

grillus (grillus), I, m. a cricket, or grasshopper: Plin. **II.** Transf. in painting: a comic figure, caricature: id. (Onomatop.: cf. Sans. *skilli* "cricket"; Gr. *grillo*; Germ. *grille*.) (Hence Fr. *grillon*; and also, on account of the noise, Sp. *grillo*; Fr. *grillet, grillon*.)

gryps, gryphis, m. = *gryps*, a fabulous animal, having the body and feet of a lion, with the head and wings of an eagle, a griffin: Plin.: Virg.

grypus, I, m. = *gryps*, hook-nosed: alter, cul propter nati magnitudinem cognomen Grypo fuit, Just.

gubernaculum (poet. contr. *gubernaculum*, Lucr.: Virg.) I, n. [gubernō] a helm, rudder: hic ille naufragus ad

gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quond potuit, est opitulatus, Cic.: ipse gubernaculo rector subit, Virg. **II.** Fig.: guidance, direction (esp. of the state), government (usually plur.): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicæ tractare, Cic. In sing.: Vell. (Hence It. *governale, governaglio*.)

gubernatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a steering, piloting of a ship: si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic.

II. Fig.: direction, management, government: summi imperii gubernatione districtus, id.: civitatis, id.

gubernator, ōris, m. [id.] a steersman, pilot: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: a director, ruler, governor: rector et gubernator civitatis, id.

gubernatrix, icis, f. [id.] a conductress, directress: an fortunam collaudem, quæ gubernatrix fuit? Ter.: Cic.

gubernō, avi, atum, t. v. a. = *κυβερνῶ*, to steer or pilot a ship: ut si nautæ ceteris, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic.: *gubernare* e terris, i. e. to pretend to direct others without sharing their risks, Liv. **II.** Fig.: to direct, manage, conduct, govern: melius gubernari regi civitates, Cic.: sed hæc fortuna videtur, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id.

gubernum, I, n. [gubernō] a helm, rudder (for gubernaculum): Lucr.

gula, æ, f. [v. guttio] the gullet, throat: quem oborta gula de convivio in vincula abripit Jussit, Cic.: laqueo gulam fringere, Sall. **II.** Meton.: the palate, i. e. gluttony, gormandizing: o gulam insulam, Cic.: nil servile, gulæ parens, habet? a belly-god, Hor.: intempestivæ ac sordidæ gulæ homo, Suet.

gulosus, a, um, adj. [gula] gluttonous, luxurious, dainty: oculis quæque gulosi sunt, Sen.: gulosum ficitile, i. e. containing dainty food, Juv.

gūnia, æ, com. a glutton, gourmand: Lucili in Cic.

gummi, indecl. n., or **gummis**, is, f. = *καμύ, gum*: Plin.: Col.

gurdus, I, m. [a Spanish word] a doll, foolhard, whimsical: gurdos, quos pro stolidis accepiit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi, Quint. (Hence Sp. *gordo*; Fr. *gourd, engourdi*.)

gurgis, ūs, m. a raging abyss, whirlpool, gulf: non Rheii flumen gurgitibus litidundantem, Cic.: multamque trabens sub gurgite arenam Voltumnus, Ov. **II.** Meton. in gen.: waters, stream, sea (poet.): Euboeica, id.: Carpathia, Virg. **III.** Fig.: an abyss of prodigality; and of persons, a spendthrift, prodigal: qui immensa aliqua vorago est, aut gurgis vitiomm turpitudinumque omnium, Cic.

gurgillio, ōnis, m. [v. guttio] the gullet, windpipe, windpipe: Cic.

gurgillio, ōnis, v. curculio.

gurgustium, ūs, n. [akin to gurgillio,

perhaps with reference to its straitness] a small, mean dwelling, a hotel, *hæc*: nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, *Cic.*

gustatorium, *li*, *n*, [gusto] a first course, collation, what, also, the trays or vessels in which it is served: *Plin.*

gustus, *us*, *m*, [id.]: *lit.* a tasting of food; hence] the sense of taste; gustatus, qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, *Cic.* || the taste or flavour of anything: *ut* primo est puerbera gustatio, *id.* Fig.: *verse* landis gustatum non habent, *id.*

gusto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*, [gustus] to taste, to take a little of any thing: *quum* lideum ita jejuna fuissent, at ne quum quidem gustarem, *Cic.*: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, *Caes.* Pro verb.: *prima*, ut dictum, lauris gustare physiologum, ut dictum, superficiali, *Cic.* 2. Esp. to take a slight meal, luncheon, or what: to eat a little: *Crotes*, quorum nemo gustavit unquam cibum, *id.* || Fig.: to taste, partake of, enjoy: gustare partem illam liquidas voluptatis, *id.*: *praecipua*, *id.*: *lucullum*, *Hor.*

gustus, *us*, *m*, a tasting, a partaking slightly or eating a little of: minister inferre epulas et explorare gusta solitus, *Tac.* 2. Esp. a light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, a what, relish: *Mart.* || *Meton.*: taste, flavour: *Cels.*: *Plin.* || *Fig.*: a foretaste, specimen: gustum tibi dare volui, *Sen.* 2. taste: *Quint.* [Gustus prob. from an obsolete verb *gus-o*, same root as *hans*, *phas* "to eat," and *Gr.* γῆν, γασ-ῖρ.] (Hence *li*, *gusto*; *Fr.* goût.)

gutta, *ae*, *f*, a drop: numerus quem in oculentibus guttis, quod intervalla distinguunt, notare possumus, *Cic.*: gutta per attentione that oborta genas, *tears*, *ov.* || *Meton.*: guttae, natural spots, specks on animals, stones, etc.: (aspin) paribus lita corpora guttis, *Virg.* || *Fig.*: a little bit, a little (rare): gutta dilectidinis, *Lucr.* (Hence *li*, *gutta*; *Sp.* gota; *Fr.* goutte.)

guttatum, *adv.* drop by drop: *Pl.*

guttula, *ae*, *f*, dim. [gutta] a little drop: *Pl.*

guttur, *avis*, *n*, (also *m*, in acc. *sup.*, *gutturum*, *Pl.*) the pullet, throat: quia timidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? *Juv.*: *parentis* olim si quis alpibus sentille gutture fregit, *Hor.* In plur.: fodere guttura cultro, *ov.* || *Fig.*: glutinosi: vitium ventris et gutturis, *Cic.*

guttus, *li*, *m*, [gutta] a narrow-necked vessel: *Plin.*: *Juv.* (Hence *li*, *gutto*; *Fr.* goute.)

gymnasiarchus, *i*, *m*, = γυμνασι-αρχος, the master of a gymnasium: **gymnasium**, *n*, *n*, = γυμνασιον, a Greek public school for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium: *Cic.* (Commonly: gymnaseum *Bagi*, a whipping-post, a form of reproach for one who is often flogged, *Pl.* || *Transf.*: a public school, among the Greeks a high school,

college: omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, *Cic.*

gymnasticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = γυμναστικός, pertaining to bodily exercise, gymnastic: pro exercitiis gymnasticis et palaestricis hoc habemus, *Pl.*

gymnasticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = γυμναστικός, of or for bodily exercise, gymnastic: ludi qui gymnici nominantur, *Cic.*

gymnaseum or **gymnaseum**, *i*, *n*, = γυμνασιον, among the Greeks, the inner part of the house where the women dwell, the women's apartments: *Pl.*: *Ter.*

gymnastis, *id*, *f*, = γυμναστίς, *li*, *q*, gymnastice, the women's apartments in a Grecian house: *Neq.*

gypseus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [gypso] || *Adj.*: covered or coated with gypsum: *Cic.* Poet.: gypseus pes, the foot of a slave marked with gypsum, to show that he was for sale, *Tit.* *ov.*

gyrosum, *i*, *n*, = γυρος, planter of *Peris*, *gypsus*: *Plin.* || *Meton.*: a planter image: *Juv.* (Hence *li*, *gyro*.)

gyrus, *i*, *m*, = γυρος, a circle, esp. that described by a horse: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docetur, *Isid.* 2. *Meton.*: a place where horses are trained, a course (poet.): gym pulsat equis, *Prop.* || *Fig.*: a circle, circuit, career, course: sae bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, *Hor.*: similis gyro venient aliorum vias, circuitu, course, *Phaedr.*: orationem in exiguum gyro compellere, *Cic.* (Hence *li*, *Sp.* giro.)

H

H, is the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the guttural aspirate. It was doubted among the ancients whether H was properly a letter or not. H enters into combination with all the vowels, and generally precedes them; but it was frequently not pronounced: hence *harena* for *arena*, *haurido* for *arundo*, and even *hæc* for *ec*; and on the other hand, *aranea* for *haranea*: *crus* for *harus*, *crucis* and *crucium* for *haricis* and *haricum*, *aheneus* and *aheneus*, *Amthal* and *Hammthal*, *Adria* and *Hadria*, etc. || Interchanges of H with other letters. 1. With C in the perf. part. formed by the suffix *tus*, e. g. *traho*, *tractus*; *velo*, *tractus*. 2. With the Greek *χ*: e. g. *hæmus*, *hæmus*; *hæmus*, *hæmus*; *hæmus*, *hæmus*. 3. With F. see F. 4. With Gr. *φ*: e. g. *hæra*, *hæra*. 5. In combination with s it forms s: e. g. *traho*, *trahi*; *trahi*; *trahi*; *trahi*; *trahi*. || The Romance languages display the same uncertainty in the use of H as is manifest in the parent tongue, sometimes retaining it, but far more frequently omitting it: e. g. *Lat.* *hæli*, *hæli*; *hæra*, *hæra*; *Fr.* *hæli*, *hæli*; *hæra*, *hæra*; *Lat.* *hæli*, *hæli*; *Fr.* *hæli*, *hæli*; *Lat.* *hæli*, *hæli*; *Fr.* *hæli*, *hæli*.

hæro: *Fr.* *on*. || *IV*. As an abbreviation, H denotes the cases of hic; hæret, heres, honor, etc. HH. heredes. 2. In the abbreviation HS. for *hæretum* H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. *hæretus*, *ad init.*

hæ! *interj.* an exclamation of warning, checking, hold!: hæ, Hæro, nanquam lætus dixi! *Pl.* || hæ hæ be! an exclamation of laughter or derision! Hæ! hæ! hæ! Chr. Hæ, hæ, hæ! *Mc.* Quod ridet! *Ter.*

hæbena, *ae*, *f*, [habeo; *lit.* that by which a thing is held; hence] a thong, a rein: exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque excutit hæbenas, *ov.*: in scalle latuit metuens pendente hæbena, of the xipho, *Hor.* || *Fig.*: a rein; also direction, management, government: fluminibus vitris totas insulas hæbenas pice reitns to, *ov.*: claudimittit hæbenas, *Virg.*: commodissimum est quam laxissimas hæbenas habere amicitias, quas vel adducas quum velis vel remittas, *Cic.*: *rerum* reliquit hæbenas, *Virg.*

hæbentia, *ae*, *f*, [id.] possessions, property, substance: *Pl.*

hæbêre, *al*, *trum* (*pres. suaj*, *hæbent*, *Cl.*), 3. v. a. and n. to have, to hold, keep, possess, cherish, etc.: hæbent sæpe ducentos, sæpe decem servos, *Hor.*: fundum habere, *Cic.*: ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, *Caes.*: *forum* habet in cornu, *Hor.*: hostis habet mores, *Virg.* 2. Esp.: to have or possess property (mostly absol.): micrum lætus verum et penulimum est, habuisse et nihil habere, *Pl.*: habet idem in sumis, habet idem in urbanis præditiis, *Cic.*: et belli rabies et amor successit habendi, *Virg.*: amore senectutis habendi, *Hor.* 3. With abstract objects: quem usum belli habent, *Caes.*: invidiam, *Cic.*: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, observe no bounds, *Bail.* So with *inf.*, as well as acc.: de republicis nihil habeo ad te scribere, I have nothing to write to you about politics, *Cic.* With a *relat.* clause: nil habeo quod agam, I have nothing to do, I am quite at leisure, *Hor.* 4. With the *gerund.*: to have or be obliged (to do what is expressed by the *ger.*): si nunc primum statinendum habereamus, *Tac.* 5. Of intransitive or abstr. subjects: locus ille nihil habet religionis, *Cic.*: animalia somnus habebat, *Virg.* || With *inf.* or *relat.* clause: to have means, ability, or knowledge, i. e. to be in a condition, to be able, to know how: with *inf.*: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, *Liv.* With a *relat.* clause (usually with a negative): de pueris quid agam, non habeo, *Cic.* || To have in use, make use of, use (rare): magnæ opæ innocentem paratæ et modestæ habitas, *Tac.* || *IV*. to have, hold, or keep in any condition, to treat, use, etc.: aliquem in obediencia, *Caes.*: aliquem in liberis custodiis, *Bail.*: quem habebat collegam in praetura Bophecum,

Cic.: reliquas civitates stipendiarias.
Caes.: exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habere, Sall. 2. Esp. with a *part. perf.* as a circumlocution for and with the sign. of an *acc. perf.* tense, but gen. conveying an idea of duration (only in the act.): me segregatum habuisse, usorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, hanc *tert. hinc* avay, *aloof*, Ter.: incusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic.: equitatum quem coactum habebat, praemittit, Caes.: compertum ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non addere, Sall.

V. With *prom. reflect.* and sometimes *reflect.* or *neutr.*: to be in a certain condition of circumstances, *habita*, etc.; to be situated, *find oneself*, be (almost equivalent to sum). (i) With *prom. reflect.*: videbatur se non graviter habere, *not to be very ill*, Cic.: ut meum res bene habebat, Ter. (ii) *Reflect.*: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *maintains itself*, Sall. (iii) *Neutr.*: volui animum tandem confirmare hodie meum, ut bene habereum filiae nuptias, *I might enjoy myself*, Pl.: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well*, Cic.

VI. To hold or regard in any light, to account, esteem, consider: to think or believe so and so: Considit rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes.: parentem Asiae et dici et haberi, Cic.: id obliuiscendum, pro non dico habendum, Liv.: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes.: nec tamen est habendum religiosum, noctem aliquando defendere, to be scrupled, Cic.: ludibrio, Ter. Hence, sic habeto or sic habes, with *acc.* or *acc.* and *infinit.*: be convinced, be persuaded, believe, know: istud vellem sic habes, Cic. Also without sic: id primum ergo habeto, id. VII. To have possession of, to inhabit; and *neutr.*: in *dwelt*, live (for habitio): quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. In Cic.: ubi nunc adolescens habet? Pl.

VIII. To have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with (gen. in second person): siquidem istius regis (And) matrem habemus, ignoremus patrem, Cic.: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, id. IX. To have as a habit, peculiarly, or characteristic: habebat hoc omnino Caesar, id. X. To hold, make, do, perform, prepare, deliver, produce, cause, etc.: alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, made, directed, Ter.: consilia, Cic.: contumeliam, Cic.: multis verbis ultro citroque habita, id.: laetrucina nullam habent infamiam, Caes. XI. habere in animo: with *infinit.*: to intend, to be disposed, inclined: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. XII. With *acc.* and *prom. reflect.* in *dat.* or with *sum*: to keep to oneself: clamare coepit, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, id. So in the formula of divorce: res tuae tibi habe: illam eam sum res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, id.

XIII. Of a sweetheart, to have, to possess, enjoy: postquam nos Amariyllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Virg. XIV. gladiatorial f. f.

of a wounded combatant, hoc habet of habet, he has it, he is *hit*: desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita satur: hoc habet, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 195).

2. Fig.: hoc habet: reperi, qui senem ducerem, Pl. (Hence *it. avere*; Fr. *avoir*.)

habilis, e, *adj.* [habeo]. Of things: that may be easily handled or managed, handy, manageable, suitable, fit, proper: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic.: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv.: curvus, Ov.: habilis membris venit vigor, *making supple*, Virg.: pinguis has (vites) terribis habiles, levioribus illas, id. || Of persons or abstract things: apt, expert, skilful, etc.: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidiam gentem eam, equis tantum habilem, id.: sunt quidem in laetum rebus habiles, Cic.: vicina semi non habiles Lyco, *not suited* (on account of her age), Hor. (Hence Fr. *habile*; Eng. *able*.)

habilitas, itis, f. [habilis] aptitude, ability, Cic.

habitabilis, e, *adj.* [habito] habitable: regiones, Cic.

habitatio, onis, f. [id.] a dwelling, habitation: Impia habitatio, Pl.: in plur.: mercedes habitatum annuae, house-rent, Caes. || Meton.: house-rent: Suet.

habitator, oris, m. [id.] a dweller, inhabitant: Cic.

habito, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. *freq.* [habeo] to have frequently, to be wont to have: Varr. || Esp. to have possession of, to inhabit; and *neutr.* to dwell, abide, reside, live. Act.: centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. In *pass.*: collitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic.: (agellus) habitatus quinque focis, Hor. *Neutr.*: cuncta hic in aedificis habitat decem, ut opinor, millibus, Cic.: in via, on the high-road, id. *Abol.*: rus habitatum abi, Ter.: habitandi causa, Caes. *Pass. impers.*: vicorum, quibus frequenter habitatur, Virg. || Fig.: to dwell, have one's abode: qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic.: animus habitat in oculis, Plin. 2. To stay, remain, or keep in any place: to dwell, to dwell upon a thing: cum sit, qui in foro habitant, de digitate contendas? Cic.: in bonis haerere et habitabilis suis, to dwell upon, id.

habitudō, onis, f. [habitus] condition, height, habit, figure of the body (for habitus): qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis? Ter. *habituarius*, i, v. a. *desid.* [habeo] to desire to have, to long for: Pl.

habitus, a, um, Part. [habeo]. || *Adj.*: held or kept in a certain condition or state. Fig.: ut patrum tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam duras (lites) dabit, Ter. 2. Esp. of the body: well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent: corpulentior videtur atque habitior, Pl.

habitus, us, m. [id.] the condition or state of the body, slight, habit, de-

portment, appearance: qui habitus et quae figura non procul abesse putatur a vitae periculo, Cic.: habitus oris et vultus, id.: habitus corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet.: signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, deperiment, appearance, Cic. 2. Of things, esp. of places: (praediscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg.: armorum, Liv. 3. Esp. dress, attire: Romanus, Hor.: pastorum, Liv. || Fig.: quality, nature, character: justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, Cic.: ne gloriari libet aliena bonis suoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phaedr. 2. Esp. a state of feeling, disposition: quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, Vel.: quatenus exercitum, quis habitus provinciarum, Cic. 3. In philos. *acc. acquired perfect state or condition*: habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliquam in re perfectionem, Cic. (Hence *It. abito*; Fr. *habit*.)

hāo [hic], *adv.* by, on, or along this way or side: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac periturus, Ter.: hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic.: videbat, ut bellantes Pergama circum hac fugerent Graii, hac Phryges, Virg.

hāc-tēnus, *adv.* lit. as far as this (place or time). || Of space: to this place, *thus far*: hac Trajanae sumus fuerit fortuna secuta, Virg. 2. Esp. to indicate the limit of a discourse, of an extract, etc.: *thus far*: hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentire potuisse dicere, Cic. Frequently ellipt.: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: reliqua differamus in crastinum, *thus far for to-day*, id.: hactenus haec, Hor. || Of time: up to this time, till now, *hitherto*: hactenus quataes utrimque stationes fuisse, Liv. || In gen.: to this extent, so much, only so much. *Abol.* (rare): Burrum scitanti hactenus respondisse: ego me bene habeo, Tac. 2.

With the correlative quatenus, quoad, quod: hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte exhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicitiae fuisse de rebus, Cic. 3. With *ut*, or *ne*: Sen. Cic.: Hor.

haedillus (hoed.), i, m. *dim.* [haedus] a little kid, kidding, as a term of endearment: Pl.

haedillus (hoed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] of a kid, kid's: pelliculus, Cic.

haedulus (hoed.), ae, f. *dim.* [id.] a little kid: Hor.

haedulus (hoed.), i, m. *dim.* [id.] a little kid: pinguissimus, Juv.

haedus (hoedus), and anciently *aeod* or *oedus*; in the Sabine tongue, fedus, like circus for hircus: see letter F, no. ii. i.), i, m. a young goat, a kid: Cic.: Hor. || Transf. Haedi, a small double star in the head of the Wagoner (Auriga): pluviales Haedi, Virg.

haemonius, a, um, *adj.* [Haemonius]

Thessalon: haemonius arcus, the constellation Sagittarius (because orig. the Thessalon centaur Chiron). Or.

haereditas, etc. v. hereditas, etc.

haerēdo, haerē, haerum (sometimes without the aspirate, aeol. Lucr.) 2. v. n. to stick, cling, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firmly: constr. utin. with in and abl., the abl., or ablat.; less freq. with dat., ad, sub, ex, etc.: ubi demum retem atque hamum, quicquid haeret, extrahit, Pl.: haerentes adverso litore naves, Hor.: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic.: haerere in equo, to sit fast, keep one's seat, id.: haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam, Hor.: foliis sub omnibus haerent (somnia), Virg. Proverb.: (1) haerere in luto, etc., to stick in the mud, to be in trouble, difficultly, fall in luto haerere, Pl. (ii) aqua haeret, the water (in the water-clock) stops, v. aqua, II. 6. ||

Fig.: to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere: improbi semper aliquid scrupuli in animis haerent, Cic.: haerent infelix pectoris vultus, Virg.: in te omnis haeret culpa, adhaere, cleaves, Ter.: haerit in poemis, fell into, occurred, Ter.: ne quid medios internatius actus, quod non proposito conducit et haeret apte, fit, suits, Hor. 2. Esp. to keep near or close to a person, to join or attach oneself to him, to follow him: Hercules Antorem iuniorum, qui mistus ab Argia haerens Evandro, Virg.: obtinui Africanum comes haerere, Plin. Hence, in terga, or in terga, to hang upon one's rear, to pursue closely: haerebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt.: se cum exercitu tergis eorum haeritur, Tac.: haerens in terga Romanus, Liv. 3. to remain fixed, to abide or continue anywhere, to keep at, stick to: metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), Ter.: volitare in foro, haerere in iure ac praetorum tribunibus, to go loitering or dangling about, Cic.: equidem in libris haereo, id. 4. to stick fast, be brought to a stand still, to hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be suspended or retarded: haerebat nebula: quo se verteret, non habebat, id.: aut quia non firmus rectum defendit et haerens, Hor.: haeret haec res, Pl.

haerēs, edis, v. heres.

haerescere, j. v. n. incept. [haereo] to stick, adhere: Lucr.

haerētis, is and ēos, f. = aipere, a philosophical sect: Cato in ea est haerēt, quae nullum sequitur forem orationis, Cic.

haerētantia, ae, f. [haerētis] a stammering: haerētantia lingua, Cic.

haerētatio, ōis, f. [id.] a hesitating (rare). Of speech: a stammering: quanta haerētatio tractatus verborum! Cic. || indecision, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation: si facile inveniret quid dicas, noli ignoscere haerētationi mese, id.

haerētator, ōis, m. [id.] one who hesitates, is undecided: Plin.

haerētator, ōis, m. [id.] one who hesitates, is undecided: Plin.

haerētator, ōis, m. [id.] one who hesitates, is undecided: Plin.

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haerētator, ōis, m. [id.] one who hesitates, is undecided: Plin.

hārīōlor (ar.), i. v. n. dep. [hārīōlo] to foretell, prophesy, divine: quoniam causa hārīōla, Cic. || Transf. in a bad sense (like vaticiner): to speak foolishly to talk nonsense: Pl.

hārīōlus (ar.), i. m. a soothsayer, prophet: ut hārīōlus, augur, hārīōlus, vates et conjectores nobis enunciat, Cic. 2. Fem.: Pl. [Prob. contains the same root as hārūspex; the two words are often found together.]

harmōnia, ae, f. = ἁρμονία, an agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony: pure Lat. concertus, velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmōnia dicitur, Cic. || Transf. concord, harmony, in gen.: neque harmōniam corpus retinere solere, Lucr.

harpagō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ἁρπάγω] to rob, plunder: Pl.

harpagō, ōis, m. [ἁρπάγη] a grasping-hook, grapple, drag: Cic. || Fig.: a rapacious person: Pl.

harpē, ēs, f. = ἁρπή: a sickle-shaped sword, falchion, scimitar: Ov.: Lucan.

|| the bearded vulture of Lanius-geryx, Gypsaetus barbatus, Cuvier: Plin.

harundo, v. arundo.

hārūspex (ar.), icis, m. a soothsayer, diviner (among the Etruscans) who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims (v. Smith's Ann. of the Etruscan Religion, p. 199): hostias hārūspices, Cic. ||

hostias dāpnales, Cic. || hostias ad mirabilia portendi hārūspex dicitur, Sall. || Poet. a prophet in general: utinam patriae sim vānus hārūspex, Prop. [The latter half of the word contains the root ἁρεω "behold," the former half is prob. the same as the Lat. Ara and Sans. Arā "the intestines": the Gr. ἁράς and ἁράς.]

hārūspica (ar.), ae, f. [hārūspex] a female inspector of entrails, female hārūspex: Pl.

hārūspiculus (ar.), a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to the inspection of victims: Cic. || Subst. hārūspiculus, ae, f. (ac. ar.), the art of divining by the inspecting of victims: id.

hārūspiculus (ar.), ōis, m. [id.] inspection of victims, divination: Cat.

hasta, ae, f. a spear, lance, javelin: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis luteretur, Cic.: contendere, to fight, Virg.: jacet, diffidit, abject bastias, i. e. has lost his courage, Cic. 2. a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the triumphs of the centumviri were held (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): hastam in sena ponere et buas civium vocat vulgus praecordia, id.: comitibus eorum amb hastis venditis, Liv. 3. a little spear with which a bride's hair was parted into locks: Ov. 4. a spear, as a gymnastic weapon: Pl. [Possibly also from the root which appears in Sans. han "occidere, ferire": Gr. φέρω, φέρω: Lat. foveo, v. defendo.]

hastātus, a, um, uq. [hasta] armed with a spear: prima circumque acies

hastata: ceteris praestata aut brevitate, Tac. || Subst.: hastati, orum, m. plus, the *pick out of a Roman army drawn up in order of battle* (v. Smith's *Ant. 165* sqq.): Liv.: Ov. 2. with ordinal numerals in agreement with *ordo*: or more freq. without *ordo*, to designate the companies of hastati: mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, *made me captain of the tenth company*, Liv.: quum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, Cic. 3. Absol. hastatus, i, m. the captain of the first company: Flor.

hastilis, is, n. [id.] the shaft of a spear or javelin: hastili nixus, Cic. || Meton. a spear, hastili nixus (poet.): torquere hastilia lenta, Ov. 2. a piece of wood in the form of a shaft: a branch, Virg.: a pole, prop.: id.

hau (also written au), interj. An exclamation of pain or grief, oh! ah!: hau mihi, Pl.: Ter. hand (haut) adv. An emphatic negative particle: not at all, by no means: most freq. connected with adverbs: hand sane diu est, it is but a very little while ago, Pl.: hand sane intelligo, Cic.: hand temere est visum, Virg.: hand stulte sapie, Ter. 3. With adjectives: hand mediocrius vir, Cic.: bene dicere hand absurdum est, Sall.: hand ignota belli artem, Liv. 3. With pronouns: hand quisquam quaerit, qui sciam, not a single person, Pl.: hic se ipsum fallit, hand ego, Ter. 4. With verbs: tum ille hand dubitavit, Cic. For the phrase hand scio an, see an, II. 2: Idque adeo hand scio, mirandissime al., Caes. Pleonastic with another negative: neque ego hand committam ut, si peccatum siet, Pl. 5. Hand dum, or haudum, an emphatic non-dum, not at all as yet, not yet: quum fratris Agrippae favor haud dum exolevisset, in multa temperantia tribuni, Liv. 6. Haud quaquam, or haudquaquam, by no means whatever, not at all: haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso, Cic.: haudquaquam certamine ambiguo, Liv.

haudum and **haudquaquam**, v. hand, voc. 5 and 6.

haurio, hauri, haustum (old past imperf. hauribat, Lucr.: part. fut. haururus, Virg.) 4 v. a. to draw, to draw up or out (prop. of liquids): quum vidisset hastatum aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare, Cic.: le limo turbatum haurit aquam, Hor.: crocorum, to spill, shed, Ov. Absol.: num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum patet? Cic. Proverb.: de facie haurire, to draw from the dregs, i. e. to choose the worst: tu quidem de facie hauris, speak of the worst orators, id.

2. Of other fluids, abstract things, etc.: animam recipere auramque communi haurire, to inhale, breathe, Quint.: coelum, Virg.: suppiratibus, drawing a deep sigh, Ov. 3. Meton.: to drain, empty, drink up: quae (pocula) simul aurenti sitientes haustibus

ore, emptied, drunk off, Ov.: spumantem pateram, Virg. || Of non-liquids: to tear up, pluck out, draw out, take to oneself, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust: (ventus) arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab limis, Lucr.: Actioridae magni rostro femur hausit aduncum, tore open, Ov.: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque lectu, Liv.: sumpturn haurit ex aërio, dravus, takes, Cic.: sua haurire, Tac.: aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. || Fig.: Fig.: to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive: reconditis atque additis e fontibus haurire, Cic.: quae (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, accrevisti ex urbe ea (i. e. Athenis), id.: voluptates undique haurio, id.: supplicia, to suffer, Virg.: dicta auribus, Ov.

haurium, i, n. [haurio] a machine for drawing water: Lucr.

haustus, a, um, Part. [haurio]. **haustus**, da, m. [id.] a drawing: aquae ductus, haustus, the right of drawing, Cic. || Meton.: a drinking, swallowing: a drink, draught (mostly plur.): saepe, sed exiguis haustibus inde bibi, in small draughts, Ov.: haustu sparvas aquarum ora fove, Virg.: peregrinae haustus arenae, a handful, Ov.

|| Fig.: Pindarici fontis qui non expellunt haustus, to drink from, to imitate, Hor. (Hence prob. Fr. iter.)

haut, v. hand.

have and **haveo**, v. avoc.

heautontimorhēnes, i, m. = εὐαὐρὸν τιμωρήμενος, a self-tormentor: the title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero, *Ipse se puniens*.

hebdōmas, ādis, f. = ἑβδομάς, the number seven, seven days: libri, qui inscribuntur Hebdōmades, Gell. Of the critical seventh day in diseases: sympathiam Lysonis vellem vitasses, ne in quartam hebdōmadē incideres, Cic.

hebēnus, i, v. ebenus.

hebesco, 2, v. n. [hebes] to be blunt or dull: ferrem nunc hebes? Liv. || Fig.: to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively: gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, Virg.: ipse hebet mira diversitate naturae, lounge about, Tac.

hebes, ētis, adj. blunt, dull: pontis jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov.: machaera, Pl.: ictus, which does not pierce, Ov. || Transf. of sight, hearing, smell, taste: dull, dim, faint: postea quam sensui populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, Cic.: os hebes est, posteaque movent fastidia mensae, Ov.

|| Fig.: dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid: sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitraberunt, Cic.: me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, id.: exercitus hebes infirmusque, undisciplined, Sall.: hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, sluggish, Tac.: hebetiora hominum ingenia, Cic.

hebesco, 2, v. n. incept. [hebes] to grow blunt, dull, dim, or faint: hebescent sensus, membra torpent, Plin.: hebescebant (oculi), Suet. || Fig.: sic

mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnumquam hebescit, Cic.: illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescent, Tac.

hebetō, avi, atum, i, v. a. [hebes] to make blunt or dull, to blunt, dull, dim, weaken: hebas, Liv.: visus alci, Virg.: dies hebetatata sidera, duds dimmed, Ov.: vos mihi taurorum flammās hebetastia, quenched the fiery breath, id. || Fig.: animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet.

hecūra, ae, f. = ἑκὺρα, a mother-in-law, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hedēra (also edera), ae, f. ivy: sacred to Bacchus, and hebes wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned. Several authors speak of white ivy, as Virg. They may have meant the variety with white spotted leaves: Ov.: Hor. In plur.: Virg. Hence illi cetera: Sp. hedra; Fr. lierre.

hederaeus (ed.), or -ius, a, um, adj. [hedera] of ivy, ivy: Cato.

hederiger (ed.), ēra, erum, adj. [id.] ivy-bearing: Maenades, Cat.

hederatus (ed.), a, um, adj. [id.] full of ivy: antrum, Prop.

hedychrum, i, n. = ἡδύχρουν, a fragrant ointment used for beautifying the skin: Cic.

hei, interj. An exclamation of grief or fear, ah! woe: freq. joined with mihi, ah me! woe is me!: hei, perit miser! Pl.: hei mihi, quantum praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu pordis, Iule! Virg.

heis, interj. v. cja.

hellōs, es, f. = ἡέλιος (a winding): a kind of slender, flexile willow: Plin. || The constellation of the Great Bear: Cic.: Ov.

hellēbōrus (ell.), a, um, adj. [hellēbōrus] that needs much hellebore, is out of his senses: Pl.

hellēbōrum (ell.), i, m. and hellēbōrum (ell.), n. = ἡέλιβωρος, a name applied to different plants all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases: Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

helluo, helluor, and helluatio, v. heluo, etc.

hellōps (also ēlops and ellops), ēpis, m. = ἡέλωψ, a very scourvy fish, the name of which seems to have been used generically by some writers, and specifically by others. In the latter case they probably referred to the sturlet; the others included the sturgeon: Ov.: Plin.

hellōtio (hell.) ōnis, f. [helluor] a gormandizing, gluttony: Cic.

hellō (hell.), ōnis, m. a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer: fraus, hebuo, ganeo! Ter.: ille gurgas atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, Cic.

hellōr (hell.), atus, i, v. n. and a, dep. [helluor]. || Neutr.: to be a glutton: cum Graecis Jan in exostra beluabatur, Cic. Fig.: heluati libris, id. || Act.: to squander, lavish: ille gurgas heluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguinem, id.

helus, v. olus.

helvella, ae, f. dim. [helus, l. q. olus] prob. some edible fungus: Cic.

hem, interj. An expression of surprise, admiration, joy, grief, indignation, etc.: *oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! ha! alas! alack! : Ag. Ego sum ipse, quem tu quaeris. Ha. Hem! quid ego audio? Pl.: miserum mei quanto haec dixi cum dolore! hem, Postume, Cic.*

hemorodromus, i, m. = *ἡμωροδρόμος* (who runs all day), a courier: speculator (hemorodromos vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emetens spatium, Liv.

hemicillus, i, m. = *ἡμικίλλος*, half an ass (as a term of reproach): Cic.

hemicyclium, n. = *ἡμικύκλιον*, a half-circle, semicircle: Vitr. *8. a semicircular settee: Cic. 9. a semicircular public place furnished with seats for learned discussions: Suet. 8. a semicircular kind of sundial: Vitr.*

hemina, ae, f. = *ἡμίνα*, a measure, the half of a sextarius: for liquids: Sen.: as a measure, in gen.: Pora. (Hence Fr. *mine* (six bushels), not from medimus.)

heminaria, orum, n. plu. [hemina] presents of the measure of a hemina: Quint. *hendecasyllabi*, orum, m. plu. = *ἡνδεκάσυλλαβοι*, verses of eleven syllables: Cic.: Plin.

hepatica, a, um, adj. pertaining to the liver: morbus, the liver-complaint (commonly for love), Pl.

heptaris, is, f. = *ἑπτάριος* (πάρ), a galley with seven banks of oars: Liv.

hera, ae, f. [herus] the mistress of a house, lady: servus dat (puellam) heras suae, Pl. So, hera major and hera minor, the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter, id. *Transf. in gen.: a mistress, female ruler or governor: Fortuna, hera, id. Of sweethearts: Cic.: Ov.*

herba, ae, f. grass, green stalks or blades, green crops, herbage, an herb or plant: quum ceteris in campe exercitibus in herba ipse recubans, Cic.: fallax herba venal, a poisonous plant, Virg.: ut sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam, young crop, id.: primaesepet mortuorum in herbis, in the young blades, Ov.

herbaceo, s, v. n. insep. [herba] to grow into green stalks or blades: elicere herbaceam viriditatem, Cic.

herbicus, a, um, adj. [id.] grass-colored, grass-green: oculi, Pl.

herbidus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of grass or herbs, grassy: Liv.: Epitro. Ov. herbifer, era, erum, adj. [herba fero] producing grass or herbs: colles, Ov.

herbistradus, a, um, adj. [herba gradior] that walks or moves in the grass: Poet. Cic.

herbustus, a, um, adj. [herba] full of grass or herbs: campus, Hor.: flumen, Virg.

herbula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little herb: Cic.

herosus, i, m. = *ἡρώσιος* (pertaining to the court-yard), an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure (pure Lat. penetrals): ara hercul Jovis, Ov.

heriscio (eriscio), s, v. a. [herotum] in law: to divide an inheritance: arbitrum familiae heriscundae postulavi, Cic.

herul, voc. of Hercules, an oath or exclamation: by *Hercules!*: minime, herul, Cic.

heretum (eretum), i, n. in law: an inheritance, estate, patrimony: only used in connection with clere: to divide an inheritance: qui, quibus verbum heretum clari oportet, neasit, Cic.

herul, voc. of Hercules, an exclamation or oath: by *Hercules!*: et hercule ita fecit, Cic.

herules, an, oath or asseveration: by *hercules!*: et hercules me quidem extant, Cic. All the three forms of asseveration, hercle, hercule, and hercules, are found with me prefixed; the first, however, very rarely: at mehercules narrabit quod quis voluerit, Phaedr.: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, Cic.: pulcre, mehercule, dictum et sapienter, Ter.

heri, adv. v. heri.

hereditarius, a, um, adj. [hereditas] relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary: aotio, Cic.: Imperium, Curt.

hereditas, is, f. [heres] heirship, the act of inheriting, inheritance: quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas, Cic.

|| Meton.: the thing inherited, an inheritance: hereditates mihi negasti venire, id.: capere hereditatem ab aliquo, id. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, i. e. a great advantage without trouble or expense (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was expensive), Pl. || Fig.: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatem ad multos improbos venit hereditas, Cic.

heres, is, m. and f. an heir, heirress: me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, Cic.: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id.: ex aase heres, sole heir, Quint.

heres secundus, the second heir, next heir, when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic.: possessor heredium secundorum a reversionary estate, id. || Transf.: owner, possessor, master: Pl. 2. after growth (of plants): Ov. || Fig.: illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, Cic.

heri or herē, adv. yesterday: (1) heri: hoc heri effecit: hodie autem, in aerarium transire constituit, Cic. (2) here: res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, ac eodem cras, Juv. [Root *hes*: cf. Sans. *has*: Germ. *gestern*: Eng. yesterday: hence Lat. *her-terre*.] (Hence *Id. teri*: Sp. *ayer*: Fr. *hier*.)

herifuga (er), ac, m. [herus fugio] who runs away from his master: Cat.

herilis (er), e, adj. [herus] of the master or mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's (poet.): herum k-fell, in nuptias conjunct herilem filium, Ter.: nomen herile tenet, Ov.: turpi clausus in arca, quo to demist pecunia concia (ancilla) herilis, Hor.

hermaphroditus, i, m. = *ἡρμαφρόδιτος*, an hermaphrodite, a person who has the characteristics of both sexes (so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person): Ov.

herosus, a, um, adj. = *ἡρώσιος*, of or relating to heros, heroic: vixus opinio est, jam neque ab hereticis ducta temporibus, Cic.: sublimitas herodi carminis, of the heroic poem, Quint.

herina, ae, f. = *ἡρῖνα*, a demi-goddess, herosine: Prop.

herida, is, f. = *ἡρῖδα*, a demi-goddess, herosine: heroidum ac deorum personis efficit, Suet.

heros, is, m. = *ἡρως*, a demigod, hero, among veteres causae habetur, Cic.: Laertius heros, i. e. Ulysses, Ov. || Transf. of illustrious men: heros ille noster Cato, Cic.

herosus, a, um, adj. = *ἡρώσιος*, of or relating to a hero, heroic: versus, herosic or epic verse, Cic.: abest: apte jungitur heros cum breviori modo, Ov.

herus (erus), i, m. the master of a house or family, the master in respect to the servants: is, qui vi oppressus imperio coercent, aut aase adhibenda avertis, ut heris in famulo, al aliter teneri non possunt, Cic.: o mare, Hor.: Le. Ubina est herus? Li. Major apud forum sit, minor hic est intus, our old master is at the forum, our young one at home, Pl. || Transf. in gen. a master, lord, owner, proprietor (poet.): proprie telluris herus, Hor. Of the gods: nondum cum sanguine sacro hostia coelestes pacificasset heros, Cat.: quae tuo veniunt heri, quanta gaudia: wedded lord, husband, id.

hesperis, is, f. [Hesperus] of evening or the west, western, Hesperian: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regator aquarum (Tibris), i. e. Tiberius, Virg.

hesperius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or situated towards the west, western, Hesperian: hesperium frutum, the western ocean, Ov.: Imperi porrecta majestas ad ortus solis ab hesperio cabili, Hor.: terram Hesperiam venies, to the land of the west, i. e. Italy, Virg.

hesperus or -os, i, m. = *Ἠσπεριος* (the evening: pure Lat. with the digamma, vesper), the evening star, Hesperus: Cic.: Virg.

hesternus, a, um, adj. [hes v. heri] of yesterday, yesterday: diapaletio hesterni et hodierni dist, Cic.: reliquiae, of yesterday, Pl.: comae, i. e. not yet arranged, Ov.

heu! interj. An exclamation of grief or pain, oh! *ah! alas!*: heu heu! quod ego mails perdidit modis, quod tibi doli et quod doli! Pl.: heu me, per

utem fabula quanta fui? Hor. **II.** In Plautus two or three times as an indication of admiration or surprise, *Oh!*

heures, ae. m. = *εὐρετής*, an inventive person: Pl.

heus! interj. used to call attention: *he! he there! hark! holla!*: heus reide: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Pl.: heus tu, Rufo, cave sis mentiaris, Cl.

hexameter, tri. m. = *ἑξαμέτρος* (of six measures), with or without versum, a verse consisting of six feet, an hexameter: hexametrorum iustar versuum, Cl.

hoxris, is. f. = *ἡφύρσις* (vix), a vessel with six banks of oars: Liv.

hiatus, is. m. [hi: lit. a gaping; hence] an opening, aperture, cleft: animalia cibum partim oris hiatus et dentibus ipsis capessunt, parim ungulum tenacitate arripunt, Clc.; repentinam terrarum hiatus, Id.: quantum coeli patet altus hiatus, Lucr. Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatus? *It. of such a widely opened mouth, i. e. of such pompous language, Hor.* **II.** Fig. an eager desire, longing: libidine sanguinis et hiatus praemiorum, Tac.

3. Esp. in gram. an hiatus: habet ille tanquam hiatus concursus vocalium nulli, quiddam et quod indicet non legatam negligentiam, Clc.

hiberna, crum. m. plur. (ae. castra) winter-quarters: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hibernabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes.: pabulum convexit in Claudiana castra, ibique hiberna edificavit, Liv.

hibernaculum, i. n. [hiberno] a winter-residence, winter-apartment: Vir. **II.** Esp. plur. milit. i. t. tents or huts for winter-quarters: hibernacula Carthaginiensium legiones ferme tota erant, Liv.

hiberno, avi, atum, i. v. n. [hiberno] to pass the winter, to winter: hirculus reducit hibernatum in tecta, Varr. **II.** Esp. milit. i. t. to keep in winter-quarters: jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernant, quotidie sermone ac litterae perferuntur, Clc.

3. Poet. transf. to rest, repose: Per.

hibernus, a. um, adj. [hiems] pertaining to winter, wintry: hiberno tempore, Lucr.: annus, winter-time, Hor.: navigatio, Clc.: Alpes, wintry, add, Hor.: pulvis, a dry winter, Virg.: legiones, lying in winter-quarters, Suet. (Hence *lit. inferno, verno; Sp. invierno; Fr. hiver.*)

hibiscum (hibiscum), i. n. = *ἵβισκος*, supposed by some to be the wild pansy, by others the common mallory: hibernum gregem viridi compellere hibisco, Virg.

hybrida (also written hybrida and hrida), ae. crum. of animals produced from two different species, a mongrel, hybrid: Plin. **II.** Transf. of persons, one born of a Roman father and a

foreign mother, or of a freeman and a slave: hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, Hor.

hic, haec, hoc, pron. demonstr. [from the pronominal root *h* (whence also comes *ui*), with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] the demon. pron. of the first person, and hence it refers to what is either actually, or is conceived of as being near to, or closely connected with the speaker: *this*: (1) with substantives: hic homo sanus non est, Pl.: quid praecularum putet in rebus humanis, qui haec deorum regna perspexerit? Clc. (II) *Abso.*: hi domum me ad se auferunt, Pl.: docere hoc poterat ille homines paene agrestes, et apud Imperitos audebat haec dicere, Clc. **3.** Strengthened with *ce*: hicos, haecce, hocce (written in the gen. sing. huiusque; and apocoped in the nom. plur. fem. haec for haecce, and in the gen. plur. horum, harum, for horumce, harumce; and, with the interrogative particle, hicine, haecine, hocce, hocce): haecce haud dubium est, Ter.: huiusce rei iudicium jam continuo video futurum, Clc.: apud haec aedes, Pl. With the interrog. particle: concupit foris: hicine percussit? Id.: hincine hominem? hancine impudentem? Iudices, haecce audiamus! Clc.

3. With other pronouns: hoc idem sit in reliquis civitatibus, Caes.: hoc ipsum hic, Clc. **4.** Opp. to ille, late, less freq. to alter, alius, etc. to indicate the nearer object (that is, to the speaker's mind, and not always the nearer noun in the sentence; so that though it generally means *this* or the latter, it must sometimes be rendered by *that*, or the former): in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit iactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio iucundissime vivere, Id.: alter (Roscius) plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habebatur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, Id. Sometimes hic is used in both the contrasted clauses: Caesar facile diceret: (II) versus Plauti non est, hic est, Id. (II) referring to the remoter noun: cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum iudicavit (i. e. Socratem): huius enim facta, illius dicta laudantur, the deeds of the former, the sayings of the latter, Id.: melior tutorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, the former is in your own power, the latter in the hands of the gods, Liv. **5.** In the neutr. sing. abso. with gen.: quid hoc sit hominis? Pl.: hoc commodi est, Clc. **6.** Hoc with verbis imperis, pleonast. as a subject: lucidat hoc iam, Ter. **7.** Emphatic, most freq. of the speaker himself: hic homo, ego, Pl.: hunc hominem, i. e. me, Hor.: ad Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam haec defensus fuissent, by my right hand, Virg. **8.** Of time, now present, actual, *hic*: coena haec annona est sine sacris hereditas, in the present scarcity, Pl.:

M. Cato, huius nostri Catonis pater, Clc. **II.** Referring to something that follows in a relative sentence, or in a sentence denoting the object, cause, or effect (the clause containing *hic*, however, is often placed second). (1) With relative sentences: quis hic est homo, quem ante aedes video hoc noctis? Pl.: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, Clc. (II) With acc. and infin. (in oratio obliqua), or indic. (in oratio recta): erat tunc haec nova et ignota rector, solem lunae opposuit solere defecere, Id.: sic hoc proloquar: principio, ut illo adventum, continuo Amphitruo delictum viros, Pl. (III) With a clause beginning with *quod* or *quia*: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continenter, Caes.: hoc seorsus excelsit animi, quia leno ademit citulam ei, Pl. (IV) With a clause beginning with *ut* or *ne*: hoc animo in nos esse debebat, ut aetas nostra in adolescentia tua conquescat, Clc.: in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Veil. **2.** Hoc est, serves to annex an explanation: *that is, that is to say, namely*: quadrennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus venit, Clc. **3.** Hoc est or erat, quod, conveying an indignant or reproachful meaning: it was *so* for *this* that, etc.: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes eripit, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus cernam? Virg.

hic (with the demonstr. suffix *ce* and the interrog. *ne*, hicine), adv. [hic] in this place, here. **II.** Of space: hic tui omnes valent, Clc.: non modo hic, sed ubique, Id.: hic segetes, illic ventum felicitas uvae, Virg. With gen.: modo vidi virginem hic vicinae miserram, Ter. **III.** In this affair, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, *here*: hic, quantum in bello fortuna posset, cognosci potuit, Caes.: hic tu tabellas desideras Heracleum publicas, Clc. To introduce the beginning of a speech: hic Laelius (inquit), Id. Referring to the remoter noun: alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior: hic omnia species, illic valentia, Veil. **III.** Of time: Aere-upon, here (rare): hic regina gravem gemmis aureoque poposcat implevitque mero pateram, Virg.

hicos, haecce, hocce, hicine, haecine, hocine, v. hic.

hicine, adv. v. hic.

hiemalis, a. adj. [hiems] pertaining to winter, wintry: arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive caedi putentur, Clc.: circum murum plantities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat, by the rains of winter, Sall.

hiemo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [hiem] **I.** N. attr. of persons, to pass the winter, to winter: of soldiers, to keep in winter-quarters: ubi puerum quantoties hiemare solent, Clc.: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hibernabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. **2.** Of things: to be wintry, frozen, cold,

stormy: atrum defendens pisces hiemat mare, rages, Hor.

hiems (hiemps), *f.* the winter, winter-time, rainy season: solvitur scribis hiems grata vice veris et Pavol, Hor.: hanc vim frigorum hiememque nos vix hujus urbis tectis summus, excipere, Cic.: hiems summa, the depth of winter, id.: gravisima hieme, in a very severe winter, Caes.: ante exactam hiemem, before the end of the winter, id.: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, winter and summer, i. e. in all seasons, Cic. In plur.: est ubi plus tepent hiemes? Hor.: 2. Meton.: rainy, stormy weather, a storm, tempest, cold, chill, etc.: Imber notum hiememque ferens, Virg.: sic letalis hiemes paulatim in pectora venit, a deadly chill, Ov. || Fig.: ab illa pesima (die) mutati coepit amoris hiems, id.

hierniles, *ae, m.* = *iepovίης*, a conqueror in the sacred games? Suet.

hiērōphanta or **-tes**, *ae, m.* = *iepōφάντης*, a teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest, hierophant: Nep.

hiēto, *i. v. a.* [for *hielo* from *hiō*] to open the mouth wide, to gape, yaw: ego dum hiēto, Pl.

hiārē, *adv.* cheerfully, gaily, joyfully, merrily: hiare vivere, Cic.

hiārīs, *e*, and **hiārūs**, *a, um, adj.* = *hiapēs*, cheerful, lively, gaily, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial: (1) form *hiārīs*: odorant hiarum tristes tristemetque Jo-cost, Hor.: aliquem hiari ingenio et lepide accipere, Pl. (2) Form *hiārūs*: hunc (librum) *hiārē* canovisse tuū, *sed, si me ama, hiārīs et bene accipiet*, Cic. Comp.: fac nos hiarōs hiarōrū opera acce advenit tu, Pl. Sup.: homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! id.

hiārītās, *ātīa, f.* [hiārīs] cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, jousness, merriment, hilarity: hilaritate et lascivia, Cic.: hilaritatis plenum judicium ac laetitiae fuit, id.: erat in M. Druso adolescentie singularis severitas, in C. Laelio multa hilaritas, id.

hiārītātis, *īnia, f.* [id.] cheerfulness, merriment: Pl.

hiārō, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] to make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate (are): Periculis suavitatis maxime hilaratae sunt Athenae, Cic.

hiārōlūs, *a, um, adj. dīm.* [id.] cheerful, contented: Cic.

hiārūs, *a, um, v. hilaris*

hiārūs, *arum, f. plu. dīm.* [hiā] the smaller intestines of animals, that lie forward: Plin. || Transf. A kind of smoked sausage: Hor.

hiūm, *i, n.* [the root of *nihilum*, i. e. *ne-hilum* and *nihil*; etym. unknown] a little thing, a trifle; usually with a negative, not in the least, not a whit, nothing at all: Sisyphus verat saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hiūm, Pudet, Cic.: nec deit ponderis hiūm, Lucr.

hiūc, *adv.* [hiō] from this place,

hence: ||. Of space: ablit hinc in exercitum, Pl.: in ea via, quae est hinc in Indiam, Cic. || 2. Transf.: from this side, on this side, here: pudor est qui suadet illinc: hinc discedat amor, Ov.: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, on both sides, Liv. Hinc is sometimes repeated in a contrasted clause, and has the sign. of illinc: Casandrea hinc Toronolco, hinc Macedonia septa mari, id. ||. Of time: from this time, after this, hercupon: circumdata hinc regi specie honoris valida manus, Tac. || 3. For abhinc, ago, since (rare): me nemo magis respicit, ubi iste huc venerit, quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, Pl. || 4. Denoting origin or cause: from this source, from this cause, hence: hinc illae lacrimae! Ter.: hinc illae sollicitationes servorum: hinc illae quaestiones, Cic.

hiūnlo, *d, v. n.* to neigh: Lucr.

hiūnūtūs, *ūs, m.* [hiūnlo] a neighbouring: subito exaudivit hiūnūtum, Cic. Virg. In plur.: Ov.

hiūnūlūs, *i, m.* [hiūnūtūs] a young stag or roebuck: Hor.

hiūnūlūs, *i, m. dīm.* [hiūnūtūs] a young mule: tu tuum sodalem hiūnūlo videas strigolorem, Maecen. ap. Suet. || 2. a fawn: Glosa. Philox.

hiūnūs, *i, m.* = *ivros*, a mule (from a stallion and a she-ass; opp. mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): Plin.: Col. hūo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. ||. N e u t r o. to open, to open, to gape: (color) venae asstringit hianter, Virg.: hiantia illa, Ov. || 2. Esp. to open the mouth, to gape, to open: Inceptus clamor frustratur hianter, Virg.: luptus (glecis) hic Tiberinus an alto capitis hiet, Hor.

|| 3. Fig.: Of speech, to be badly connected, to leave an hiatus; qui (poetae), ut verum facerent, saepe hiant: ut Naevius: vos qui accollitis Histrum fluvium atque Algidam, Cic. (1) to gape, with longing; to be eager, to long for, and (poet.) to be amazed: huic homini si quis domus patet, utrum ea patere an hiare ac poscere aliquid videtur? id.: corvum deludet hiantem, i. e. the legacy-hunter, Hor. ||. A c t o u t t e r, s i n g (poet.): carmen lyra, Prop. [Akin to *χῆος*, *χαῖος*; Eng. *yawn*].

hiūpōgōi, *orum, f. plu.* = *ivroyαγοί*, vessels for transporting horses, cavalry-transports: Liv.

hiūpōcentaurūs, *i, m.* = *ivroyκενταυρος*, a fabulous creature, half horse, half man, hippocentaur: Cic.

hiūpōmānes, *is, n.* = *ivroyμᾶνες* (horse-heat, horse-rage): a slimy humour that flows from a mare when in heat, and which was used to excite desire: Virg. ||. A small black membrane on the forehead of a newborn foal, used in making love-potions: Plin.: Juv. This is really a concretion formed in the amnios of the foetus, which is eaten by mares directly after parturition; its supposed virtue is of course fabulous.

hiūpōnactēs, *i, m.* (sc. versus)

[Hippōnax] the sort of iambic verse invented by Hippōnax: Cic.

hiūpōtōzōas, *arum, m. plu.* = *ivroyτοζῶας*, mounted archers: Caes.

hiūpōrūs, *i, m.* = *ivroyρως*, a fish, perh. golden carp, gold-fish: Ov.

hiū (ir), *indecl. n.* [akin to *χῆος*] a hank, Lucil, id. Cic.

hiūra, *ae, f.* the empty gut: called, also, intestinum jejunum: Pl. [On the etym. v. *haruspex*.]

hiūrcinus (also *hiūrcinus*), *a, um, adj.* [hiūrcus] of a goat, goat's: barta, Pl.: folles, Hor.

hiūrobus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] that smells like a goat, goatish: senex, Pl. **hiūrotilis**, *i, m. dīm.* [id.] a little goat: Cat.

hiūros, *i, m. a he-goat*: Virg.: Hor. ||. Transf., like caper, a goatish smell, the rank smell of the arm-pits: pastillos Rudilius odit, Gargonius hircum, id. || 2. an epithet applied to a filthy person: Pl. Of voluptuous persons: id.

hiūrsēs (also *irnsēs*), *ae, f.* a jug for holding liquids: Pl.

hiūrsilla, *i, f. dīm.* [hiūrsēs] a small jug or pitcher: fletiles, Cic.

hiūrsūtūs, *a, um, adj.* [hiūrsus] rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly: quarum (animalium) allae villis vestitae, allae spinis hirsutae, Cic.: glacialis Hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov.: castaneae, Virg. || Fig.: rude, unpolished, sumperit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov.

hiūrsus, *a, um, adj.* rough, hairy, shaggy: setae in corpore, Ov. || Fig.: of character: rough, rude, unpleasant: non tibi parvum ingenium, non incultum est et turpius hirtum, Hor. [Perh. akin to Gr. *χῆος*, "a hedgehog" (Hence *It. irtio*; Sp. *perro*.)]

hiūrsūdo, *īnia, f.* (also called *angustiga*) a lead, blood-necker: Plin.: Pl. Fig.: acari, Cic.

hiūrsūdīnūs, *a, um, adj.* [hiūrsūdo] pertaining to swallows: nidus, Pl.

hiūrsūdo, *īnia, f.* [akin to *χῆος*] a swallow: Virg.: Hor. As a term of endearment: Pl. Proverb.: quid tendat hiūrsūdo cymela? Lucr. (Hence *It. rondine, rondinella*; Fr. *hirondelle*.)

hiūso, *i, v. n.* and *a. incept.* ||. Neutr.: to open slightly, to gape: ut vitulo venae tabularum saepe hiant, Lucr.: tellus, ait, hiūso, Ov. || 2. Esp. to open the mouth, to mutter: respondisse ad haec? aut omnino hiūso audetis? Cic. ||. A c t o u t t e r: nec Telamonides etiam nunc hiūso quidquam ausit, Ov.

hiūspidūs, *a, um, adj.* rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly: facties, Hor.: agri, overgrown with brambles, id.

hiūster, *v. histerio*

hiūstoria, *ae, f.* = *ivroyρία*, a narrative of past events, history: erat historia (nihil) aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic.: apud Herodotum, patrum historiae, id.: tu pedestris hie historiarum proelia Caesaris, Hor. Proverb:

historiam scribere, to *inform oneself accurately of any thing*: in scripto nodum quaeris: quin uno hinc domum redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Pl.

|| Meton.: *any narrative, account, tale, story*: si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, scribo quam primum, ne ignoremus, Cic.: amarae, Hor. (Hence *lit. storia*; Fr. *histoire*; Eng. *story*.)

historicus, a, um, adj. = *irreputable, pertaining to history, historical*: eorum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsi, Cic. || Subst.: *historicus, i, m.* one versed in history or who makes historical researches; a *writer of history, historian*: oratores et philosophi et poetae et historici, id.

historicus, a, um, adj. [*histor, historio*] *pertaining to stage-players*: imperator historicus, the manager, Pl.

historio, ōnis, m. [Etrusc. prim. form *hister*, Liv.: whence *historicus* and *historicus*] a *stage-player, actor* either of tragedy or comedy: Cic. Pl. (v. Smith's Ant. 205.)

historialis, ae, adj. [*historio*] *pertaining to a stage-player, like an actor*: studium, Tac.

historialis, ae, f. (sc. ars) [id.] *the art of acting, dramatic art*: Pl.

hulul, ade. Of speech: in a *gaping manner*: Cic.

hululo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [*hulula*] to *cause to gap or split open*: Cat.

hululus, a, um, adj. [*hul*] *gaping, split, cleft, opened, open*: ubi hulula stiti sedit Canis aestifer arva, Virg. ||

Fig. Of speech: *gaping, not well connected, forming an hiatus*: struere verba ac, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hululus sit, Cic. || In gen.: *gaper, longing*: hulula gens, Pl.

hul, interj. an expression of astonishment: *ho! time is eras?* Ter.

hulula, adv. [Contr. from hoc die, on this day] to-day: quem quondam negat Erus bodie: cras nemo putat, Cic.: bodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. || In gen.: *at the present day, at this time*, *now*: qui tum eos agros, ubi bodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic.: bodieque for bodie quoque, etiam nunc, to this day, *sall*: Tac.: Suet. (Hence *lit. oggi*; Sp. *hoy*.)

hulderanus, a, um, adj. [*bodie*] of this day, to-day's: quod ex bodierno est edicto perspicere potestis, Cic.: qui scit an adjiciant bodierne crastinae minime tempora di superi? Hor. || Of the present time, present, actual (rare): Servio Tullio regnante multo diutius Athenae jam erant quam est Roma ad bodierum diem, Cic.

hulodius, i and its deriv.: v. haed.

hulpa, eris, v. olus.

hulmulus, ade, m. an imitator of Homer: Pl.

hulmulus, ae, comm. [*homo caedo*] a *man-slayer, homicide, a murderer*, *murderer*: confiteor eos plus quam scarios, plus quam homicidas, plus

etiam quam parricidas esse, Cic. || In a good sense, as a transl. of the Homer. ἀνδρόφονος, an epithet of Hector, *slayer of men*: Hor.

homicidium, i, n. [*homicida*] *man-slaughter, homicide, murder*: Tac.

homo, ōnis, comm. a *human being, man, woman, or child*: animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memorem, plenum rationis et consilii, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.: homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. || Address: tu homo adige me hic, maniam, id. In apposition: oculi hominis historici, Cic.: nemo homo, Pl. Of females: mater, cuius ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, a *rational being*, Cic.: quae (lo) bos ex homine est, Ov. Proverb.: (i) quod homines, tot sententiae, as many men, so many minds, i. e. every one has his own opinion, Ter. (ii) ut homines sunt, ita morem geras, *adapt yourself to men's humours*, Pl. || 2. In a pregnant sense, either good or bad: In a good sense: a man, as a reasonable or moral being: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic.: Nero dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, *like a human being*, Suet. (ii) In a bad sense: a man, as a weak, mortal being, subject to error, of low condition, etc.: te ut hortarer rogareque, ut ad hominem te et virum esse meminisses, i. e. that, as a human being, you are liable to misfortune, and that, as a man, you should bear it with fortitude, Cic. || 3.

a man, as opposed to a woman (rare): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Pl.

4. In milit. lang.: *homines*, opp. to equites, *foot-soldiers, infantry*: capiti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes.

5. Particular phrases: paucorum hominum esse, to have but few intimates, to be choice in one's company: Maecenas, tu hominum hominum et mentis bene sanus, Hor. (ii) inter homines esse (agere), to be among the living, to be alive: Hercules nunquam abisset ad deos, nisi quam inter homines esset, eam sibi vivum munisset, Cic. || Transf.: *the man, the fellow*, for the pron. *he, his, him*: ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, Ter.: ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis incederet, Cic. (The root is prob. hom., akin to Gr. *hōmō*; Eng. *man*: judging from the Italian *uomo*, we may infer that *homo* was pronounced with an initial *w*.) (Hence *lit. uomo*; Sp. *hombre*; Fr. *homme*, *on*.)

hommulus, i, m. dim. [*homo*] a *little man, manikin*: Cic.

hommulus, ōnis, m. dim. [id.] a *little man, manikin*: homunculo, hic, qui multa putat praeter virtutem homini cara esse, Cic.

hommulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a *little or weakly man, a mankin*: hui, homunculi quanti estis! Pl.: Cic.

honestamentum, i, n. [*honesto*] an ornament, grace (rare): Sen. In plur.: Sall.

honestas, ōtis, f. [*honestus*] *honourableness, honourable consideration, reputation, character, respectability, credit*, opp. to turpitude: unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? Cic.: quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomen, on account of their character, id. In plur.: ceteris ante partis honestatis atque omni dignitate fortunae aliquem privare, id. || 2.

Meton.: *cause, in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes aetates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, respectable persons*, id. || *honourableness of character, honourable, fair, honest, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue*: ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? id. - honestatem propter ea expetere, id.

3. Transf. of things: *beauty, grace* (rare): testudinis, id.

honestus, adv. *honourably, nobly*: honeste natus, of noble birth, Suet. ||

decently, becomingly, properly, creditably, virtuously: unde mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor.: (Caesar) sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestus caderet, Suet.: valde se honeste gerunt, Cic.: iste quidem veteres interpetur honeste, *fairly, properly*, Hor.

honesto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*honestus*] to honour, dignify, adorn, grace, embellish: non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall.: tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestatis, nemo est assecutus, Cic.: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, id.

honestus, a, um, adj. [*honus*] regarded with honour, enjoying respect or consideration, honoured, distinguished, honourable, respectable, noble: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv.: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic.: bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus, in a respectable station, id.: milites honestissimi sui generis, Caes.: omnium honestatibus rem agens, not able to live suitably to his rank, Sall.

|| *deserving of honour, honourable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming*: ut (civium vita) opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta sit, Cic.: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id.: honesta soror, virtuosus, *chaste*, Hor.: vita honestissima, Cic. (ii) Subst. honestum, i, n. = honestas, no.

ii. i. sive honestum solum bonum est, ut Stoics placet, sive quod honestum est, id summum bonum est, id.: honesta ac turpia, id. || 3. Transf. of things, esp. of personal appearance: *noble, fine, handsome*: ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter.: equi, Virg.

honor or **hōnos**, ōris, m. [akin to onus: lit. a burden, a charge: hence] public honour, official dignity, office, post, preferment: the high offices of the Roman state were called honores, v. Smith's Ant. 205: quaestura, primus gradus honoris, Cic.: habet honorem quem petimus, i. e. the *accedip*, id.

equites Romanos in tribunum restituit honorem, Cæsar. In plur.: qui (populus) stultus honores sæpe dat indignis.

3. *honour, repute, esteem*: gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Cæsar: amplissima honoribus et præmiis decorari, Cic.: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honour, praise*, Virg.: exilii honor, i. e. *honourable exile*, Tac. Of things: *honour, esteem, value*: physicas quoque non sine causa tribuit idem est bonus, Cic.: quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, Hor. 3. Particular phrases: honoris causa, *out of respect*: C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris potius quam contumelias causa nominatum volo, Cic. (II) præfari or dicere honorem, to make an excuse for using any phrase = *by your leave, or saving your presence*: si dicimus ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non præfatur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lolita, bonos præfatus est, id. || Meton.: any thing given as a mark of honour, a reward, acknowledgement, recompense, fee, a sacrifice, funeral rites, a legacy, etc.: geminum pugnas proponit honorem, Virg.: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov.: aræ sacrificia fument, bonos cumculentur, Liv. 2. an ornament, grace, charm, beauty (poet.): silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, Virg.: December silvis honorem decutit, Hor. In plur.: laetus oculis afflatur honores, Virg. (Hence It. *onore*; Fr. *honneur*.)

honorabilis, *a*, *adv.* [honoro] *that procures honour or esteem, honourable (rare)*: Cic.

honorarius, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [honos] *pertaining to honour, done for the sake of conferring honour, honorary*: frumentum, Cic.: tumulus, a cenotaph, Suet.: arbiter, one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic.: docere debitum est, debetare honorarium, permovere necessarium, is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily, id.

honoratè, *adv.* with honour, *honourably*: quod illum honore custodierat, Tac.

honoratus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [honoro] || *Adj.* *honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished*: qui bonorem sententia, qui suffragia adeptus est, is nihil et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic.: honoratus et nobilitas Thucydides, id.: amici, i. e. *courtiers*, Liv.: rus, granted as a mark of honour, Ov. Comp.: spes honoratoris militiæ, Liv. Sup.: genus poliens atque honoratissimum, Pl. 3. *Exp.* *honoured by a public office, filing a post of honour, honourable, respectable*: honoratus prætor, Ov.: consul honoratus vir, id.

honorificè, *adv.* in an honourable or respectful manner: aliquid de aliquo honorificè prædicare, Cic. Comp.: nec liberaliter nec honorificè ut prætulerat tractari, id. Sup.: literæ tuæ quæ

amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptæ, id.

honorificus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [honor facio] *that does or confers honour, honourable*: nunquam ad eo mentio de me nisi honorifica, Cic.: docebat quæ senatus consulta, quæque honorifica in eos facta essent, Cæsar. Comp.: Nep.

honorò, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [honor] *to honour, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate*: mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandum putarem, Cic.: virtutem, id.

honoratus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [honor; cf. decoratus from decor] *worthy of honour, honourable*: Stat. || *that confers honour, honourable*: quæ in Drumum patrem Germanici honoris et magnificæ Augustus fecisset, Tac.

honos, *oris*, *v. honor.*

honus and **honestus**, *v. onus.*

hoplomachus, *i. m.* = *ὁπλομαχος*, *a heavy-armed combatant, a sort of gladiator*: Suet.

hōra, *a* (old gen. sing. *horā*, Lucr.), *f.* = *ὥρα* (lit. *a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws, as in Greek*), *an hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours)*: hora hiberna, Pl.: ternas epistolas in hora dæ, Cic.: quatuor horarum spatio antevēdens, Cæsar: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Virg.: hic tu fortasse oris diligens ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, *of the hours allowed to an orator*, Cic.: hora partus, *the hour of one's birth, natal hour*, Suet.: clavum mutatur in horas, every hour, hourly, Hor. 3. Proverb.: in horam vivere, to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth: Cic. (II) omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), ready, active, well disposed at all times: Suet.

3. *Meton.* in plur.: *a dial, clock*: videt occidentem judicem, militentem ad horas, sending to see the time, Cic. || Poet. in gen.: *time, time of year, season*: quancumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor.: hæc latebræ incolumentum tibi me præstant Septembris horis, id. (Hence It. *ora*; Fr. *heure*; Eng. *hour*.)

horæum, *i. n.* = *ὥραιον* (fr. *ῥῆμα*), *a pickle made of young fishes*: Pl.

hordeolus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [hordeum] *pertaining to or made of barley*: Plin. **hordearius** (ordearius and bordarius), *a*, *um*, *adv.* [id.] *of or relating to barley*: pira, barley-pears, i. e. pears that are ripe at barley-harvest, Plin.: hunc eundem M. Coelius hordearium rhetorem appellat, deridens ad infamiam ac levem et sordidum, Suet.

hordeus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [id.] *of or relating to barley*: lolliumculæ, Pl. **hordeum** (ordeum), *i. n.* = *ῥῆμα*, *perh. connected with horridus, on acc. of the stiff beards attached to its ears* barley: Plin.: Liv. In plur.: Virg. (Hence It. *orzo*; Sp. *oruelo*; Fr. *orge*.)

hōria (also *oria*) *ae, f.* *a small vessel, a fishing-smack*: Pl.

hōriola *ae, f. dim.* [horia] *a ship, fishing-boat*: Pl.

horno, *adv.* during this year: Pl.

hornotinus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [hornus] *of this year, this year's*: frumentum, Cic.

hornus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [contr. for *hornus* = *apertus from apex*] *of this year, this year's*: fruge, Hor.

horologium, *i. n.* = *ὥρολόγιον*, *a clock, either a sun-dial, or a water-clock*: (Hence It. *orologio*; Sp. *reloj*.)

horoscopus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* = *horoscopos*, *that shows the hour*: vnam, Plin. || Subst. horoscopus, *i. m.* *a native, horoscope*: Pers.

horrendus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [horreo] || *Adj.* *dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible*: horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum, Virg.: silva in via atque horrenda, Liv.: juvenis Partibus horrendis, Hor. || *In a good sense*: wonderful, awful, venerable (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), Virg.

horrens, *entis*, *Part.* [horreo] || *Adj.* *terrible, fearful, horrid (poet. and rare)*: horrens Arcadius eas, Lucr.: horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra, Virg. **horreo**, *2. v. n.* and *a.* *to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle*: setæ densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov.: horrentibus rubi, Virg.: horret capillis ut martius asperis echinus aut currens aper, Virg. || *Meton.*: *to shake, tremble (rare)*: corpus ut impulsus ægeæ Aquilonibus horret, Ov. 2. *Exp.* *to shake or shiver with cold (poet. and rare)*: horrenti tunica non reddere servo, Juv. 3. *to tremble, shudder, quake with fright*: and more freq. *act.* *to shudder or be frightened at*: *Shed*: lotus, Parmeno, tremo horreoque, postquam aspexit hanc, Ter. With *acc.*: *id* qui nullis illis horrentem dolorem et terrorem, Cic.: Aristi crudelitatem, Cæsar: pauperem, Hor. With *ut*, *or relative clause*: ego vestris istis armatus non horri in hunc locum progreddi, Cic.: quæmadmodum accepti istis, horreo, id. With *ut*, *or plus horreo, ne ille magis res nos coarctet, quam nos illas*, Liv. 4. *to shudder with amazement*: to be astonished, amazed (very rare): quæ mehercule ego, Crasse, quam tractatur in cæcis, horreæ soleo, Cic. 5. *to look upon or frightful*: to be terrible, dreadful, horrid (rare): poetæ uno tempore florere didicisti videlicet horreæ terra, id. Fig.: horrebant ævis omnia verba minis, Ov.

horresco, *horrali*, *3. v. n.* and *a.* *to creep, [horreo] to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough*: retulit ille gradus horrueruntque comæ, Ov.: ut ille qui navigat, quam subito mare coepit horrescere, to become rough, Cic. || *Meton.* *to begin to shake or tremble*: (puella) horruit, ut steriles agitat quæ ventus, aristæ, Ov. 2. *Exp.* *to begin to shake, shudder, &c.*

tremble for fear, to become frightened, terrified. *Abstr.*: horresco misera, mentio quoties sit partitio. Pl.: horresco referens, Virg. With acc.: dum procellas cautas horresco, Hor. 2. to grow fearful, terrible, dreadful (very rare): in terra quoque ut horrescat (fulmina), Lucr.

horreum, *n.*, a. a storehouse; esp. for preserving grain, a barn, granary, magazine: illi Capuan cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.: illius inmensae ruperunt horrea menses, Virg. Poet. of a beehive: id.: clani-horreo: Ov.

horribilis, *e*, adj. [horreo] terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible: quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic.: species, Caes.: tempestas, Cic. II. In colloquial lang., sometimes in a good sense: astonishing, amazing, tremendous: sed hoc ripes (i. e. Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celestitate, diligenter est, id.

horrida, *ada* roughly, savagely, severely, sternly: vixit semper inculce atque horrida, Cic.: alloqui mitius aut horridum, Tac.

horridulus, *a*, um, adj. dim. [horridus] standing up, projecting forth, protruberant: rough, ragged, rude: papillae, Pl.: acis comitem horridulum tris donare lacerna, shabby, poor, Pora. II. Fig.: tua illa horridula mihi atque incocta visa sunt, Cic.

horridus, *a*, um, adj. [horreo] standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly: illa barba horrida, quam in statui antiquis et tegumentis videmus, Cic.: coccineus, Ov.: sua, Virg.: densae hastilibus horrida myrica, id. II. Tr. as a rough, rude, ragged, wild, savage, horrid: pectus fœur horridum et exille, Cic.: pastor, Ov.: silva fuit, late dumis atque illice nigra borrida, Virg.: tempestas, Hor. Poet.: si premerem ventosae horridus Alpes, shuddering, Ov. III. Fig.: rough in character or manners, rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth: ut vita sed oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.: geos, Virg.: numerus Saturnus, Hor.: ita de horrida rebus auida est oratio tua, Cic. 2. causing horror, terrible, frightful, horrid: (for horribilis) horridiore aspectu esse, Caes.: acies, Virg.: virga (mortis), Hor.

horriſer, ſer, ſrum (old gen. plur. horriſerum, Pac. in Cic.) adj. [horror ſero] that brings shuddering, trembling or terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrible, (horre) Boreas, Ov.: æentus (Tartar), Lucr.

horridus, *ade*, in a manner to cause dread, with affright: Lucr.

horrifico, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [horrifico] to make rough or terrible: to cause terror: statu plectrum mare natatum horrificas Zephyrus, rufusque, Cat. *Abstr.*: multaque praeterita vatium praedicta piorum terribili monitu horrificant, cause horror, Virg.

horrificus, *a*, um, adj. [horror facio] that causes shuddering or terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific: bustum, Lucr.: letum, Virg.

horribundus, *a*, um, adj. [horreo sonus] sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound (poet.): fragor, Lucr.: fremitus, Virg.

horror, *oris*, *m.* [horreo] a standing on end, standing erect, bristling (in this sense poet. and rare): comarum, Lucan.

2. Fig. of speech: roughness, rudeness: Quint. II. Transf. a shaking, trembling: tremulo ramos horrore moveri, Ov. 2. Esp. a shaking, shivering, chill, cold-fit, aque-fit: mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg.: Atticum doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. 3. a shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling with fright; dread, terror, horror: ea res me horrore afficit, Pl.: di immortales, qui me horrore perdidit, Cic. 4. dead, veneration, religious awe: his tibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horror, Lucr.: animos horrore inbuere, Liv.

5, that which causes dread, a terror (poet.): serrae stridentis horror, Lucr.: Scipiadis, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, id.

horum, *adv.* [confr. from hoc vorum] hitherwards, hither, this way: horum pergit, Ter.

hortamen, *inis*, *n.* [hortor] an incitement, encouragement, exhortation: non est hortamine loco nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. In plur.: cibus et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac.

hortamentum, *nis*, *n.* [id.] an incitement, encouragement: se cunctis Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. In plur.: magna hortamenta animi, Liv.

hortatio, *onis*, *f.* [id.] an encouragement, exhortation: iam hoc loco non hortatione neque praecipitis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic.: clamor (oppidatorum) permixtus hortatione, Sall.: Hortationes ad philosophiam, the title of a treatise by Augustus, Suet.

hortativus, *a*, um, adj. [id.] that serves for encouragement or exhortation, hortative: genus (dicendi), Quint.

hortator, *oris*, *m.* [id.] an inciter, encourager, exhorter: quum ejus studi tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, Cic.: scelerum, Virg.: animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov.

hortatus, *us*, *m.* [id.] incitement, encouragement, exhortation: haec vox hujus hortatu praecipitque conformata, nonnullis aliquando salutis fuit, Cic.: suorum omnium hortatu, Caes.

hortor, *atus*, *i*, v. a. dep. [horror hor or] also seen in orior] to urge strongly, to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort: constr. with acc. either alone or followed by acc. denoting the purpose with or without ad or in: with simple acc. of the object: with acc. of the pers. and abt. of the object with de: with subj. with inf. or abd. With acc. only: haec eo spectant, ut te hortor

et suadeam, Cic.: vitulos, Virg. With ad or in and acc.: ad laudem milites hortari, Cic.: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. With de: allicum de concilianda pace, Caes. With subj.: magno opere te hortor, ut mea orationes studio legas, Cic.: hortor eos, ne animo deficiant, Caes.: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. With acc. of the object: equidem pacem hortari non desino, Cic. With inf.: (Daedalus) ante volat, hortaturque sequi, Ov. *Abstr.*: Sigambri, hortantibus his quos apud se habebant, finibus suis exacerant, Caes. 2. Of inanimate or abstract subjects: pol beneficia tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Pl.: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. 3. Proverb.: hortari currentem, to spur a willing horse, Cic. 4. Esp. to exhort soldiers before a battle: Sabinus suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dat, Caes.

hortulus, *i*, *m.* dim. [hortus] a little garden: Juv. In plur.: hortuli, garden-grounds, Cic. II. Fig.: cibus (Democriti) funibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, id.

hortus, *i*, *m.* an inclosed place for plants, hence, a garden, a pleasure garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard: Cic.: hortus Epicuri, in which Epicurus taught, id. II. Transf.: a villa, country-seat: Plin. 2. For olive, garden-stuff, vegetables, greens: Hor. [From the same root come hortor; Gr. ὄρεος; Eug. garden, yard.] (Hence lt. giardino: Sp. and Fr. jardin.)

hospes, *itis*, *m.* (fem. hospita: cf. antistella from antistes, hospita from hospes, sacerdotia from sacerdos, etc.) [akin to hostis, q. v.] a visitor, guest, friend: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, Cic.: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. *Pem.*: meamne hic in via hospitum, quae heri huc Athenis cum hospite adventi meo, Pl. II. Transf.: he who treats another as his guest, a host: alterum ad caupinam divertisse, ad hospitium alterum, Cic. Hence used at once of host and guest: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deliatori hospes hospitii porrexisti, id. *Pem.*: hospita Helene, Hor. 2. Opp. to a native, a stranger, foreigner: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, Cic. So in addressing a foreigner, stranger: id. 3. Of things adjectively, hospitable, strange, foreign: (i) hospes: quo tutor hospita lustras aequora, Virg. (ii) hospita: hospita navis, Ov. (Hence lt. oste: Sp. huésped; Fr. hôte.)

hospita, *v*, hospes.

hospitalls, *e*, adj. [hospes] of or relating to a guest or host, hospitable: illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicum populi Romani esse dicit, Cic.: deversorium, Liv.: cubiculum, guest-chamber, a spare room, id.: tessera, which guests gave to the host, Pl.: Jupiter, the patron of hospitality, Cic.: cuedes, the murder of a

guest, liv. || *Transf. of things:* nihil hospitalis mari (Campaniae): hinc illi nobilior portus Capta, Misenus, Flor. (Hence it, *optale*; Fr. *hôte*.)

hospitalitas, *itis*, *f.* [hospitalis] *hospitality*: recte etiam *f.* [theophrasto] est laudata hospitalitas, Cic.

hospitaliter, *adv.* *hospitably*, as a *guest*: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv.

hospitium, *ii*, *n.* [hospes] *hospitality*: quoniam universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiae coniungi loco oportere, Cic.: qui hospitio Arivistis usus erat, Caes.: iungimus hospitio dextrae, Virg. || *a hospitable reception*; or, *meton.* *a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging, chambers for guests, an inn*: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.: publicum, Liv.: hospitium singulorum adire, Suet.: hospitio prohibemur aeneae, *from landing*, Virg. *Transf. of animals*: itque pecus longa in desertis sine ullis hospitibus, id. (Hence *lit. ospizio*; Fr. *hospice*.)

hospitior, *atus*, *i. v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn*: Plin.

hostia, *ae*, *f.* [hostio, *to strike, acc. to Fest.*] *an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice*: illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostias immolandum cuique deo, Cic.: ea prodigia partim maioribus hostis partim lacerantibus procurarentur, Liv.: macata hostia, Hor.

hostilitas, *a. um, adj.* [hostia] *provided with victims*: Plin.

hostilis, *a. um, adj.* [hostia] *pertaining to an enemy, hostile*: ager, Liv.: moenia, Hor. Subst.: hostilium, *i. n.* *the enemy's territory*: castra in hostilio incuriosae posita, Liv.

hostilis, *e, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an enemy, hostile*: amator stultitiae oppidi hostilis, Pl.: terra, Cic.: navea, Hor.: metus, *of the enemy*, Sall. || *like an enemy, hostile*: hominis hostilem in modum seditio imago, Cic.: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall.

hostiliter, *adv.* *like an enemy, in a hostile manner, hostily*: Cic.: Liv.

hostimentum, *i. n.* [hostio] *a recompense, requital*: Pl.

hostio, *d. v. a.* *to return like for like, to recompense, requite*: quin promitto hostre contra, ut merueris, Pl.

hostia, *is*, *comm. orig.* *a stranger, foreigner*: afterwards *transf. an enemy*: hostia apud maiores nostros i dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic.

|| *a foreign enemy in arms or of one's country (opp. to inimicus, a private enemy, or one inimically disposed; though sometimes used of any adversary*: omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id.: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes.: vetus hostia, Hor.: fas est et a hoste doceri, Or.: di meliora pila erroremque hostibus illum i Virg. In *few*: hostis est uxor,

invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Pl.: quum certa videbatur hostia, Ov. || *Transf. of animals or things*: qualem ministrum fulminis altum in ovilla demisit hostem vividus impetus, Hor.: *of a piece in some game*: unus cum geminis calcibus hostis perit, Ov. [Hostis and *hostes* contain the same root, which also appears in the Germ. *gast*, Eng. *guest*.]

hūc (hūc, Virg.: Pl.): *adv.* [hūc] *to this place, thither*: hūc illuc venire, Ter.: quin hūc ad vos venire propro? Cic.: locus erat castrorum editus: hūc magno curru contenderunt, Caes. || *With gen.*: mulier ex Andro commigravit hūc viciniae, Ter. || *3.* Hūc illuc, hūc atque illuc, hūc et illuc, etc.: also, hūc et hūc, *thither and thither*: ne cursem hūc illuc via deterrima, Cic.: tum hūc, tum illuc volant alites, id.: ut ora veriat hūc et hūc euntium liberrima indignatio, Hor. || *Transf.*: *thither, to this, to these, to this point, so far*: accedebat hūc quod Dumnorix dixerat adji regnum deferri, Caes.: hūc natus adfice septem, Ov.: hūc unius mulieris libidine esse prolapsam, Cic. || *2.* With *gen.*: hūc arrogantiae venerat, Tac. || *3.* Hūc et illuc: hūc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. || *4.* With the demonstrative *ce*, and the *interrog. part. ne*, *hucine*: *thither? to this? so far?*: hucine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virga caederetur? Id. With *gen.*: hucine rerum venimus? Pers.

hūcine, *adv. v. huc*. *hūc*, *interj.*: An exclamation of astonishment or admiration. *How! ho!* ok! hui, babae! basilice te intulisti et facies, Pl.: videbam sermones: Hui fratrem reliquit! Cic.

hūncemōdi and *hūncemōdi*, *v. modum*.

hūmānitas, *adv.* *agreeably to human nature, humanly*: vix humane patitur, Ter.: intervalla vides humane commodā, ironically, *a good step for a man*, Hor. || *Humane, kindly, courteously, politely*: humanissime locutus esces, Cic.

hūmānitas, *itis*, *f.* [humanus] *human nature, humanity*: the condition of being a man; the qualities proper to mankind as a race: magna est via humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic.: communis humanitatis ius, id.: humanitatis prima species, id.

|| *Esp. humane conduct, humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness*: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id.: singularis humanitas suavisimique mores, id.: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. || *mental cultivation, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners or language, refinement*: summa virtute et humanitate adolescens, Caes.: In omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, Cic.: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro canter, good

manners, id.: (epistolae) humanitatis sparsae sale, id.

hūmāniter, *adv.* *agreeably to human nature, humanly*: sin alter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. || *humanely, courteously, politely, like a gentleman*: doctro profecto quid aut humanitatem vivere, id.

hūmānitās, *adv.* [humanus: cf. divinitas from divinus] *humanely, after the manner of men*: si quid mihi humanitas accidisset, i. e. *if I should die*, Cic. || *Esp. for humane and humanely, humanely, kindly, tenderly*: Ter.

hūmānus, *a. um, adj.* [homo] *pertaining to man, human*: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, Cic.: caput, Hor.: hostiae, *human sacrifices*, Cic.: scelus, *committed against men*, Liv. *Abstr.*: humani, i. e. *men, mortals*, Lucr.: homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. || *Esp. humane, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite*: homo facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic.: humani ingenii mansuetique animi officia, Ter. || *well educated, well informed, learned, polite, refined*: homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, Cic.: humanissimus sermo, id.

hūmilitas, *ōnis*, *f.* [humo] *a burying (very rare)*: Cic.

hūmectio, *avi*, *atque*, *i. v. a.* [humectus] *to moisten, wet*: quia niger humectat flaventa culta Galeus, Virg. Post.: (mulier) tenet assensit humectans oscula labris, Lucr.

hūmectus, *a. um, adj.* [humectus] *moist, damp, wet (for humidus)*: Caes.

hūmēdo, *2. v. n.* *to be moist, damp, wet*: loca humet aqua, Or. Most *freq. in imperf. part.*: frigida pugnabit calidā, humanitas sicca, id.: humentem Aurora polo dimoveret umbram, Virg. [Connected with *hūc*, "to wet," and *urvus, uridus*.]

hūmērus (also *umerus*), *i. n.* *the upper bone of the arm*: Cels. || *Meton.* *the upper part of the arm (poet. for lacertus)*: imminis dextro plena trahens humero, Prop. || *the shoulder (of a man; opp. armus, of a quadruped)*: sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic.: humerus apertum gladio appetit, Caes. But *humerus* is also used of animals (as *arm* is of men; *a. armus*): of oxen: Cic. Fig.: rem publicam humeris sustinere, id.: versate diu, quid ferre recusant, quid valent humeri, Hor.

hūmescō, *3. v. n. (insep.)* [humescō] *to grow moist or wet*: (equi) humescunt spumis statque sequentum, Virg.

hūmī, *adv.* *on the ground or to the ground*: jacere humi, Cic.: humi requiescere, Sall.: quousque humi dextra mens erit? *fixed on the ground*, Cic.

hūmīdē, *adv.* *moistly, wetly*: hūc tigna humide patrent, Pl.

hūmīdulus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [humidus] *rather damp, dampish, wetish*: (poet. and rare): Or.

hūmīdus, *a. um, adj.* [humus]

moist, humid, damp, dank, wet: tellus, Lucr.: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic.: (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, Caes.: nox, Virg. *Neut. absol.*: pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, Tac.

humifer, ēra, *strum*, *adj.* [humor ferō] containing moisture, moist: succus, *poet.* Cic.: *adj.* [humus] lit. on the ground

humilis, *low, lovely, small, slight*: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic.: turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes.: humiles habitare caesa, Virg.: arvum pingue tenent humilis Forenti, *low, situated in the plain*, Hor.: humiles Cleonae, *little, petty*, Or.: ipse humili designat moenia fusa, *slight, shallow*, Virg. *||* Fig.: with regard to condition in life, *etc.*: *low, base, mean, humble, poor, needy, insignificant, weak*: ut si parentibus nati sumus humilibus, Cic.: humillimus homo de piebe, Liv.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Caes.: humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Nep. *||* *Of low, mean language or style*: sermo, Hor.: neque humilem et abjectum orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, Cic. *||* With regard to mind or character, *low, mean, base, abject*: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! *Id.*: humillimus assessor, Vell.: pavor, Virg.

humilitas, ātis, *f.* [humilis] *low-ness* as opp. to height: nares omnes acutissimas imperat feri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat, Caes.: arborum, Sall. *||* Fig.: of condition in life, *lowness, meanness, insignificance*: malorum turba quaedam propter, ignobilitas, humilitas, Cic.: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, *Id.* *||* *Little-ness of mind, meanness, baseness, abjectness*: habet levitatem laetitia gestens, humilitatem metus, *Id.*: humilitate se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv.

humilis, *adv.* *low, deeply*: Plin. *||* Fig.: *basely, meanly, abjectly*: non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quam humiliter demissaque sentiret, Cic.

humo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [humus] to cover with earth, to inter, bury: in terram cadentibus corporibus lique humo lecta, et quo dictum est humari, Cic.: corpus humandum, Virg. *||* 2. In gen. to perform the funeral rites: militarii honestoque funere humaverunt ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curantur, Nep.

humor (old form humos, Lucr.), ōris, *m.* [same root as humeo] a liquid, fluid, moisture: aquilonibus reliquisque frigibus daretur humor, Cic.: humor aequal, Lucr.: pluvius, rain, *Id.*: roscida, dew, Cat.: circumfluens, the ocean, Or.: Maseius, *Carth. wine*, Virg.

humus, *i. f.* the earth, the ground, the soil: omnia constrata telli, armin, cadaveribus et inter ea humi infecta sanguine, Sall.: humus subiecta atque pura, Cic.: pede candido in morem Sallum tre quallent humum, Hor. *||* *Poet. anything low, mean, common*: ne dum vitat humum, nubes et insania capiet, *Id.* *||* Meton. land, country, region: Puntica nec Teucri pressa fulscent, *Id.*

hyacinthinus, *a. um, adj.* = *hyacinthus*, pertaining to the hyacinth, hyacinthine: flos, *i. e.* the hyacinth, Cat.

hyacinthus or -os, *i. m.* the hyacinth: not, however, our hyacinth, but prob. the Red Lily: Plin.: Virg. *||* a precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth, which it is difficult to identify: perh. a sapphire or a kind of amethyst, or the mod. hyacinth or jacinth: Plin.

hyades, um, *f.* = *Yādes* (the rainers), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat. *suculae*: Cic.: Or.

hyasna, ae, *f.* = *Yasna*, the striped hyasna: Plin.: Or.

hyālus, *i. m.* = *Yalos*, glass: Milesia vellerā carpebant hyall saturo fucata colore, with glass-green colour, Virg.

hybrida, ae, *v. hibrida*.

hydra, ae, *f.* = *Ydra*, the constellation of the Water-snake, also called Anguis: Cic.

hydraulis, ae, or *hydraules*, ae, *m.* = *Ydralys*, one who plays on the water-organ: Suet.

hydraulicus, *a. um, adj.* = *Ydralys*, pertaining to the water-organ, hydraulic: Suet.

hydraulus, *i. m.* = *Ydralys*, a water-organ: Cic.

hydra, ae, *f.* = *Ydra* (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), a jug, ewer, urn: argente, Cic.

hydrochōus, *i. m.* = *Ydrochos* (water-pourer), the constellation Aquarius: Cat.

hydrōphus, *a. um, adj.* = *Ydrophos*, dropical: Hor.

hydrops, ōpis, *m.* = *Ydroph*, the dropsy: Hor.

hydrus or -os, *i. m.* = *Ydros*, a water-serpent (the poisonous water-serpent of Virg. seems to be a viper): Plin.: Virg.

hymemalis and *hymem*, *v. hiemalis*, etc.

hymen, ōnis, and *hymēnaeus* or -os, *i. m.* [*Ymnē*, *Ymenais*, the god of marriage, Hymen] *nuptials, a wedding*: connubio iungam statim propterque dicabo: hic hymenaeus erit, Virg. *||* 2. Of animals: copulation: *Id.*

|| a nuptial song: et subito nostras hymen canitatus ad aurea venit, Ov.

hyperbātōn, *i. n.* = *Yperbatōn*, a rhetorical fig.: transposition of words: pure Lat., transgressio: Quint.

hyperbōlē, ōis, *f.* = *Yperbolē*, a rhetorical fig.: exaggeration, hyperbole: pure Lat., superlatio and superjectio: Quint.: Sen.

hypercataliectus or *hypercataliectus*, versus = *Yperkataliectos* or *Yperkataliectos*, in prosody, a verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, *Hypercatalectic*: Serv.: Prisc.

hypo-caustum or -on, *i. n.* = *Ypō-kauston*, a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating chamber: pure Lat.: vaporarium: Virr.: Plin.

hypocrita or -os, *a. m.* = *Ypocritas*, a mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures: Suet.

hypodidascalus, *i. m.* = *Ypodidascalus*, an under-teacher: Cic.

hypomnēma, ātis, *n.* = *Ypomnēma*, a written remark, memorandum, note: Cic. *||* in Cic.

I.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the third vowel; but in the natural series it stands first, representing the least emphatic of the pure vocables. Hence there is a great tendency to substitute it for the other vowels; and it is very much employed in the inflection and derivation of words, both as a mere connecting vowel and as an euphonic representative of the other vowels. *||* Interchanges of *I* with the other vowels. *1.* For those with a and e vide those letters. *2.* With o: this occurs chiefly in derived words: e. g. multo, multi-tudo; alto, alti-sonus: there are a few instances in compounds: e. g. from notus come ugnatus, cognatus; from loco, illico: so the orig. forms olus, illic, became ille, illic. *3.* With u: in derived words: e. g. arcu, arc-tenuis; aestu-, aesti-fer; famul, famula. Many words which orig. were spelt with u subsequently had i: e. g. all superlatives, as maximus for maximus; so finitimus, finitimus; lacrima, lacrima. In inflection the dat. and abl. plu. of the 4th decl. orig. had u, as fructibus; but afterwards gen. i, fructibus. *4.* On the connection of i with j and y, vide those letters. *||* Changes of *I* in the Romance languages: *1.* *i* long generally remains unchanged, but it is sometimes changed into e and o: e. g. Lat. frigidus; It. freddo; Fr. froid.

2. *i* short is generally changed into e, except in French: e. g. Lat. bibere; It. bere. In French the usual change is into oi: e. g. Lat. bibere, digitus, fides, minus, niger; Fr. boire, doigt, foi, moins, noir. *3.* *i* long by position is changed to nearly the same changes as *i* short, being usually changed into e: e. g. Lat. virga; It. Sp. and Port. verga; Fr. verge. But *i* followed by ng generally becomes ei, and sometimes ai and a in French: e. g. Lat. pingere, dignari, lingua; Fr. peindre, daigner, langue. Both *i* short and *i* long by position frequently remain unchanged.

IV. As an abbreviation the vowel *I* denotes in, infra, ipse, lais, etc. *||* *I* in idemque, I.M.P. imperator, imperator, etc. As a numeral, *I* = 1 (unus and primus).

Iacchus, *i. m.* = *Iacchus*, a poetic appellation of Bacchus: *Ov.* Transf.: like Bacchus, wine: (Silenus) infatuus hesternus venas, ut semper, Iaccho, *Virg.*
Iambeus, *a. um. adj.* = *iambeus*, *iambic*: trimetri, *Hor.*

Iambus, *i. m.* = *iambus*, an iambic foot, an iambic poem, — *Hor.*: *Cic.* Meton.: an iambic poem, iambic poetry: *Hor.* In plur.: *Id.*

Iapyx, *igis. m.* [Iápyx, a son of Dædalus] a wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks: *Hor.*: *Virg.*

Iaspis, *idis. f.* = *iaspis*, a green-coloured precious stone, jasper: *Plin.*: fulva, *Virg.* (Hence *lit. diaspro*: *Sp. diaspro*.)

Ibi, *adv.* [prob. orig. the dat. sing. of the pron. *i* (*is*), *bi* having been the old suffix of that case: cf. *si-bi*, *si-bi*, and *plu. no-bis*, *no-bis*: this suffix is the same as the Gr. *ἐν*] in that place, there. Of space: in Itallam contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, *Caes.*: Demasrus fugit Tarquinios Corinthæ, et ibi suas fortunas constituit, *Cic.* Sometimes of persons: se dictatorem L. Quinctum dicturum: ibi animum parem tantæ potestati esse, *Liv.* With corresp. relative adverbs, ubi, unde, etc.: in eam partem ituros, atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi Caesar constitisset, *Caes.*: multa intelliges meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam ibi fuissent, unde hoc translata essent, *Cic.*

Id. Of time: then, thereupon: ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum, *Virg.*: nec moram ullam qui ducat, dari: ibi demum aegre nulli, then for the first time, *Ter.* **Id.** Of other relations: there, in that matter, on that occasion: ibi ira est suppressa, *Liv.*: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratos reperiet, *Cic.*: subsesti illos ibi esse et id agere inter se clanculum, to be at it, busy about it, *Ter.*

Ididem, *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in ibidem, tandem, tantundem, etc.] in the same place, in that very place, just there. Of space: cornati discubuerunt ibidem, *Cic.*: avem volucres ex proximo nemore persecutæ, ibidem discerpserunt, on the spot, immediately, *Suet.* With gen.: si redierit illa ad hunc, ibidem loci res erit, *Pl.* With a verb of motion: uxore ibidem ducta, *Suet.* **Id.** Of other relations: added to that, moreover: læsti in eo Caecilianum, sublevarit ibidem, *Cic.*

Ibis, *is*, and *idis. f.* = *ibis*, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals, the ibis: *Cic.*: *Plin.*

hibiscum, *i. v.* hibiscum.

ibus, *v. is*, ad init.

Icarinus, *a. um. adj.* [Icārus] pertaining to Icarus, Icarian: Icaril stella canis, the constellation Canis Major (the dog of Icarus, named Maera, who was translated to the sky), *Ov.*

icidiro or **icidiroo**, *adv.* [id *id* circā]

on that account, for that reason, therefore.

Id. Referring to a clause which states the cause or reason, connected by the conj. quod, quia, or si, and having the indic. in direct sentences, the subj. in oratio obliqua or hypothetæ: icidiro accensit, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit, *Ter.*: quia natura multum non potest, icidiro verse amicitiae exemplares sunt, *Cic.*: non, si Optimum defendisti, icidiro te isti bonum civem putabant, *Id.* **Id.** The conjunctions are sometimes (si very rarely) omitted: ille Clinias servus tardissimus est: icidiro hunc nostro tradidit isti provincia, *Ter.* **Id.** Referring to a clause which states the purpose, and having the verb always in the subj.: icidiro nemo superiorum attingit, ut ipse tolleret, *Cic.*: esse icidiro ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, *Caes.*

Ichneumon, *onis. m.* = *ichneumon*, an animal which tracks the crocodile and breaks and devours its eggs, the Egyptian rat or ichneumon: *Plin.*: *Cic.*

Ico, *ici*, *ictum*, *j. v. a.* to strike, hit, smite, stab, sting: quum Ptolemæus in proelio lecto venenato ictus esset, *Cic.*: lapide ictus, *Caes.* Poet.: saltat Milonius, ut semel lecto accessit fervor capiti numerosque lucernis, affected with wine, tipsy, *Hor.* **Id.** Ep. ictus foedus, like ferire foedus, to make a covenant or league: cum Gaditanis foedus ictus dicitur, *Cic.* **Id.** Fig.: desideris icta fidelibus querit patria Caesarem, smitten, tormented, *Hor.*

Icom, *onis. f.* = *icoma*, an image, figure: ictæ cera icones, *Plin.*

Icôniscus, *a. um. adj.* = *icôniscus*, pertaining to an image, copied from life: duces of the size of life, *Plin.*

Ictôrius, *i. m.* = *icetorius*, jaundiced: *Juv.*

Ictis, *idis. f.* = *icris*, the common weasel: *Plin.*

Ictus, *a. um. Part.* [icō].

Ictus, *us. m.* [id.] a blow, stroke, thrust, bite, sting: a bestia ictus, morsus, impetus, *Cic.*: scutis uno ictu piliorus transfusus et colligatus, *Caes.*: non caecis ictibus procul ex improviso vulnerabantur, *Liv.*: Leabium serrate pedem meique pollicis ictum, a striking, playing on the lyre, *Hor.* Poet.: of the piercing rays of the sun, etc.: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludit ictus, *Id.* solis, *Ov.* **Id.** E.p. in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat: et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, *Quint.* **Id.** Fig.: sublata erat de form fides, non ictu aliquo novæ calamitatis, sed suspitione, *Cic.*: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, by separate attacks, *Tac.*

Icunctilla, *ae. f. dim.* [icōn] a small image or figure: puellaris, *Suet.*

icidiro, *adv.* v. icidiro.

Idea, *ae. f.* = *idéa*, a (Platonic) idea, archetype: *Sen.*

Idem, *ëdēm*, *Idem*, *pron.* [from the pronoun, root *d* (*de*) and the demonstr. suff. *dem*]: hence, being an emphatic form of *is*, its lit. meaning is *this very, exactly this*; but it may use, be rendered] the same: deinde quod nos eodem Ade aliquo Idem iste Minutianus initio bello Asiaticum docuit, *Cic.*: cum Academicis et eodem rhetori conculi conatus sum, with an Academicus, who was also a rhetorician, *Id.*: amicus est tanquam alter Idem, a second self, *Id.*

Id. With other pronouns: de me eodem, *Id.*: hunc eodem Supra Idem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei notam detulerunt, *Id.*: monachi qui erant quodam lidem postæ, who were literate, *Id.*

Id. In comparisons, with various conjunctions and pronouns, which may all be translated by *as*, or *poet.* with the *dat.*: si quaeratur, idemne sit perniciæ et perseverantia, the same *as*, *Id.*: lidem abeunt, qui venerant, *Id.*: invitum qui servat Idem facti occidunt, *Hor.* Neut. with *gen.*: si Idem nos jure haberemus quod ceteri *Cic.* **Id.** Adverbially *ëdēm*: by the same way or road: ut ventum est in trifurcum, eodem quæ ceteri, fugere noluit, *Id.*

Idemidēm, *adv.* [Idem repeated, which gives the notion of universality, *quocumque lit. ever the same*; cf. quinquies, quæcumque, etc.] repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon: ne te uxor assequatur, respectas Idemidēm, *Pl.*: hæc ego admirans, referēbam Idem oculis ad terram Idemidēm, *Cic.*: tamen se illi Idemidēm in silvas ad suos recipere, *Caes.*

Idéo, *adv.* [Idéo, lit. this for this] for that reason, on that account, therefore.

Id. Referring to a clause which states the cause or reason, connected by the conj. quod, quia, quoniam, and having the indic. in direct sentences, the subj. in oratio obliqua: ne me follis Ideo brevioribus ornas, quod timui, *Hor.*: ut mulieres Ideo bene oleræ, quia nihil oleant, videbantur, *Cic.*: immo Ideo magis propere, quoniam Id nunc agressus est, *Sen.* **Id.** With a negative, and referring to a clause stated on an assumed cause or reason, and connected by the conj. si: vestrae aspirantæ est, Justica, non, si causa justa est viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Cræsum, Ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse Justam, *Cic.* **Id.** The conjunctions are sometimes omitted: to velle uxorem alicui tuo nato dare, Ideo edificare hoc velle alicui in Italia, *Pl.*: nihil laboras: Ideo, quam opus est, nihil habes, *Phædr.* **Id.** Referring to a clause which states the purpose, and having the verb always in the subj.: Ideo C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? *Cic.*: ac Ideo Rhenum inessidimus, ut Italiani tueremur, sed ne quis alius Aristovis regno Galliarum potiretur, *Tac.*

Idiota, *ae. m.* = *idiotus*, an uneducated, ignorant, uneducated, common person: posteaquam rem paternam ab

idiotum divitibus ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, Cic.

Idiotismus, *m.*, *m.* = *idiotismus*, the manner or vulgar manner of speaking; *Id.*

Idolium or **-on**, *n.*, = *eidolion*, an image, form, esp. a spectre, apparition, ghost; Plin.

Idoneus, *adv.* *fitly, suitably, properly, duly* (rare): exordium id est oratio animi auditoris idonee comparans ad reliquum dictionem, Cic.

Idoneus, *a. um, adj.* [*fit* = idoneus, perfr. from *ideo*], proper, suitable, capable, convenient, sufficient (of persons and things): *constr.* with *ad*, a relative, the dat., or *absol.*; sometimes with *in* and an acc., the *abl.*, or the *inf.* With *ad*: non esse ad ullam causam idoneum iudicem, si hoc non viderem, Cic. With a relative: idonea mihi Laelli personae visa est, quae de amicitia disserteret, id. With *dat.*: castris idoneum locum deligit, Caes. *Absol.*: cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, a sufficient voucher, Cic. Subst.: quoniam idoneus collocatur, Liv.: nullo idoneo rependente, Suet. With *in* and acc.: infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. With *inf.* (poet.): fons etiam vni dare nomen idoneus, Hor.

Idus, *num. f. plur.* [from the Etruscan, to divide: hence lit. the divided or half month], the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, the thirtieth day of the other months, the ides: res autem idus acta est: nam haec idibus mane scripti, Cic. Interest was paid on the ides: fenerator Alphius jam iam futurum rusticum amicum redegit idibus pecuniam, quaerit calendas ponere, Hor. Also school-fes: (poet.) ibant octoibus referentes idibus acta, id.

Igitur, *adv.* [etym. uncertain] then, thereupon, therefore: mox magis, quam otium mihi et tibi erit, igitur tecum loquar, Pl. ||, *Esp.* In drawing a logical conclusion: therefore, accordingly, consequently: atqui res coelestes omnesque eas, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est igitur id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic. 2. In consecutive interrogations: then: in quo igitur loco est? crudo equidem in capite, id. In ironical or sarcastic questions: igitur hocine est amare? anare mavellim quam sic amare, Forsyth, Pl. 3. Resumptive: I say then, as I was saying, *then*, in short: ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque oculi; tum vicissitudines dierum atque noctium; tum globum terrae eminentem mari; atque bonitatem utilitatemque acris omnes et maris parentia: haec igitur ad illa innumerabilia quoniam certissima, Cic.: de quo, quia nunc primum oblatum est, pauca reperiunt: nam et ipse pater Romanorum cladum erit, Igitur patre libertina ortus, Tac. *Esp.* after *interrogationes*: scripti etiam (nam etiam

ab orationibus diiungo me fere) scripti igitur Aristoteli more, Cic.

Ignarus, *a. um, adj.* [in ignarus, from root *gna* or *gno*: v. *nosco*] ignorant, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unawared: *constr.* usu. with *gen.*; rarely with a relative clause, acc. and *inf.*, or *absol.* With *gen.*: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic.: magna pars Pisonis ignari, not acquainted with his person, Tac.: ignara puella mariti, Hor. Of inanities and abstr. subjects: qui gurgus aut quae flumina lugubris ignara belli, id. With a relative clause: ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas, quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. With acc. and *inf.*: ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. *Absol.*: si quis laudat Arelli ignarus opes, Hor. ||, In a passive sense: not known, unknown: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. With *dat.*: jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti, Virg.

Ignarus, *adv.* *sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit*: ne quid ignave facimus, Cic.: dicere multa, *flatly, lamely*, Hor. *Comp.*: carpere ignavis herbas, Virg.

Ignavia, *ae, f.* [id.] *inactivity, listlessness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice*: contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.: accordee sese atque ignaviae tradere, Sall.: quae tanta animis ignavia venit? Virg.

Ignaviter, *adv.* *lasily, sluggishly, idly*: Hirt. in Cic.

Ignavus, *a. um, adj.* [in gnavus root *gna* or *gno*: v. *nosco*] *inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly*: si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dictio ignavissimum, Pl.: homo inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic.: feroces et inquieti inter acies, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv.: canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor.: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praecipitis arcent, Virg. With *gen.*: legiones operum et laboris ignavae, populationibus laetantes, Tac. Subst.: in bello poena ignavis ab imperatoribus constituitur, Cic. ||, Of things: memora ignava, *unfruitful*, Virg.: gravitas, Ov.: anni, *spent in idleness*, id.: septima lux, the Jewish Sabbath, Juv. 2. Meton.: of what produces inactivity or indolence: frigus, Ov.

Ignescere, *3. v. n. incomp.* [ignis] to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, *kindle*: ex quo eventum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. ||, *Fig.*: to burn with passion, to glow (poet.): Rutulo muros et castra venti ignescunt irae, Virg.

Ignis, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot*: ignis totus esse ignea, Cic.: ignis ignea via, coeli, aether, Ov.: ignis vis, fire, as one of the primary elements,

acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. 2. Transf. of colour: *fiery, flaming, resplendent*: gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, Plin. ||, *Fig.*: *fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet.): furor, Ov.: vigor, Virg.

Ignis, *o. um, adj.* [ignis color] *flame-coloured*: Juv. **Ignifolius**, *1. m. dim.* [ignis] a small fire, a little flame, a spark: Juv. 2. Transf. of colour, a glittering, sparkling: onyx Indica igniculus habet, Plin.

Ignis, *o. um, adj.* [ignis] *fiery*: quo tolerabilis feranus igniculus desiderii tui, *vehement*, Cic.: nonnullis interdum jacti igniculus viles, id.

Ignifer, *ae, erum, adj.* [ignis fero] *fire-bearing, fiery* (poet.): aether, Lucr.: axis, Ov.

Ignifera, *ae, m.* [ignis and *fero* root of *signo*] *fire-born*, a poetical epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

Ignipes, *pdls, adj.* [ignis pes] *fiery-footed* (poet.): equi, Ov.

Ignipotens, *entis, adj.* [ignis potens] *powerless*: *of fire, impotent*, a poet. epithet of Vulcan: deus, Virg. Also, *absol.* Ignipotens, id.

Ignis, *is, m. fire*, both as an element, and as a collection of matter in combustion: in the former sense usu. *sing.*: lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic.: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes.: ignem accendere, Virg.: ignem comprehendere, to catch fire, Caes. Poet.: fulsere ignes et consuetus aether, *lightnings*, Virg. 3. *Esp.*: (i) Sacer ignis, a disease, St. Anthony's fire, *erysipelas*, Virg. (ii) Aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessities of life: v. aqua. 1 no. 5. (iii) the heavenly bodies: micat inter omnes Jultum adha, velut inter ignes luna minores, Hor.

Transf. brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness: fronte curvato imitatus ignes (Lunae), id. ignis oculorum cum eo igitur qui est ob os offusus, redness, blush, Cic. ||, *Fig.*: the fire or glow of passion, in either a good or a bad sense: esp. of love: exarsere ignis animo, Virg.: in plur.: Hor.: socii ignes, nuptiales, Ov. 2. Meton.: a beloved object, a flame (poet.): mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. 3. Of that which brings destruction, fire, flame: ne parvus ille ignis (i. e. Hannibal) incendium ignis exsuscitet, Liv.

Ignobilis, *e, adj.* [in and *gnobilis*, the orig. form of nobilis, from root *gno*] *unknown to fame, not removed, undistinguished, obscure*: quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic.: ignobilis aevum exigere, Virg.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eboracum, obscure and insignificant, Caes. ||, *of low birth, base-born, ignoble*: ex aliqua familia non ignobilis, Cic.: virgo, Ter.

Ignobilitas, *itis, f.* [ignobilis] *want of fame, obscurity*: vitiorum, Ov. ||.

low birth, mean origin: multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis oblectetur, Cic.

ignobiliter, adv. mainly: Rutr.

ignominia, s. f. [in and gnomien, the orig. form of nomen, from root *ono*]: hence lit. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's character as a citizen: *diagnare, dishonour, ignominy*. I. As the result of civil or military punishment: nonnullis signiferis ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes.: qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic.: mille milites, quia serum auxilium post proclum venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. II. In gen.: in quibus (civitatibus) expetunt laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. In plur.: iudicis ignominiosius conclusus, id. With gen.: hac tamen una plaga ceciderit, ignominia senatus, a *diagnare* inflicted by the Senate, id.

ignominiosus, adv. ignominiously, *diagnare* fully: pugnare, Rutr.

ignominiosus, s. um, adj. [ignominia] *diagnare* fully, shameful, *ignominiosus*. Of persons: exul eras ignominiosus, branded with public ignominy, Quint. Subst.: nec concillium inire ignominiosus fas, Tac. Of things: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic.

ignobilis, e, adj. [ignoro] unknown (rare): separare, quod levius, facilius non ignobilis fuerit, Cic.

ignorans, antis, Part. [ignoro]. II. A. J. not knowing, unaware, ignorant of (rare): Caes.

ignorantia, s. f. [ignoro] want of knowledge or information, ignorance. With gen. obj.: ignorantia loci, Caes.: recti, Tac. Abol.: sancta ignorantia, id.

ignoratio, ōnis, f. [ignoro] want of knowledge or acquaintance, ignorance. With gen. obj.: timentibus ceteris propter ignorantem locorum, Cic.: virtutis, id. With de: ignorantio de aliquo, id.

ignoro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [ignarus] not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of. With acc.: siquidem illius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Cilius, do not know me, mistake me, Ter. In pass.: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, unknown, undiscovered, Sall. With acc. and infn.: quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium faciese foedus, eadem in causa esse Mancinum? Cic. With a relative clause: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putatis, id. With de: ignorat etiam de filio, id. With quin, id. Abol.: an vero vos ubi ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? id.

ignoscens, entis, Part. [ignosco]. II. A. J.: forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable: Ter.

ignosco, ōvi, ōtūm, i. v. a. [in and gnoscō, orig. form of noscō, lit. not to learn or ascertain, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault

or crime] to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook. Constr. the person forgiven in dat.: the offence in acc. or dep. clause: sometimes in dat.: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl.: velim multa ignoscas, quod ad te scribo, tam multa toties, Cic.: vitis Hor. Pass. imper.: deprecation, quibus non eras ignotum, Cic. With acc. only, denoting the offence (rare): equidem istuc factum ignoscam, Ter. In pass. with word denoting the offence in nom.: ego esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego, sed eam quae sit ignoscenda, id. Abol. (rare): ad ejus facti deprecationem ignoscendi petenda venia est, Cic. Pass. imper.: ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter.

ignotus, s. um, Part. [ignosco]. **ignotus**, s. um, adj. [in and gnōtus, orig. form of notus]. I. Pass.: unknown: homo ignotus et novus, Cic.: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv.

II. For ignobilis, of low birth or condition, low-born, base, vulgar (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhoneatus, Hor.: Achivi, the ignoble Greeks, Ov. II. Act. unacquainted with, ignorant of (rare for ignarus): simulacra ignotis nota facebant, Cic.

ilex, icis, f. a kind of oak, the holm-oak or evergreen-oak. Pliny speaks of two kinds: prob. the *hermes* oak and the *holm* oak: Virg. (Hence *it. elce*; Fr. *yeuse*).

illa, ūm, n. plu. the flank: Ov.: Virg.: ducere illa, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded, Hor.: rumpere illa, to burst, Virg. II. Transf.: the entrails of animals: Hor.

illicet, adv. [il, Imperat. of ire, and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; lit. go, it is permitted; hence] anciently, a form of dismissing an assembly: you mean go, it is over: Don. Ter. II. Transf.: let us go, let us be gone.

illicet: quid hic continemus operam frustra? Ter. II. all is over or lost: actum est, illicet, me infelicem et aelestem, Pl.

III. i. q. illico, immediately, instantly, forthwith: fugit illicet octor Euro speluncamque petiit, Virg.

ilignus, s. um, adj. [illex] of holm-oak, often: pedibus, Ter. (cf. iligneis): canalicus, Virg.

illa, adv. by that way, in that direction (rare): ne pervium illa Germanica exercitibus foret, obseperat, Tac.

il-labēctus (Inl.), s. um, adj. unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired (poet.): vincula, Ov.

il-lābor (Inl.), pens, i. v. n. dep. to slip, slide, glide, fall, or flow into; to fall down, sink down: quo (i. e. in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quas accepta sunt ore, Cic.: si fractus illabatur orbis, should fall in, go to ruin, Hor. II. Fig. da, pater, argumtur atque animis illabere nostris, Virg.

il-lāborātus (Inl.), s. um, adj. not laboured, uncultivated, spontaneous: terra, Sen.: fractus, Quint.

il-lāboro (Inl.), i. v. n. to work upon, labour at: Tac.

illāde, adv. = illa, with suffix *-ce*: on that way, in that direction, on that side: angustior illac per hortum circuitus, Pl.: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac facere, stand on that side, belong to that party, Cic.

il-lācessus (Inl.), s. um, adj. unprovoked, unattacked: Tac.

il-lācrimābilis (Inl.), s. um, adj. unweep, unlamented: omnes illacrimabiles urgetur, Hor. II. that is not or cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexcusable: Plaut. id.

il-lārimo (Inl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. and **il-lārimor** (Inl.), atus, i. v. dep. to weep at or over, to bewail, lament. With dat.: quid dicam de Socrate? cuius mortu il-lārimari soleo Platonem legens? Cic.: qui meo infelici errori unus il-lārimasti, Liv. Abol.: qui (Milo) aspersae lacertos suos dicitur il-lārimansque dixisse, Cic. II. Poet. of things: to weep, i. e. to drip, distil: et moctum il-lārimat tempus aeris aequae sudant, Virg.

il-lāesus (Inl.), s. um, adj. unharmed, unbroken, unimpaired, unimpaired: illaeso corpore, Ov.: valetudo, Suet.

il-lāestabilis (Inl.), e, adj. cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad (poet.): il-lāestabilis ora, Virg.

il-lāpsum (Inl.), s. um, Part. [il-labor]

il-lāquō (Inl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to ensnare, entrap, entangle: volucra, Prod. II. Fig.: munera navium saevos illaqueant duces, Hor.

il-lātus (Inl.), s. um, Part. [infero]. **il-lāndatus** (Inl.), s. um, adj. unpraised, without fame, obscure: Plin.

II. Poet. for illandabilis, unworthy of praise, blameable, detestable: Baetria, Virg.

il-lāntus, s. um, v. illatus.

ille, s. ud (anciently *olle*, and *ollus*, a um, Virg.: *pen. ring. fem. illae* or *ollae*, Lucr.): *pron. dem. of the 3rd pers. designating what is not close to (either in space or time) or nearly connected with the speaker or the person addressed: the distinction between hic, iste, and ille is of great importance in epistolary composition, many passages of Cicero's letters, for instance, being unintelligible unless it is attended to: in them ille, when emphatic, almost invariably refers to some person spoken about or alluded to, and not to the writer or to his correspondent: that wonder, he, she, it: as adj. it may often be translated yonder. With substantives: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenus fidei, Enn.: in illa tranquillitate atque otio iucundissime vivere, Cic. Abol.: tam ille, non sum, inquit, necesse, id. ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Virg.*

II. With other pronouns: tuque quum primus audivi, ego ille hoc factus sum: scis quoniam dicam, Cic. eandem illam (sphaeram), id. illum reliquit alterum apud matrem deum, Pl.

3. Opp. to hic, to indicate the remotest object: v. hic, no. 1. 4. **||** Emphatic, that, to indicate some well-known or celebrated object, equivalent to the ancient, the well-known, the famous: si Antipater ille Sdonius, quem tu probe, Cantio, meministi, Cic. ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, id.

|| Particular phrases: (1) hic ... ille, this ... that, the one ... the other, of single objects, as opp. to the whole: non deam illic hic signum ablatum esse et illud; hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquias, id. (2) ille aut (or et) ille, that or that, such and such: commendabo vobis illum et illum, Suet. (3) ille quidem ... sed (antem, etc.), to be sure, and ed, etc.: philosophi quidem, minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic. (4) ex illo, from that time, since then (post, and rare): ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa refertur spes lunam, Virg.

|| Illcebra (ml.), ae, f. [illicio] lit. a drawing gently on; hence an enticement, inducement, attraction, charm, allurement, bait, lure. With gen.: maxima est illcebra peccandi impunitatis spes, Cic. In plur.: voluptatis, id. With dat.: munditia illcebra animo est amantum, Pl. Absol.: ad quam illcebram quum commoveretur nemo, Liv. In plur.: Joca tentavit, ne quod illecebris erat et gratum voravit morandus spectator, Hor. **||** Meton.: of an alluring, seductive person, an enticer, a decoy-bird: Pl.

|| Illcebratus, adv. a. alluringly, enticingly: Pl. Comp.: agi, Amm.

|| Illcebratus (ml.), a, um, adj. [illcebra] full of allurement, enticing, attractive, seductive: istoc illecebratus fieri noli potest, Pl.

|| Illectus (ml.), a, um, Part. [illico] Illectus (ml.), ae, m. [id.] an allurement, enticement: Pl.

|| Illectus (ml.), a, um, adj. [illego] not collected, not gathered together: Gal. **||** not read, unread (rare): si non accipiet scriptum illectumque remittit, Ov.

|| Illeptus, adv. impolitely, rudely, incivily: Pl. Hor.

|| Illeptus (ml.), a, um, adj. impolitely, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable: parens avarus, Illeptus, in liberis difficilis, Cic. deliciae illeptae specie inolegantes, Cat.

|| Illex (ml.), egis, adj. without law, contrary to law, lawless: Pl.

|| Illex (ml.), a, um, adj. [illico] alluring, enticing, seductive: oculi, App. **||** Subst. a decoy, lure: Pl. 2. a seducer, a seductress: malae rei tantae felices illices, id.

|| Illibatus (ml.), a, um, adj. [libo] undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed: veteres illibataeque divitiae, Cic. vires, Liv.

|| Illicitus (ml.), egis, adj. unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disabliging: illiberales et

sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic.: facinus, Ter.: non te in me illiberalem putabit, disabliging, Cic.

|| Illicitus (ml.), ae, f. [illicitus] conduct unworthy of a freeman, meanness (rare): Cic.

|| Illicitus (ml.), adv. ignobly, ungenerously, meanly: factum a vobis, Ter.: aliquid aestimare valde illiciter, meanly, stingily, Cic.

|| Illico, illico, illico, or illico, pron. [ille and ce, sic, or it yonder, that: sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia, a portu illic nunc cum laterna adventit, Pl.: illic est sapere? Ter. **||** With suffixed ce and the interrogative part. ne: Si illicine est? Ps. illic est, Pl.

|| Illico, adv. in that place, there, yonder (most freq. ante-clause): haec illic est pugna pugna usque a mane ad vesperum, Pl.: cives Romani, qui illic negotiantur, Caes. **||** Transf. with that person or thing (rare): non isto vivitur illic, quo tu rere, modo, i. e. with Maecenas, Hor.

|| Illicine, v. prom. illic, no. 11.

|| Illicet, v. illicet.

|| Illico (ml.), text, lectum (inf. perf. sync. illece, Poët. ap. Cic.), 3. v. a. [lacio] lit. to draw gently in or on; to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy (usu. in a bad sense, whereas allere is gen. employed in a good sense): is me ad illicem illexit, Pl.: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall.: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac.: quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, mistled, led astray, Cic.

|| Illicitator (ml.), oris, m. [illico] one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham bidder: Cic.

|| Illicitus (ml.), a, um, adj. not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit: amor, Tac.: per licita et illicita foedatus, id.

|| Illico, adv. [in loco] in that very place, on the spot, there: otiose nunc iam illico hic consistit, Ter. **||** Transf. on the spot, i. q. instantly, immediately, directly: simul ac inceptit suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostrae conticescunt, Cic.

|| Illico (ml.), a, um, 3. v. a. [laedo] to strike or dash against, beat against or upon (poet.): illecebravit cestus effractus illecebravit in ossa cerebro, Virg.: dentem fragili (corpore), Hor.

|| Illico (ml.), avi, am, 1. v. a. to bind of tie on, to fasten: emblemata scite in aureis poculis illicigabat, Cic.: lictas in Jaculo illicigatas, Caes. 2. to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede: inutiles inque ligatus cedebat clippeoque inimicum hastile trahebat, Virg.: illicigata praeda, Tac. **||** Fig.: to attach, connect, combine: (pacon) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illicigari, Cic.: non his conditionibus illicigabitur pax, ut movere bellum possit, Liv. 3. Esp. to bind, to oblige, to hold bound; to fetter, encumber, entangle,

impede: magnis et multis pignioribus M. Lepidum res publica illicigatum tenei, Cic.: familiaris amicitia illicigati Philippo erant, Liv.

|| Illico, adv. for illicine, from that place, thence: illico equitem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic.

|| Illicis (ml.), e, adj. [limus] without mud or slime: fons, pure, Ov.

|| Illico, adv. [ille] from that or yonder place, thence: illic equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic.: imperator utrumque hinc et illic Jovi vota suscipere, Pl. **||** Transf.: from that person or thing, from that quarter, from that side: si illic beneficium non ait, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, Cic.

|| Illico (ml.), levi, itum, 3. v. a. to smear over, spread or lay on: collyria oculis, Hor.: aurum vestibus illicum, id. Poët.: quod si bruma nives Albanis illicet agris, spreas, id.: quodcumque semel chartis illecebrat, has written, id.

|| Transf.: with acc. and adv.: to besmear, besaub, anoint: texta Nesaeo veneno, Ov.: facies tademque et malleolos fuce, Liv. 2. Fig.: venustatis, non fuce illicus, sed sanguine diffusus color, daubed over with paint, Cic.

|| Illicuefactus (ml.), a, um, Part. melted, liquefied, liquid. Fig.: tanquam illicuefactae voluptates, Cic.

|| Illicus (ml.), a, um, Part. [illico].

|| Illiciter (ml.), a, um, adj. unlearned, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned: quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiciterum, Cic. Of things: nervi, Hor.

|| Illicus (ml.), a, um, Part. [illico].

|| Illicis, icis, v. illic.

|| Illic, adv. to that place, thither: neque temere praeter mercatores illo addi quisquam, Caes.: illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. **||** Transf.: to that point: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, to that same point, Caes.

|| Illico, neut. pron. v. prom. illic.

|| Illico, adv. thither: post illic veni quam adventi, Pl.

|| Illicitus (ml.): also illautus, a, um, adj. unwashed, unwashed, unclean, dirty: illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Pl.: toralia, Hor. (2) illautus: Pl.

|| Illico, neut. pron. v. prom. illic.

|| Illico, adv. [ille] to that place yonder, thither: paulo momento hoc illic impelli, Ter.: hoc illic quasi vitabundum agitare, Sall. **||** Transf.: to that person or thing, thence (rare): quo res haec pertinet? illic: dum vident stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor.

|| Illico (ml.), 3. v. n. to shine in or on, to light up, illuminate (very rare): atra pax tu capiti illicet, Pl.

|| Illicescere or illicescere (ml.), luxi, 3. v. n. and a. incept. A. Neutr. of the day or of the sun, to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn: illicescet ille aliquando dies, Cic.: ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, on which arose the day, Suet. 2. Impers. illuxit, it was light, day had dawned (very rare):

ubi illuxit, Romanus productus in aedem, Liv. **||** Fig.: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. **B.** Act. to shine upon, give light to: ut mortales illicicinas luce clara et candida, Pl.

illūdo (Inl.), *st.* *um.* *i.* *v.* *n.* and *a.* **||** Neutr.: to play upon, or at with: to sport with, amuse oneself with: illudo chartis, amuse myself with writing, Hor. **||** Esp. to make sport or game of, to jest, mock, or jeer at, to ridicule. With dat.: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunae et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic. With in and acc. or abt.: ut in impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Abol.: illuseras heri inter aschyas, quod dixeram controversiam esse, Cic. **||** To sport or fool away, to destroy or waste in sport; of sexual intercourse, to violate, abuse. With dat.: cui (fronti) alvestres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces illudant, Virg.: seminarum illustrum capitibus, Suet. **||** Act.: to play at or with (poet. and rare): illusus auro vestes, *i. e.* lightly interwoven, as if with a sportive needle, Virg. **||** Esp. to scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule: pergame eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excello ipse? Cic.: vocis Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. **||** To destroy, ruin, violate, abuse (rare): vitam illae, Ter.: corpus alicujus, Tac. **||** **illūmināto**, *adv.* *clearly, luminously*: dicere, Cic.

illūmino (Inl.), *avi.* *atum.* *i.* *v.* *a.* **||** To light up, make light, illuminate: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. **||** Transf.: to make splendid, embellish: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. **||** Fig.: to set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous: translatus, quod maxime tanquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic.: horum fidem Mytilenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, Vell.

illūso (Inl.), *ōnis.* *f.* [illudo] a mocking, jeering: also irony, as a figure of speech: Cic.

illustris (Inl.), *e.* *adj.* [prob. contr. of illustris, from luc (lux)] lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous: ostendebat Carthaginiem de exaeolo et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic.: illustris et pellucida stello, id. Comp.: solis candor illustris est quam ullus ignis, id. **||** Fig.: clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest: hic rationalis tam certis namque illustribus, id.: factum illustre notumque omnibus, id. **||** **||** *distinguished, famous, honorable*: illustris: illustris in personis temporibusque, id.: strenus et illustris adolescens, Caes.: feminae, nobilis, Suet.: major atque illustris res, more remarkable, Caes.

illustris, *comp. adv.* more clearly, distinctly, perspicuously (rare): Cic.

illustro (Inl.), *avi.* *atum.* *i.* *v.* *a.* **||** To light up, make light, illuminate:

sol cuncta sua luce illustret et compleat, Cic.: qua sol habitabiles illustrat, Caes., maxime principum, Hor. **||** Fig.: to make clear, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain: ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, Cic.: philosophiam veterum Latinis literis illustrare, id.

|| To render famous, renowned, illustrious: familiam illustrare, Suet.: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic.

illustus (Inl.), *a.* *um.* Part. [illudo] **||** **illustibilis** (Inl.), *e.* *adj.* [luc] that cannot be washed out: odor, Pl.

illutus (Inl.), *a.* *um.* v. illutus.

illuvies (Inl.), *is.* *f.* [luc] lit. that which is washed on, esp. by the overflowing of water: hence dirt, Alth.: illuvie ac aqualore obiectus, Tac.: illuvie deformis, id. **||** an overflowing, inundation: aequum, Just.: placida, *i. e.* the water that has overflowed, Tac.

im. *i.* *q.* *um.* *v.* *is.*

imaginarius, *a.* *um.* *adj.* [imago] of or pertaining to images: Edict. Dioc. **||** *that exists only in imagination, seeming, fancied, imaginary*: facies, Liv.: imaginarius militis genus, Suet.

imaginatio, *ōnis.* *f.* [imago] *e.* *mentis* *imago*, *fancy, imagination*: Aegyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitata, Tac.

imāginor, *atna.* *i.* *v.* *a.* *dep.* [imago] to picture to oneself, to fancy, imagine: pavorem, Tac. Of dreams: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet.

imāgo, *inis.* *f.* [root *im* or *am*, whence *im-itor* and *sim-ilis*; same as *Gr. ὁμιᾶ*] an imitation, copy: as *image, likeness* (*i. e.* a picture, statue, mask, apparition, etc.): Spartacus Agellus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse: unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, Cic.: cereae, Hor.: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, the *signet*, Pl.: quid natum toties falsis ludis imaginibus? *phantoms*, Virg.

|| Esp.: imagines, the images of distinguished ancestors among the noble Romans, viz. of such as had been aediles, praetors, or consuls, usually made of wax. They were placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions (v. Smith's Ant. 270): obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosorum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil praetor coorem, Cic.: quia imagines non habeo at quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall.: senatorias imagines, images of ancestors who had been senators, Suet. **||**

|| Transf.: a reverberation of sound, an echo (mostly poet.): concava pulu saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg.: cujus recidit iocosa nomen imago, Hor. **||** Fig.: an image or likeness of a thing formed in the mind, a conception, thought, imagination, idea: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem

sibi proponere, Cic.: expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id. **||** In rhetor.: a *figurative representation, similitude, comparison*: imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, id. **||** *a mere image, semblance, appearance, shadow*: nos veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, id.: imago iudiciorum, only the appearance of courts, id.

imaginotia, *ae.* *f.* *dim.* [imago] a little image: aerea puerilis, Suet.

imbecill, *ada.* *weakly, feebly, faintly* (rare; perh. only in the Comp.): *is*, quae videtur, imbecillus aemulatur, Cic.

imbecillitas (Inb.), *is.* *f.* [imbecillus] weakness, feebleness of the body, etc.: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, Cic.: imbecillitas materiae, Caes. **||** *powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility*: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque optimam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic.: animi, Caes.: consilii, Cic.

imbecillus (Inb.), *a.* *um.* *adj.* *weak, feeble*: Of the body: quum homo imbecillus a valentinis bestia lanctur, Cic. **||** Of other things: accedent anni et tractari mollitus utque imbecilla violet, Hor.: imbecilla natura (genus humani), Sall.: nequo quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic.: regnum vobis trado firmum, at boni artis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. **||** In relation to abstract things or mental qualities: qui eam superpositionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent, Cic.: suspiciones, Tac. Subst.: ignavi et imbecilli, Cic.

imbellis (Inb.), *e.* *adj.* [bellum] *unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, void of peace*: ut imbelles timidique videmur, Cic.: ignavi et imbelles, Liv.: juvena, Hor.: cervi, Virg.: columba, Hor.: del, *i. e.* *Venus and Amor*, Or. **||** Of things: itaque videas rebus inuictis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, Cic.: sic fatius senem telumque imbellem sine ictu coniecit, *powerless*, Virg.: Asia, Liv.

imber, *bria.* *m.* *rain, a shower of rain, a pelting or pouring rain*: erui hiems summa, tempestas perfricta, imber maximus, Cic.: iter factum corruptum imbr, Hor.: lapides aut sanguineus imber, Cic. **||** **||** *Proverb.*

(i) imbrum in eribrum gerere, to attempt an impossibility, Pl. (ii) tam hoc die in procieli est quam tibi nunc est, id. **||** *pluit, i. e.* *exceedingly rainy*, id. **||** *Melton*: caeruleus supra caput astili imber, a rain-cloud, Virg. **||** *run-water*, plachiae cisternaeque exundans imbribus, Tac. **||** *water or liquid in gen. (poet.)*: (naves) accipiant imbrium imbrum, admit the non-water, Virg.: imbre per indignas ungue cadente res, *tears*, Or. **||** *Like the fig. word shower, of things that fall fast like rain*: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg.

imberbis (imb.), *a. adj.* [barba] without a beard, beardless: juvenis, Hor.

im-bibo (imb.), *bl. j. v. a.* to drink in, imbibe: Plin. *¶* Fig.: to imbibe mentally, to conceive: de aliquo malum opinionem animum imbibere, Cic.: cunctam animam, Liv. *2. Esp.* to determine, resolve (usually with *infin.*): quod si facere nolit atque imberbitur, quomodo rationibus filium ad suas conditiones perducere, Cic.

im-bito (imb.), *j. v. a.* to go into, enter: meam domum ne imbitas, Pl. **imbrax**, *icis, f.* [imber] a hollow fur, gutter-tile, pan-tile: mea confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Pl.: Virg. *¶* Meton.: a mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero: Suet.

imbrans, *a. um, adj.* [id.] raining: Auson, rain-bringing, Pl.

imbrifer, *era, erum, adj.* [imber] rain-bringing, raining: Auson, Ov. **im-bris** (imb.), *bl. stum, j. v. a.* [root *is* of which *bi-bo* is a redupl.: *v. bibo*] to wet, soak, steep, absorb: imbuti sanguine gladii legiones vel maledicti potius, vel et rather dripping with blood, Cic.: sanguis novus imbutit arma, Virg.: ocula, quae Venus quinta parte est nectaris imbutit, Hor. *¶* Fig.: to fill, steep, stain, taint, infect: imbuti: gladium acere, Cic. *Exp.* in the part. perf.: imbutus admiratione, Liv.: hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic. *2. To inspire or impress with, to accustom, taint, infect, instruct, imbue:* animam tenerum opinionibus, id.: liber aliter educatos servilibus vidis imbutas, Liv. Poet.: terras vomere, to plough first, Ov.: bellum sanguine, give a beginning to, shed the first blood, Virg. In the part. perf.: nos ita majores instituti atque imbuti sumus, Cic.: imbutum jam a juvena certaminibus pebebis, Liv.

imbutus, *a. um, Part.* [imbeo]

imitabilis, *e. adj.* [imitor] that may be imitated: ornatissimas subtilissimas illa quidem videtur esse, Cic.: non imitabile fumen, Virg.

imitation, *ialis, w. [id.] imitation*, and Meton. a resemblance, likeness, image: Ov.

imitationem, *i. w. [id.] imitation*, imitation, pretence: perocis tristitiae imitatione, Tac.

imitatio, *ialis, f. [id.] imitation*: imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur, Cic. *2. simulation, pretence:* nihil ostentatius aut imitationis afferre, Id.

imitator, *ialis, m. [id.] an imitator*: With gen.: permulti imitatores principum existunt, Cic. *Abol.*: nec desiles imitator in artum, Hor.

imitatrix, *icis, f. [id.] she that imitates:* boni (voluptas), Cic.

imito, *i. v. a.* (for imitor) to imitate, etc.: imitatio et effecta simulacra, Cic.: nec abest imitatio voluptas, Ov.

imitor, *ator, i. v. a. dep.* [root *im*: *v. imago*] to imitate, represent, express, be of, copy, portray: faber unguis

exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor.: populi speciem et nomen, Cic.: heroum veteres sacis fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, Id. Poet.: putre solum imitator arando, to make loose or friable, Virg. *2. To simulate, feign, pretend:* moestitiam, Tac. *3. To imitate in conduct, etc., to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeits:* imitator nepam, Pl.: imitator ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic.

im-madescere, *dñi* (only in the perf.), *j. v. n. insep.* to become wet or moist: lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov.

immanis, *ado, frightfully, fiercely*: leo hians immane, Virg.

immanis (imm.), *e. adj.* huge, vast, enormous, immense, monstrous: immanis corporum magnitudo, Cass.: ingens humanisque praeter, Cic.: geminos immani pondere castra, Virg.: avaritia, Id.: vitium, Hor. *Naut. abol.*: Civilis lapsu equi prostratus immane quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritate indidit, Tac. *¶* Fig.: monstrous in character, frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild: hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, Cic.: janitor anlae, Cerberus, Hor.: coepit immanibus effera Dido, Virg. *Comp.*: acclere ante alios immanior omnes, Id. *Sup.*: volupatim immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, Cic. [Etym. doubtful.]

immanitas, *ialis, f.* [immanis] monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess: vitiorum, Cic. *¶* Of character, etc.: enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty: fortis quaedam atque agrestis immanitas, id.: morum immanitate vastissima vincit beluae, Id.: paricidii, Quint.

im-mansuetus (imm.), *a. um, adj.* untamed, wild, savage: ille ferox immansuetusque, Ov.: tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, Id.

im-maturitas (imm.), *ialis, f.* [im-maturus] unripeness, immaturity: sponsum, Suet. *¶* Unwisely hasty, over-energetic: quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic.

im-maturus (imm.), *a. um, adj.* unripe, immature, unready, before the season: of plants and fruits: pira, Cels.: frons, Quint. *¶* Transf. of other things: vomicis, Pl.: infans immaturus est editus, Suet.: mors, unwisely, premature, Cic.: consilium, Liv.

im-molestabilis (imm.), *e. adj.* incurable (poet.): vulnus, Ov.: telum, the wound inflicted with which is incurable, Virg.

im-memor (imm.), *oris, adj.* unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless: constr. usually with the gen.: levis freq. abol. or with a clause. With gen.: adeone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic.: venator tenerae conjugi immemor, Hor. *Abol.*: magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic. With clause: sum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl.

im-memorabilis (imm.), *e. adj.* *1. Pass.*: unworthy of mention: Pl. *2. That cannot be described, inexpressible:* spatium, Lucr. *¶* Act.: that will not tell, speechless, silent: Pl.

im-memoratus (imm.), *a. um, adj.* unmentioned, not related: juvat immemorata ferentem ingenio oculisque legi manibusque teneri, things not yet related, neo, Hor.

im-mensitas (imm.), *ialis, f.* [im-mensus] immeasurableness, immensity: latitudinem, longitudinem, Cic.

im-mensus (imm.), *a. um, adj.* lit. not measured: hence, immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense: si immensus et interminatus in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum vide-retis, Cic.: in mari immenso vehi, id.: jacuisse per antrum immensus, of immense size, Virg.: fervet immensusque vasti profundo Fidiarus ore, faithless, Hor. *¶* Subst.: immensus, *i. n.* boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity: loci, Liv.: per immensum ventis discordibus actus fertur, Ov.: prorupa per immensum adficia, over a vast extent, Tac. *2. adv.* without end, exceedingly, immensely: creverat immensus, Ov.: immensus attolli, Tac.

im-mereus (imm.), *entis, adj.* undeserving, not meriting, innocent: triste lignum, caducum in domini caput immerentis, Hor.

im-mergo (imm.), *al, sum* (perf. sync. immergi, Pl.), *j. v. a.* to dip, plunge, sink or stick into, to immerse: immergi in flumen, Cic.: nautas pelago, Ov. *2. Transf. with pron. reflect.*: to throw or plunge oneself into, to betake oneself: immergi aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Pl. *¶* Fig.: se blanditiis et assentationibus in altum consuetudinem, Cic.

im-merito, *adv.* undeservedly, unjustly, without cause: si praeter opinionem, si immerito, Cic.: ut esse non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, with perfect justice, Quint.

im-meritus (imm.), *a. um, adj.* *1. Act.*: undeserving, guiltless, innocent: delicta majorum immeritus ius, Romane, Hor.: gaus, Virg.: With *infin.* virtus recludens immeritis mori coelum, Hor. *Subst.*: cur tu, obsecro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? for no fault of mine, Pl. *¶* *Pass.*: undeserved, unmerited: laudibus haud immeritis ornare aliquem, Liv.

immersabilis (imm.), *e. adj.* [mer-so] that cannot be sunk: *f. g.* unconquerable: (Ulixes) adversa rerum immersabilis undis, Hor.

immersus, *a. um, Part.* [immergo]

immessus (imm.), *a. um, adj.* [meto] unmeasured: jugera, Hor.

im-migro (imm.), *avi, am, i. v. n.* to go or remove into: et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. *¶* Fig.: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv.

im-mīnō (imm.), 2. v. n. to project over or towards, to bend or lean towards, to overhang. With dat. or absol.: collis plurimus urbi imminet. Virg.: imminens prope ipsa moenibus tumulus. Liv.: chorus ducti Venus imminente luna, shining overhead. Hor.

2. Fig.: to be intent upon, to strive eagerly after, to long or be eager for: huius mendicantis aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminet. Cic.: exitio conjungis. Ov.: Verres avaritia semper hians atque imminet fuit. Cic. II. Transf.: to be near to, to touch on, border upon: imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenent non tenet. Ov.: cancer imminens fore, adjoining. Liv. 2. Fig.: to be near at hand, to impend: sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminet, non vident. Cic. III. (like impendere and instare) to threaten by proximity: nimis imminet propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo. id.: Parthi Latio. Hor.: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminet. Caes. 2. Fig.: to threaten by proximity, to be imminent: periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur. Suet.: imminentes undique insidiae. id.

im-mīnō (imm.), ūl, ūtūm, 3. v. a. to lessen, diminish: si istas exiguas copias quam minime invenieris, Cic. 2. to weaken, impair: corpus ūtō, animum libidinē. Imminuitur, abate. II. Fig.: to lessen, diminish, abate: aestivalium tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat. Sall.: verbum imminutum, contracted. Cic. 2. Esp.: to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit. id.: libertatem, id.: pacem Bocchi. Sall.: Agrippae dissidio domum imminuerat. Tac.

im-mīnūtō (imm.), ōnis, f. [imminuo] a lessening, diminution: a weakening, impairing, injuring: pravitas imminutione corporis, mutilation. Cic. II. Fig.: dignitatis, id.

im-miscō (imm.), ōnī, ūtūm, or ūtūm, 2. v. a. to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend: manus manibus. Virg.: summis lae. Ov.: immixti turbae militum togati. Liv. II. Fig.: non fugienda petendis immiscere. Hor.: ne affinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immiscerantur caverit. Liv.

im-miscērābilis (imm.), e, adj. unpitied: captiva pubes. Hor.

im-misceriōrditer, adv. unmercifully: Ter.

im-miscērosus (imm.), ordis, adj. pitiless, merciless (rare): Cic.

im-missio (imm.), ōnis, f. [id.] a letting in, admission (rare): Ulp.: amentorum, a letting forth. Cic.

im-missus (imm.), a, um, Part. [immitto].

im-mīlis (imm.), e, adj. not soft or melior, harsh, rough, sour. Of fruits: uva. Hor. II. Fig.: rough, rude, harsh, severe, stern, fierce, inexorable: ura et moribus immitis ferasque,

Liv.: immitis Achilles. Virg.: insulam Gyarus immittem et sine cultu hominem esse. Tac. Comp.: calcato immitior hydre. Ov. Sup.: serpentes immitissimum animalium genus. Plin.

im-mitto (imm.), mīd, mīssum, 3. v. a. to let or send into, to introduce, admit, to send or despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast or throw into: servos ad spolandum fanum. Cic.: scilicet tu Praetor in mea bona, quos voles, immitte? you will put into possession of my property? id.: corpus in undas. Ov.: completas naves taeda et pice in Pomponianum classem immisit, let drive against. Caes.: cornu immisit coelo, he placed it in the sky (as the constellation called Ariadne's crown). Ov.: immissis pars caeca et cuncta frenis arlet in portas, with slackened reins. Virg.: Codrus in medio se immisit hostes, threw himself. Cic. 2. Esp.: to send against (secretly or hostilely), to set on, incite, instigate, suborn: alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant. Sall.: immissis qui monerent. Tac. 3. to let grow unrestrained or wild: pro densitate arborum immissorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, grown together, interwoven. Liv.: barba immissa, for promissa, unshorn. Virg. II. Fig.: aliquid in aures, to listen to. Pl.: iactam immissam a te nefarium. Injuriam semper duxi. Cic.: immissale fugam. Terentia atque timorem, instilled. Virg.

im-mixtus (imm.), a, um, Part. [immisceo].

immo (imo), adv. (usu. placed at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes after one or two words), used in answers: 1. to introduce a contradiction of the question or preceding statement: hence, after positive sentences, to be rendered by, no indeed, by no means: after sentences containing or implying a negative, by, yes indeed, by all means: or in gen. by, on the contrary (often strengthened by edepol, hercle, vero, potius, etc., and frequently elliptical): Tr. Etiam fatetur de hospite? Th. Immo pernegat. Pl.: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expedit? Immo intelligit nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, yes, let him do what is advantageous and expedient, but let him understand, etc., Cic.: quid tu? Nulane habes vita? Immo alia et fortasse minora, yes, I have faults, but they are of a different kind, and, perhaps of less consequence. Hor.: Cl. scilicet jam me hoc voles patrem exorare ut celet senem vestrum. Sy. Immo, at recta via rem narret ordine omnem, nay, just the contrary. Ter. 2. to retort a question: Me. Quid apud haec ades negotii est tibi? So. Immo quid tibi est? nay, rather, Pl. 3. After questions implying doubt or uncertainty to introduce an emphatic affirmation contradictory of the doubt: not only... but

even: Ca. Equiquam meminit Mnestic? Pl. Rogas? Immo nunc memini plurimum pendit, she not only remembers him, but, etc. id. So also when a speaker corrects and amplifies a preceding assertion: senatus haec intelligi, consul videt, hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatum venit, lives (did I say)? he not only lives, but, etc., Cic. And similarly in the middle of a sentence, for the more class. rei potius: nay rather, nay, I should rather say: simulacra deum, deos immo ipse convulsus ex sedibus ipsa ablatus esse. Liv. II. In some instances it seems to contain no idea of contrariety, but to convey a direct confirmation of what proceeds, so that it may be rendered by, yes, yes truly, so be it: though in the opinion of the best critics it will always be found, on a close examination, to have more or less of an adversative meaning: Immo ita sit, Cephalus, creasit tua civibus opto res, ait, may it be so (for it is not so now). Ov. [Long supposes immo to be a contraction of in modo: it is generally regarded as an adverb of time.]

im-mobilis (imm.), e, adj. immovable: terra immobilis manens. Cic. II. Immoveable, unshaken, unalterable: ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante. Virg.: donec principis iuxta non precibus et inviolatae iusta ostendit. Tac.

im-mobilitas (imm.), ūtis, f. [immobilis] immovableness: Just. Immoderate, adv. without measure or rule: moveri immoderate et fortuito. Cic. 2. Fig.: immoderately, extravagantly: iactari, id. Comp.: immoderatus ferre casum incommodum tuorum, id.

im-moderatio (imm.), ūtis, f. want of moderation, excess: Cic.

im-moderatus (imm.), a, um, adj. without measure, measureless, unmeasurable: (lit. only poet): poet. Cic.: Lucr. II. Fig.: unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate: ipsum illum Aristoteli discipulum, superbum, crudelum, immoderatum fuisse. Cic.: immoderatiatae luxuriae esse. Suet.: tempestates. Cic.

im-moderatē, adv. immoderately, extravagantly, impudently: amare. Pl.: gloriari. Liv.

im-moderestia (imm.), ae, f. intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness (rare): heri immodestia coegit. Pl.: publicanorum, avaricie, extorsion. Tac.

im-moderatus (imm.), a, um, adj. unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate (rare): in vino immoderatus. Ter.: genus jocandi non profusum nec immoderatum. Cic.

im-mōdō, adv. beyond measure, excessively, immoderately, in singular or vulgare immodicus fuit. Plin.

im-mōdicus (imm.), a, um, adj. unbounded, unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, unwary, immoderate: prominet immodicum pro longa cupido

nostram, Ov.: continuas et immodicas tempestates, Suet. || Fig.: immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *promine in excess to exaggerating numbers*, Liv.: tam verbis tam rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds*, Suet.: factus, Ov. With gen.: immodicus gloriæ, Vell.: lætitiæ et mæroris, Tac.

immodulatus (imm.), a, um, adj. *unregulated, unharmonious*: Hor.

immolatio (imm.), ðnis, f. [immolo] a sacrificiis, sacrificiis (rare): in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic. In plur.: immolationes nefandæ, Tac.

immolator (imm.), ðnis, m. [id.] one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer (rare): Cic.

immolatus (imm.), a, um, adj. [molior] built up, erected (rare): Liv.

immolo (imm.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [mola] Orig. to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal (mola, salt): Serv.

Virg. || Transf. to offer, sacrifice, immolatus: Mutus bovem immolatus dicitur, Cic.: bovem Dianæ, Liv.

immo (imm.), quom Bulla immolaret ante prætoribus, Cic. Pass. impers.: quum pluribus illis immolatur, id. And with obj. of the offering: quibus hostilis immolandum cuique deo, id. Poet. in a more general sense, to sacrifice, slay: Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas immolat, Virg.

immo (imm.), di, sum, i. v. a. to bite into (poet. and rare): labitur, immororque cadens obmutuit hasta, Stat.: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hilla flagitit immoritur, reficit, enervat, Hor.

im-morior (imm.), mortuus, i. v. n. dep. to die in or upon: illa sorori immoritur, Ov. || Fig.: immoritur stultitia, he works himself to death, Hor.

im-moror (imm.), atus, i. v. n. dep. to stay in, upon or at, to linger near: per mercedino immorans, Plin. || Fig.: ne terrens immoror, Quint.

immortuus, a, um, Part. [immortuus]

im-mortalis (imm.), e, adj. not subject to death, immortal: si nullum corpus immortale sit, nullum esse corpus sempiternum, Cic. || Meton.: immortalis, eternal, endless: memoriam aliquid reddere, id.: immortalia opera edere, Liv.: immortalia ne spes, monet aurea, Hor.

immortalitas (imm.), ðtis, f. [immortalis] exemption from death, immortality: quæ Socrates supremo vitæ die de immortalitate animorum disaroluit, Cic. || Meton.: immortalitas, undying renown, immortality: non conest legendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, id.: aliqui immortalitati commendare, id.

|| blessedness, the height of happiness: nihil immortalitatis parva est, Ter.

immortaliter (imm.), adv. indefinitely: Cic.

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immortaliter (imm.), adv. indefinitely: Cic.

immortuus (imm.), Part. [immortuus]

im-motus (imm.), a, um, adj. unmoved, immovable, motionless: (illa arbor) immota manet, Virg.: aquas, frocem, Ov.: serenus et immotus dies, calim, Tac. || Fig.: unmoved, unshaken, steadfast, undisturbed: mens immota manet, Virg.: immotas præbet mugitibus aures, Ov. In the neut.: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, immoveable, unchangeable, Virg.

im-mugio (imm.), lvi or fl. 4. v. n. to bellow, roar, resound in or at (poet.): curvique immugit Aetna cavernis, Virg.

im-mulgeo (imm.), i. v. a. to milk into: teneris immulgens ubera labris, Virg.

im-munditia (imm.), se, f. [immundus] uncleanness, impurity, filth: Pl.

im-mundus (imm.), a, um, adj. unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul: humus rat immundis lutulenta vino, Cic.: homo, Pl.: canis, Hor. || Fig.: aut immunda crepent ignominiosae dicta, id.

im-munio (imm.), lvi, 4. v. a. to fortify: praesidium, Tac.

im-munis (imm.), e, adj. [munus] lit. without office or duty: free or exempt from a public service, untaxed: melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic.: immunis milita, Liv.: qui agros immunes liberoseque arant, free from taxes, Cic. With gen.: immunes portorium, Liv. || Transf. in gen.: free or exempt from, that does or gives nothing: non est inhumana virtus neque immunis neque superba, inactive, Cic.: quem scis immuniem Cynaræ placuisse rapaci, without making presents to her, Hor. With gen.: immunes operum dominae, released from labour, Ov. || Fig.: not sharing or partaking in, free from, destitute of: constr. with the gen., abl., ad, or absol. With gen.: aspiciet urbem immuniem tanti belli, Virg.: immunis æquoris Arctos, not setting in, Ov. With abl.: animum immuniem esse tristitia, Sen. With ab: immunis ab omnibus arbitris esse, Vell. Absol.: immunis aram si teltig manu, stainless, pure, Hor.

im-munitas (imm.), ðtis, f. [immunitas] freedom or exemption from public services or taxes, immunity: (Druides) militiæ vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, Cic. In plur.: Cic. || Fig. in gen.: freedom, exemption, immunity: qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, id.

im-munus (imm.), a, um, adj. unfortified, undefended (rare): oppida castellaque, Liv.: Sparte, Ov.: via, not paved, impassable, Cic.

im-murmuro (imm.), i. v. n. to murmur in, at, or against: lingua ipse jacet terraque tremens immurmurat atræ, Ov.: silvis (Auster), Virg.: in-crepor a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov.

im-mutabilis (imm.), e, adj. un-

changeable, unalterable: esse causas immutabiles easque æternas, Cic.: necessitas, Quint. Comp.: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilis, nihil firmius, Cic.

im-mutabilis (imm.), e, adj. [immutatio] changed, altered: Pl.

im-mutabilitas (imm.), ðtis, f. [immutabilitas] immutability: Cic.

im-mutatio (imm.), ðnis, f. [immutatio] In rhetor. and gramm.: a change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another: verborum, Cic.: im-mutationes nusquam crebriores, metonymies, id.

im-mutatus (imm.), a, um, adj. unchanged, unaltered (rare): id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter.

im-mutatus, Part. [immutatus]

im-muto (imm.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to change, alter: ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidit? Pl.: imperio, potestate, prospera rebus immutari, Cic. || Exp. in rhetor. to put, by metonymy, one word for another: immutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio substituit aliud, quod item significet: Ennius, horridam Africam terribili tremere tumultu, quom dicit, pro Afris immutat Africam, id.

im-mo, adv. v. immo.

im-pæcatus (imp.), a, um, adj. not peaceable, unquiet: aut impacatos a tergo horribis Iberos, scartice, Virg.: vita, Sen.

impactio (imp.), ðnis, f. [impingo] a striking against, concussion, impact: nubium, Sen.

impactus, Part. [impingo]

im-pallescere (imp.), ldi, i. v. n. incep. to grow or turn pale at: Pers.

im-par (imp.), ðtis, adj. uneven, unequal, dissimilar in number or quality: stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, Cic.: congressus impari numero, with a larger number, Caes.: imparibus carmina facta modis, i. e. hexameters and pentameters, Ov.: ludere par impar, even or odd, Hor.: acer coloribus impar, party-coloured, Ov. With dat.: nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi, so inconsistent, Hor. || Exp. unequal to, not a match for, inferior, weaker. With dat.: Phubius Achilles, ceteris maior, ubi (Apollini) miles impar, id.: deprecari vel impar dolori congeruit, unable to support his grief, Suet. With abl.: nec facies impar nobilitate fuit, Ov. Absol. with or without a limiting abl.: viribus impar, id.: juncta impari, to an inferior in rank, Liv. || Poet. transf.: beyond one's strength, what one is not equal to: iudice sub Tmolio certamen venit ad impar, to the unequal strife, Ov.: pugna, Virg.

im-paratus (imp.), a, um, adj. not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unwarmed: ut ne imparatus sim, si adveniat Phormio, Ter.: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggrei ad dicendum videbatur: sed erat paratus, Cic. Sup.: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes.

impārīter, *adv.* *unequally*: versibus impariter iunctis, i. e. in *hexameters and pentameters*, Hor.

impārtio, *v.* *impertio*.

im-pastus (imp.), *a. um, adj.* *unsfed, hungry* (poet.): leo, Virg.

im-pācibilis (imp. and impetib.), *a. adj.* *insufferable, insupportable, intolerable*: dolorem vocis, quum improbis poemam proponitis, impatiibilem factis, Cic.

im-patiens (imp.), *entia, adj.* *that cannot bear, will not endure or suffer, impatient*: constr. *usu.* with *gen.*: rarely with *inf.* *absol.* With *gen.*: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov.: miles: corpus solis, pulveris, tempestatis, Tac.: iras, *incapable of restraining his wrath*, Ov. *Sup.*: Marius quiescit impatiensissimus, Vell. 2. Of things: ceras impatiens calidus, Ov.

|| *that does not feel or suffer, insensible, apathetic* (rare): Epicurus et illi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen.

impātēter (imp.), *adv.* *impatiently, uncomplainingly*: Tac. *Comp.*: Just. *Sup.*: Plin.

im-patiētia (imp.), *ae, f.* *unwillingness or inability to bear, want of endurance, patience* With *gen.*: impatiētia natusse, Suet. *Abol.*: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatiētiā dilaberetur, Tac.

impāvidē (imp.), *adv.* *fearlessly, intrepidly*: exhaustio poenulo, Liv.

im-pāvīdus (imp.), *a. um, adj.* *fearless, undaunted, intrepid* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): ad fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor.: leo, Virg.: pectora, Liv.

impēdimentum (imp.), *i. n.* [impedio] *that which entangles or impedes, a hindrance, impediment*: Demosthenes impedita naturae diligenter industriae superavit, Cic.: esse impeditum loco, Caes.: Meton. plur. impēdimenta, *baggage* and esp. *milit. i. e. the baggage of an army* (including the beasts of burthen and their drivers): nullis impeditis, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic.: impeditis castrisque nostri positi sunt, Caes.

impēdō (imp.), *vi or ii, Itum, a. v. a.* [ped, stem of pes: cf. expedo: lit. to entangle the feet] *to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast*: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov.: sinistra impedita, satie commodode pugnare non poterant, Caes.: equos frenis, *to bridle*, Ov. 2. *Transf.* In *gen.*: *to clasp, encircle, embrace*: narrare parantem impedit amplexu, id.: viridi nitidum caput impedit myrto, Hor. *||* *Fig.*: *to entangle, embarrass*: sapientis est, quomodo stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se expedire, Cic.: qui me et se blasce impediti nuptis, Ter. *||* *Meton.*: *to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede*: constr. with *acc.*, *abl.* with or without *ab* or in *sub.* *inf.*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: me

quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: navigationem (Corvus), Caes. With *ab*, *in*, or *simple absol.*: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall.: non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impeditri, Caes. With *sub.*: id in hac disputatione de fato casus quidam, non facerem, impedit, Cic. With *inf.*: quid est igitur, quod me impedit ea quae probabilis mihi videantur sequi? id. *Abol.*: omnia remouentur, quae obstant et impediunt, id.

impēditio (imp.), *entia, f.* [impedio] *a hindrance, obstruction* (rare): Cic.

impēditus (imp.), *a. um, Part.* [impedio] *Ad.*: hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, impeded. Of persons: impeditus hostibus propter ea quae feriebant onera, Caes.: agmen, Liv. 2. Of things: navigationem impeditam (esse) propter inclementiam locorum, attended with difficulty, Caes.: impedito animo, engaged, busy, Cic. *Sup.*: itinera, Caes. *Exp.* of places: blocked up, difficult to pass, full of obstacles: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis, difficult of passage, id. *Comp.*: saltus artior et impeditior, Liv.

im-pello (imp.), *pūli, pulsum, i. v. a.* *to push, drive, or strike against*: cavum conversa cuspidem montem impellit in latras, Virg.: impellunt animas linteas Thraciae, Hor. *Poet.*: auras mugitibus, Ov. 2. *Exp.*: *to drive on, set in motion, urge on, impel*: hircens subjecta scutulis impulsus vocibus in interiorē partem transduxit, Caes.: aequor vella, Tac.: sagittam nervo, *to discharge*, Ov.: praecipitantem lictor impellamus et perditum proster-namus, give a push to, Cic.: impellit aciem, broke, Liv. *||* *Fig.*: *to impel, incite, urge*; esp. *to instigate, stimulate, persuade*: constr. usually with *acc.* of the pers., and *acc.* of the thing with *ad* or *obj.*, or *sub.*: less freq. with *an absol.*, or the *inf.*: ut animi, Cic.: *absol.* With *in*: nisi cum illi immortalis in eam mentem impulissent, Cic. With *ad*: ad veterum annalium memoriam comprehendendam impulsat atque incendi, id. With *sub.*: Germanos facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, Caes. With an *adv.*: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. With *inf.*: quae mens tam dira impellit his cingi telis? Virg. With *simple acc.*: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, *to arouse, address*, Hor. In *pass.*: Bellovacas impulsos ab suis principibus ab Aedulis defecisse, Caes. *Abol.*: cui semper ipse paruerit, nunquam impellent, saepe revocant, Cic.

im-pendō (imp.), *z. v. n.* and *a. to hang over, to overhang*. A. *Neutr.*: ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic.: mons altissimus (titentur) impendebat, Caes. *||* *Fig.*: *to hang or hover over, to impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten*: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendant, Cic.: vento impendens, Virg.: magnum bel-

lum impendet a Parthis, Cic. B. A. c. t.: mare quae impendens voce ac saxa perosa, Lucr. *Fig.*: tanta te impendens male, Ter.

impēndio, *adv.* *by a great deal, greatly, very much*; with comparatives: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter.: at ille impendio nunc magis edit senatam, Cic.

impēnditōsus (imp.), *a. um, adj.* [impendit] *that spends too much, extravagant*: Pl.

impēndum (imp.), *i. n.* [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense*: quae quantum sibi instituit sine impendio, Cic. *Exp.* in *abl.*: ad or with *an accus.* with *a loss*: regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famae daturus, Curt.: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, id. *||* *Exp.*: interest paid on a loan: tenuis et impendunt recessus, Cic. 2. *Transf.*: ut impendit etiam angere possimus largitatem tui munera, id.

im-pēndō (imp.), *di, sum, i. v. e. i.* *lit.* *to weigh upon*: hence *to spend upon, pay on account of, to expend*: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res, Cic.: certus sumptus impenditur, id. *||* *Fig.*: *to expend, devote, employ, apply*: impensurus omne aevi sui spatium in id opus, Vell.: vitam usui allicias, Tac.: operam, curam in aliquo, Cic.: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov.

im-pēnstrābilis (imp.), *a. adj.* *that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable*: a lex ferro, Liv.: cruppellari acceperatis ictibus, Tac. *||* *Fig.*: *that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding*: blanditia, Sen.: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac.

impēnsa (imp.), *ae, f.* (sc. pecunia) [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense*: quoniam impensam fecimus in auro cala, Cic.: sine impensa, id.: exitus, Suet. In *gen.*: impensae aere, mari, navali, portus, aequarum ductio, Cic. 2. *Fig.*: cruoris, Ov.: officiorum, Liv.

impēnsus (imp.), *adv.* *at great cost, expensively*: bibliothecas incendio absumptas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. 2. *Transf.*: *exceedingly, greatly, very much*: earnestly, eagerly, zealously. With verbs: illi invictis misere, verum unus tamen impens. Ter. *Comp.*: eo facio id impendens, Cic. With adjectives: impensae improbus, Pl.

impēnsus (imp.), *a. um, Part.* [impendo] *||* *Ad.*: ample, considerable, great: impensio pretio, at a high price, Cic.: also *absol.* impensio, Hor.

2. *Transf.* *large, great, strong, vehement*: deas, expensive: voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.: libido, Lucr. *Comp.*: impensor curas, Ov.: vae mihi illi culcus cibo late factus impensor, stoutly, faster, Pl. *Sup.*: proca, Sen.

im-pētor (imp.), *ōria, m.* (old *sen* endopator or indupator: *Lacr.*) [impero] *one who exercises the imperium*:

Orig. a milit. term, a commander-in-chief, general: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes.: sapiens et callidus Imperator, Cic. 2.

Imp. in the time of the republic, a title of honour conferred on a general after any important victory: his rebus gestis C. Mario in castris ad Bagradam receptis, atque universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Caes.: Liv. Hence placed after the name as a title: M. Cicerio S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., Cic. Hence also, 3, the title of the Roman emperors, which always preceded their names (cf. Smith's Ant. 211): Suet. Hence also, Imperator, a Roman emperor: velat praemium Insequentia caesa, quod medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, id. n. II. T. anst. In gen. any commander, leader: chief, divider, ruler, master: (Roman) Imperatoris more anna Imperia, binos Imperatores sibi fecere, i. e. consule, Sall.: solo eundem populum Imperatorem et peritorem caese terrarum, Cic.

Imperatorius (Imp.), a, um, adj. [Imperator] pertaining to a general: quod ipse bonos laborem leviorum favore Imperatorum, Cic.: partes, Caes.: naris, an admiral's ship, Plin. II. Imperial: genesis, Suet.

Imperatorix (Imp.), Icis, f. [Impero] de quo commando, a mistress (rare): fortis viros ad Imperatrice (i. e. Clodia) in insidiis locatos, Cic. (Hence It. Imperatrice: Fr. Imperatrice.)

Imperitum, i, n. [id.] that which is commanded, a command, order: iussus arma abigere, Imperatum facit, excoquit the order, obeys, Caes.

Im-perceptus (Imp.), a, um, adj. imperceptus, unknown (rare): Ov.

Im-perco (Imp., also Imperco), 3, v. a. [parco] to spare: hunc Imperco, Pl. Im-percosus (Imp.), a, um, adj. not struck, unstruck: pedes, nolesces, Ov.

Im-perditus (Imp.), a, um, adj. not destroyed, not slain (poet.): vos, o Graia Imperdita corpora, Teucri, Virg.

Im-perfectus (Imp.), a, um, adj. unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: pars Imperfecta manebat, Virg.: pons, Caes.: claus, undigested, Juv.

Im-periosus (Imp.), a, um, adj. imperiosus, unyielding: Ov.

Im-periosus (Imp.), a, um, adj. [Imperium] possessed of command, far-reaching, mighty, powerful: urbes magne aequae Imperiosae, Cic.: virga, the fates, Ov.: quinamque igitur liberi? sapientia, sibi qui Imperiosus, who has dominion over himself, Hor. III. Esp. in a bad sense, imperious, domineering, tyrannical: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam Imperiosa, Cic.: Proserpina, Hor.: familia Imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv.

Im-perit (Imp.), adv. unskillfully, ignorantly, awkwardly: Imperit ab equoque actum, Cic. Comp.: quid

potuit dici Imperitus? id. Sup.: quum est lili Imperitissime dictum, id.

Im-peritia (Imp.), ae, f. inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate atque Imperitia legali, subdolis equis augere amentiam, Sall.: pugnans Imperitia poscere, Tac.

Im-perito (Imp.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freg. [Impero] to command, govern, rule: with acc. (rare): quod antea pro iure Imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per precem, Pl.: aequum rem Imperito, Hor. With dat.: quis nemori Imperit, quem tota armenta sequantur, Virg. Pass. Imperis: quod superbe avareque crederent Imperitum victis caese, Liv. Absol.: libido Imperandi, Sall. Pass. Imperis: quod mihi quoque exsequendum roor, quanto sit angustius Imperitatum, Tac.

Im-peritus (Imp.), a, um, adj. inexperience in, not knowing, unacquainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience: constr. usually with the gen., or absol., rarely with in. With gen.: summi juris peritissimus, civilis non Imperitus, Cic.: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis Imperiti, Caes. Absol.: quum in theatro Imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes Ignarique considerant, Cic.: uti pueris cum Imperitis manes conserent, Sall. Rarely of things: ingenium, Pl. With in: in verbis Imperitus, Quint.

Im-perium (Imp.), ii, n. [Impero] lit. that which is put or conferred upon any one, esp. delegated power, and in partic. an authority conferred by the Roman people: it was of two kinds, Imperium merum, military command, which was specially conferred by a lex curiata, which was exercised only out of the city, and without which no military operation could be considered as done on behalf of the state: and Imperium mixtum, a power which a magistrate had for the purpose of administering the civil (not criminal) part of the law (v. Smith's Ant. 211): Imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic.: de Imperio Caesaris gravissime decernatur, Cic.: novem annis, quibus in Imperio fui, Suet. Hence often opposed to magistratus: cum Imperio aut magistratu, in a military or civil command, id.: mandant (clives) Imperia, magistratus, military and civil commands, Cic. 2. Meton. for Imperator, a commanding officer, commander, general: Imperia, potestates, legationes, quum senatus creverit populoque iusserit, ex urbe exeunto, id. (II) any public officer (rare): erat plena lictorum et Imperiorum provincia, differa praepotes atque exactoribus, Caes.

3. the Imperial government, the government: tandem quasi coactus recepit Imperium, Suet. II. the sovereignty of the Roman state, sovereignty in general: sub populi Romani Imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic.: cum duobus ducibus de Imperio in Italia

decretatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, id.: quod ipse saepe civitatis Imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. 2. dominion, realm, empire: duae urbes inimicissimae hunc Imperio, Cic.: Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet auriis, Virg.: per quas (artes) Imperii porrecta majestas ad ortus solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. III. command, order in general: ad quid opus est, Impera, Imperium exequar, Cic.: hi neque ad concilia vellebant neque Imperio parebant, Caes.: Imperia Injusta, superba, crudelia, Sall. 2. the right or power of commanding, authority, command, control: Appius et caecus et senex cavet non modo auctoritatem sed etiam Imperium in suoa, Cic.: reges in ipso Imperio est Jovis, Hor.

Im-peritissus (Imp.), a, um, adj. that is worse, more, than, a poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov.

Im-permissus (Imp.), a, um, adj. unlawful, forbidden: gaudia, Hor.

Im-péro (Imp.), avi, atum (old form Imperasti, Cic.), i. v. a. [paro] lit. to put upon (cf. comparo, "to put together, separate, "to put asunder" with), used in fig. sign. only: constr. with acc. of direct object, and dat. of indirect: noli obscuro lacrimis tibi mihi exercitum Imperare, do not bring trouble upon me, Pl. Hence, to impose as a burthen, tax, etc. commonly translated, to order to furnish or supply, to give orders for, make a requisition for: (Gall) Imperant Aedulis caesa eorum clientibus milia triginta quique, Caes.: quum Verres frumentum sibi in callis Imperavisset, Cic.: Jugurthae argenti pondo ducenta milia Imperat, Sall.: quam maximum milium numerum provinciae toti Imperat, Caes.

II. Hence in gen. to command, order, enjoin: facendum id nobis quod parentes Imperant, Pl.: utique Imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. In pass.: exemplar Imperatae scheme, Suet. With inf.: has omnes acturias Imperat fieri, Caes. With a relative clause (rare): Imperat coram, quid opus facio esset puerperae, Ter. With subj.: has, uti conquirent et reducent, Imperavit, Cic. With dat. only: si hunc Imperabo, probe tectum habebis, Pl. Absol.: Pa. Jubeas? Ch. Jubeo, cogo atque Impero, Ter. 2. Polit. i. e. to order the citizens to assemble, to summon: Pl. 3. In medic. to order, prescribe: non idem Imperamen omnibus per diversa aegrotantibus, Sen.

III. to command, govern, rule over (of nations, public officers, etc.): with dat. or absol.: qui modeste parat, videtur, qui aliquando Imperet, dignus esse, Cic.: jus esse belli, ut, qui viciant, lis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent Imperarent, Caes.: Jugurtha omni Numidia Imperare parat, Sall. Hence the phrase, ad Imperandum, to receive orders or instructions: nunc adeo ad Imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur,

Cic. 2. In gen. to command, master, govern, rule, control: *impertare liberia*, Ter.: *impertare alibi*, maximum impertum est, Sen.: *impertare arvia*, forces to be productive, Virg. Abol.: *animum rego*, qui, nisi parat, impertat, Hor.

im-perterritus (Imp.), a. um, adj. undaunted, unafraid (poet.): Virg. **im-pertio** (Imp.; also impart), tri or ii. Itum (also in the depon. form *impertiri*, Ter.), 4. v. a. [partio] to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart: constr. usu with acc. of direct object; dat. of indirect: *impertiant ea sula*, communicentque com proximis, Cic.: *Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem*, salutem thee heartily, id. In pass.: *viro forti collegae meo laus impertitur*, id.: *pro his impertitis oppugnatione patriam nostram veniunt, in return for these benefits*, Liv. Abol.: *si quid novisti rectius istis, candore imperti*, Hor. || With acc. of person and abl. of thing: to make one a sharer or partaker in, to present with: *Parnonem suum plurima salute*, Ter.: *neque quemquam oculo impertit*, ac ne resolutiones quidem, Suet.

impertior, v. impertio.
impertitus, a. um, Part. [impertio].

im-perturbatus (Imp.), a. um, adj. undisturbed, untroubled, calm (rare): *imperturbato ore*, Virg.

im-pervius (Imp.), a. um, adj. that cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious: *annua*, Ov. Transf.: *lapis ignibus*, Tac.

im-petro (Imp.), 3. v. a. to go against, to rush upon, assail, attack: *ocedentem Achelous heros impetit*, Stat.

im-petrabilis (Imp.), e. adj. [impetro], 1. Pass.: *easy to be obtained, attainable*: cui postulant triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv. || A. C. t.: *that easily obtains or effects, successful*: non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabile, Pl.

im-petratio (Imp.), ðnis, f. an obtaining by request: Cic.

im-petrio (Imp.), Itum, 4. v. a. (a peculiar form of impetro). Relig. t. i. to obtain by favourable omens: ut nunc extia, sic tunc acribus magnae re impetiri solebant, Cic.

im-petro (Imp.), avi, atum (old inf. fut. *impetrassere*, Pl.), 1. v. a. [patro] to accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure (esp. by asking or entreating). With acc.: *quod volo*, impetravi per amicitiam et gratiam a Philocomasio, Pl.: a me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabam, Cic.: ut ea, quae vellet, impetrarent, Caes. With subj.: a Germanis impetrat, ut per fines suos in Helvetios patiarer, id. Pass. *impetra*: impetrato, ut manerent, Liv. Abol.: *incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius*, Pl.

impëtus (Imp.), ðs, m. (old and poet. gen. sing. *impëtus*, Lucr.: *abl. impëtus*, id.) [impeto] lit. a going against:

hence, an attack, assault, onset: *incursio atque impëtus armatorum*, Cic.: *gladiis districtis in eos impëtum fecerunt*, Caes. 2. Esp. in medic.: *an attack of a disease, a fit, paroxysm*, febris, Cels. || In gen. (without reference to an object), *violent impulse, violent or rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vigour, force*. Physical: *in magno impetu maris atque aperto*, Caes.: *impëtus coeli, rapid motion*, Cic.: *tantos impëtus ventorum sustinere*, Caes. 2. Mental: *internal pressure, impulse, vehemence, passion*, etc.: *Sing.*: *repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus*, Cic.: *impetu magis quam consilio*, Liv.: *donesc impëtus famae et favor exercitus languesceret*, Tac. Plur.: *animalia, quae habent suos impëtus et rerum appetitus, impulses, instincts*, Cic.

im-pexus (Imp.), a. um, adj. uncombed: *sitriacae impexus induruit horrida barbis*, Virg.: *caput impexa porrigine foedum*, Hor. || Fig.: *antiquitas tristis et impexa*, Tac.

impigë (Imp.), ade. *irregularly, undutifully, wickedly*: quae (astra) qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam imple faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic.

im-pigëtas (Imp.), ðtis, f. want of reverence or respect, ungodliness, impiety, undutifulness, dissoluteness: nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas et scelus, Cic.: *Albucii defertur impietatis in principem, of high treason*, Tac.

im-piger (Imp.), gra. grum, adj. not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic: *ne praebat patientem atque impigram*, Cic.: *impiger manu*, Tac.: *Hercules*, Hor.: *Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acringento*, Sall. With a limiting gen.: *Quirinus impiger militias*, Tac. With inf.: *impiger hostium vexare turmas*, Hor.

impigres (Imp.), ade. *actively, quickly, readily*: de nocte multa impigresque exsurrexi, Pl.: *Martius impigre prudenter suorum et hostium res pariter attendere*, Sall.

im-pingo (Imp.), pëgi, pactum, 3. v. a. [pango] to drive into or at; to thrust, strike, or dash against: *pugnum in os impingo*, Pl.: *a paucioribus Othonianis in vallum impingeretur, would have been driven to*, Tac.: *clitellas ferus impingens*, Hor. 2. In gen.: to hand, give to: *bauc calix multis impingendus est*, ut plorare desinat, Cic. || Fig.: *dicam tibi impingam grandem, I will bring against you*, Ter.: *naturae munus suum*, Sen.

impigro (Imp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [impigro] to render impious or sinful, to pollute: *si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi*, Pl.

im-pi-us (Imp.), a. um, adj. irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic, abandoned, wicked, impious: *me fugerat*, d-orum immortalium has esse in impios et consceleratos poenas certissi-

mas constitutas, Cic.: *numero impiorum et consceleratum haberi*, Cic.: *(Danaides) impies sponso pottere tuo perdere ferro*, Hor.: *dit, involved in imprecations*, Tac. || Of things (mostly poet.): *si impias propinquum manus effugieris*, Cic.: *cervix*, Hor.: *furor*, Virg.

im-placabilis (Imp.), e. adj. unappeasable, implacable: *seque mihi implacabilem inextinguibilemque praebere*, Cic.: *grave et implacabile nomen*, Ov. **implacabiliter** (Imp.), ade. *implacably*: Tac.

im-placatus (Imp.), a. um, adj. unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed (poet.): *Charybdis*, Virg.

im-placidus (Imp.), a. um, adj. gentle, rough, savage, fierce (poet.): *Gerauni, implacidum genus*, Hor.

im-plecto (Imp.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. to plait, wind, or twist into, to wind or twist among, to interweave, interlar, entwine (usually in the part. perf.): *caeruleos implexae cribribus angues Eumenides*, Virg.: *manibus implexa*, Sen.

|| Fig.: *vidua implexa luctu continuo*, Tac.

im-plëo (Imp.), ðvi, ðtum (syncop. forma, implerent, implerem, etc. are not uncommon), 2. v. a. to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill. With acc. and abl.: *is vomens frustis excutens grammen suum et totum tribunal impiebat*, Cic.: *implere mensa, pateram*, Virg. With acc. and gen.: *oli in deario rum implere*, Cic. With acc. only: *alter de ipso justitia quatuor implevit save grandae libras*, id. 2. Esp. to fill with food, to satisfy, satiate: *implentur veteris Bacchi pingulae ferinae*, Virg.

3. to fill out, to make flesh, fat, stout: *nascentes implent conchylia laeae*, All up, fatten, Hor. 4. to impregnate: *(Peletus Thetidem) impiebat*, Achille, Virg. 5. to fill up, amount to a certain measure: *memorare roboris unas quinque ter implibat*, id. || Fig. in gen. to fill, make full, satisfy. With acc. and abl.: *impune ut urbem nomine impleret me*, Hor.: *urbem tumultu*, Liv. With acc. and gen.: *hostes fugae et formidinis id.* With acc. only: *atque magni Herculis implerant terras, odiumque novaece*, Ov.: *non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, does not always satisfy*, Cic. 2. Esp. to fill up a portion of time or a number, to make out, complete, finish, end: *puer, qui nundum impleverat annum*, Ov.: *me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres*, Hor. 3. to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content: *ne id profuerit videri, quod non possum implere*, Cic.: *munus sua*, Tac. (Hence it, *empire*: Sp. *hench*.)

implätus (Imp.), a. um, Part. [implëo].

im-plexus (Imp.), a. um, Part. [implëo].

im-plectio (Imp.), ðnis, f. [implëo] an entwining, interweaving, entangle-

ment: nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinet, Cic.: propter implicatorem rei familiaris, involuement, embarrasment, id.

implicatus (impl., a. um, Part. [implicat.]), *Adj.*: entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate: nec in Torquati sermone quoquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic.: vox rauca et implicata, Sen.

implicior (impl.), *act.* j. v. n. dep. [id.], *to become confused, disordered*: Pl.

implicatus (impl.), *adv.* intricately: non implicite et abscondite, Cic.

implicatus (impl.), a. um, Part. [implicat.].

im-plico (impl.), *avi, atum, or* (esp. after the Aug. per.) *lit, itum, i. v. a.* [lit. to fold into; hence] *to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, envelop, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp*: at nunc has inde hac laceris implicat orbes, Virg.: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov.: implicatque comam laeva, grasped, Virg.: implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall. In the *part. perf.*: quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Caes. *II.* Fig.: *to entangle, implicate, involve, envelop, envelop*: diti im-mortales vim suam tum terrae cavernis includunt, tum hominum naturis implicat, Cic.: multis implicari erroribus, id.: bello, Virg. In *part. perf.*: Deus, nullis occupationibus est implicatus, Cic.: graviore morbo implicatus, Caes.

3. *Exp.* *to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join; pass.* *to be intimately connected, associated, or related*: omnes qui nostris familiaritatem implicunt, Cic. In *part. perf.*: aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, id.

implicatio (impl.), *onia, f.* [implo] *a beseeching for help, imploring* (rare): omnium deorum et hominum et citrum et aetorum implicatio, Cic.

im-plo (impl.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore*. 1. With personal objects: quem alium appello? quem obtestor? quem implorem? Cic.: a Vellis exercitum Camilleumque ducem implorent, Liv. 2. With inanim. or abstract objects: *to pray earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore*: qui deus appellandus est? cuius hominis fides imploranda est? Cic.: auxilium a populo Romano, Caes.: coelestes implorat aquas ducta prece blandula, Hor.

implumia (impl.), *e. adj.* [pluma] *without feathers, unfeathered, rallow*: aspidem implumibus pullis avis, Hor.

im-plio (impl.), *lit, itum, i. v. n.* and *a.* 1. *Neutr.* *to rain into or upon*: faenum Veneris, in cuius quamdam aream non impluit, Plin. 2. *Act.* *to cause to rain upon, to wet*: Peneus summas aspergine silvas impluit, Ov. Fig.: malum quom impluit ceteros, non impluit mihi, Pl.

implatus (impl.), a. um, Part. [im-plico].

impluviatus (impl.), a. um, *adj.* [impluvium] *shaped like an impluvium, i. e. four-sided, having a square border*: vestia, a kind of garment worn by women, Pl.

impluvium (impl.), *li, n.* [impluo] *a square basin in the atrium of a Roman house which received the rain water from the compluvium, q. v.* Cic.: Liv.

2. *Meton.* *the uncovered space in the atrium, including the compluvium*: Ter. (v. Smith's Ant. 142).

impositus (impl.), v. impositus.

impositus (impl.), *adv.* without ornament: Cic.

im-pollitus (impl.), a. um, *adj.* *unpolished, rough*: structura lapidum implitorum, Quint. 2. *Fig.*: unpolished, unrefined, unfinished: genus hebes atque impluitum, Cic.: implolite vero res et acerbe al erunt relictae, effertent se aliquando, unfinished, id.

im-pollatus (impl.), a. um, *adj.* *unstained, unspotted*: virginitas, Tac.

im-pōno, *sbi, atum* (old forms of the *perf.* impositi, Pl.: imposui, id. Syncope form of the *part. perf.* impositus, Lucr.: Virg.), *j. v. a.* *to place, put, set, or lay into, upon or in; constr.* *usually with acc. and dat., or another acc. with in; rarely with in and abl., or absol.*: quicquid domi fuit, in navem impositi, Pl.: aliquem in rogam, Cic.: aliquid in foco Lari, Pl.: coronam auream iteris, Cic.: juvenes rogis, Virg.: Pelion Olympo, Hor.: celeri raptos per inania vento impositi coelo, placed them in the sky as constellations (Ursa Major and Minor), Ov. Sometimes with an *adv.* instead of *dat.*: eo mulieres imposerunt, Caes. 2. *Exp.* *naut. t. i.* *to put on board ship, to embark*: deprehensis navibus circiter L. atque eo militibus impositis, id. *Absol.*: ipsi expediti naves consenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, id. 3. *Fig.* *to lay or impose upon; to throw or inflict upon; to put, set, or give to; ne magnam onus observantiae Brato nostro imponerem, Cic.: graviores laboribus sibi, Caes.: leges civitati per vim impositi, Cic.: imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor.: finem spei, Liv.*

2. *Exp.* *to set over, as overseer, commander, etc.*: si enim, quem villicum imponeremus, quem pecori praeficeremus, Cic.: Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imponere, Sall. 3. *to lay or impose a tax, burden, etc.*: stipendium victis, Caes.: tributa genti, Suet. 4. *With dat. of pers.*: *to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick*: Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noxter, Cic.

im-porto (impl.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to bring, carry, or convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import*: qui (D. Laelius) commestus Bullide atque Amantia importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes.: importatum instrumentum balnei, Vell. 2. *Fig.* *to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause*: importantur non merces solum adventiciae,

sed etiam mores, Cic.: odium libellis, Hor.: fraudem aut periculum, Liv.

importans (imp.), *adv.* *unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently*: considerare aulis testibus et importune insistere, Cic.: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just.

importunus (imp.), *atis, f.* [importunus] *unsuitableness, unfitness* (in this sense rare): importunitatem spectate auliculae, Ter. 2. *Exp.* of character: *want of consideration or respect for others, unmanliness, rudeness, insolence*: importunus et inhumanitas omni acie molestia est, Cic.: animal ex omnium aculeorum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum impunitate concretum, id.

importunus (imp.), a. um, *adj.* [portus] *unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient* (in this sense rare): ascribitur turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus importunus, Sall.: Armeniam petunt, id. temporis importunum, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. 2. *Fig.* *troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (rare): neque alius importunior acutiorque morbus est, Cels.: importuna pauperies, Hor.

3. *Of character*: *wanting in consideration or respect for others; indecorous, unmannerly, morose, churlish, cynical, cruel*: tam esse clemens tyrannum quam rex importunus potest, Cic.: decemviri, Liv.: dives et importunus, Hor. 2. *Of things*: immanis atque importuna natura, Cic.: mors, Ov.: altis famesque argenti, Hor.

im-portūsus (imp.), a. um, *adj.* *without a harbour; mare, Sall.*

impos (imp.), *atis, adj.* [por, root of portus; cf. compos] *not master of, without power over, not possessed of*: homo, animi impos, Pl.

impositus (imp.), a. um, Part. [impono].

im-pōssibilis (imp.), *e. adj.* *impossible*: ut Herculi quasi impossibile imperaverit, Just.

im-potens (imp.), a. um, v. impono.

im-pōtens (imp.), *entis, adj.* *powerless, impotent, weak, feeble, Abol.*: neque homini infanti aut impotenti iniuste facta conducent, Cic.: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens tellure, Hor. With *gen.*: *having no power over, not master of, unable to control*: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv.: amoris, Tac. 2. *Exp.* *that is not master of himself, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious*: victoria eos ipsoe ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic.: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet.: militibus impotens, violent, despotic towards the soldiers, Just. Poet. with *inf.*: (regina) quidlibet impotens sperare, Hor. 2. *Of things*: quae effrenato impotenti animi! Cic.: in multo impotentiores subito ratiem accendi, Liv.: iussa mulierum, Tac.: Aquilo, Hor.

impotenter (imp.), *adv.* *powerlessly, weakly*: elephantos impotentius regi Liv. 2. *passionately, violently, in-*

temperately: aliquid facere, Quint.: dicere aliquid, Id.

impotentia (imp.), ae. f. [impotens] *inability, want of wealth, poverty*: magna propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. || *want of moderation or self-restraint, ungovernableness, violence, fury*: impotentia quaedam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic.: mullebris, Tac.

impraesentiarum (imp.), adv. [impraesentia; cf. depraesentiarum] *at present, for the present, now*: Auct. Her.: Tac.

im-pransus (imp.), a, um, adj. *that has not breakfasted, fasting*: verum hic impransus necum disquirite, Hor.

imprecatio (imp.), ðnis, f. [imprecor] *an invoking of evil, imprecation, curse*: tum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, curae, Sen.: Plin.

im-procor (imp.), atus, i. v. a. *dep. to invoke (good or evil) on, to call down upon, to imprecate*: litora litibus contraria, fluctibus undas improcor, Virg.: dtras Pompeio, Plin.

impressio (imp.), ðnis, f. [imprim] *a pressing into or upon, an impressing, impression*: quum visa in animis imprimitur, non vis id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quaedam formas orationis, Cic. 2. *Exp. an eruption, invasion, onset, assault, attack*: non iudicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertit, Id.

|| Fig. of style: a division: id. 3. *a marked expression, emphasis*: in lingua explanata vocum impressio, Id.

impressus (imp.), a, um, Part. [imprim].

imprimis (imp. and separately in primis), adv. *in the first place, chiefly, especially*: ut erat in primis inter auxilios, Cic.: in primis arduum videtur, res gestas scribere, Sall.

im-primo (imp.), pressi, pressum, j. v. a. [premo] *to press into or upon, to stick, stamp, or dig into, to impress, imprint*.

|| L. it. si in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic.: notam labris dente, Hor.: Dido os impressa toro, Virg.: staminate impresso fatalia pollice nentes, pressed upon, Ov. 2. *to press in, make an impression, to engrave, stamp, mark*: an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic. || Fig.: quaeque in animis imprimuntur inchoatae intelligentiae, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, Id.: quorum lectione duplex imprinteretur rei publicae dedecus, Id. (Hence Fr. *empreindre*.)

im-probabilis (imp.), e, adj. *not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable*: rationes, Cels.: motus animi, Sen.

improbatio (imp.), ðnis, f. [improbo] *disapprobation, blame (rare)*: improbatio hominis uti, Cic.

improbis (imp.), adv. *badly, wrongly, improperly*: multa acelerate, multa audacter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic.: praeda improbe paria, Id. Comp.: estne aliquid, quod improbus fieri possit? Id. Sup.: respondere, Id. 2. *beyond measure, immoderately (rare)*: de quodam proceris staturae improbiusque nato, Suet.

improbitas (imp.), ðtis, f. [improbus] *badness, bad quality (rare in this sense)*: malorum divitum, Plin.

|| Fig.: wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity: quum to alicuius improbitas perverstitaque commoverit, Cic. 2. *Of animals*: audacit, avidity: simulae Dodonaeae, Id.

improbis (imp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [improbus] *to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject*: hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic.: Curio utrumque improbus consilium, Caes.: improbus has (Nymphas) pastor, deridet, Ov. Abol.: qui si improbaeset, cur ferri passus esset? Caes.

improbilus (imp.), a, um, adj. *dim. [id.] somewhat wicked*: Juv.

im-probus (imp.), a, um, adj. *of bad quality, bad, poor*: merces, Pl.: panis, Mart. 2. Fig.: morally bad, wicked (the exact sense depending on the context): qui improbi essent et caecis, Pl.: nequam et improbus, Cic.: negat improbus et te negligit aut horret, Hor. 3. *Of things*: improbo irascitur Hadria, violent, stormy, Id.: dicta, Ov. || *exceeding the proper measure, enormous, monstrous*: mons, Virg.: imber improbus, Sen. 2. *immoderate, excessive, voracious, insatiable, obstinate*: (angula) piscibus atram improbus ingluviem rianque loquacibus implet, Virg.: labor omnia vincit improbus, persevering, Id.: amor, Hor. || *bold, audacious, shameless, impudent*: improbus annia, atque mero fervens, Juv.: Aeneas, Virg.

im-probus (imp.), a, um, adj. *not tall, undersized*: pecora, Tac.

im-professus (imp.), a, um, adj. *that has not professed or declared himself*: deferabantur, qui vel improfeal Judaicae viverent vitam, Suet.

im-promptus (imp.), a, um, adj. *not ready, not quick (rare)*: lingua impromptu, Liv.

im-pru-ratus (imp.), a, um, adj. *not hastened, not hasty, lingering*: vestigia, Virg.

im-proptius (imp.), a, um, adj. *not bettering, unsuitable, improper*: nec improprium nec inausitatum nomen, Quint.: improprium cognomen, Plin.

im-proper (imp.), ðra, ðrum, adj. *unfortunate, unprosperous*.

improspere (imp.), adv. *unfortunately*: Tac.

improvidis (imp.), adv. *imprudently*: se in praecoce dare, Liv.

im-providus (imp.), a, um, adj. *not foreseeing, not anticipating, imprudent*: Abol.: improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic.: improvidus incau-

tosque hostes opprimere, Liv.: pectora, Virg. With *gen.*: improvidus futuris certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv.

im-provisus (imp.), a, um, adj. *unforeseen, unexpected*: sapientia imprevistum accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, Cic.: improvius pestis, Tac.: polagique remissio improvisti aderunt, Virg. || *De, or ex improviso, or simply improvise, adverbially, unexpectedly*: quasi de improviso respice ad eum, Ter.: nunc homini praeter opinionem improvise incidit, Cic.

im-prudens (imp.), entis, adj. *not foreseeing, not anticipating or expecting, unawake, inadvertent, uncautious*: equites imprudentes atque inopiantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes.: haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certe scio, without the knowledge of, Cic.: nunquam imprudentibus labor obstat, Virg. || *not knowing, ignorant*: with *gen.*: imprudentes legis, Cic.: fronte tenera imprudenteque laborum, that has not experienced, Virg. || *without prudence or wisdom, rash, imprudent*: quod ex prima statim fronte diducere imprudentum est, Quint.

im-prudenter (imp.), adv. *without foresight, unknowingly*: Cic. || *imprudently, inconsiderately*: te nihil imprudenter facturum iudicamus, Caes. Comp.: ad flammam accessit imprudentibus, Ter.

im-prudentia (imp.), ae. f. *want of foresight or of knowledge, ignorance, inadvertence*: propter imprudentiam, et ignoceretur, petiverunt, Caes.: qui perperam iudicantem, quod assepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. || *imprudence, inconsiderateness, rashness*: imprudentia telli emisit brevis propterea veritas exponi non potuit, Id.

im-pubes (imp.), ðris and is, adj. *a male or female who has not attained the age of puberty*: the Romans used the word to signify a male under fourteen, and a female under twelve years of age (V. Smith's Ant. 211): aliam auge impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. *Of things*: corpora, Hor. || *that has not yet known a woman, in a state of celibacy*: qui dissimulante impubere permanserunt, maxime inter mos ferunt laudem, Caes.

im-pudens (imp.), entis, adj. *without shame, shameless, impudent*: qui semel verendulae fines transierit, cum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic.: impudens liqui patrios Penates, impudens Orcum moror, Hor. *Of things*: o hominis impudentem audaciam, Pl.

impudenter (imp.), adv. *shamelessly, impudently*: nimis haec impudenter negas, Pl. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: ut homo impudentissime mentiretur, Id.

impudentia (imp.), ae. f. [impudens] *shamelessness, impudence*: impudenti atque audacia freitas, Cic.

impudicus (imp.), adv. *unchastely*:

impudicitiae et obscenitatis vixit, Enn.

impudicitia (imp.), ae, f. [Impudicitia] modesty, modesty, lewdness: Pl.: Tac.

impudicus (imp.), a, um, adj. shameless, impudent: o factus impudicus! Pl. ||, unchaste, immodest, lewd: omnes adulteri, omnes impudicique, Cic.: mulieres, id.

impugnatio (imp.), ōnis, f. [impugnatio] an attack, assault (extremely rare): Cic.

impugnatus (imp.), a, um, Part. [impugno]

impugno (imp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to fight against, to attack, assail: terga laetum, Liv. Absol.: nostri redintegrare viribus acris impugnare coeperunt, Caes. ||. In gen. to attack, assail, oppose, impugn: qui acerrime regem impugnaverat, Sall.: meritum et idem, Ov. Absol.: quum illis id tempus impugnandi datur, Cic.

impulso (imp.), ōnis, f. [impello] a pushing against, external pressure, influence: Cic. ||. Fig.: incitement, instigation, impulse: id. 2. ad hilitatem impulsio, a figure of speech: id.

impulsor (imp.), ōris, m. [id.] an instigator, instigator: quavis non fueris impulsor et impulsor, profectus mense, approbator caesi fuisti, Cic.

impulsus (imp.), a, um, Part. [impello]

impulsus (imp.), ūs, m. [id.] a pushing in motion against, a pushing or striking against, an outward pressure or shock, an impulse (most freq. in the old sing.): acutus, qui impulsu et motu impetum orbem coniecit, Cic.: impulsu acutum, id. ||. Fig.: incitement, instigation, influence: ubi duxere impulsu vostro, ubi impulsu eadem exigit, Ter.: ne civitas eorum impulsu decederet, Caes.

impune (imp.), adv. without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity: optimum est fore (injuriarum) impune si possis, Cic.: et quidem itac impune habueris, Ter.: neque tantum maleficum impune habendum, be left unpunished, Cic. Comp.: credendum mihi impune licere, Ter. Sup.: impune tibi quidem herce vendere haec aedes licet, Pl.

impunitas (imp.), ūtis, f. freedom or safety from punishment, impunity: qui ignorat maximum illicebat esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic.: consensu dum hominibus interdum distulitur impunitatem concedere, Caes.

impunitus (imp.), adv. with impunity: Matius in Cic.

impunitus (imp.), a, um, adj. unpunished, unpunished, safe, secure: injuriarum tantum impunitatem dimittit, Cic. Comp.: qui tu impunitior ille obscuri capitis? Hor.

impuritas (imp.), a, um, Part. [impuro] ||. Adj.: infamous, vile: impuritas me ille ut etiam irridcat? sed sibi vult, Ter.

impurus (imp.), adv. impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely: impure atque flagitiose vivere, Cic.

impuritas (imp.), ūtis, f. uncleanness, (in a moral sense), pollution, impurity: Cic.

impuritas (imp.), ae, f. [impurus] uncleanness, vileness, impurity: Pl.

impurus (imp.), a, um, adj. unclean, filthy, foul: impure matris prolapsus ab alvo, Ov. ||. Fig.: impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl.: o hominem impurum! Ter.: impurus et acceleratus, Cic. Comp.: quis illo qui maledicit impurior? id. Of things: animus, Sall.: historia, Ov.

impūritas (imp.), a, um, Part. [impuro]

impūritas (imp.), a, um, adj. unpurged, untrimmed: vines, Hor.

imputo (imp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring into reckoning, enter into an account, to reckon, charge: villici servi longe plus imputant semine Jaci quam quod severint, Col. ||. To reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault: to make a boast of, to charge, ascribe, impute to (for assignare, ascribere): gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec accipis obligant, Tac.: quoniam quidam crimen ultro faterentur, omnium etiam imputant, made a merit of it, Suet.: seavit, natumque oblectat et imputat illis, charges upon them (his son's fate), Ov. ||. To give, assign: hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac.

imulus, a, um, adj. dim. [imulus] the lowest: imula orcidia, Cat.

imms, a, um (contr. of inimus from in; but usu. said to be a contr. of infimus), adj. (inmost, deepest, undermost): terra ima aede semper haeret, Cic.: in fundo imo, at the very bottom, Virg.: ad imam quercum, at the foot of the oak, Phaedr. Subst.: imum, i, v. a. ab imo ad summum, Hor.: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.: ima summis mutare, to turn the lowest into the highest, Hor. 2. Of persons: convivia, that occupies the lowest seat at table, id. ||. Of time: the last (poet.), mensura, Ov. Subst.: servetur ad imum, till the last, to the end, Hor.

in (old forms endo and indu, Enn. in Gell.: Lucr.) prep. with abl. and acc. [Sana. ina; Gr. ἐν; Eng. in, etc.]

A With abl. in denotes a fixed point, place or period, in space and time, and analogously in other relations, a fixed or present condition or act. 1. Of space: in, within, on, upon, over, at, among: plura in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga interea, Cic. sedes in equo, horreum, Cic.: in eo flumine pons erat, over, Caes. With names of places: navis et in Caleta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. ||. Of time, indicating a fixed or limited period or season, more or less extended, but without the idea of progress from that

period into another: in, during, in the course of: feci ego istac idem in adolescentia, in meo tempore, Pl.: in omni aetate, Cic. 2. Particular phrases: in tempore, at the right or proper time, in time: ne pedites equitumque in tempore subveniant, Liv. (II) in praesentia and in praesenti, at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances: vestrae quidem coenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, Cic.

III In other relations it denotes the being in a certain fixed or present condition or situation: qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, deeply in debt, id.: summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Caes.: in summa, on the whole, Cic. 2. To denote that a person or thing is to be found in, or belongs to, any body or collection: in, among: omnibus fere centurionibus vulnerata, in his principio P. Sextio Baculo, Caes.: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. 3. With gerunds and gerundives, to indicate the being employed or busy upon some present act: in: ne in querendis suis pugnamus tempus dimitteret, Caes. in exciendi Numantia, Cic. ||. With acc.: to denote motion or progress into or upon some place, point, or object (whence ad denotes mere external approach): sometimes also, mere direction towards, without any idea of progress (opp. to ex).

I Of space, with verbs of motion, into or to: ibo in Praeseum, viamque, equae advenit in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Pl.: posteaquam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes terga revertunt, Caes. Motion in an upward direction, up to: in coelum ascendere, Cic. Sometimes with versus: castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Caes. Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, etc. (for in with abl.): chorus virtutum in equaleum impositus, Cic.: eororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. 2. Denoting mere direction towards, without motion: towards: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, id. Hence also to denote dimension in any given direction: in: sex pedes in altitudinem, id.

II Of time, to denote entrance into a period, or a period to come: into, till, for, towards: dormiet in lacem, till broad day, Hor.: inducias in triginta annos impetraverunt, for thirty years, Liv.: ad coenam hominem in hortos invitavit in postero diem, for the following day, Cic. 2. Particular phrases: in postero (posteritatem) or in futuro, for future, for the future: (II) in praesentia, for the present: (III) in perpetuum or in aeternum, for ever: res dilata est in postero, id.: id aegre et in praesentia hi passi, et in futuro etiam metum ceperunt, Liv.: ingenti omnium et in praesentia et in futuro spe, id. (IV) In diem vivere, 277

to live only for the day, regardless of the future, Cic. (v. die). Also, from day to day, daily: in diem ratio vivit, Liv.: so also, in horam, every hour: per totum hoc tempus subjectione in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. (v) In tempus, for a while, for a short time, for the occasion: sensit miles in tempus conflictu, Tac. [III.] In other relations, to denote tendency or direction towards or against, progress, inclination, aim, purpose, etc.: on, about, respecting; towards, against; for, as; in, to; into: id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, about the philosophers, Cic.: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv.: Cumis eam vidi: venerat enim in funus: cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, for the purpose of attending the funeral, Cic.: hortatur, imperat, quae in rem sunt, of use, useful, Liv.: clives Romani servilem in modum cruciatu et necati, in the manner of slaves, Cic. 2. Esp. with verbs of partitioning and dividing: Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres, Caes.: Macedoniae omni nuni in capita statutum est pretium, a head, for each person, Liv. 3. To denote mutation, or change into something: in villas abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov.

4. In adverbial expressions: non nominatim, qui Capuae, sed in universum qui usquam coissent, in general, Liv.: Marii virtutum in majus celebrare, more and more, Sall.: nec puri illa quidem de gente Latinos in tantum spe tollit aro, so much, Virg. C. In is frequently found with an acc. where an abl. might be expected, and vice versa, with an abl. instead of an acc. 1. With acc. for abl.: M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, kept in prison, Liv.: reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac. 2. With abl. for acc.: si fortes fueritis in eo (for in eum), Cic.: talis in hoste fuit Priamo, Virg. D. In composition, n is assimilated to a follg. l, m, or r, and is changed before the labials into m: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibio, impello. 2. As a prefix, it generally has the sign. in or upon when prefixed to verbs implying rest: incolo, dwell in; impono, put upon; insideo, sit upon; and the meaning into, against, towards, etc., when prefixed to verbs implying motion: induco, lead into; impello, push against.

In (before b and p, in) n assimilated before l, m, and r, an inseparable prefix (identical with Sans. an-; Gr. an-; Eng. un-) which negatives the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; equivalent to the Eng. un-, in-, not; impar, unequal; intolerabilis, unbearable, intolerable; immittis, not mild, rude. This prefix is chiefly used with adjectives and adverbs, very seldom with verbs; ignosco is perhaps the only example of the latter, at least in classical Latin.

In-accessus, a, um, adj. unapproachable, unapproachable, inaccessible: mare scopulis inaccessum, Plin.: Incus, Virg.

In-accesco, ācti, 3. v. n. incept. to become sour in, to turn sour: Plin. [II.] Fig.: haec tibi per totos inaccessant omnia sensus, let them sour, i. e. vex you, Ov.

inactus, a, um, Part. [Inigo].

inade, v. inade.

inadp, v. inadp.

inads, v. inads.

inadt, v. inadt.

In-adustus, a, um, adj. unburned, unminged (rare): corpus, Ov.

Inaedificatio, ōnis, f. [inaedifico] a building up: Pl.

in-aedifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to build in, on, or at: to build up, erect: inaedificata in muris moenia, Cic.: aliquid in locum publicum, Liv. [II.] Meton.: to build up, wall up: portas obstruit, viros plateasque inaedificat, Caes.

In-aequabilis, e, adj. uneven, unequal (rare): campester locus, Varr.: haec inaequali varietate distinguimus, Cic.

In-aequabiliter, adv. unevenly, unequally: rexit provinciam, Suet.

In-aequalis, e, adj. uneven, unequal, unlike: loca, Tac.: portus, of different sizes, Ov. Fig.: of persons: mutabile, inconsistent: vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in boras, Hor. Comp.: nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalis, Plin. Sup.: inaequalitatem rerum sortes, Suet. [II.] Act.: that makes uneven: tonso, that cuts unevenly, Hor.

In-aequalitas, ātis, f. unevenness, unlikeness, inequality: inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint.

Inaequaliter, adv. unevenly, unequally: Liv.

In-aequatus, a, um, adj. unequal: onus, Tib.

In-aequo, i. v. a. to make even or level: Caes.

In-aequabilis, e, adj. not worthy to be esteemed, valueless: Cic. [II.] that cannot be estimated or judged of: nihil tam incertum nec tam inaequabile est quam animi multitudine, Liv. [III.] beyond all price, inestimable, invaluable, incalculable: quod e grego se imperatorum, velut inaequabilem, secrevisset, id.

In-aestio, i. v. n. to boil or rage in: Hor.

In-affectatus, a, um, adj. unaffected, natural: Quint? Plin.

In-amabilis, e, adj. not amiable or worthy of love, revolting, hateful, odious: inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Pl.: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov.

In-amaresco, 3. v. n. incept. to become bitter: inamarescunt epulae, Hor.

In-amibitiosus, a, um, adj. unambitious, unassuming: rura, Ov.

In-ambulatio, ōnis, f. a walking

up and down on the rostra as an oratorical artifice (rare): Cic.

In-ambo, i. v. n. to walk up and down: paululum in porticu, Cic.

In-amoens, a, um, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy (poet.): regna (of the Lower World), Ov.

Inanias, arum, f. plu. [inani] emptiness: Pl.

Inanilocus, a, um, adj. [vox hinc, from inanis ānyos] that talks vainly or emptily: Pl.

In-animatus, a, um, adj. lifeless, inanimate: Cic.

Inanimatum, i. n. [inanio] emptiness: Pl.

Inanimus, a, um, adj. [anima] lifeless, inanimate: inter inanimatum et animal hoc maxime interest, quod inanimatum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic.

Inanio, ivi or II, itum, 4. v. a. [in-anis] to make empty, to empty out, evacuate: hoc ubi inanitur spatium, Lucr.

Inanis, a, adj. empty, void: opp. to plenus: domum eius exornatam et instructam, fore jam late ridendum: nam atque inane, Cic. quae (naves) inanes ad eum remittuntur, without troops on board, Caes.: hic homo est inanis, without money, without fortune, Pl.: absint inani funere neniae, without a corpse, Hor.: litterae, containing nothing of interest, Cic. With abl.: nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utilis, id. With gen.: sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov. 2. Meton.: poor, deficient in population, produce, etc.: Apulia pars inanis Italiae, Cic. 3. Subst.: inane, is, n. as empty space, a void: scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus, Lucr.: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. Esp. the air, atmosphere: magnus per inane, Virg. [II.] Fig. empty, useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable: aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane alii iudicant, Cic.: o spes fallaces et cogitationes inane meae! id.: inane, Hor.: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque labori, vacanti, leisure, Virg. With gen.: omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, Cic. 2. Subst. a. that which is empty or vain, emptiness, vanity: o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane! Pers.: inane abscondere soldo, Hor.

Inanitas, ātis, f. [inani] emptiness, empty space (rare): mihi inanitate iamdudum intestina murmurant, Pl. [II.] Fig.: emptiness, unweakened, inanity: amputata circumcisaque inani- tate omni, Cic.

Inaniter, adv. vainly, idly, uselessly: exultare, Cic.: pectus angere, Hor.

Inanitus, a, um, Part. [inanio].

In-arsus, a, um, adj. smouldered, fallow (poet.): terra, Virg.

In-ardesco, ri, 3. v. n. incept. to kindle, take fire, burn, or glow in or upon: nubes solis inardescit radius, Virg.: nec munus (i. e. vestis) humoris Herculis inarsit aestuosa, Hor. 2

Fig. to kindle or glow with love, anger, etc.: cupidine vindictae inardescens, Tac.: ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarduit, Ov.

In-aresco, *aul.*, *j.* v. n. *incept.* to become dry, to dry up: ut non taedia animalium capiti inarescant, Plin.

In-aro, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* v. a. to plough in, cover by ploughing: armenta, Cato.

In-arsustus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* unaccustomed: equi, Ov.

In-attenuatus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* undiminished, unweakened: Ov.

In-audax, *acia*, *adi.* not daring, timorous: raptor, Hor.

In-audio, *ivi* or *il*, *itum*, *4.* v. a. to hear, learn, esp. something secret: unquid de quo inaudisti? Cic.

In-auditus, *a.*, *um*, *Part.* [Inaudito.]

In-auditus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* unheard of, unusual, strange, new: nihil diem recedunt, nihil aut inauditum vobis aut oisquam novum, Cic. *||* Unheard, without a hearing: inauditus et inderectus, Tac.

In-auguratio, *adv.* after consulting the auspices: Liv.

In-auguro, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* v. n. and *a.* *||* *Neutr.* to take the omens from the flight of birds, to practice augury, to divine: Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capunt, Liv. *||* *Act.* to consecrate by augury, to inaugurate, install: cur non inaugurare? Summe diem; vixit, qui te inaugurat, Cic.

In-aureus, *a.*, *um*, *Part.* [Inauro.]

|| *Adj.* gilded, gilt: inauratum staminem ponere aliquid, Cic.: vestia, embeverat with gold, Ov.

In-aures, *lum*, *f.* *plu.* [auris] ear-rings, ear-rings: Pl.

In-auro, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* v. a. to cover or overlay with gold, to gild: tegulas aeras, Plin. *||* *Fig.* to gild, i. e. to make rich: puto, te malle a Caesare consili quum inaurari, Cic.

In-auspiciato, *adv.* without consulting the auspices: Cic.

In-auspiciatus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* at which no auspices were taken, without auspices: lex, Liv. *||* *Meton.* of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious: inauspicatum animantium vice, Plin.

In-austus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* not ventured, unattempted: ne quid inausum aut inatentum acclerisse dolive fuisse, Virg.

In-audatus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* not cut or faded, unshorn: lucus, Ov.

In-callescere, *lul.*, *i.* v. n. *incept.* to grow warm or hot, to glow: incallescere sola, Virg.: incaluit vis illa melli (i. e. veneni), Ov. *||* *Fig.* to glow, kindle with passion (esp. love): vaticines conceptis mente furoribus incaluitque deo, Id.

In-calfatio, *i.* v. a. to warm, to heat (poet.): calmos, Ov.

In-callidus, *adv.* unskilfully, awkwardly: Cic.

In-callidus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* unskilful, unexperienced, simple, stupid: servus non

incallidus, shrewd, knowing, Cic.: incallidus aliqui et facili juvenia, Tac.

In-candescere, *dul.*, *j.* v. n. *incept.* to become warm or hot, to glow, to kindle: (tempestas) toto auctum incanduit aestu, Virg.

In-canesco, *nul.*, *j.* v. n. *incept.* to become white, to turn gray or hoary (poet.): ornuque incanuit albo flore pili, Virg.

In-canto, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* v. a. and *n.* *||* *Neutr.* to sing in: passer incantans sepulchra (i. e. in sepulchra), App. *||* *Act.* to say over, mutter, or chant a magic formula: Frigm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. *2.* *Meton.* to consecrate with charms or spells: incantata vincula, loose-knots, Hor.

In-canus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* quite gray, hoary: mentum, Virg.

In-casticus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* unpunished, unreproved: Hor.

In-caute, *adv.* incautiously, inconsiderately: aduic stulte omnia et incaute, Cic.: quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes.

In-cautus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* incautious, heedless, imprudent, inconsiderate: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imperatum incidere, Caes.: incautus ad credendum pavor, Liv. *Comp.* incautus fuisse, Cic. With ab or the gen.: incautus a fraude, Liv.: (formica) non incauta futuri, Hor. *||* *Pass.* that is not or cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dangerous: quibus incautum scelus avorsabile quomque est, Lucr.: iter hostibus incautum, unguarded by, Tac.

In-cedo, *ceci*, *cessum*, *3.* v. n. and *a.* to go, step, or march along, esp. with a majestic or measured pace: tota in urbe, Ov.: incenset deinde, qua duxit praedae spes, victor exercitus, Liv.: ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Pl.: ego quae diu incedo regina, qui vult majestic as, who am, Virg. With acc.: incedunt moestos locos, Tac. *2.* *Exp. milit.* to move forward, advance, march: barbari in percussos Romanos acris incedere, Sall.: in erumpentes, Liv. *||* *Fig.* facillius ad inventorem animus incedit, will proceed to, Cic. *2.* Of inanim, and abstr. subjects: to come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize; to approach, arrive, appear, occur: With in and acc. (rare): nova nimis religio in te istac incescit, Tac. With dat.: exercitum omni incescit ex incommodo dolor, Caes.: mulieres, quibus bellum illi insoletum incescerat, Sall. With acc.: ipsum ingens cupido incescerat Tarenti potitundum, Liv. *Abstr.* postquam tenebrae incedebant, Tac.

In-celibratus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* not made known, not spread abroad: Tac.

Incendarius, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [Incendium] causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-: avis, fire-bird, Plin.: some have supposed that this is the Cornish crow, or red-legged crow,

which is attracted by bright lights, and might cause conflagrations by carrying embers and letting them fall when glowing. *||* *Subst.* incendiarius, *il.* m. an incendiary: Tac.

Incendium, *il.* n. [Incendo] a burning, fire, conflagration: incendium facere, Cic.: neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. *2.* *Transf.* burning, heat: stomachi, Lucr. *3.* *Meton.* a firebrand, torch (poet.): Virg.: Ov. *||* *Fig.* fire of passion, heat, glow, vehemence: ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium, Pl.: aliae Satyris incendia milita praebent, enkindle, inflame, Ov. *2.* danger, destruction, ruin: incendio alleni iudicii conflagrare, Liv.

Incendo, *di.* sum, *3.* v. a. [root CAN: v. accendo] to set fire to, to kindle, burn: cupas taeda ac pioe refertas incendunt, Caes.: tus et odore, Cic.: agros, to burn the stubble, Virg. *2.* *Transf.* to make bright or shining, to brighten, illumine: ejusdem (solis) incensa radia luna, Cic.: maculosa et auro squamam incendeat fulgor, Virg.

|| *Fig.* to kindle, inflame; to fire, rouse, excite; to irritate, incense: ut mihi non solum to incendere iudicium, sed ipse ardere videaris, Cic.: aliquid querella, Virg.: plebem largiendo atque pollicendo, Sall.: incendit ira, esse ausum facere haec te injustus meo, Ter.: (muller) incensa odio priatio, Cic. *Abstr.* loquere? Incendunt; tacem? insiglem, Ter. *2.* to destroy, ruin: si istuc conare tum incendes genus, Pl.

Incenso, *olis*, *f.* [Incendo] a setting on fire, burning (rare): Cic.

Incenus, *a.*, *um*, *Part.* [Incendo.]

Incenus, *a.*, *um*, *adj.* [census] not assessed, who has given no account of himself and his property to the censor: hominem incensum vendere, Cic.

Inceptio, *olis*, *f.* [incipio] a beginning (rare): Cic. *||* an undertaking, attempt: Ter.

Incepto, *i.* v. a. *freg.* [Id.] to begin: facilius facere, Pl. *||* to undertake, attempt: quid inceptas? Ter. (Hence Sp. *incenlar*.)

Incceptor, *olis*, *m.* [Id.] a beginner or originator: Ter.

Inceptum, *il.* n. [Id.] a beginning, attempt, undertaking: servetur ad imum qualls ab inceptis processerit, Hor.: ablatere incepto, Liv.: inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov.

Inceptus, *a.*, *um*, *Part.* [incipio.]

In-cero, *no perf.*, *atum*, *i.* v. a. to smear or cover over with wax: canaliculum, Cels. *Poet.* genus decorum, to make rows to the gods (by attaching to the knees of their images little waxen tablets, on which the vows were inscribed), Juv.

Incerto, *adv.* not certainly: ubi habet dum, incerto acci, Pl.

Incerto, *i.* v. a. [incertus] to render doubtful or uncertain: longa dies meum incertum animum, Pl.

incertum, *i. n.* [id.] *anything not settled or resolved upon, an uncertainty: ne cujus incertis vanique auctor caset*, Liv.: *incerta maris et tempestatum*, Tac.: *Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, for an indefinite time*, Liv.

in-certus, *a. um, adj.* [i. Object: uncertain, not settled, not to be relied on, insecure, not fixed: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic.: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter.: itinera, Caes.: colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines, not arranged, Ov.: per incertum lunam sub luce maligna, not clearly visible, dim, Virg. *Neut. absol.*: Alexander, incertum qua fide, pacem fecit, without its being known, Liv. *Neut. adverbially* (poet.): incertum vigilans, Ov. || Subject. 1. Pass. prop. that about which one's mind is not made up: hence, not resolved upon, undetermined, doubtful, uncertain: casus, Cic.: ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Caes. With relative clause: moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. 2. A c. t. Of persons: quos, qui have not made up their minds: hence, *undecided, undetermined, hesitating, doubtful*, varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. With relative clause: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter.: incerti iniquaque, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. With gen.: incertis sententiae, Liv. (1) without certain knowledge, not sure: quum incertus essem, ubi essem, Cic. With gen.: incertusque mese pacis salutis eram, Ov.

incoeso, *ceasvi* or *ceasi*, *v. v. a.* [inco] *to fall upon, assault, assail, attack*: vagos lapidibus inceasabant, Liv.: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. || Fig. to attack with words, to reproach, *accuse*: reges dictis protervia, id.: aliquem convicia, Suet.: aliquem criminibus, to accuse, Tac.

incestus, *ta, m.* [id.] *a going, walking, pace, gait*: incestus, citus modo, modo tardus, Sall.: erectus, Tac.: vera incestus patuit dea, Virg. || *a hostile attack, invasion* (rare): Parthorum, Tac. || Meton.: an entrance, approach: incestus claudere, id.

incestus, *adeo*, *impurely, sinfully*: facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. 2. *unchastely*: ideo quoque adduxi, ut ea tu incesto uterere? Cic.

incesto, *avi*, *i. v. a.* [incestus] *to pollute, defile*: totam incestat funere classem, Virg. || *Uti ad dishonour*: puellam, Pl.

incestum, *i. n.* [id.] *unchastity, lewdness, esp. incest*: conubium cum viro, fecit igitur incestum, Cic.: incesti damnata, Quint. In plur.: Cic.

in-cestus, *a. um, adj.* [castus] *lit. unclean*: hence, *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal*: quum verborum contumelia optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, Cic.: saepe Messier neglectus incesto addito integras punitus the innocent along

with the sinner, Hor. || Esp. *unchaste, lewd*: fatalis incestusque iudex, i. e. Paris, id.: nuptiae, Tac.

incestus, *ta, m.* [incestus] *unchastity, incest*: Cic.

inchoatus, *a. um, Part.* [inchoo]. || *Adj.*: unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: quae adolescentulis nobis ex commentariis nostris inchoata ac rudia exciderunt, Cic.: perfecta anteposuntur inchoatis, id.

inchoo (in old MSS. also *inchoo*), *avi, atum*, *i. v. a.* *to begin, commence, institute*: ut Philias potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio inchoatum accipere et absolvere, Cic.: tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, i. e. begins to sacrifice, Virg.

in-cido, *cidī, csum* (*perf.* *inciderunt*, Lucr.), *v. v. n.* [cado] *to fall into or upon, to fall, light upon*: constr. with *in* and *acc.*; less freq. with other *prepp.*, with the *dat.* or *absol.* With *in* and *acc.*: in fossam, Cic.: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. With other *prepositions*: incidit incisa Ingens ad terram duplicem poplite Turnus, Virg.: (turris) super agmina laeta incidit, id. With *dat.*: incidere porta, to rush into, Liv. 2. *Incipere, to fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with*: nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris, alii in equites incidunt, Caes.: in insidias, Cic. 3. *To fall upon, assail, attack*: incidere in hostem, Liv. With *dat.*: ultimis Romanis, id. || Fig.: to fall into any condition, to fall upon, befall, happen: in morbum, Cic.: tantus terror incidit exercitui, seized, Caes.: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, happened, Cic. 2. *To fall upon accidentally*: to come or occur to one's mind, or in conversation: redeunt, ex ipso re mihi incidit suspicio, Ter.: nihil effugiet atque omne, quod erit in re, occurrit atque incidet, Cic.: potentibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium incidit de uxoris mentis, Liv. 3. Of time: to fall upon, happen in: quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi incidit, Cic. 4. *To fall out, happen, occur*: quum aliquod bellum incidit, Caes.: forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerentur, Liv.

in-cido, *cidī, csum*, *v. v. a.* [cado] *to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up, clip, trim, etc.*: teneris arboribus incidis atque inflexis, cut into, i. e. partly cut through, Caes.: non incisa noctis marmora publica, i. e. engraved, Hor.: funem, Virg. 2. *To carve, engrave, inscribe*: constr. with *in* and *abl.*; less freq. with *in* and *acc.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: id in aere incusum nobis tradiderunt, Cic.: lares in aere incasae, Liv.: amores arboribus, Virg. 3. *To form by cutting, to cut* (poet.): ferroque incidit cauto perpetuos dentes et aerae reperit usum, Ov. || Fig.: to break off, interrupt, put an end to: poema ad Caesarem, quod institueram, incidit, have broken off, stopped, Cic.: novas lites, to avoid, Virg.: ludum, Hor.

2. *to cut off, cut short, take away, remove*: Tarquinus spe omni rebus incisa exaratum Tusculum abdidit, Liv.

incipiens, *entis, adj.* [akin to *incipere, incipere*] *pregnant, with young*: Plin. (Hence *lit. incipiens*: Fr. *en-croûte*.)

incille, *is, n.* [incilla] *a ditch, trench*: incilla asperae, Caes. Fig.: in incilla amictus adhaerent, Coel. in Cic.

incinctus, *a. um, Part.* [inchno]. || *in-cingo*, *xi, ctum*, *v. v. a.* *to gird in, gird about, surround*: (aras) verbenis silvaeque incinxit agrest, Virg.: incingi zona, id. Reflect.: (Telepho) indultur pallam tortoque incingitur angue, id. *Part. perf.*: incinctus cinctu Gabino, Id.

in-cino, *v. v. a.* [cino] *to sing or play upon, to sound* (rare): varios incinit ore modos, Prop.

incipesso, *v. incipasso*.

in-cipio, *cepi, ceptum*, *v. v. a.* and *v. n.* Rarely used in *perf. tenses*, which in the class. per. are supplied by *coepi*. The *perf. part.* however is common. [coepi; lit. to seize upon, lay hold of: opus] *to destine, to put down, to leave off, or desist, to desist from: hence* 1. A c. t.: to begin, to take in hand: constr. usually with the *inf.*, less freq. *absol.*, with the *acc.*, *ab.* or *de*, of place. With *inf.*: fossas complere, Caes. *absol.*: ut incipendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic.: statim ac rex incipit, thus begins (to speak), Sall. With *acc.*: opus, Liv. Pass.: vestiarum gratia haec sum flecta atque incipio, Ter. With *ab.* or an *adv.* of place: a Jove incipendum potat, Cic.: unde nexius inciperet percipi non poterat, Curt. || Neutr.: to begin to be, to begin, commence: quum rosum viderat, tum incipere vir arbitrabatur, Cic.: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit, Virg.

incipio (also *incipeso*), *v. v. a.* [incipio] *to begin*: Pl.

incipio, *adv.* in short clauses: Cic.

inciso, *adv.* in short clauses: Cic. **inciso**, *quis, f.* [incido] *rhetor. t. i.* an incision, i. e. a division, member, clause of a sentence: de eorum (circulorum) particulis et tanquam incisionibus disserendum est, Cic.

incisionum, *i. n.* [id.] *rhetor. t. i.* a section or division of a sentence, a clause: Cic.

incisus, *a. um, Part.* [incido].

incitamentum, *i. n.* [incito] *an incitement, inducement, incentive*: et periculum et laborum, Cic.

incitatio, *adv.* Of speech, quickly, rapidly, instantly: fuit incitatio, Cic.

incitatio, *entis, f.* [incito].

1. A c. t. *inciting, rousing, inciting*: languentis populi, Cic. || Pass. *violent motion, rapidity, vehement, onward, energy*: qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, ut celeritas ejus quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, id. 2. Fig.: est quaedam animi incitatio quae alicuius naturaliter innata omnibus, quae studio pugnae incenditur, Caes.

incitatus, a, um, Part. [incito]
Adj.: *swiftly running, leaping, sailing, flying, etc.*; in gen. rapid, swift: *impetator equo incitato se in hostes immittens, at full speed, Cic.* *Pro cursum in oratione incitator, id.*
Incito, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to set in rapid motion, to hasten, verge forward*: *vehementius equos incitare, Caes.* *amnis hibernis incitatus pluvialis, mado mare rapid, Liv.* Proverb. *incitare curantem, to spur a willing horse, Cic.*
3. With pron. reflect.: *to move rapidly, to rush, hasten*: *all ex castris meo incitant, scilicet out, Caes.* *duabus ex partibus sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, id.* *Fig.* *to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on*: *aliquem imitandi cupiditate, Cic.* *multa Caesarum ad id belum incitabant, Caes.* *2. Esp. to inspire*: *terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, Cic.* *3. In a bad sense, to excite, arouse, stir up*: *et comales senatum in tribunal et tribune populum in consules incitabat, Liv.*
Incitus, a, um, *adj.*: *set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent (poet.)*: *vesti vis incita, Lucr.* *biata, Virg.*
Incitus, a, um, *adj.*: *not moved*: *homo, of a piece in the game of draughts, etc. that cannot be moved, incommovable*: *Isid.* *Homo, ad incita et ad incitas (i. e. calces) in quos redigere, debere, redire, etc., ubi, to a standstill, reduce to extremity*: *Pl.*
In-civilis, a, e, *adj.*: *unmanly, impolite, uncivil*: *also, unreasonable, unjust*: *homo ferus et incivilis ingenii, Lucr.*
Incivilliter, adv. *without civility, unmanly*: *App.* *Comp.*: *praefectum egit aliquanto incivillius et violentius, Suet.*
Incivilitas, i, v. a. *f.*: *[inciamo]* *to call out or excite against*: *to abuse, scold*: *Incivilitator quasi servus, Pl.*
In-clamo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *and n.* *to cry out to, to call upon, in a good or bad sense*: *to invoke aid*: *to call out or excite against, to abuse, scold.* *1. In a good sense*: *comitem suum incitavit, Cic.* *Abod.*: *nemo incitavit petrocorum, id.* *2. In a bad sense*: *notito acriter eum inclamare, Pl.* *timide poeas, Ov.* *quo to turpissime, magne inclamat vocis, Hor.*
In-clareo, rai, i. v. a. *incoep.* *to become famous or celebrated*: *docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet.*
In-clamo, entis, *adj.*: *unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe (rare)*: *incerebant inclementem dictatorem, Liv.* *verbo inclementior appellari, id.*
Inclementer, adv. *rigorously, harshly, severely*: *in aliquem dicere, Pl. Ter.*
In-clamentia, ae, *f.*: *unmercifulness, rigor, harshness, roughness, severity*: *divum inclementia, divum has everit opes, Virg.* *coeli, Just.*
Inclementia, onis, *f.*: *[inclino]* *a leaning, bending, inclining to*: (corpo-

ria) *ingressus, cursum, accubitus, inclination, semio, Cic.* *In pluv.*: *varis tepidantibus inclinationibus, Tac.* *Fig.*: *an inclination, tendency*: *inclinatione ad meliorem spem, Cic.* *2. Inclinatione, bias, favour*: *judicium ad aliquem, Quint.* *principum inclinatio in hoc, offensio in illos, Tac.* *3. An alteration, change*: *jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, Cic.*
Inclinatus, a, um, Part. [inclino]
1. A. J.: *bent down, sunken*: *of the voice, low, deep*: *vox, Cic.* *2. Of colour*: *inclined to*: *colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin.* *3. Fig.*: *inclined, disposed, prone to*: *plebs ante inclinationem ad Posnos fuerat, Liv.* *2. sunken, fallen, deteriorated*: *ab exultata fortuna ad inclinationem et prope jaecentem decidisse, Cic.*
In-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. *and n.* [root *CLI* or *CLIV* = *v. acclino*]. *A. J.*: *to bend in or on, to bend down, bow*: *genus arenis, Ov.* *inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint.* *3. With pron. reflect. or reflectively*: *to bend or lie down, sink*: *sol meridie se inclinat, Liv.* *inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic.* *2. Esp. in milit. lang.* *to fall back or give way*: *ut Hostus occidit, confestim Romana inclinaturacies, Liv.* *3. Of a disease*: *to abate, diminish*: *morbus inclinat, Plin.* *Fig.*: *to turn or incline*: *culpam ad aliquem, Liv.* *Inclinare*, rem, *id.* *Reflect.*: *se ad Stotos, Cic.* *quantum inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbatur, Liv.* *2. to change, alter, esp. for the worse*: *to bring down, abate, cause to decline*: *se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes.* *ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, to give way, yield, Cic.* *3. Neut. to bend, incline, decline, sink*: *pantium inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr.* *Inclinare mercedem sentis, Hor.* *2. Esp. in milit. lang.* *to yield, give way*: *ita confixerunt, ut aliquandiu in neutram partem inclinarentacies, Liv.* *Fig.*: *to incline to, be favourably disposed towards*: *si se dant et sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant et propendunt, Cic.* *multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differret, Liv.*
Inclutus (also *inclutus* and *inclytus*), a, um, *adj.*: *[clueo]*: *much heard of, talked of, praised*: *hence] celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious*: *inclutus dicimus brevi prima littera, Cic.* *Ulises, Hor.*: *Palamedis incluta fama gloria, Virg.*
In-cludo, si, sum, i. v. a. *to shut in, confine, keep in*: *consa t. with in and ab, or acc., rarely with the simple ab, etc. or dat.*: *habemus senatusque inclutum in tabulis, tanquam in vagina reconditum, Cic.* *dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corpora, id.* *aliquem in carcerem, Liv.* *inclusi parietibus, Cic.* *aliquem carere, Liv.* *pars Heracleae incluserunt aese, id.* *Poet.*: *huc alima ex arbore german includam,*

ingraft, Virg. *2. Transf.*: *to obstruct, hinder, stop up*: *dolo includit vocem, Cic.* *circulare, qui a tergo includunt viam, Liv.* *Fig.*: *to include, include, insert*: *illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formula, Cic.* *quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis incluit volueris dies, Hor.* *verba versus includere, Cic.* *2. Esp. to restrain, limit*: *nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustia, Liv.* *3. Of time*: *to close, finish, end*: *forstian includit crastina fata dies, Prop.*
Inclufio, onis, *f.*: *[Includo]* *a shutting up, confinement*: *Cic.*
Inclufus, a, um, Part. [includo]
inclufus and *includus*, a, um, v. inclufus.
Incoctus, a, um, Part. [incoquo]
In-coctus, a, um, *adj.*: *uncooked, raw (rare)*: *Pl.*
In-coenatus, a, um, *adj.*: *that has not dined or eaten, hungry, fasting*: *aperi incoenati sunt, Pl.*
Incoenatis, e, *adj.*: *[coena]* *that has not dined, fasting*: *senex, Pl.*
In-coeno, i, v. n. *to dine in some place*: *incoenante eo, Suet. dub.*
In-cogitabilis, e, *adj.*: *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: *Pl.*
In-cogitans, antis, *adj.*: *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: *Pl.*
In-cogitantia, ae, *f.*: *[Incogitans]* *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness*: *Pl.*
In-cogitatus, a, um, *adj.*: *1. Pass.*: *inconsiderate, unstudied*: *opus, Sen.* *2. Act.*: *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: *animus, Pl.*
In-cogito, i, v. n. *to think of, contrive, design*: *fraudem scio, Hor.*
In-cognitus, a, um, *adj.*: *not examined, untried*: *res, Cic.* *2. Not known, unknown*: *With dat. of pers.*: *ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, id.* *quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes.* *pallus oculis incognita nostris, vnaen, Ov.*
In-cohilo, 2. v. a. *to hold together*: *Lucr.*
Incolis, ae, comm. [incolo] *an inhabitant, a resident*: *sunt et terra homines, non ut incolae statio habitatores, Cic.* *(Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, id.* *Poet.* *In appositione*: *Pergama, incolae captivo quae bove viciat alior, Ov.* *2. Transf.* *of animals and inanimate things*: *aquarum incolae, Cic.* *me porrectum ante fores obliere incolis plorans aequilonibus, nativis, Hor.* *3. A foreign resident*: *as opp. to a citizen*: *peregrini atque incolae, Cic.* *audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreoque incolam paene nostros, almost our countrymen, id.*
In-colo, ili, i. v. a. *and n.* *1. Act.*: *to dwell in, inhabit*: *qui incolunt eas urbes, Cic.* *ea loca, Caes.* *Pass.*: *e locis quoque ipsa, qui.* *Neut.*: *incolantur, Cic.* *2. Inquit*: *to dwell or reside in*: *Neptuno, qui aliis locis incolit, Pl.* *Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.*

in-columis, e, adj. unimpaired, uninjured, safe, sound, entire, whole: urbem et cives incolumes incolmesque servavi, Cic.: saluum atque incolumem exercitum transduco, Caes.: incolumes non redeunt genae, Hor. With ab: qui ne equestrem quidem splendorem incolumem a calamitate iudicii retinere potuisset, Cic. [In-columis prob. compounded of an obsolete *ad. calamis* (from *cado*), whence *calamitas*: for details v. *calamitas*.]

in-columitas, *itis*, f. [In-columis] good condition, soundness, safety: incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic.: incolumitatem d-ditidis pollicebatur, Caes.

in-comitatus, a, um, adj. unaccompanied, unattended (rare) funera, Lucr.: externis virtus in-comitata bonis, Ov.

in-commendatus, a, um, adj. unrecommended: poet. given up, abandoned: tellus, sc. venia, Ov.

incommodè, adv. unreasonably, inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately: fores hae sonitu suo mihi moram obijciunt incommode, Pl.: posse pro re nata te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic.: incommode accidit, Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

incommoditatis, a, um, adj. comically for incommodus: Pl.

in-commoditas, *itis*, f. unsuitableness, inconvenience, incommodiousness: alienati animi, Cic.: temporis, unreasonableness, Liv. || *damage, disadvantage*: incommoditas denique huc omnis redit, Ter.

in-commòdo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying (rare): allici, Ter.: allici nihil, Cic.

incommòdum, i. n. [incommodus] inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, misfortune, disaster: nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, doleamus, Cic.: accidit repentinum incommòdum, Caes.: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommòdi, id.: ut acceptum incommòdum virtute arcuerit, id. Of the health: viri gen. commoveri incommòdo valetudinis, Cic. In plur.: tot incommòdis conflictati, Caes.

in-commòdus, a, um, adj. unsuitable, unfit, unaccommodable, inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable: iter, Ter.: valetudo, Cic.: ne voce quidem incommòda, Liv. Sup.: in rebus ejus incommòdistas, Cic. Of persons: aliquid huic responde, commode, ne incommòdus nobis sit, Pl.

in-commutabilis, e, adj. unchangeable, immutable (rare): status rei publicae, Cic.

in-compàrabilis, e, adj. that cannot be equalled, incomparable: Quint.

in-compertus, a, um, adj. of which one has no information, unknown: Inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv.

incompòstus, adv. without order, disorderly: veniens, Liv. || Of discourse: harshly, inelegantly: Quint.

in-compòstus, a, um, adj. not well put together, not properly arranged, disordered, discomposed: agmen, Liv.: det motus incompòstus, Virg. || Fig.: of style: pes, Hor. Meton. of the author: (Æchylus) rudis in plerisque et incompòstus, Quint.

in-compréhensibilis, e, adj. that cannot be seized or held: Col. || Fig.: that cannot be caught or refuted: Plin. || that cannot be understood, incomprehensible: præcepta, Quint. || that cannot be grasped, endless: opus, Sen.

in-comptus (incompt.), a, um, adj. unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude: incompit Curium capillis, Hor.: apparatus, Tac. || Fig.: of style: coloni veribus incompitis ludunt, Virg.: versus, Hor.

in-concessus, a, um, adj. not allowed, forbidden (rare): hymenaei, Virg. || not granted, impossible: quum totum exprimere pæne ait homini in-concessum, Quint.

in-concillo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to win over to one's side, to conciliate: in-concillasti eum, qui mandatu'st tibi? Pl.

|| With negat. in: to make an enemy of, to turn against: ille accuratum habuit in me in-conciliare copias omnes mea, id.

in-concinnitas, *itis*, f. inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety: Suet.

in-concinnus, a, um, adj. inelegant, awkward, absurd: qui in aliquo genere in-concinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, Cic.: Hor.

in-concusus, a, um, adj. unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged: coelestia sidera, Lucan. || Fig.: otium, Sen.: pax, Tac.

inconditè, adv. confusedly: Cic.

in-conditus, a, um, adj. without order, irregular, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude: acies incondita et inordinata, Liv.: Jus civile, Cic.: genus dicendi, id.: carmina, artless, rude soldier's songs, Liv.: nova atque incondita libera, id.

in-congruens, *itis*, adj. inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable: Plin.: Gell.

in-considerantia, ae, f. want of reflection, inconsiderateness: Cic.

inconsideratè, adv. inconsiderately, rashly: Cic.

in-consideratus, a, um, adj. || Act.: thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate: nos ita leves atque inconsiderati sumus, Cic. || Pass.: unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate: inconsideratissima temeritas, id.

in-considerabilis, e, adj. inconsiderable: Fig.: incurable: valnus, Ov.

in-constans, *antis*, adj. changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent: mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, qui eundem et laedere, et laudare, Cic.: populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen. Of things: litterae, Cic.

inconstanter, adv. inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently: jactantibus

se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, inconstanter et confusely, Cic.

in-constantia, ae, f. inconsistency, fickleness, inconsistency: nemo docuit unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Of things: fulgoris, Plin.: inconstantia multitalitae mentis, Cic.

inconsultè, adv. unadvisedly, inconsiderately: inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic.: inconsulte et incaute commissum proelium, Liv.

in-consultus, a, um, adj. || not consulted, unasked: inconsulte senata, Liv. || without advice, unadvised (poet.): inconsultus abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, Virg. || inconsiderate, indiscreet: homo inconsulte et temerarius, Cic. Of things: largitia, Liv.

in-consultus, *ita*, m. the not advising with another (only in the abl. sing.): Inconsulta meo, without consulting me, Pl.

in-consumptus, a, um, adj. unsummed, undiminished: turis pars, Ov.

in-contaminatus, a, um, adj. uncontaminated, undefiled, pure: ne quid in-contaminati sit, Liv.

in-contentus, a, um, adj. unstretched: Idea, out of tune, Cic.

in-continens, *itis*, adj. not containing, not retaining: uterus, Plin. || Fig.: incontinent, immoderate, intemperate: homo, Pl.: Hor.

incontinenter, adv. immoderately, intemperately: cibum assumpsit, Cels.

|| Fig.: incontinently: nihil incontinenter esse sciendum, Cic.

in-continentia, ae, f. inability to contain or hold: urinae, Plin. || Fig.: inability to restrain one's desires, greediness, intemperance: multa de incontinentia intemperantique disserrit, Cic.

in-controversus, a, um, adj. undisputed, uncontroverted: Jus, Cic.

in-conveniens, *entis*, adj. not accordant, unsuitable, dissimilar: corpus, Phaedr.

in-còquo, xi, atum, i. v. a. to boil in or with, to boil down to boil, scab: constr. with acc. and dat. or ab: radices Baccho, in wine, Virg.: erucum berba, Hor. || Transf.: to dip in, to dye: vellera Tyrios incocta reboras, Virg. || Fig.: incoctum generoso pectus bonesto (for inbutum), imbued, filled with nobleness, Pers.

in-corpòralis, e, adj. bodiless, incorporeal: Jus, Quint.

in-correctus, a, um, adj. uncorrected, unimproved: opus, Ov.

in-corrupus, adv. uncorruptly, purely, justly: judicare, Cic. Comp.: id.

in-corrumpus (in-corrump.), a, um, adj. unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted: succus et sanguis, Cic.: templa, undestroyed, Liv. || Fig.: uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, untraced, not seduced, genuine, pure: testis, Cic.: virgo, id.: custos, Hor.: adversus blas-

diates, that would not be seduced by *Saturnus*, Tac. Of things: sensus, Cic.: *prædicta* undiminished, Tit.

in-crebescere, bruti, 3. v. n. to become frequent or strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread: mores delirivores, Pl.: ventura, Cic.: fama belli, Liv.

in-crebro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [creber] to do as is fitting frequently: Pl.

in-credibilis, e, adj. that cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary: *idea*, Cic.: *incredibilia* probabilibus interire, id.: *lenitas*, Caes. With *Supine*: *incredibile* memoratu est, quam facile coherere, Sall. 2. unworthy of belief, or that is not believed: Pl.

incredibiliter, adv. incredibly, extraordinarily: Cic.

in-credulus, a, um, unbelieving, incredulous: *incredulus* odi, Hor.

incrementum, i, n. [increo] growth, increase. Lit. of plants and animals: quid ego vitulum satum, ortus, incrementa commemorare? Cic.

Meton. = suboles: progeny or foster-child (poet.): Jovis, Virg. 3. that which promotes growth, the cause of growth or increase: altitudo (est) incrementum corporis, alimentum incrementum infantis, Front. so Fig.: incrementum novare exercitum, Curt. II.

Fig. increase, augmentation, summo Fig. afferre incrementum, Cic.

In rhetoric, an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax: Quint.

in-crevere, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to burn, consume by burning: Flor.

in-crepito, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [incho] to call or cry out to, to challenge: tum Bitas dedit increpationes, Virg. II. to chide, blame, rebuke: increpationes atque increpare reliquos Belgas, Caes.: cum verbis quoque increpationes, Liv.: hostis amare, quid increpationes mortemque minaris? Virg.

in-creptus, a, um, Part. [incho].

in-crope (avi, atum), ul, itum, 1. v. s. and a. I. Neutr. to make a noise, to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, whiz: simul ut discas increpuit, Cic.: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alia, Virg. 2. to make a noise, be noted abroad: quicquid increpuit, Catullum tamen, Cic.: si quid increpuit torporia, Liv. II. Act. to utter aloud (poet.): tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg. 2. Meton. to strike against (from the sound made by striking): increpuit vultu laque, Ov. 3. to urge on, encourage: animos increpuit alto, Virg. 4. to shake, disturb, frighten: peccata, Hor. 5. to sound, resound with, sing of: sua mater Ite, Prop. 6. to censure loudly against, to blame or upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove: namquid increpavit illum? Pl.: male dictis omnes bonos, Sall. (H) With an abstract object, to reprove, censure, teach against: illis verbis increpavit eorum arrogantiam, Cic. 7. Also, to upbraid or scold at by an action: Flor. 8. to accuse: avaritiae singulos, Suet.

in-cresco, Svi, 3. v. n. to grow in or upon: aquasque culti increscent, Ov.

2. In gen. to grow, increase: maxime cibo eget, qui increcit, Cels.

II. Fig. to grow or increase in: animis discordibus irae, Virg. 2. In gen.: to increase, augment: andacia, Liv.

in-eritus, a, um, adj. [cerno] unsifted (rare): furtures, App. II. not separated, mixed, mingled: piper album cum sale nigro, Hor.

in-orientatus, a, um, adj. not covered with blood: Ov.

in-orientus, a, um, adj. bloodless, i. e. in which little or no blood has been shed; or, Act. that has shed no blood: haud incruento proelio, Liv.: miles, id.: exercitus, that has not lost any men, Sall.

in-orusto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to cover with a coat or rind, to incrust: ollam sapa et farre, Varr.: sincerum vas, i. e. to dash over virtues with the names of vices, Hor.

in-ubatio, dula, f. a lying upon eggs, a brooding, incubation: Plin.

in-ubito, 1. v. freq. to lie in or upon: asini incubant non nisi spatiosa laxitate, Plin. 2. Esp. to sit on eggs, brood: cellis, in quibus incubant, Col.

3. In Part. perf. of carnal intercourse: Jam incubatus es, Pl.

in-ubitus, a, um, Part. [incubo].

in-ubitus, ai, itum (rarely avi, atum, in the sense of to brood), 1. v. n. to lie in or upon: stramentis, Hor.: humero incubat hasta, rests, lies upon the shoulder, Ov. 2. Esp. to lie down or pass the night in a temple, for the cure of some disease, or to receive communications from the deity: hic leno aegrotus incubat in Aesculapii fano, Pl. 3. to sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch: gallinas incubare scilicet alienigenis palemum, Col. 4. to abide or dwell in: rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Pl.: Erymantho, Ov. 5. to be near or contiguous to: Jugum incubans mari, Plin. II. Fig. to brood over, to watch jealously: qui illi pecuniae, quam condiderat, spe jam atque animo incubat, Cic.: auro, Virg.: publicis thesauris, to retain sole possession of, Liv.

in-udo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to forge with a hammer, to fabricate (poet. and only in part. perf.): lapis, an indented or sharpened stone for a hand-mill, Virg.

in-uleatus, a, um, Part. [inulco].

in-uleo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [ulco] to tread in, tread down, run down: arsem, Col. 2. to stuff, press or cram in: lana moribus canis, Plin. II. Fig. to inane verba, Cic. 2. to force upon, to impress or inculcate on: id quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo, id.: Graeci, qui se inculcant aribus nostris, obtrude inculcas, id.

in-ulpatus, a, um, adj. blameless: vita fideque, Ov.

in-ulitè, adv. in an uncultivated

manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly: inculte atque horrida vivere, Cic.: incultus agitare, Sall. II. Of style: inculte horrique dicere, Cic.

in-ulitus, a, um, adj. untill, uncultivated, neglected: ager, Cic.: incultum et derelictum solum, id. II. Transf. undressed, unworned, unpollished, neglected, rude: coma, unwashed, disordered, Ov.: genae, disfigured, id.: indocti incultique, without education, Sall.: versus, unpollished, rude, Hor.

in-ulutus, as, m. want of cultivation or refinement: honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv.

in-umbo, cubui, cubitum, 3. v. n. [cubo] to lay oneself upon, to lean or recline upon: constr. with in, ad, or dat.: incumbens olivae, Virg.: in eum, Curt.: ad vos, Ov. 2. to lean or incline towards, to overhang: to rush towards: allex prona iugo laevum incubebat ad amnem, Virg.: in gladium, to fall on one's sword, Cic.: in hostem, to rush upon the enemy, Liv.

3. to come upon, supervene: nova febrim terris incubuit cohora, Hor. II. Fig. to bend one's attention to, to apply or devote oneself to, to exert oneself or take pains with, pay attention to: constr. with in, ad, or dat.: et animo et opibus in bellum Caesar, in causam, Cic.: toto pectore ad laudem, id. With subj.: suis viribus, ut se consulem dicerent, Liv. With inf.: sarcire ruinas, Virg. Absol.: nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Ov. With adverbs: ut eos, qui audiunt, quorumque incubetur, possit impellere, *Walter* soever he may incline, choose, Cic.

in-undabula, orum, n. plu. swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands: fascias opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incubabula, Pl.: ab incubabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, from childhood, Liv. 2. Transf. a birthplace: ego vero in matrem patriam, et ad incubabula nostra pergam, Cic. II. Fig. an origin, beginning: nostrae doctrinae, id.

in-uratus, a, um, adj. uncured: stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat, Hor.

in-uria, ae, f. [cura] want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect: milites populi R. incuria, fame, morbo, vastate consumpti, Cic.: maculae quas incuria fudit, Hor.

inuribus, adv. carelessly, negligently: castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv. Comp.: cohortes incuriosius agentes, Tac.

in-uriosus, a, um, adj. I. Act. careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent. With in: in capite comendo incuriosus, Suet. With gen.: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac. With obj.: serendis frugibus incuriosi, id. II. Pass. neglected, not made or done with care: historia, Suet.

in-curro, curri (churri), cursum, 3. v. n. to run into or towards, to rush at, assail, attack, invade, etc. With in: incurrit amens in columnas, Cic.: in

Romanos, Liv. With *dat.*: armensis incurrere fortibus, Ov.: levi armaturae hostium, Liv. With *acc.*: tota vi novissimos, to attack, Tac. Absol. nos jam incurrentes tuba revocavit, Nep.

2. to extend or project into: agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. 3. to have carnal intercourse with: servis incurritur, Juv. || Fig.: in oculos incurrentes, meeting the sight, Cic.: in maximam fraudem, to fall into, id. 2. to run against, strike against: quis est tam lyoneus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? id. 3. to happen, occur at a certain time: in ipsa aestate, id.: natalis plebeilis incurrens Circensibus, Suet. 4. to invade against, year at, etc.: in tribunos incurere, Liv.

in-curso, *onis*, *f.* 2. to run to or against: attonum, Cic. 2. hostile attack, assault, incursion: hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv.: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Caes. Fig.: incursio seditionis, Cic.

in-cursum, *i*, *v. s.* *freq.* to rush upon, assault, attack: in alquem, Sen. || Fig.: to dash against, dash with: tota via incurramus, id.

in-curso, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *freq.* to run to or against, to dash or strike against, to assault, attack. With *in*: in agmen Romanum, Liv. With *acc.*: alquem pugna, Pl.: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incurrat, Tac. In *pass.*: agmen incursum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. With *dat.*: silvaeque tenent delphines, et altis incursum ramis, move rapidly among, Ov. || Fig.: incur-sabit in te dolor meus, Cic.

incursum, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [incurro]. incursum, *is*, *m.* [id.] a running against, an assault, attack: ceterorum tela atque incursum refugit, Cic.: incursum equitum sustinere, Caes.

in-curvesco or -visco, *i*, *v. s.* *incoep.* [curvus] to bend down: bacca-rum ubertate, Poet. ap. Cic.

in-curvisco, *v.* incurvesco.

in-curvo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to bend, bow, crook, curve: flexus arces, Virg. In the *part. pres.*: bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, crooked, Cic. To bend, cast down, disturb: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. Poet.: querela, to move to commiseration, Pers.

in-curvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* bent, bowed, crooked, curved. Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Of things: lituus, id. est incurvum et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic.

in-cursu, *adis*, *f.* [incurro] an onrush: sine foliis et incudibus, Cic. || Fig.: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incursu positi, still occupied with their education, Tac.: incudi reddere verum, to put upon the anvil again, i. e. to revise, retouch, Hor. Proverb.: incudem eandem tundere, to labour always at the same thing, Cic.

in-cursum, *onis*, *f.* [incurro] a blame-merit, accusation: Cic.

in-cuso, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [causa] to accuse, to complain of, and *fauli* with blame: constr. with *acc.* of person and *gen.* of thing: qui alterum incusat probrum, Pl.: alquem luxus et superbia, Tac. With a relative clause: vehementer eos incusavit, quod alibi cogitandum putarent, Caes.

in-cusum, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [incuto]. incusum, *is*, *m.* [id.] a striking or dashing against, a shock (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): armorum, Tac.

in-custoditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not watched, unguarded, not attended to: ovile, Ov.: cum per noctem hac illuc incuraret incustoditus, without a guard, Tac.

in-cusum, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [incudo]. in-cusio, *onis*, *f.* 1. to strike upon or against: accipiens in caput aliquem, Liv.: collum phum servo, to boss the ears, Juv. 2. to throw, cast, hurt: tormentis facies et hastas, Tac. || Fig.: to strike into, to inspire with, infect, excite, produce. With *dat.*: religionem animo, Liv.: aliquid foedum nuntium, to suddenly bring bad news, id. Absol.: timor incutitur aut ex ipso periculis, aut ex communiibus, Cic.

in-dagatio, *onis*, *f.* [indago] a searching into, investigation (rare): indagatione atque inventio veri, Cic. indagator, *oris*, *m.* [id.] one who searches into, an investigator, explorer: celati, Pl. indagatrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] she who searches into, investigates, explores: virtutis, Cic.

indago, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to trace out, track, as dogs in hunting: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. || Fig.: to search into, investigate, explore: indicia communis exitii, id.: de republica, id.

indago, *inis*, *f.* an encircling, inclosing with nets: dum trepidanti alas, saltusque indagine cingunt, Virg. || Fig.: testamenta et orbes velut indagine capli, Tac. 2. a searching into, examining after, investigation: multa persuasae doctrinae indagabunt, Plin.

inde, *adv.* [is: cf. unde]. 1. Of place: from that place, thence: eo die mansi Gallibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic.: ut in provinciam eirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. || Of things, to express the source, or origin: ex avaritia erumpunt auidacia necesse est: inde omnia scelera signuntur, from this, Cic. Sometimes also of persons: nati illi duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, of them, Ter.

|| Of time: after that, there-after, thereupon, then: ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde iudicio damnatus, Nep.: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Caes. 2. from that time forth, ever since: inde usque repetens, Cic. So with more definite specifications: Jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv.

With *gen.*: inde loci (transferred to time), after that, thereupon, Lucr.

in-debitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* that is not owed, not due: non indebita poena, Virg.

in-decoris, *is*, *adj.* undecorated, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly: Mart. Of things: nasus, id.: rima, Suet.

in-decorer, *ade*, *undecoringly*, *undecently*, *disgracefully*: Quint. (Vesp.: nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecoratus, Sen. Sup.: interstare indecentissime, Quint.

in-debito, *2. v.* *impers.* to undecor: with *acc. pers.* [rare]: Plin.

in-declinabilis, *e*, *adj.* [declino] inflexible, unchangeable: Sen.

|| In grammar: nomen, indeclinabile, Dion.

in-declinatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unchangeable, constant: Ov.

in-decor, *oris*, or *indecoris*, *e*, *adj.* undecorated, inglorious, shameful (rare): indecoris (cf. indecorus), Tac.: non enim regno indecorer, Virg.

in-decoris, *ade*, *undecoringly*, *undecently*: Cic.: Tac.

in-decoris, *v.* *indecor*.

in-decoro, *i*, *v. s.* *to disgrace, disfigure* (rare): indecorant bene nata culpas (cf. dedecorant), Hor.

in-decorus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unsightly, ugly: visu nova, Plin. || *undecorously*, *undecorously*, *undecorously*, *disgracefully*: quod animo magno fit, id. dignum vi et decorum videtur: quod contra, id. ut turpe, sic indecorum, Cic.: gestus, Quint.

in-decorabilis, *e*, *adj.* [decoro] that cannot be decorated, undecoratable: vigilia, Sen.

in-decoratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] undecorated: Sen.

in-decoratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unprotected, undefended: Liv.: Tac.

in-decoratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* undecorated, undecoratable: dextra, Virg.: agens, Ov.

in-decoratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unwelcomed, unwanted: animae, Ov.

in-decoratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not driven down: domus, Ov.

in-declibilis, *e*, *adj.* undecorable, imperishable: rosmari, Ov.

in-declibitatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* untouched, uninvolved (poet.): opes, Ov.

in-demonstratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [demonstratus] uncondemned, unconvicted: ut quam damnatae servis cruceae frena, hanc indemonstrata civibus Romanis reservata, Cic.

in-deploratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unwept, undeplored: Ov.

in-deprehensusus and per *sync.* in-deprehensus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* uncaught, undecorated (poet.): error, Virg.

in-deptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [indiplo] in-deptus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not deserted, unforaken: regna, Ov.

in-destrictus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* untouched, uninvolved: Ov.

in-destronus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unshaken: Thyoneus, Ov.

in-deu-itatus, a, um, adj. unwould-of: telum, Ov.

index, icis, c. [root dic, point out: v. dico] lit. the pointer, hence the forefinger as the pointing finger: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic.: indice monstraret digito, Hor. || Fig. on informer, a discoverer, discover: haec omnia indices detulerunt rei confesam, Cic.: index idem et testis, Tac. 2. Esp. an informer, betrayer, spy: Catilinae vallatum indicibus atque scariis, Cic. || Transf. of things: that which discloses, betrays, etc.: a sign, mark, index: quin continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae, id.: scioris anulus index, Ov. 2. a title, superscription: deceptus indicibus librorum, Cic.: orationis, Liv. Of pubings or statues, on inscription: tabula in aedem Matris Matinae cum indice hoc posita est, id. 3. Of a touchstone: pectora veritit in aurum alioqui, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, Ov.

indictio, ōnis, f. [indico] an indictment, setting, or rating, a valuation: brace value, price, rate: tua merx est, tas indictio est, Pl.

in-dic-ens, entis, adj. that does not say, i. q. non dicens: non me indicento haec sunt, non non my telling, Ter.: duo boni consules, etiam me indicente, omnia e republica faceratis, Liv.

indictum, ū, n. [index] a notice, information, discovery, disclosure: facite indicium si quis vidit, Pl.: conjuratio, Cic.: ea res est Helvetia per indicium commutata, Caes. 2. evidence given before a court: si tibi indicium postulas dari, quod tecum fecerit, concedo, Cic. Hence, indicium proferri or offerre, to turn evidence for the sake of escaping punishment: sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium proferret, Sall. Also, indicium postulare, Cic.

3. a reward for giving evidence or testimony: conscripserunt committere uctum cum poema atque indicio, id.

|| In gen. a sign, indication, mark, token, proof: indicia atque argumenta certissima sceleris, id.: indicio de se ipse erit, vel uterque a proof, Ter.

indico, avi, atum, i. a. n. [indicasso, for indicavero, Pl.] [id.] to point out, indicate, show, declare, disclose, reveal, betray: rem omnem dominae indicavi, Cic.: rem patri, Ter.: causam publicae praestit, Liv. Of things: vultus indicat moris, shows, indicates, Cic.: id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat, Plaut. 2. Esp. to depose or inform against, to give evidence in a court of justice: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, Cic.: de conjuratione, Sall.

|| To value, put a price on: cum postulat, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic.

in-dic-o, xi, etum (imper. indice, Pl.), i. v. a. to declare publicly, to proclaim, make known, to appoint, enjoin: lotum Galliae concilium Bibacite indicitur, Caes.: exortum in aliquem lo-

cum, to order it to, Liv.: bellum populo R. suo nomine indixit, Cic.: funus, to invite to a funeral, Suet.

indictus, a, um, Part. [indico].

in-dic-tus, a, um, adj. not said, unsaid: quod dictum, indictum est: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter.: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus ab his, unsung, Virg. Esp. indicia causae, without a hearing, unheard: ut dictator, quem vellet civium, indicia causae, impune posset occidere, Cic.

indidem, adv. [inde idem] from the same place: indidemne America, an hoc ex urbe scarios? Cic.: ex Aventino, Liv. || From the same matter or thing: unde stille ducl potest (post autem ex omnibus) indidem verbum unum, Cic.

in-die, adv. for in dies, from day to day (v. dies, no. ii. 2.).

in-differ-ens, entis, adj. in which there is no difference, not different, indifferent: Cic. Of persons: indifferent, careless: cetera victim indifferens, Suet. In gramm. of the syllable anceps, doubtful: Quint.

indifferenter, adv. without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently: Quint.: ferre, to bear with indifference, unconcern, Suet.

indigena, ae, adv. c. [Indu, old form of in, and GEN, root of gigno] born in a country, native, indigenous: Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov. || Subst. a native: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advena, Liv.

indignus, entis, Part. [indigee].

|| Adj. in want of, needy, indigent: with gen.: quid enim? Africanus indignus mel? minime berce: at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. With abl.: cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. || Subst. a needy or indigent person: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic.

indignitia, ae, f. [id.] need, want, indigence: a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indignita orta amicitia, Cic.

|| Inatiableness, insatiable desire: indignitia est libido inespellibis, id.

in-dig-ēo, ui, 2. v. n. [ind, old form of in, and GEO] to need, want, to stand in need of, require. With gen.: ingentit et virtutis, Cic. With abl.: bona existimatio, id. || To long for, desire: with gen.: non auri, non argentum, non ceterarum rerum indigere, id.

indigee, ūis, m. [Indu and GEN, root of gigno] lit. native, indigenous: with deus, or a proper name: a native deified hero: also a tutelary deity: situs est (Aeneas) super Numicium flumen: Jovem indigetem appellat, Liv.: indigetem Aeneam deberi coelo, Virg. Esp. in pls.: di indigetes, Liv.

indiges, is, adj. [indigee] needy, indigent: Pac. ap. Cic.

in-dig-es-tus, a, um, adj. unarranged, without order, confused: Chaos, rudis indigestaque molea, Ov.

indignabundus, a, um, adj. [indignant] full of indignation, enraged, indignant: Liv.: Suet.

indignandus, a, um, adj. [id.] to be deemed unworthy, to be scorned: Ov.

indignans, antis, Part. [indignor].

|| Adj. that cannot endure or suffer, impatient, indignant: ventu indignantes, Virg.: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantis lingue defuerunt, Ov.

indignatio, ōnis, f. [id.] displeasure, indignation, disdain: liberrima, Hor.: movere, Liv. 2. Esp. an exciting of indignation by rhetorical art: Cic.

indignatus, a, um, Part. [indignor].

indignus, adv. unworthy, undeservedly, dishonourably, shamefully: indigne dotem quaerere, Pl.: aliquem injuria afficere, Ter.: interierunt, Caes. || Indignantly, with reluctance: pati, Cic.

indignitas, atis, f. [indignus] unworthiness, vileness: si quid affert praeterea hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, Cic.: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. 2. Of things: aeternitas, enormitas, etc.: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes.: calamitatis, Cic. || Esp. unworthy or unbecoming behaviour, insulting treatment, indignity, meanness, baseness: alienus aduendi et conveniendi, id.: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. 2. indignation, in consequence of unworthy treatment: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv.

in-dign-or, atus, i. v. a. dep. to consider as unworthy or improper, to be angry or displeased at, to be indignant. With acc.: ea, quae indignatur adversari, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. With quod: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes. With inf. or acc. and infn.: vincti, Ov.: queri atque indignari coepit, regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Caes. Of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, disclaiming to bear, Virg.

in-dign-us, a, um, adj. unworthy, undeserving. Absol.: divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. With abl.: to omit honore indignissimum iudicat, id. With gen.: magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum, Virg. 2. Of things: unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh: nulla vox est audita populi R. majestate indigna, Caes.: licetioribus indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv.: exempla, Ter. With Supine: digna atque indigna relatu vociferans, Virg. With inf.: fabula non indigna referri, Ov. Neut. absol.: non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, improprie, Sall.: indignum, as an exclamation, shame! Ov. || In a good sense: who has not deserved some evil: saepe nocentes praeterit, examinat indignos atque merentes, Lucr. 2. Of things: what is undeserved: indigna pati, Liv.

indignus, a, um, adj. [indigee] needing, in want. With gen.: nostras opes, Virg. With abl.: auxilio, Liv.

in-dig-nus, is, adj. careless, heedless, negligent: si indiligentes fuerint, Caes.

indiligenter, adv. carelessly, heed-

lessly, negligently: nihil ab eo indiligenter factum. Cic. Oomp. i. nostros praesidia indiligentius servaturos crediderant. Caes.

in-diligentia, ae, f. [indiligens] carelessnes, heedlessness, negligence: litterarum missarum, Cic. Aduorum, Caes.

indiposio, for indipolcor: (occasionem) quadrigis albis, Pl.

in-diposior, deplus, p. v. a. dep. [indiposior] to attain, reach: navem, Liv. 2. to get, obtain, acquire: largiter mercedis indipolcor, Pl.

in-directus, a, um, adj. not direct, indirect: actio, Quint.

in-direptus, a, um, adj. unplundered: Capitolium, Tac.

in-discretus, a, um, adj. unseparated, undivided, closely connected: cum agricultura, Varr.: eorum culque sanguinem indiscretum, sed maxime principibus, Tac. || Fig.: undistinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate: multos occidere et indieratos, Sen. 2. that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable: proles suis, Virg.

indiscretus, ad, insequently (rare): orationem non indierate collaudavit, Cic.

in-disertus, a, um, adj. inelegant: Academicus, Cic. Of things: prudentia, a laos for words, id.

in-dispositus, a, um, adj. without order, confused: Tac.

in-disolvibilis, a, adj. that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble: nodus, Plin. || Transf.: sed quoniam orti estis, immortalis esse et indissolubilis non potestis, Cic.

in-distinctus, a, um, adj. not properly distinguished, confused: indistincta defensione et promissa, Tac. || indistinct, obscure: non indistinctus || Tullius, clear or logical, Quint.

indistinctus, v. Indistinctus.

inditus, a, um, f. art. [Indo].

in-dividuis, a, um, adj. indivisible: ille atomos, quis appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Subst.: indivisible corpora, atomi: id. || Fig. inseparable, not separated: Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas individui, inseparable companions, Tac.

in-divisus, a, um, adj. undivided: ungulae indivisae eorum, not cloven: Varr. || Transf. not distinguished, indiscriminate: pro indiviso, in an undivided manner, in common, Cato: pectus, in quod omnes curae pro indiviso transferuntur, indiscriminately, Sen.

in-do, didi, ditum, j. v. a. to put, set, or place into, upon or over: ignem in aram, Pl.: custodes, Tac. With dat.: compedes servis, Pl.: vincolo fasciae indidit cervicem, Tac. || Fig. to introduce: novos ritus, id. 2. to impart or give to: alicui vocabulum, id.: pueri ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, Liv.

in-dolilis, e, adj. unteachable, difficult to be taught, indocile: quia nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic. With inf.: pauperem pati, Hor. Of the thing to be taught: sed incredibilis

quaedam ingentium magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usum disciplinam, Cic.

Indolitus, untaught, unlearned, ignorant: genus indocile, Virg. 2.

Of things, untaught, rude: indocili numero cum grave molli opus, Ov. || Indolitus, not shown: et sciat indociles currere lymphas vias, Prop.

in-doctus, adv. unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskillfully: non indocile solum, verum etiam imple facere, Cic.

in-doctor, oris, m. an overseer of slaves: Pl.

in-doctus, a, um, adj. untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskillful: Juvenis nec indocuit, et magna cum juris civilis intelligentia, Cic. With inf. (poet.): Cantabrum indocuit juga ferre nostra, Hor. With gen. (poet.): pilae discive trochive quiescit, id. Of things: moribus indocuit, Pl.

in-dolentia, ae, f. freedom from pain (rare): Cic.

indoles, is, f. [Ind and ol. "grow;" cf. ad-oleo] an inborn or native quality: frugum, pecudum, Liv. || Esp. natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition: adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic.: semina, Tac.: gener ob altum indolem adscitus, Liv.

in-dolens, vi, j. v. n. incept. [doleo] to begin to feel pain, to smart, ache: locus tactu indolecit, Cels. With acc. to feel pain at: tactum hominum, Just. || Fig. to feel pain or grief, to be grieved, troubled at: constr. with the acc. and inf. or quod: poet. also with the acc.: quia fult, qui non indoluerit, tam sero se cognoscere? Cic.: indoluit, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, quam quia sim causa pudoris, Ov.: successurus Minervae indoluit, id. With acc.: id ipsum, indoluit Juno, id.

in-domabilis, e, adj. that cannot be broken in or tamed, untamable: Pl.

in-domitus, a, um, adj. not broken in, untamed, wild: boves, Varr. || Fig.: unsubdued, untamable, unrestrained, ungovernable, wild, fierce: mulier, Pl.: pastores, spe libertatis exaltati, Caes.: indomiti et praeferebant nationes, Tac. Of things: dextra, unconquered, Ov.: mora, Hor.: animi cupiditates, Cic.

in-dormio, lvi, itum, 4. v. n. to sleep or fall asleep at, on, or over: constr. with dat., in, or abl.: congeat undique saccis indormis, Hor. || Fig.: to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, be careless about: quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi doli, Cic.: malis, hediis, regardless, Curt.

in-dotatus, a, um, adj. unportioned, portionless: soror, Hor. Transf.: corpora that have not received the usual funeral honours, Ov. || Fig.: undowered, poor: artem indotatam, Cic.

indu, v. in, ad, in.

in-dubitalis, e, adj. that cannot be doubted, undubitable: Quint.

indubitatus, adv. undoubtedly: quae indubitata Lysimachi fuerint, Liv.

in-dubitus, a, um, adj. undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure: in eis, omnes quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint.: spes, Plin.

in-dubito, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to doubt (of poet.): with dat.: abiste precando viribus indubitare tuis, Virg.

in-dubius, a, um, adj. not doubtful, certain: innocentia plurimorum, Tac.

inducias, v. Indutiae.

in-duco, xi, etum (Inducti for inductisti, Ter.), j. v. a. to lead, bring, or conduct into: to lead or bring in: constr. with in and acc. or dat. With in and acc.: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. With dat.: fossa mare urbi, Suet. Abol.: principes turmas inducit Aesylas, Virg. 2. Esp. to bring forwards, exhibit, represent: a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic.

3. to bring into or before a court: Inducta teste in senatu, Suet. 4. to put on articles of dress: si alibi calceum perperam induceretur, id.: tunicae Inductur artus, Virg. 5. to draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread: postes pice, Pl.: varias plumas, Curt.: ponem, to throw a bridge over, Curt.: scuta ex cortice fusa pellibus, to cover, Caes. 6. to strike out, erase, i. e. what is written on a wax tablet by drawing over it the broad end of the stylus nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. 7. to make an entry in an account book: bring to account: Inducere in rationibus, id.: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, to charge, id. || Fig.: to bring in, introduce: seditioem atque discordiam in civitatem, id.: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. 2. Esp. with animus or in animus, to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine: to suppose, imagine: with inf.: animus inducere de divinatione dicere, id.: patrem Caesar in animus inducere, laborare, vigilare, had determined, Sall. With subj.: quod consules in senatu et pronuntiant, in animus inducere non possent, Liv. 3. to bring in, introduce in speaking or writing: hinc hic Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. (V conversation) to introduce: hic sermo inducitur, id. 4. to lead to or into: to move, excite, persuade: to mislead, seduce: constr. with in or ad, and acc.: in errorum, id.: animus ad aliquem, Ter.: ad misericordiam, ad pudorem, ad pigritiam, to move, excite, Cic. With subj.: aliquem ut mentiar, id. With inf.: consulem promissis, mentem agere, Tac. Hence absol.: sedulo erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, Induct, Cic.

in-ductio, onis, f. [Induco] a leading or bringing into, introducing: nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.: horum (juvenum in circum), introduction, exhibition, Liv.

|| Fig.: a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention: animi, Cic. 2. Inductio erroris, a misleading, id. 3.

In rhetor.: induction, a mode of reasoning from a series of admitted particulars to an unadmitted one: Quint.

in-ductor, ōris, m. one who stirs up, rouses, a chastiser, scourger: Pl.
in-ductus, a, um, Part. [Induco].
in-ductus, ūs, m. (only in the abl. sing.) [id.] on inducement, persuasion (rare): aliquis persuasit et inductu, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint.

inductilia, ae, f. [Induco] a kind of under-garment worn by females: Pl.

in-dulgens, tis, Part. [Indulgeo].
A. Adj.: indulgent, kind or tender, soft. With dat.: obsequium indulgens indulgens prosequitur amicum ferri sinit, Cic. With in and acc.: civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. With gen.: non ferme desunt iram indulgentes ministri, id. 2. addicted to: averse indulgens, Suet.

in-dulgerent, adv. indulgently, kindly, tenderly: nimis indulgerent loqui, Cic. Comp. and Sup.: Sen.

indulgentia, ae, f. [Indulgens] indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness: freq. constr. with in and acc.: in huius (matris) sinu indulgentiae educatus, Tac.: Aeduli Caesaris indulgentiam in se requirunt, Caes. 2. Express tender love or affection for one's relations: indulgentia filiarum commoveri, Cic. 3. Transf. of things: coeli, mild weather, Plin.: fortanae, Vell.

indulgeo, si, tum, 2. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to be kind or indulgent to: to be pleased with or inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in: constr. with the dat.: huc legioni Caesar et indulserat praecipue, et confidebat maxime, Caes.: irasc, Liv.: animo, to give way to passion, Ov.: ordinibus, give room to, set apart, Virg. Pass. impers.: nihil relicturus, si ardentius indulgeretur, quid in aera rursus referret, Liv. With acc. of person (poet.): te indulgent, Ter. permitt. II. Act.: to concede, allow, grant, permit, give: with acc. and dat.: aliquid urum pecuniae, Suet.: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. 2. With acc. of prom. reflect. and dat.: to give oneself up to, to comply with: ardentem esse indulsisse tribuno, Juv. [Use derived from dulcis.]

indutus, a, um, Part. [Indugeo].
in-dūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [pō, "put"] = dū, cf. ex-ūo to put on, esp. of dress: Herculi tunicam, Cic.: galeam, Caes.: aliquid insignia Bacchi, Ov. Reflect.: to put on oneself, to dress oneself in: with acc. or abl.: indut vestem, Ter.: indutus galea, Virg.: soccis, Cic. 2. To surround or cover with, to put on, assume, etc.: di induti specie humana, id.: pennis se indut arbos, decks itself with, Virg. 3. With prom. reflect.: to fall into or upon, to be entangled in: se in liquorum, Pl.: se vallis, Caes. II. Fig.: to put on, assume: habes somnium imaginem montis eamque quotidie indas, Cic. pennis personam amicit,

cum indut iudicis, assumes the part of a judge, id.: magnam animum, Tac.: mores Persarum, Curt.

induratus, a, um, Part. [Induro].
II. A. J.: hardened: robora indurata flammis, Stat. II. Fig.: praeter spem resistentis hostium timor, Liv.

in-dureo, rūi, 3. v. n. in-cep. to become hard, to harden: corpus induruit, Ov. II. Fig.: miles induruerat pro Vitellio, had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius, Tac.

in-dūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make hard, to harden: nivem indurata Boreas, Ov. II. Fig.: to harden, steel: indurandus est animus, Sen.: ut flexerat vultum aut induraverat, had assumed an expression of firmness, Tac.

indus, a, um, adj. = *Indeb*, pertaining to India, Indian: dens, ivory, Cat.

indusiarius, ūi, m. [Induo] a maker of women's under-garments: Pl.

indusiatus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has on an under-garment: Pl.

industria, ae, f. [industrius] diligence, activity, assiduity, industry: Massilienses naves summa industria armaverant, Caes.: ingenium industria altit, Cic.: itineris, assiduity on the journey, Suet.: de or ex industria, on purpose, purposely, intentionally: ex industria, Liv.: de industria, Cic. And, ob industriam, Pl. Rarely in plur.: summis opibus atque industria, id.

industriē, ade, diligēt, industriously: ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Caes.

industriōsē, ade, very industriously: Suet.

industriōsus, a, um, adj. [industrius] very active, diligent, or industrious: Sen.

industrius, a, um, adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious: homo gravus et industrius, Cic. Comp.: indutrior et indutriorum: quo neque indutrior de juventute erat, Pl.

indutiā (or *-dūa*), arum, f. plu. a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pacis indutiā, Cic.: tollere, to break off, Liv.: agitare, to keep, Sall.: per indutiā, during a truce, Liv. II. In gen.: a cessation, pause, delay: imo indutiāe parumper flant, si quid vis loqui, Pl. [The correct orthography seems to be *indutiāe*, which, like *indutitia*, is probably derived from *induo*.]

indutus, a, um, Part. [Induo].

indutus, ūs, m. [id.] a putting on (extremely rare): vestis, quam indut gerebat, Tac.

induvias, arum, f. plu. [id.] clothes, garments: Pl.

in-ēbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make drunk, inebriate: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 2. Transf.: to saturate, fill full: uvae viuo suo inebriantur, id. II. Fig.: aurem, to fill full of talk, Juv.

in-ēdia, ae, f. [ēdo] an abstaining

from food, fasting: vigillis et inedia necatus, Cic.

in-ēditus, a, um, adj. not made known, unknown: cura, Ov.

in-ēffoax, ācis, adj. ineffectual, inefficient: vox inefficax verborum, unable to produce, Sen.: dil, id.

in-ēlegans, antis, adj. not choice or neat: tasteless, inelegant: Cic.

in-ēleganter, ade, not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly: scribere, Cic.

in-ēluctābilis, e, adj. from which one cannot extricate oneself: coenum, Stat. II. Fig.: unavoiableness, inevitable: tempus Delianae, Virg.

in-ēmorior, tuus, 3. v. imp. to die in or at: with dat.: spectaculo, Hor. II. **in-emptus** (nemptus), a, um, adj. unbought, unpurchased: dapes, Virg.

in-ēnarābilis, e, adj. that cannot be related or described, indescribable: labor, Liv.

in-ēnarābiliter, adv. in an indescribable manner: Liv.

in-ēndābilis, e, adj. [enodo] that cannot be freed from oneself, cannot be unravelled: capillus, App. II. Fig.: that cannot be explained, inexplicable: res, Cic.

in-ēo, ūi and freq. II, Itum, 4. v. a. and n. A. Act.: to go into, to enter: constr. with acc. or in and acc.: with acc.: viam, iter, to enter on a journey, Cic.: triumphantes victore cum exercitu urbem inierunt, Liv. Absol.: ut ovans iniret, should enter with an ovation, Tac. Pass.: nemus nullum illud inlatur equis, Ov. Pass. impers.: inlatur tecum, ac domum, Pl. With in and acc.: in urbem, Liv. II. Fig.: to enter upon, begin a business, office, state of life, etc.: to undertake, obtain, etc.: magistratum, Cic.: plures incurrunt gratias, the favour of many is gained, id.: apud regem inlatur gratiam volebant, Liv. Post.: commum, to fall asleep, Virg.: munus aliquis, to undertake, id. 2. To calculate, consider, find out, contrive, make, agree upon: cui rei ferretur auxilium vix ratio inlatur, Caes.: numerus interfectorum haud facile inluri potuit, could not easily be stated, Liv.: de summis rebus consilia incurrunt, form plana, Caes.: in-eamus viam aliquam, qua urti urtis impertent, decerni posset, let us find out some way, Liv. B. Neutr.: to make a beginning, to begin: ab ineunte aetate, Cic.

Ineptē, ade, improperly, imperitiously, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly: disacerare, Cic.: nil molitur inepte, Hor. II. **Ineptia**, ae, f. [Ineptus] silly behaviour, absurdity, folly: Ineptia, stultitiaeque adeo, et temeritas, Pl. Most freq. II. Meton.: plu. ineptiae, sillinesses, fooleries, trifles, absurdities: omnium Ineptiarum haud scio an illa sit major, Cic.: sententiarum, Suet.

Ineptio, 4. v. n. [id.] to talk or act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool (poet.): ineptis, Ter.: destinas ineptire, Cat.

in-ēptus, a, um, adj. [aptus] un-

outable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact: ineptus et jectantior hic paulo est, Hor.: ineptus, quid rides? Ter.: risu inepto res ineptior nulla est, Cat.: nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic.

In-equitabilis, e, adj. that cannot be ridden in, unfit for riding in: campi, Curt.

In-equito, i. v. n. to ride in or over: with the dat.: Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant, Flor.

In-ermis, e, and (very rarely) inermis, a, num, adj. [arma] unarmed, without weapons, defenceless: inermes armati judicantur, Cic.: milites, Caes.

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In-ermis, e, num, adj. [arma] unarmed, without weapons, defenceless: inermes armati judicantur, Cic.: milites, Caes.

In-exercitatus, a, um, adj. untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful: rudis et inexercitatus miles, Cic.: eloquentia, Tac.

In-exhaustus, a, um, adj. unexhausted: metalla, Virg.: pubertas, not exhausta, Cic.

In-exorabilis, e, adj. that cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable: constr. with in, adversus, or the dat.: qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, Cic.: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv.: delicta, Tac. Of things: res, Liv.: odium, Ov.

In-expectatus, v. Inexpectatus.

In-expectatus, a, um, adj. unexpected: Ov.

In-expertus, a, um, adj. [A.C.T. that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, unexperienced in, unaccustomed to. With gen.: lascivie, Tac. With dat.: exercitus bonis inexpertus, Liv. With acc.: animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Tac. Absol.: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. || Pass. untried, unproved: legiones civili bello inexpertae, Tac.

In-explicabilis, e, adj. [expio] that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable: religio, Cic. || Transf.: implacabile, irreconcilable, obstinate: bellum, Liv.: invidia, Suet.

In-explicabilis, e, adj. [expio] that cannot be filled, insatiable: stomachus, Sen. || Fig.: cupiditas, Cic.: vir inexplabilis virtutis, Liv.

In-expletus, a, um, adj. not filled, unsatisfied, unsated (poet.): alvus, Stat. 2. Fig.: lumen, Ov.

In-explicabilis, e, adj. that cannot be unfolded or loosened, inextricable, intricate: vinculum, Curt. 2. Transf.: continuis imbribus viae, impassabile, Liv. || Fig.: intricate, perplexed, difficult, impracticable, etc.: bellum, endless, Tac.: error viarum, Plin. 2.

In-explicabilis, e, adj. that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable: arx, Liv. || Fig.: homo, unconquerable, Firm, Cic.: gramen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov.

In-expectatus (inexp.), a, um, adj. unexpected: in armis hostis adest, Ov. Of things: quanta vis! quam inexpectata, Cic.

In-extinctus (in-ext.), a, um, adj. unextinguished, unextinguishable: ignis, Ov. || Fig.: fames, unappeasable, id.: nomen, imperishable, id.

In-exsuperabilis (inexp.), e, adj. that cannot be crossed or passed over, insurmountable: Alpes, Liv. || Fig.: vis falli, unconquerable, invincible, id.

In-extricabilis, e, adj. [extrico] that cannot be disengaged or disen-

tangled, inextricable: error (of the Labyrinth), Virg.

In-fabre, ad, in an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely: vasa, non infabre facta, Liv.: sculptum, Hor. || In-fabricatus, a, um, adj. unwrought, unfashioned: robora, Virg.

In-floetis (inficite), ad, adversus, rudely, unwittily, stupidly: Vell. Sep. Plin.

In-floetis, arum, f. plur. rade jests, coarse jokes or puns: Cat.

In-floetis (infic.), a, um, adj. witty, smart, rude, unbecomingly, coarsely: Canius non infloetis, et satia literata, Cic. Of things: non infloetum mendacium, id.

In-floetis, a, um, adj. ineloquent: Liv. Com. id.

Infamia, e, f. [infamia] ill fame, ill report: bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes.: illa indolis senatoria opera dedecore et infamia, Cic.: sacre, to reprob, Caes.: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing, Tac. Flor.: si ad pauperateme admigrant infamiam, Pl. 2. Meton. that which brings into bad repute: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov.

In-famia, e, adj. [infamia] of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous: homines ceteris vitis atque omni dedecore infames, Cic.: turpis adolescentia, vita infamia, id.: annus, Liv.: scopuli, Hor.

In-famo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [infamia] to bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disgrace, dishonour, disfigure: ut tuas moderato et gravitas infamem infamet injuriam, Cic. || Transf. to blame, accuse, charge: with gen.: infamandae rei causa, Liv.

In-fandus, a, um, adj. unspeakable, unsuitable, unheard of, unbecomingly, abominable: res crudelis, infanda, Cic.: epulae, of human flesh, Liv.: dolor, Virg. New, adverb.: navibus (infandum) amasia, id.

In-fans, ntis, adj. [ra stem of fari] that cannot speak, speechless, mute: infantes pueri, Cic.: pectora exsorbent avidis infantia linguis, of infants, Ov.

Of young animals: infantes pulvi, Plin. Of things, young, new, fresh: statua, Hor. Hence, Subst. a little child, an infant: scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset, locutum, Cic. Of a child unborn: infantem in utero matris clamasse, Liv. || Fig. childish, silly: illa Hortensiana omnia fuisse infantia, Cic. 2. without eloquence or rhetorical talent: infans homo, id. Of things: infans pudor, Hor. (Hence I fancy: Sp. infante; also I fancy.)

Infantia, ae, f. [infans] inability to speak: Linguae, Lucr. || Meton. infancy, early childhood: quantum in infantia praesumptum est tempore adolescentiae acquiritur, Quint.: ab infantia, from infancy, Tac. 2. infancy, children: succuli curall, infantia deli-

in-fidēlis, *a. adj.* *unfaithful, faithless*: si hoc sibi sumunt, nullam esse fidem: quos infideli dicit, Cic. Bello-vaci, qui ante erant per se infideles, Caes.

in-fidēlitās, *stis, f.* *unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity*: Cic. Caes.

in-fidus, *a. um, adj.* *not to be trusted, unwise, faithless, treacherous, false* (rare): quos fidos animos habuisse, quos infidos, Cic.: societas regni, Liv.: pax, id.

in-figo, *xi, xum, j. v. a.* *to fix, thrust, drive or fasten in*: gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.: ferris hamis infixa, Caes.: indugit sagitta arbore, remans fixa, stipes fast, Virg. || **Fig.**: *to infuse, impress, imprint* (esp. in part. perf.): quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura positum atque infixum est, Cic.: Volgesi penitus infusum erat arma Romana vitandi, una thoroughly resolved, Tac.

in-fimilis, *is, adj.* *(infimus) one of the lowest* (in rank, etc.), opp. to summus: ego infimatus infimus, Pl.

in-fimpe, *a. um, v. inferus, no, rir.*

in-fundo, *idi, fassum, j. v. a.* *to cut into, to cleave* (poet.): sulcos telluri, Virg.: sulcos mari, to plough the waves, navigate, id.

in-finitas, *stis, f.* *(finis) boundlessness, endlessness, infinity*: locorum, Cic.

in-finitus, *ado.* *without bounds, without end, infinitely*: Cic.

in-finitio, *onis, f.* *(infinitus) boundlessness, infinity*: Cic.

in-finitus, *a. um, adj.* *not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited*: spatium, Lucr.: imperium, Cic. || **Transf.**: *without end, endless, countless, infinite*: altitudo, id.: spes, id. Subst.: infinitum, l. n. *an infinitude, an endless quantity or number*: infinitum auri, Eutr. Adverbially: *ad or in infinitum, to infinity, without end*: haec (ars aeterna) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin.: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 2. *undefined, indefinite*: infinitior distributio, where no person or time is mentioned or implied, Cic.

in-firmatio, *onis, f.* *(infirmitas) a weakening, infirmity*: infirmatio rerum iudicatorum, Cic. || **Transf.**: *a refusing, disapproving*: id.

in-firma, *ade.* *not strongly, weakly, faintly*: infirme animatus, Cic. 2. *weak-mindedly, superstitiously*: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavecebat, Suet.

in-firmitas, *stis, f.* *want of strength, weakness, feebleness*: puerorum, Cic.

2. *Meton.* *infirmity, indisposition, sickness*: suppletionem infirmitatis dare, Suet. (1) *the weaker sex, women*: Liv. || **Fig.**: *animat, want of spirit, embersity*, Cic. 2. *esp. feeble, eas, inconsistency*: infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, Caes.

in-firmus, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *(infirmus) to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble*: legiones, Tac. || **Fig.**: *to weaken, diminish*: fidem testis, Cic.

2. *to invalidate, disprove, refute*: res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, id.

3. *to annul, make void*: legem, Liv.

in-firmus, *a. um, adj.* *not strong, weak, feeble*: prop. of health or physical strength: viribus infirmus, Cic.: valetudo, id.: pecus infirmus, i. e. sheep, Ov. 2. *not powerful, possessed of little ability or strength*: civitas exigua et infirma, Caes. Of things: *classis inops et infirma*, Cic. || **Fig.**: *weak in mind or character, superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded*: tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, Caes.: sum paulo infirmior, Hor. Of things: *of no weight or consequence, weak, trivial, inconclusive*: omnia ad probandum utraque res infirma et nugatoria est, Cic.

in-fir, *v. defect, he (or she) begins*: infir ibi postulare, Pl.: ita faster, Virg.

|| **Esp.** *he (or she) begins to speak*: ibi infir, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv.

in-firmas (also inficis), *arum, f. plu.* *(fator) denial*: only in the acc. with ire: infirmas ire, to deny: ille infirmas ibit, Ter.: neque nego, neque infirmas eo, nos enim operam dedisse, Liv.

in-firmalis, *e, adj.* *(inficis) [infirmae] negative, consisting in*: Cic.

in-firmatio, *onis, f.* *(inficis) [infir] a denying: causam infirmatione defendens, Cic. || Esp.* *a denying or disowning of a debt*: Sen.

in-firmator, *oris, m.* *(inficis) [id.] a denier, esp. one who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit*: ille infirmator, Cic.: lentus, a bad debtor, id.

in-firmor *(inficis)*, *atus, i. v. a. dep.* *[infirmae] to deny, disown*: quum id posset infirmari, repente confessus est, Cic. *Gerundive in pass. sign.*: prognosin haud infirmanda parenti, Ov. || *to deny anything promised or received, to refuse to fulfil an engagement, etc.*: quid si infirmatur, quid si omnino non debetur Cic.: viti, not to be responsible for the defects of an article sold, not to warrant, id.

in-firmus, *a. um, Part.* *[infirgo]*.

in-firmatio, *onis, f.* *(infirmo) a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration*: quodam quasi diluvio et inflammatione aliquid corripere, Flor. 2. *Transf.* *of the body, an inflammation*: oculos inflammatio occupat, Cels.

|| **Fig.** *a kindling, inflaming*: animorum (postumum), Cic.

in-fiammo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to set on fire, light up, kindle*: tardas ignibus, Cic.: tecta, Liv. 2. *Transf.* *of the body*: *to inflame*: laeser tauros inflammat naribus illis, Plin. || **Fig.**: *to inflame, kindle, rouse, excite*: contionibus et legibus invidiam a-natus, Cic.: aliqueum amore, Virg. In the part. perf.: *inflamed, kindled, excited*: a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic.

in-fiamus, *comp. ade.* *too pompously*: aliquid latius atque inflatus perscribere, Caes. 2. *with exaggeration*: inflatus

multo, quam res erat gesta, fama precrebatur, id.

in-flo, *onis, f.* *(info) a blowing or swelling up of boiling water*: Virg. Of the body, *a swelling or puffing up*: *inflation, flatulencia*: habet inflationem magnam in cibus (info), praeduxa flatulencia, Cic. || *an inflammation*, l. q. *inflammatio*: praecordiorum, Suet. **in-flatus**, *a. um, Part.* *(info)*. || A d. *swollen, puffed up, inflated*: arripens inflato collo, Cic.: inflati amnes, Liv. 2. *puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud*: quibus illi rebos elati et inflati non continebantur, Cic. *Comp.*: *juvenile inflator*, Liv. 3. *Of style*: *inflated, turgid*: Attici precat et integri, Asiani inflati et inanes, Quint.

in-flatus, *us, m.* *(id.) a blowing into, a blast*: esse (tibiae) si inflatum non recipient, Cic. || **Fig.** *a breathing into, inspiration*: divinus, id.

in-flecto, *exti, exum, j. v. a.* *to bend, bow, curve*: quum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes.: bacillum, Cic. 2. **Esp.** *to change, alter by bending or turning*: inflectere vestigium sui cursus, id. 3. *inflectere vocem, to modulate*: vocis cantu, Prop. || **Fig.** *to change, alter, lessen*: ius civile gratia, Cic. 2. *to touch, move*: solus hic inflexit sensus, Virg.

in-flectus, *a. um, adj.* *unwrept, unlamented* (poet.): Virg.

in-flexibilis, *e, adj.* *that cannot be bent, inflexible*: dolor (cervicium), Plin. **Fig.**: *judicium, unchangeable*, Sen.

in-flexio, *onis, f.* *a bending, sweeping*: laterum, Cic.

in-flexus, *a. um, Part.* *[inflecto]*.

in-flexus, *us, m.* *(id.) a bending, curving, inflecting*: vicorum, Juv.

in-flictus, *a. um, Part.* *[infingo]*.

in-fingo, *ixi, lectum, j. v. a.* *to strike on or against*: aliquid securum, Cic.: puppis inflicta vadia, dashed against, Virg. **Fig.**: *quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum inflecteretur, is turned against himself*, Cic. || **Transf.**: *to inflict a wound, etc.*: mortemque infingere, id. 2. *In gen.* *to inflict, impose upon*: infingere aliquid turpitudinem, id.

in-flo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to blow into or upon, blow out, inflate*: tumidior infatur carbasus Austro, Virg. merito quum illis Jupiter ambas trabs buccas inflet, should in a rage puff up both his cheeks, Hor. 2. **Fig.** *to play upon a wind instrument*: calamus leves, Virg.: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. *Abstr.*: *to blow*: sonum, id. And of speech: Antipater paulo inflavit vehementius, filled his cheeks a little too much, id. || **Fig.** *to puff up, inflate*: regis spes, Liv.: crescentem tumidis ille sermonibus utrem, Hor.

in-flo, *xi, xum, j. v. a.* *to flow or run into*: Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic.: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Caes. With adv. of place: *not long* a mari, quo Rhenus influit, id.

Inf. Transf. of things not fluid, to flow, stream, rush, or press into: infrenes in Italian Gallorum copiae. Cic. Fig. in universorum rumos, steel into, immanate oneself into, id.

Inf-fodi, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig in, to bury in the earth, inter: equantes conchas, Virg.: tales in terram, Oed.

Inf-secundus, v. infecundus.

Inf-formatio, ōis, f. a representation, an outline, sketch, first draft: sedum sacrarum informationes, Virg.

Inf. Fig.: an idea, conception: dei, Cic.

informis, e, adj. [forma] that has no form or not a proper form, unformed, shapeless: alveus, Liv.: caro, Plin.

Inf. Transf.: unsightly, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid: cadaver, Virg.: hlemes, Hor.: exitas, Tac.

Inf-fermo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to give form to, to shape, form, mould, fashion: clisum, Virg. Fig.: to mould or train the mind: artes quibus aetas parvulis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic.

Inf. 2. to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate: illi ita ignoti, Cic. 3. to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate: illi ita ignoti, Cic. 4. to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate: illi ita ignoti, Cic.

Inf-fero, 1. v. a. [forum] to accuse in a court of justice: Pl.

Inf-fortunatus, a, um, adj. unfortunate: o infortunatum senem, Ter.: nihil me infortunatum, Cic.

Inf-fortale, m, n. [fortuna] misfortune, punishment: teres infortium, thus wouldst come badly off, Ter.: ni parat patri habiturum infortium esse, Liv.

Inf-fusus, a, um, Part. [infodio].

Infra [infer, infera, ac parte] adv. and prep. 1. Adv.: on the under side, below, underneath: infra nihil est aliud mortale, Cic.: infra scripta, have written below, id. Comp. inferius: lower, farther down: altius cressus ocellata terra cremanbia, Inferius terras, Ov.

Inf. 2. Fig.: below, beneath, in value or esteem: liberis ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac. II. Prep. with acc.: below, under: ad mare infra oppidum expectabant, Cic. Of time: later than: Homerus non infra superiorum Lycorum fuit, id. Of size: smaller than: viri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes.

Inf. 3. Fig.: below, beneath, in rank or esteem: res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitri, Cic. [Inf-ra, inf-er-us, inf-erior, inf-imus, inf-erius, etc.] may be compared with *super-*, *super-us*, *super-ior*, *sum-mus* (= *sub-imus*), *super-erius*; and as the latter words come from *sub*, so the former come from a root *inf*, which is probably a lengthened form of *in*, just as in *Or. tropon*, *tropon* come from *in*.]

Inf-ractio, ōis, f. a breaking to pieces: hence, Fig.: a weakening: civil, dependency, Cic.

Inf-ractus, a, um, Part. [infringo]. II. Adj.: broken, bent: Plin. 2.

Fig.: broken, exhausted, weakened: infractus animos gerere, Liv.: infractus ad proelium vires, Virg.: veritas, falsified, Tac. 3. Esp. of speech: broken off: infracta et amputata loqui, broken, unconnected, Cic.

Inf-raeno, v. infreno.

Inf-ragilis, e, adj. that cannot be broken: adamus, Plin. II. Fig.: that cannot be weakened, strong: vox, Ov.

Inf-ringo, ul, 3. v. n. to make or utter a noise (poet.): to growl, bellow: infrequitque forox (aper), Virg.

Inf-frenatus (infræn.), a, uen, adj. without a bridle: equites, on unbridled horses, Liv.

Inf-frenatus, a, um, Part. [infreno].

Inf-frendo, 2. and **infrendo,** 3. v. n. to gnash the teeth: dentibus infrendens gemitu, Virg.

Inf-frendo, v. infrendo.

Inf-frenis, e, and infrenus, a, um (infræn.), adj. [frenum] without a bridle, unbridled: infrenis equus, Virg.

Inf-freno (infræn.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to furnish with a bridle, to bridle: equos, Liv.: currus, to harness the horses to a chariot, Virg. II. Fig.: to curb, restrain: sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum, Cic.

Inf-frenus, a, um, v. infrenis.

Inf-frequens, tis, adj. Of persons: that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, rare, infrequent, not numerous: sum et Romae et in praedio infrequens, Cic.: parvus deorum cultus et infrequens, infrequent, Hor.: quam Appius senatum infrequentem coegisset, not sufficiently numerous to vote a decree, Cic. II. Of things: that does not often happen, that is seldom used, rare, unusual: usus, Gell.: infrequentissima urbs, the parts least inhabited, Liv.: causa, which is attended by few horrors, Cic. 2. not filled with, not well peopled with. With abl.: altior pars (urbis) infrequens edificibus, Liv.

Inf-frequentia, ae, f. a small number, thinness, scarceness: summa infrequentia senatus, Cic.: proclia infrequentia (sc. legionum), the fewness of his troops, Tac. II. *solitariness, loneliness:* locorum, id.

Inf-friço, cul, ctum, and catum, 1. v. a. to rub rub: aliquid alui rei, Col.

Inf-frius, Part. [infrico].

Inf-frius, frigi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break off, to break, bruise, crack: ut aliquid violas rigore papeva in horto liliace infringat, Ov.: latus liminitus, to bruise one's side by lying on the threshold, Hor.: infractus remus, appearing broken, from refraction of the rays of light, Cic. 2.

Transf.: to strike one thing against another: aliquid colaphum, to give one a box on the ear, Ter. II. Fig.: to break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage: ut primus incurtus eis vis militum infringeretur, Caes.: forem dignitatis, Cic.: animos hostium, Liv.: infringitur ille quasi verborum ambitus, Cic.

Inf-frons, ondis, adj. without foliage, treeless: Ov.

Inf-fructuosus, a, um, adj. unfruitful: vites, Col. II. Fig.: fruitless, useless: militia, Tac.

Inf-factus, a, um, adj. painted. Fig.: Cic.

Inf-fila, ae, f. a band, bandage: in infulis tantum rem depingere, Cic. 2. Esp.: a white wooden fillet used for religious purposes: a priest's fillet: sacerdos Cereus cum infulis, id. Meton.: of the victim's fillet: stans hostia ad aram lanes dum alva circumdant infula vita, Virg. Of the fillet worn by a suppliant: Caes. 3. Transf.: an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour: his insignibus atque infulis imperi venditis (of the lands belonging to the state), Cic.

Inf-fudo, ūdi, ūtum, 4. v. a. to cross to: aliquid cibum, Suet. II. Transf. to put in, to put in: verbum omnibus locis, Sen.

Inf-fulatus, a, um [infula] adorned with the infula: Suet.

Inf-fusus, a, um, l. q. infusus.

Inf-fundo, ūdi, ūsum, 3. v. a. to pour in, into, or upon: in vas, Cic.: animas formatae terrae, Ov. 2. With acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: to pour out for, to administer to, present to, lay before: aliquid venenum, Cic.: aliquid poculum, Hor. 3. to pour out, discharge, spread, diffuse, etc.: gemmas margaritaeque mare lititoris infundit, Curt.: nodos humeris infusa capillis, Ov.: sole infuso (terris), Virg. 4. to mix, or mingle with: quum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderentur genus, Cic. II. Fig.: to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart: orationem in aures allicujus, id.: totamque per artas mens agitat molem, Virg.

Inf-fuso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make dark or dusky, to darken, obscure: velleri, Virg. 2. Transf. to dilute, lower, etc.: vinum, Pl. II. Fig.: to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish: nec eos aliqui barbaries domestica infusceverat, Cic.: vicinitas non infusca malevolentia, id.

Inf-fusus, a, um, Part. [infundo].

Inf-gemino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to redouble, repeat, reiterate: I. Act.: nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, Virg.: me miserum ingeminat, Ov. II. Neutr.: to increase: ingeminant austr, Virg.

Inf-gemisco, 3. v. a. and n. to groan or sigh over a thing: I. Act.: quid ingemiscis hostem Delobelam judicatu? Cic. II. Neutr.: with dat.: ulli malo, id.: ad aliquid, Suet.

Inf-gemo, ūi, 3. v. a. and n. to groan or sigh over: to mourn over, lament, bewail: I. Act.: allicujus interitum, Virg. II. Neutr.: with dat.: exiliis allicujus, Ov.: ingemens laboribus, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: ingemuit solum, Ov.

Inf-genero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to im-

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plent, ingenerate: natura ingenerat amorem in eos, Cic.: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, are not innate, id.

|| Transf.: to generate, create: animus esse ingeneratum a Deo, id.

ingenitatus (ingenitatus), a, um, adj. [ingenitum] naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature: lepide ingenitatus, Pl.

ingenitosus, ade, acutely, witfully, ingeniously: Cic. Comp.: Plin. Suet.: homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell.

ingenitosus (ingenitosus), a, um, adj. [ingenitum]. 1. Of things: possessed of natural qualities or dispositions for some purpose, adapted to, fit for: vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov.: ad segetes ager, id. 2. Of persons and mental qualities: of good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents or abilities, clever, ingenious: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic.: homo ingeniosissimus, id.: ad aliquid, Ov.: res est ingeniosa dare, giving requires good sense, id.

ingenitus, Part. [ingenitum] inborn: vitia ingenita, Suet.

in-genitum, i, n. [see root of gigno] innate or natural quality, nature: 1. Of things: arvorum, Virg.: campi suapte ingenio humentes, Tac. 2. Of persons: natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination: ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lullidinem, Ter.: invecundum animi ingenium, Cic.: redire ad ingenium, to return to one's natural bent, Ter.: ingenium ingenii, peculiarity of disposition, Pl.

3. Of the intellect: natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.: ingenii vis, id.: ingenii vena, Hor.: versabitur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, with cleverness, Cic. 3. Meton.: a genius, i. e. a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person: ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. (H) Of things: an invention, a clever thought: exquisita ingenia conarum, Plin.: Tac. (Hence it *ingenio*; Fr. *ingenit*, lit. "power of invention," hence "a machine.")

in-gēno, ai, itum, i, v. a. [old form for *ingenio*] to implant by birth: Lucr.

ingens, is, adj. [in "not" and root *ex*], hence monstrous, of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous: magnus vero agere gratias Thais mihi? Gr. Ingentes, Ter.: satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit: semper anget assentator, Cic.: equor, Hor.: clamor, Liv. 3. Fig. great, remarkable, distinguished: abest... virtus ante animus, Hor. With *ab*: vir fama ingens, ingentior armis, Virg. With *gen*: femina ingens animi, Tac. 2. great, strong, powerful: ingentis spiritus vir, Liv.

ingenitatus, v. *ingenitatus*.

ingēnū, ade, in a manner befitting

a person of free or noble birth, liberally: openly, frankly, ingeniously: educatus ingenue, Cic.: aperte atque ingenue confiteri, id.

ingenūitas, ātis, f. [ingenue] the condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Liv. 3. Fig. a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness: prae se probatorem quandem et ingenitatem ferre, Cic.

ingenūus, a, um, adj. [see root of gigno] inborn, innate, natural: inest in hoc amasitatus sibi ingenus indoles, Pl. 2. native, indigenous, not foreign: fontes, Lucr. 3. Transf. free-born, born of free parents: ingenus homo, meant originally one born of a certain father, who could name or cite his father: Liv. The word differs from *liber*, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman; but the son of a freedman was *ingenus* (v. Smith's Ant. 212): *ingenue* an libertinum, Pl.: omnis ingenue adest multitudo, Cic.

2. Esp. worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous: dolor, id.: vitia, id.: amor, Hor. 3. usually, delicate, tender: invalida vires, ingenuaeque mihi, Ov.

in-grūo, gēni, gēntium, i, v. a. to carry, pour, throw, or put into, to, or upon: aquam ingere, Pl.: hastas interturm fugientia, Virg.: saxa in subventum, Liv. 2. With *prom*, reflect, to betake oneself or rush to: ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conplexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. 3. Fig. to throw out against, to inflict, to utter, say: convicia alieui, Hor.: contumelias, Tac.: probra, Liv. 2. to obtrude, press, or force upon: non recusant quidem amicitiam suam ingerere destituti, Suet.: ingererebat iste Artemidorum, Cic.: nomen patriae populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, pressed upon him, Tac.

ingestus, a, um, Part. [ingero]. *in-gigno*, gēni, gēntium, i, v. a. (used only in the perf.) to instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender: Lucan. 3. Fig.: natura cupiditatem homini ingredit, Cic.

inglōria, a, um, adj. [gloria] without glory or fame, inglorious: beati qui honorati sunt videntur: miseri qui sunt inglorii, Cic.: imperium, Tac. With *gen*: militiae, id.

inglūtius, ēl, f. [root *glu*: v. *glut*] the maw, crop, of animals: hic plicibus atram improbus ingluviem, ranaeque loquacibus explet, Virg. 3. Meton. voraciousness, glutony: praeclearam ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor.

ingrātis, ade, unpleasantly, disagreeably, unwillingly: sunt quibus ingratum umida indulgentia servit, Ov. 3. Unthankfully, ungratefully: ingratum nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic.

in-grātis, ae, f. thanklessness, ingratitude: Tert. Hence, in *abl*, plur.

|| *ingrātis* (contr. *ingratis*), adverbially, without one's thanks, against one's will. With *gen*: vobis invitae atque amborum ingratia, Pl. 2. *Ab-sol.* unwillingly, against one's will: extorquendum est invito atque ingratia, Cic.

ingrātis and *ingrātis*, y, ingratia.

in-grātus, a, um, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable: sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, Cic.: fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes. 3. Unthankful, ungrateful: nihil cognovi ingratus, Cic.: ingratus esse in aliquem, Liv. With *gen*: salutis, not thankful for his preservation, Virg. 2. Transf. of things: ingrata ingluvie rem stringere, that makes no return, sterile, unshelable, Hor. 3. Objective: receiving no thanks, thankless, unacknowledged: ignoces tamen post et id erit tibi ingrata, you will get no thanks for it, Ter.

in-gravesco, i, v. n. incip. to grow heavy, become heavier: Plin. Poet. to become pregnant: suscipimus alios pondus magis inque gravescent, Lucr. 3. Fig. to increase, grow larger, etc.: ingruvescent aetas, Cic. 2. Incip. to grow, to become, to oppress, etc.: ingruvcent in dno malum, id.: corpora excruciatione ingruvescent, et incommodentur, id.

in-grīvo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to weigh down: puppem, Stat. *Ab-sol.* to cast its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest: annis ingravitibus, Phaedr.: et rander vorare, to aggravate: ingravit haec saevus Dracuncus, Virg.

in-grīdior, gressus sum, i, v. a. dep. [gradior] to step or go into, to enter, domum, Cic.: ingredi iura multitudinis, Caes. 2. For the simple verb, to go along, walk, proceed: tardius ingredit, to walk rather slowly, Cic.: quicumque ingreditur, Ov. 3. Fig.: to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to: in vitam paulo serius tanquam in viam ingruo, Cic.: in causam, id. 2. to begin, commence: with *inf*: dicere, id.: sit contra est ingruens Venus, digne s' speak, Virg. With *acc*: tibi res antiquae laudis et atri ingredior, id. 3. to tread in, imitate, follow: vestigia ingredi patriae, Cic.: vestigia patriae, Liv.

ingressio, ōnis, f. [ingredior] a going into, entering: ab ingressionis fort entrance, Cic. 3. Fig. a gait, pace: moderata ingressio, id. 2. a beginning: prima ingressio mea, id.

ingressus, ūs, m. [id.] a going into, entering: prohiberi ingressum, Caes. 2. Esp. a marching in, toward: ingressus hostiles, Tac. 3. a going, realising gain: ingressus, cursus, accreditio, Cic.: stabilimento ingressum praebere, Liv.

3. Fig. a beginning, commencement: in ingressu, Quint.: ingressum capere, Virg.

in-grūo, ūi, i, v. a. [see orig. form of *in*: v. *congruo*] to rush or break into, to fall violently upon, assail, attack: hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra

ingrunt vicinus, Pl.: simul ingrunt, aia jactant, Tac. || Fig.: ingrunt mors in remiges cooperunt, Liv.: ferreus ingrunt imber, Virg.

Ingrui, *inla*, *u*, *n*. the groin: often *plur.*: *ingrua*, Cels. || *the organs of generation*: Ov.: Hor. || *the abdomen*: legem affodit ingruis, Suet.

Ingruitatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ingruis].

Ingruere, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* and *n*. [*grui*]. 1. *Act. to dip, throw, or plunge into*: ingruit se in merum (al. ingruitat merum in se), Pl. || *to put or gorge oneself with meat and drink, to gormandise, gurgize*: crudique potitidie se rursus ingruit, Cic. || *Fig. To engage deeply in, to addict or devote oneself to*: se in allicuius copia, id.: philosophiam, Gell. || *Neutr. to overflow*: Plin.

Ingruitatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unlashed, not tasted before*: Hor.

Inhabilis, *e*, *adj.* *that cannot be managed, unmanageable, untidily*: navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv.: telum inhabile ad remittendum impetum, id. || *Meton. unfit, unsuited, incapable, unable*: allicui rei, Cic. With *ad*: multitudine inhabilis ad consensum, Liv.

Inhabitabilis, *e*, *adj.* *uninhabitable*: regiones, Cic.

Inhabito, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* *to dwell in, inhabit*: Plin.

Inhaerere, *haesi*, *haesum*, *i*, *v. n.* *to stick in, to stick, hang, or cleave to, to adhere to, to inhere in*: sidera sedibus non inhaerent, Cic.: sidera corpori bene non inhaerent, id. With *ad* and *acc.*: *ad se* inhaerentes, id. With *in* and *abl.*: *in visceribus*, id. *Absol.*: dextram amplexus inhaeret, Virg. || Fig.: inhaeret in mentibus quoddam angustum, *is inherent in our minds*, Cic.: vultibus illa tuis, tanquam praesens inhaeret, *she fixes her gaze upon your features*, Ov.

Inhaerere, *haesi*, *haesum*, *i*, *v. n.* *to stick, to stick fast, or adhere to*: ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, Caes. || Fig.: poetiae inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, Cic.

Inhallo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. n.* and *a*. *to breathe at or upon*: allicui popinam, *the smell of food that has been eaten*, Cic.

Inhibeo, *ui*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [*habeo*] *to hold or keep in, restrain, curb, check*: tela inhibite, Virg.: frenos, Liv.: equos, Ov.: inhibere, or inhibere remis, or inhibere remis puppim, or inhibere retro navem, *means to row the ship backwards or stern foremost*: cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes, inhiherent Rhodii, Liv.: Tyri inhibentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt.: retro navem inhibere, Liv. || *Transf.* *to restrain, hinder, prevent*: impetum victoriae inhibere, id. With *ad*: a turpi monentem inhibere probo, Curt. || *To act in operation, to practice, perform, use, employ*: ut eadem inhiberet sup-

plia nobis Cic.: imperium in deditos, Liv.

Inhibeo, *ui*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [*habeo*] *a restraining*: remigum, *a rowing backwards*: Cic. (v. Inhibeo).

Inhibeo, *ui*, *atum*, *i*, *v. n.* and *a*. [*habeo*]. 1. *Neutr. to stand open, to gape, to stand with open mouth*: inhians Cerberus, Virg. || *Fig. To gape with astonishment, desire, etc.*: Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.: pectumque reclusa pectoribus inhians, sprantia conspuit exta, Virg. || *Act. to long for*: homo tuam hereditatem inhiat, quasi esuriens lupo, Pl.

Inhonestus, *adv.* *dishonourably, disgracefully*: Cic.

Inhonesto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [*inhonestus*] *to dishonour, disgrace*: Ov.

Inhonestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful*: homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic.: ignota matre inhonestus, Hor.: vulnus, Virg.: inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic.

Inhonoratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unhonoured, disregarded*: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic.: inhonorata dea, *to whom no offerings are brought*, Ov. || *unrecorded*: aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.

Inhonorus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *without honour, not respected or esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable*: civitates, Plin.

In, *unightly, ugly*: signa, Tac.

Inhorreo, *i*, *v. n.* *to stand on end, stand erect, bristle*: haud secus quam vallo septa inhorrent acies, Liv.

Inhorreo, *horui*, *i*, *v. n.* *to creep, to start, to shudder, to tremble, to be excited*: spicae jam campis cum mensis inhorruit, Virg.: aper inhorruit armos, id. || *to have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake*: pennis agitata inhorruit aer, Ov.: unda tenebris inhorruit, Virg. || *Transf.* *to tremble, shake, shiver, shudder, with cold, fear, disease, etc.*: inhorruit frigore, Petr.: domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

Inhospitalis, *e*, *adj.* *inhospitable*: Caucasus, Hor.

Inhospitalitas, *atis*, *f.* *inhospitality*: Cic.

Inhospitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *inhospitable*: tecta, Ov.: Syrtis, Virg.

Inhumans, *adv.* *inhumanly, savagely, cruelly*: inhumane feceris, Cic. *Comp.*: inhumanus dicere, id.

Inhumanitas, *atis*, *f.* *inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity*: crudelitas inhumanitasque, Cic. || *want of good breeding, incivility, impoliteness*: quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, id. || *Surineness, harshness*: importunitas autem et inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, id. || *rigidness*: non amat profusa epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.

Inhumanius, *adv.* *uncivily, dishonourably*: Cic.

Inhumanius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not befitting a human being, inhuman, rude,*

savage, barbarous: quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui non illorum miseria commoveretur, Cic.: via, *covered with corpses*, Tac. || *unpleasant, uncivil, unamiable, ill-bred, unchristian, disreputable*: quis contumelior, quis inhumanior, quis superbius, Cic.: ad hoc idem si in convivio facias, inhumanus videtur, id. *id. id.*

Inhumatus, *a*, *um*, *not interred, unburied*: in cum esset projectus inhumatus, Cic.: corpora, Virg.

Inibi, *adv.* *therein, there, in that place, in that matter*: superbia nata inibi esse videtur, Cic. || *Transf.* *of time*: inibi est, for in eo est, it is near at hand, about to happen, *will soon take place*: quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse, aut jam confectum, id.

Inigo, *egi*, *actum*, *i*, *v. a.* [*igo*] *to drive into*: Ov.: Varr. || *Fig. To incite, urge, urge*: nunquam feras ad nocendum nisi necessitas imigt, Sen.

Inimicus, *adv.* *in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically*: Cic. *Comp.*: Liv. *Sup.*: Cic.

Inimicitia, *ae*, *f.* [*inimicus*] *unfriendlyness, hostility, enmity*: inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. *Usu. plur.*: *unfriendly feelings, enmities*: capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter.: suscipere, Cic.: inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, *well-known enmities*, Liv.

Inimico, *i*, *v. a.* [*id.*] *to make enemies, to set at variance*: Hor.

Inimicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*amicus*] *unfriendly, hostile, inimical*: quod eos infenso animo atque inimico venisse dicatis, Cic.: inter omnia inimici infestaeque, Liv. || *2. Of things*: *inimicus, injurious*: naves accipimus inimicum imbrem, Virg.: odor nervis inimicus, Hor. *Comp.*: nec quidquam inimicus orationi versibus, Cic. || *3. For hosts, of belligerents*: nomina, Virg.

Inimicus, *i*, *v. n.* [*id.*] *to make enemies, to set at variance*: Hor.

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Vespertino ad obtinendas iniquitates hauri perinde obtinendas, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes*, Tac.

In-iquus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus] unequal, uneven, not level, sleep; pupils inflicta vado dorso dum pendet iniquo, Virg. 2. utrimque ad hostem iniqua via erat, Liv. 2. *not of the right measure, too great or too small*; iniquae bennae, Pers.: iniquo pondere rastris, too heavy, Virg. 3. *unfair, unjust*: quam iniqui sunt patres omnes in adolescentibus iudices, Ter.: cui praeperere destinatum gloriam valde est iniquum, Cic.: Parcae iniquae, Hor. 2. *inimical, hostile, adverse, unfavourable, disadvantageous*: iniquum esse in aliquem, Ter.: homines natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic.: vultu iniquo spectare, with an envious, spiteful look, Ov. Subst.: tul iniqui, Cic. 3. *unwilling, impatient, discontented, repining*: iniquo animo pati, Ter.: iniquissimo animo mori, Cic.: iniquae mentis aellus, Hor. 4. *unseemly*: hoc paene iniquum est comico chorago, at variance with comedy, Pl.

Initiatio, ōnis, f. [initio] an initiation or admission to sacred mysteries: App. 11. a participation in sacred rites: Eleusinthorum sacrorum, Suet.

Initio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [initium] to initiate, consecrate, or admit to secret religious rites, esp. those of Ceres: Initienturque so rita Cereri, quo Romae Initiantur, Cic.: other mysteries: Initari Bacchida, Liv. 2. *to initiate into, consecrate to*: studis Initari, Quint.

In-itiūm, il, m. [i root of eo: cf. ex-itiūm] a going in, entrance: hence, a beginning, commencement: bonis initiis oras tribunas, tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic.: Initium capere, Caes. The abl. sing. is used adverbially, *in the beginning*, at first: quemadmodum senatus initio consulit, Cic. 2. *Esp. in plu. elements*: inde est indagata nata Initiorum, id. Hence, *first principles, the actions of a science*: Initia mathematicorum, id. 3. *origin, parentage*: natus obscurissimis Initia, Vell. 4. *auspices*, because with them every thing was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign*: novis Initia et omnibus opus erat, i. e. of a new king, Curt.: Tac.

11. *sacred rites or mysteries*, to which only the initiated were admitted: Cic.: Initia Samothracum, Curt. 2. *things used in celebrating these mysteries*: tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater, Initia, Cat.

Initus, a, um, Part. [ineo] entered into: hence esp. in designations of time, begun, commenced: Initia aestate, at the beginning of summer, Caes.: Initia proxima aestate, at the beginning of the next summer, id.

Initus, ūs, m. [id.] a coming in, entrance, an approach, arrival: Locr. 2. a beginning, commencement: movendi, id. 11. copulation: Ov. **infectio**, ōnis, f. [infectio] a laying

on: manus, a laying on of the hand, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patris in libertum manus infectio ait, Quint.

infectus, a, um, Part. [infectio] infected, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing or casting on or over: aliquem opprimere infectu multae vestis, Tac. 11. Transf. a putting in: animi in corpora, Locr. in-flo, ūs, f. [id.] a throwing, cast, or put in or into: quum mea domus ardebat ignibus infectis, Cic.: ignem castris, Liv. Hence with *prom. reflect.* to throw or fling oneself: se in medios hostes, Cic.: se in ignem, Ter. 2. to throw or put on, upon, at, or over: pallium infecto in me huc, Pl.: eque lanceum pallium infecto, Cic.: infecti humeris capilli, falling over, Ov. Esp. legal i. t. manum alicui infecto, to seize, take possession of, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave; v. infectio): Liv. So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quemquam iniecit manum, Pl. 11. Fig. to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause: injicere tumultum civitati, Cic.: alacritatem et studium pugnaud exercitui, Caes.: certamen, to give occasion for, Liv. 2. Of the mind, with *prom. reflect.* to dwell upon, reflect on: in quem se injiciens animo, Cic. 3. With manum, to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over: quieti quae inieci manum, I have torn him away from his repose, Plin.: iniecere manum Parcae, Virg. 4. to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest: Cic.

in-injunctus, ade. unpleasantly: **in-injunctus**, ūs, f. unpleasantness: Cic.

in-injunctus, a, um, *adj.* unpleasant: minime nobis injunctus labor, Cic. 11. *harsh, severe*: adversus malos injunctus, Tac.

in-injunctus, a, um, Part. [injungo]. in-jungo, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to join or fasten into: tignos in aedera, Liv. 2. to join with, to join, unite, or attach to: vineas moenibus, id. 11. Fig.: to infect, occasion, bring upon: civitatibus aeternam servitutem, Caes.: alicui novum laborem, Liv. 2. to lay or impose upon as a burden; to charge, enjoin: injuncta militis, id.: quid a te mihi jucundus potuit injungi? Plin.

in-injunctus, a, um, *that has not sworn, unsworn*: cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injunctus insumulo, Cic.

injuria, ae, f. [injurius] an unjust or illegal act, a wrong, an injury: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter.: alienum a sapiente non modo injuriam cui facere sed etiam nocere, Cic.: injuriam defendere, Caes. The abl. is used adverb.: unjustly, unadvisedly, without cause: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, Cic. 2. an in-

jury, insult, affliction: injuriarum multo dicere, Pl.: actio injuriarum, an action for a personal injury or affront, Cic. 3. *unjust severity, harshness, rigour*: (filius) carens patris ob mores injurias, Ter. 4. *revenge or punishment for injury inflicted*: injuria caedis nostrae, Virg. 5. an unjust acquisition: injuriam obtinere, Liv. 6. *damage, harm, injury*, proceeding from inanimate things: comparare incommensum ac sine injuria, Suet.

injuriosus, ade. unjustly, unlawfully: qui in magistratus injurias decreverant, Cic. Comp.: id.

injuriosus, a, um, *adj.* [injuria] acting unjustly, injuriously, wrongfully, criminal: injuriosus in proximos, Cic. 2. *hurtful, noxious*: ventus, Hor.

injurius, a, um, *adj.* [jus] that acts unlawfully, injuriously, wrongfully, unjust: injurium est, Cic.

injurius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] that acts unlawfully, unjust, injuriously: Pl.

in-justus, a, um, *adj.* *unjust, unbecoming, voluntary, of one's own accord*: injusti nemquam desistant, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: injussa virebant graminia, Virg.

in-justus, ūs, m. only in the abl.: without command: injussu suo et civitatis, Caes.

in-justus, ade. unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully: facis injuria, Cic. Sup.: Injustissime, Sall.

in-justitia, ae, f. *injustice*, an unjust proceeding: injustitiam inferre, Cic. 11. *severity, a harsh proceeding*: Ter.

in-justus, a, um, *adj.* unjust, wrongfully: vir maleficus natura et injustus, Cic.: noverca, harsh, severe, Virg. Subst.: Injustum, i. n. *injustice*: jam inventa metu injusti fastidi recessus est, Hor. 2. *unreasonable, excessive, oppressive, unseemly*: omnia, Cic.

in-nabīlis, ae, *adj.* [no] that cannot be swum in: unda, Ov.

in-nascor, nātus sum, j. v. *dep.* to be born in, to grow or spring up in: neglectis urenda filis innascitur agria, Hor.: innatque rufipes albi robore, Ov. 11. Fig.: to be produced, have its origin: in hac elatione animi creditas principatus innascitur, Cic.

in-nāto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to swim or float in or upon: homines fundam innatant, Plin. With acc.: undam innatant alnus, Virg. 2. to swim or float into: cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. 3. to flow or float upon: Nilus secum innatat terrae, Plin. 11. Fig.: hiantans illa verborum facilius, floating on the surface, superficial, Quint.

innatus, a, um, Part. [innascor]. 11. *Adj.*: *innate, natural*: initium quandam vel potius innatum capillitium sciatia habet, Cic.

in-nāvisibilis, a, *adj.* unmingled: Tibulla, Liv.

in-necto, nexi, nexum, j. v. a. to tie, join, or fasten to, together, or about:

perbas palmas amborum innexuit ar-
mis, Virg. tempora sertis, Ov. With
limiting acc.: nodos et vincula rupit,
quis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab
alia, Virg. || Fig.: to be entan-
gled, implicated: innexus conscientiae
aliquis, Tac. || To join, connect:
Hircania per amicitiam innexus erat,
id.

innexus, a, um, Part. [innecto].
innexus, a, um, Part. [innitor].
innitor, nixus (innisus, Tac.), j.
v. dep. to lean or rest upon, to support
oneself by. With dat. and abl.: inni-
tur hastae, Ov.: scutis innixi, Caes.:
hasta innixus, Liv. || Fig.: vix
haec innixa in omnium nostris humeris,
Cic. praecipua, cui secreta imperatorum
insisterent, Tac.

innixus, Part. [innitor].
in-no, avi, atum, i. v. n. to swim or
float in or upon. With dat.: Innare
aquis, Liv. With acc.: fluvium vinculis
innaret Coelia rupta, Virg. With abl.:
maris aqua innantes beluae, Suet.
|| To flow upon, to wash: innantem
Maricæ litorebus Lirim, Hor. ||
Transf.: to sail upon, navigate: quo
levior classis vadous mari innaret, Tac.
Poet. with acc.: innare Stygios lacus,
Virg.

innocens, entis, adj. harmless, in-
offensive, innocuous: epistola, Cic.:
innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. ||
Transf.: blameless, guiltless, innocent:
innocens is dictur, non qui leviter nocet,
sed qui nihil nocet, Cic. || 2. Esp.
disinterested, upright: praetores, id.

innocenter, adv. harmlessly, blame-
lessly, innocently: opes innocentem para-
tae, Tac. Comp. agere, id.

innocentia, ae, f. harmlessness:
ferorum animalium, Plin. || Transf.:
blamelessness, innocence: rigidae inno-
centiae Cato erat, Liv. || 2. Esp.
uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness:
quanta innocentia debeat esse impera-
tores, Cic.

innocetia, adv. harmlessly: Suet.
|| Innocently: innocue vivere, Ov.
innocuus, a, um, adj. || Act.:
harmless, innocuous: iter, Ov.: litas,
suff. Virg. || Pass. (poet.): un-
harmed, uninjured: sedere carinae
omnes innocuae, id. || Transf.:
innocent, innocent: vicinus inno-
cuae, Ov.

innocuosus, ut, j. v. s. in-cep. to be-
come known or noted. With abl.: turpi
fraude, Phaedr. Abol.: carmina quae
vulgo innotuerunt, Suet.
in-novo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to renew,
alter: plurima innovare instituit, Pomp.
Dig. || Transf.: with prom. re-
spect.: to return to, recommence: se ad
suum interperantiam, Cic.

in-notius, a, um, adj. || Act.:
harmless, innocuous: quaedam animalia
indignae innoxia, Plin.: iter, secure,
Tac. || Transf.: not guilty, blame-
less, innocent: decet innocentem ser-
vum atque innoxium, Pl.: paupertas
innoxia, undeserved poverty, Tac. ||

Pass.: unharmed, unhurt, uninjured:
hi magistratus provincias allaque omnia
tenere, ipse innoxii, Sall.

in-nubilis, a, um, adj. unclouded,
cloudless: aether, Lucr.

in-nubo, psi, ptum, j. v. n. to marry
into: Liv.: nostris thalamis, Ov.

innubus, a, um, adj. [nubo] un-
married: Sibylla, Ov. Poet.: of the
laurel, because the virgin Daphne was
changed into it: innuba laurus, id.

in-numerabilis, e, adj. countless,
innumerable: multitudo bonorum, Cic.

innumerabilitas, stis, f. [innum-
erabilis] countless number, innum-
erableness: mundorum, Cic.

innumerabiliter, adv. innum-
erably: Lucr.: Cic.

in-numerālis, e, adj. number-
less, innumerable: numerus, Lucr.

in-numerus, a, um, adj. countless,
numberless: numerus, Lucr.: gentes
populique, Virg.

in-nubo, ut, atum, j. v. n. to give a
nod, to nod to: ubi ego innuovi vobis,
Pl. || 2. Without dat.: to give a sign,
to intimate, hint: respondeamusque
Romanis, nos, ubi innuerint, posturos
arma, Liv.

in-nupta, ae, fem. adj. unmarried:
pueri, innuptae puellae, Virg. || 2.
Transf.: innuptae nuptiae, a mar-
riage that is no marriage, an unhappy
marriage, Vet. Poeta ap. Cic. ||
Subst.: Innupta, ae, f. an unmarried
female, a virgin: Cat.

in-nutrio, lvi, itum, v. a. to give a
nourish or bring up in: amplis opibus,
Suet. Fig.: bellicis laudibus, Plin.

innutritus, a, um, Part. [innu-
trio]

in-oblitus, a, um, adj. not forget-
ful, mindful: Ov.

in-oblitus, a, um, adj. not over-
whelmed: Ov.

in-observabilis, e, adj. that cannot
be observed, inobservable: error, Cat.

in-observantia, ae, f. inattention,
negligence: Quint.: Suet.

in-observatus, a, um, adj. unob-
served, unperceived: sidera, Ov.

inoculatio, onis, f. [inoculo] an
inoculating, grafting: Cato.: Col.

in-oculo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [oculus]
to inoculate, to graft an eye or bud
of one tree into another: Col.

in-odorus, a, um, adj. without smell,
odorless: Pers.

in-offensus, a, um, adj. not stum-
bled against, or striking: inoffensum
pedem, referre, Tib. || Transf.:
free from hindrance, uninterrupted:
cursus bonorum, Tac.: vita, quiet, Ov.

in-officiosus, a, um, adj. not ob-
servant of his duty, unidutiful, in-
officious: humana gens inofficiosa del.
Tert. || 2. contrary to one's duty:
testamentum inofficiosum, a will made
in legal form, "sed non ex officio pie-
tatis, i. e. one in which nothing is left
to one's nearest relatives, children, etc.,
Cic. || Esp. not obliging, disobliging:
in aliquem, id.

in-olens, entis, adj. without smell,
inodorous: olivum, Lucr.

in-olesco, avi, siltum, j. v. n.
in-cep. to grow in, on, or to: udo (ger-
men) docent inolescere libro, Virg.:
multa diu concreta modis inolescere
miris, id.

in-ominatus, a, um, adj. ill-omened,
inauspicious: cubilla, Hor.

inopia, ae, f. [inope] want, lack,
scarcity: Inopia argenti, Pl.: summa
rerum omnium, Caes.: frumentum, Sall.:
inopia frumentaria, Caes. || Abol.:
a state of want, need, indigence: inopae
onem ferre, Pl.: si propter inopiam in
egestate estis, Cic. || Meton.: in-
gentium cum difficultate iterum, loco-
rumque inopia, and the want of ne-
cessaries in these regions, Vell. || 3.
Fig.: of a speaker: inopia et jejunitas,
poverty of ideas, Cic.

in-opinans, ntis, adj. not expecting,
unaware: Inopes inopinantesque Men-
apios oppresserunt, Caes.

inopinanter, adv. unexpectedly:
Suetonius.

inopinatio, adv. unexpectedly: Liv.

in-opinatus, a, um, adj. not ex-
pected, unexpected: cum hoc illi im-
provisum atque inopinatum esset, Cic.:
malum, Caes. Hence, ex inopinato, ad-
verbially, unexpectedly: aliae ut ex
inopinato observant, Cic.

in-opinus, a, um, adj. unexpected:
quies, Virg.: vias, Ov.

inopitius, a, um, adj. [inope] in
want of: res inopitiae consilii, Pl.

in-opportunus, a, um, adj. unavail-
able, inconvenient: Cic.

in-ops, opis, adj. destitute, needy,
indigent: res pauperes inopesque, Pl.:
aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic.:
With gen.: senatus auxilium humani,
Liv.: provinciae virorum inopes, Tac.

|| Abol.: of persons: helpless:
nihil cum potentiore juris humani relin-
quitur inopi, Liv. With ab: sic inopes
et ab amicia, et ab exultatione sunt,
Cic. With abl.: non inope verba, id.

|| Fig.: inopis et pusilli animi
esse, Hor. Of speech: poor in words or
ideas, meagre: non erat abundans, non
inops tamen, Cic.

in-ōritus, a, um, adj. not pleaded:
legat Ameriam re Inorata reverterunt,
Cic.

in-ordinatus, a, um, adj. not ar-
ranged, disordered, irregular: inordi-
nati et incompoti milites, Liv. ||
Subst. inordinatum, i. disorder,
lidge ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit,
Cic.

in-orior, a, v. dep. to rise up in,
appear: Tac.

in-ornatus, a, um, adj. unadorned:
mulieres, Cic.: comae, Ov. || Fig.:
Lysias tenuis atque inornatus, Cic.

|| Transf. uncelebrated: non
ego te meis chartis inornatum allebo,
Hor.

in-p, v. imp.

inquam, v. inquit.

in-quiet, stis, adj. restless, unquiet:
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vir, Vell.: iniques Germanus spe, captidine, Tac.

inquieto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*inquietus*] to disquiet, disturb: victoriam, Tac.: aliquem libitus, Suet.

inquietus, a, um, adj. *restless, uneasy*: animus, Liv.: Adria, Hor.

inquinatus, ae, f. v. *inquinatus*.

inquinatus, i. m. ae, f. [*for* incolitus, from incolo] a dweller in a house which is not his own, a sojourner, tenant, lodger: to inquinum (non enim domino) personabant omnia, Cic.: inquinum privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet. || Fig.: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquinum voco, Sen.

inquinatus, a, um, adj. *of foreign birth*: inquinus civis, Sall.

inquinatus, adv. *falsely, impurely*: loqui, Cic.

inquinatus, a, um, Part. [*inquinus*]. A. J. *polluted, defiled*: aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic.

2. Esp.: *stained, dyed*: bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 3. Fig.: *filthy, impure, contaminated, base*, etc.: hominem ore, lingua, manu, vitiis omni inquinatum, Cic.: dextra inquinat, Cat.: sermo inquinatissimus, most *filthy*, Cic. (II) Of speech: *low, base*: est vitiosum in verbis, et inquinatum, adjectum, id.

inquinus, avi, atum, i. v. a. to becloud: parietem luto, Virg. 2. to becloud, stain, pollute, defile: vestem, Pl.: rursus opes niteant: inquietum armatus, Ov. || Fig.: to *defile, pollute, corrupt*, etc.: amicitiam nomine criminoso, Cic.: senatum, Liv. 2. to *adulterate, deteriorate*: Jupiter inquinavit aere tempus aureum, Hor.

inquinus, usually **inquam**, i. v. def. (The follg. forms are in use: inquam, inquis, inquit, inquilus, inquit, inquibat (or inquiebat), inquit, inquies, inquiet, inquie, inquit), I say, placed after one or more words of a quotation, our say (*said*), I say (*said*) he, etc.

I. In citing the words of a person: Romulus, Jupiter, tuus, inquit, iussus avibus, Liv. With dat.: tum Quintus eni, inquit mihi, haec ego pater quotidie, Cic. 2. In emphatically repeating one's own words: per mihi, per, inquam, mihi gratum feceris, id. || In stating objections to one's own arguments: cetera funebria, quibus luctus augeret, duodecim sustulerunt. Homini inquit (sc. lex) mortuo ne oesa legito, quo post funus faciat, id. Inquit is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: turpique aperto pigrore errorem probans, en, hic declarat quales sitis Iudices, Phaedr. And sometimes inserted pleonastically: hoc adiunxit: pater, inquit, meus, Nep.

in-quirō, quidvi, quidum, i. v. a. [*quaero*] to seek after, search for: omnia ordine, Liv. Fig.: vera honestas, quam natura maxime inquit, Cic.

|| Transf.: to *institute an inquiry*, to *examine, inquire into*, pry

into: inquire in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, id.: vitia allicuius, Hor.: patrios inquit in annos, endeavors to discover how long his father has to live, Ov.

2. Legal i. t. to search for evidence in support of an accusation: cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexigam postula vissem, Cic.

inquisitio, ōnis, f. [*inquirō*] a seeking or searching for: sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, don't let me have to look for you, Pl. || a searching or inquiring into, an examination: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. 2. Esp. legal i. t. a seeking for evidence in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition: id.: annus, for which a year is allowed, Tac.

inquisitor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a searcher, examiner, investigator: rerum naturas, Sen. 2. Esp. in law, one who searches for proofs to support an accusation: Cic. || Under the emperors: a secret spy, police agent: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet.

inquisitus, a, um, adj. [*quaero*] not searched or inquired into: res, Pl. inr, see irr.

in-salubris, e, adj. *unhealthy, insalubrious*: fundus, Plin. || Transf. *unserviceable, unprofitable, useless*: id. **in-salutatus**, a, um, adj. *ungreeted, unsaluted*: inque salutatum linquo, without taking leave, Virg.

in-saniabilis, e, adj. *that cannot be cured or healed, incurable*: morbus, Cic. || Fig.: ingenium, Liv.

insanus, adv. *madly, insanely*: amare, Pl. Comp.: in silvam non ligna feras insanus, Hor. || Transf.: *outrageously, excessively*: esuriens insanus bene, Pl.

insania, ae, f. [*insanus*] *madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness*: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic.: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, to *madness*, id. Plur.: Pl. || Fig.: *madness* as displayed in excess, extravagance, etc.: villarum, Cic. 2. *poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration*: auditis? an me ludit amabilis insania? Hor.

insanilo, ōvi and ōi, itum, a. v. v. [*id.* i. t. medic. i. t. to be mad, insane] of men, Cels.: of animals, Plin. 2. to be *senseless, without reason, mad, insane*: usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, Cic.: certa ratione modoque, Hor. Transf. of things: insanientis Bosphorus, id. || to act like a madman, to rage, rare: quid opus fuit hoc, bospes, sumtu tanto, nostra gratia? Insanivisti hercle, Pl.: insanire libet quoniam tibi, Virg. With acc.: errorem, Hor. With in and acc.: in libertas, id.

in-sanitas, ōtis, f. *unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease*: Cic.

in-sanus, a, um, adj. *unsound in mind, mad, insane*: quod idem contigit insanis, Cic. || *acting like a madman, raving, frantic*: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter.: homo insanissimus, Cic.

2. Of things: *violent, vehement, extravagant, excessive*, etc.: acriter et insanior cupiditas, id.: caedis insana cupido, Virg.: montes, excessively high, Liv. Neut. adv. *outrageously, unreasonably, excessively*: insanum bona, Pl. 3. *enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired*: vates, Virg.

in-satiabilis, e, adj. [*satio*]. I. Pass.: *that cannot be satisfied, insatiable*: cupiditas, Cic.: humanus animus, Liv. With gen.: sanguinis, Just. II. A. t.: *that cannot cloy or satiate, that never produces satiety*: varietas, Cic.

insatiabiliter, adv. *insatiably*: delere, Lucr.: parare memoriam sui, Tac.

in-satiatus, ōtis, f. *unsatiated, insatiety*: pler.: Pl.

in-saturabilis, e, adj. *insatiable*: abdomen, Cic. **insaturabiliter**, adv. *insatiably*: animis praecertita expert, Cic.

in-surgendo, endi, ensum, i. v. a. [*scando*] to climb into or upon, to climb up, mount, ascend: quadrigas Iovia, Pl.: in arbore, id.: equum, Suet. Abol.: ubi amicum avertam, embark, Pl. Inscendo, I go on board ship, embark, Pl.

in-scensio, ōtis, f. [*in-scendo*] a mounting, ascending: Pl.

in-scensus, a, um, Part. [*in-scendo*]. **in-scien**, entis, adv. *not knowing, without knowledge, unaware*: et peccavi, inscien feci, Ter.: nihil me incensio esse factum, without my knowledge, Cic. || *ignorant, stupid, silly*: abi, sis, inscena, Ter.

inscensiter, adv. *unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly*: facere, Cic.

in-scientia, ae, f. *want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience*: in tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiae, Cic. With gen. subjective: vulgi, Cae. With gen. objective: diocedi, Cic.

inscitē, adv. *unknowledgeably, clumsily, awkwardly*: comparari, Cic.: facta nescis, Liv.

inscitia, ae, f. [*inscitus*] *ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness, awkwardness*: Usu, with gen. (I) Subjective: per inscitiam ceterorum, without the knowledge of their comrades, Tac. (II) Objective: rerum, Cic.: veri, Hor. 2. With erga: *inscitia erga domum suam*, ignorance of household affairs, Tac. 3. Abol.: *ignorance, stupidity*: male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Pl.

in-scitus, a, um, adj. *ignorant, inexperienced, unskillful, silly, simple, stupid*: inscita atque stulta mulier, Pl. Comp.: quid est inscitia, Cic. Sup.: inscitissimus, Pl.

in-scitus, a, um, adj. *not knowing, ignorant of*: constr. Abol. or with gen.: rarely with de. Abol.: distinguere artificem ab inscio, Cic.: insci quid in Aedulis gereretur, Cae. With gen.: omnium rerum inscius, Cic. With de: de eorum verbis famigeratorum inscius, Pl. With a depend. clause: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, Cic.

in-scribo, *psl. ptm.*, 3. v. a. to write upon; to *inscribe*. **||** With acc. (or nom. in pass.) of what is written; that which is written upon in *dat.*, or with in and abl.: aliquid in basi tropaeorum. **Cic.**: nomen suum monumenta, id. ut si quae essent incise aut in-scriptae litterae, tollerentur. **Id.** Fig. orationes in animo, id. 2. Meton. to assign a name or preface to: vitilis suis sapientiam inscribit, gives to his vices the name of wisdom. **Sen.** **||** With acc. (or nom. in pass.) of that which is written upon; and abl. of what is written: to furnish with an inscription, title, etc.: aedes venales haec inscribit littera, writes on it that it is for sale, Pl. in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, **Cic.** 2. Meton.: mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, thy death is to be ascribed to my hand, Ov.

in-scrip-tio, *onis*, f. a writing upon, *inscribing*; an inscription, title: nomina inscriptio, **Cic.**: hinc illa infelicitis monumenti inscriptio, turba se medicorum peritiae, Plin.

in-scrip-tus, a, um, *Part.* [inscribo]. **in-scrip-tus**, a, um, *adj.* unwritten: unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia in-scripta, Quint.

in-scul-po, *psl. ptm.*, 3. v. a. to cut or carve in or upon, to engrave: sortes in robore insculptae, **Cic.**: summum petromorum saxo, **Hor.** **||** To imprint, impress upon: res habere in-sculptas in memis, **Cic.**

in-se-co, *cui, etum*, 1. v. a. to cut into, cut up: corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos, to dissect, Plin.

in-sectatio, *onis*, f. a pursuing, pursuit: hostis, **Liv.** **||** Fig. pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting: tanta est hominum insolentia, et nostri insectatio, **Brut.** in **Cic.**: studiorum et morum *insectas*, **Suet.**

in-sectator, *bris*, m. a persecutor, censor (rare): plebia, **Liv.**

in-secto, *avi, atum*, 1. v. a. (rare for insector) to pursue: Pl. Just.

in-secto, *atus sum*, 1. v. a. *dep. freq.* [insequor] to pursue, attack: implos agitant insectanturque furiae, **Cic.**: verberibus, to pursue with blows, Tac. **Transf.**: aspidula herbam insectabere tauris, extirpare with the hoe, **Virg.**

|| Fig. to pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of: audaciam improbum, **Cic.**: damnum amissi corporis, to reproach, upbraid with, **Phaedr.**

in-sectum, 1. n. [insecor] an insect: Plin.

in-sectus, a, um, *Part.* [insecor]. **in-sectabiliter**, *adv.* unquenchably, incessantly: **Luct.**

in-sectosus, *nul*, 3. v. n. *insecor*, to grow old in or at: libris et curis, **Hor.**

in-sep-tile, e, *adv.* that cannot be felt, imperceptible: principia, **Luct.**

in-sep-tus, a, um, *adj.* buried. **Fig.**: *hides*: **Cic.**

in-sep-tus, a, um, *adj.* unburied:

insepultos project, **Liv.**: sepultura, a burial without the customary rites, and therefore undecorous the name, **Cic.**

in-se-quor, *clitus (quutus) sum*, 3. v. a. *dep.* to follow after or upon, to follow: proximus huic, longo sed proximo intervallo insequitur **Salust.** **Virg.**: Improbiorum facta suspicio insequitur, **Cic.** 2. to come next in order or time: insequens annus, **Liv.** 3.

With *inf.* to proceed: rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen insequor, **Virg.** 4. to pursue hostilely, harass: aliquem gladio stricto, **Cic.**: agmen, **Caes.** 5. to overtake: mors insecuta est Gracchum, **Cic.** **||** Fig.: to pursue with words, to censure, reproach: turpitudinem vitae, id. With *abl.* of the mode: irridentio, id. 2. to strive after, endeavour: pergam atque insequar longius, **Id.**

in-se-ro, *se-ri, atum*, 3. v. a. to sow or plant in: si frumentum non inseritur, **Col.** 2. to graft, ingraft: mala, **Virg.** **||** Fig. to implant: num quibus vitorum inaevertit olim natura, **Hor.**: animos corporibus, to write, **Cic.**

in-se-ro, *serul, sertum*, 3. v. a. to put, bring, or introduce into, to insert: constr. with in and acc., or with *dat.*: collum in laqueum, **Cic.**: caput in tentoria, **Liv.**: insertus familiae, **Suet.** 2. With *pron. reflect.* to mingle with, join: se turbae, **Ov.** **||** Fig. to bring into, introduce, to mix or mingle with: amputanda plura sunt illi setati, quam inserenda, **Cic.**: adeo minimis etiam res prava religio inserit Deo, **Liv.**

in-se-r-tus, a, um, *Part.* [inserto]. **in-se-r-tus**, *ade*, by insertion: **Luct.**

in-se-r-tus, a, um, *adj.* [inserto] inserted, ingrafted (only fig. and rare): liberi, spurios, **Phaedr.** (id. *insitivi*). **in-se-r-tus**, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] to put into, insert: with *dat.*: clipeoque simulatam insertabam aptans, **Virg.**

in-se-r-tus, a, um, *Part.* [inserto]. **in-se-r-tus**, *ivi, itum*, 4. v. n. and a. to be a slave or vassal: Antiochus inserentium regum ditissimus, Tac. With acc.: si illum inservibilis solum, Pl.

|| *Transf.* to be servicable, devoted or attached to, to be submissive to, to serve: with *dat.*: allici, **Cic.** *Pass. imper.*: plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, who had been treated with the utmost deference, **Liv.** Of things, to attend to, take care of: honoribus, **Cic.**

in-se-r-tus, a, um, *Part.* [insideo].

in-se-dil, 1. v. n. to hie, while, or rustle in (poet.): ubi insidit Eurys, marmura pinetis sunt, **Ov.**

in-se-dil, *se-ri, atum*, 2. v. n. and a. [sedeo] to sit in or upon. With *dat.* rarely with acc.: equo, **Liv.**: toro, **Ov.** 2. to settle: ubi Lydia quondam gens bello praecleara iugis insedit Etruscis, **Virg.** 3. With acc.: to sit in or upon; and of places, to be situated on, to occupy: locum, **Liv.**: iuga, Tac.

4. to be seated, fixed in, to adhere to: cum in locis semen insedit, **Cic.**

|| Fig.: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, was firmly stamped on his mind, **Id.**

in-sid-ia, *arum*, f. plu. [insideo] an ambush, ambuscade. Of persons: equites procedere longius jussu, donec insidiae correntur, Tac. Of place: signa aenea in insidiis ponere, **Cic.**: milites in insidiis collocare, **Caes.**

|| Fig.: any plot, device, or artifice: insidias dare allici, Pl.: facere vitae allicus, **Cic.**: avibus moliri, **Virg.**: eo, insidiis, per insidias, ex insidiis, by artifice or stratagem, craftily, insidiously: Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, **Cic.**: per insidias quemquam interficere, id.: ex insidiis invadere aliquem, **Sall.**

in-sid-iator, *bris*, m. [insidior] a soldier lying in ambush: **Hirt.** **||** *Transf.* one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer (rare): viae, **Cic.**

in-sid-iator, *atus sum*, 1. v. n. *dep.* [insidias] to lie in ambush, lie in wait for. With *dat.*: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, **Cic.** *Absol.*: neque precibus, ne insidiando, nec speculando, id. Fig. of things: tempore, to watch for the favourable moment, **Liv.**

in-sid-i-ose, *adv.* cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously: **Cic.**

in-sid-i-ose, a, um, *adj.* [insidias] cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious: quis insidioso unquam fuit? **Cic.** Fig. of things: pocula Circae, **Ov.**

in-sid-i-o, *se-ri, atum*, 3. v. n. and a. to sit down in or on, to settle on: constr. with *dat.* or acc.: apes floribus insidit, **Virg.**: Insesum diris avibus Apollinum, birds alighted upon, 4. Tac. 3. Esp. to settle in a place in order to dwell there: cineres patriae, **Virg.**

3. to occupy, keep possession of a place: tumulus, **Liv.** montes inessat, Tac. **||** Fig.: to be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to: insedit in animo oratio, **Cic.**: macula insedit in nomine, **Id.**

in-signe, *is*, n. [insignis] a mark or token: quod erat insigne eum, qui ita faceret, facere civibus omnibus consiliis sui copiam, **Cic.**: navalis coruella, tracti et quasi domiti oceani insigne, **Suet.** 2. Esp. a badge of honour or distinction, a decoration: bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunae, **Cic.** More freq. in plur. insignia: sacerdotum, **Liv.**: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, arms and decorations, **Caes.** 3. an ensign, flag: navem Bruti, quae ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, i. e. the flag of the admiral's ship, id. 4. a signal: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurrerit oportet, id.

|| Fig.: insignia virtutis, **Cic.** (Hence *It. insegna*; *Fr. enseigne*; *Eng. ensign*.)

in-sig-nis, *ivi, itum*, 4. v. a. [id.] to put a mark upon, to mark: pueri insigniti, marked with some totally de-

fact, Pl. 2. to make conspicuous, distinguished, adorn, etc.: laevum clipeum sublati cornibus lo auro insignibat, Virg.: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, was distinguished by, remarkable for, Tac.

insignis, e, adj. [signum] that on which there is a mark, distinguished by a mark, striking: (bos) maculis insignis et albo, Virg.: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv. || Fig.: remarkable, noted, distinguished, extraordinary, eminent: virtus, Cic.: odium in aliquem, id.: insignis calamitas, Caes.: iamdudum causam quaerebat senex, quamborem insignie aliquid faceret hie, i. e. of punishing them severely, Ter.

insignis, adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: insignite improbus, Cic. Comp.: Liv.

insigniter, adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: amicos diligere, Cic.: pulvis insigniter cristatus Suet. Comp.: insignis orare, Nep.

insignitus, Part. [insigno]. || Adj.: clear, plain: utendum imaginibus agnitis, scribis insignitis, Cic. 2. distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable: flagitium, Tac.

insilla, ium, n. plu. [insillo] the treadle of a weaver's loom: Lucr.

in-sillo, ui, v. n. [sillo] to leap into or upon, to spring at: constr. with in and acc., acc., or dat. With in and acc.: in equum, Liv.: in phalanx, Caes. With acc.: undae, Ov. With dat.: ramis, id. || Fig.: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, I fear we shall be crucified, Pl.

insimulo, v. insimulo.

in-simul, adv. at the same time: Flor. (Hence lit. *insimulare*; Fr. *encomble*.)

in-simulatio (insimil.), ōnis, f. a charge, an accusation: Cic.

insimulatus, a, um, Part. [insimulo].

in-simulo (insimil.), avi, atum, v. e. a. to allege or maintain anything against a person; to charge, blame, accuse: constr. with gen. of the thing, rarely with acc. With gen.: Amphitruonem uxorem insimulat proberi, Pl.: peccati se insimulant, Cic. With acc.: id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus in-simulo, id. Pass.: neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv.

in-sinuosus, a, um, adj. not genuine, not pure, adulterated: cruor, Virg.

in-sinuatus, ōnis, f. an entrance through a narrow or crooked way: Pont, Avern. || Fig.: as rhetor, i. e. an insinuating or ingratiating oneself into favour: Cic.

insinuatus, a, um, Part. [insinuo].

in-sinuo, avi, atum, v. a. a. and n. A. A. c. l. to put gently in: manum in sinum, Tert. 2. to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate; and, in gen. to cause to arrive at or get to: aestum per septa domorum, Lucr.: Romani quacumque data inter-

valla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy, Liv. 3. With prom. reflect.: to wind or gently work one's way into: se inter equitum turmas, Caes.: Tigris Persico mari se insinuat, Curt. || Fig.: to insinuate philosophiam, Cic. 2. to ingratiate or insinuate oneself: se ad aliquem, Pl.: se in familiaritatem allicijus, Cic. B. Neutr.: to wind or steal into, to make one's way or get into, to reach, arrive at: constr. with in, acc., or dat.: caecaque latebras insinuare omnes, Lucr.: penitus insinuare in causam, to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of, Cic.

in-sipiens, entis, adj. [sapientia] unwise, senseless, foolish: insipiens fortunatus, Cic. Comp.: ego insipientior illi Ipsi, id.

insipienter, adv. unwisely, foolishly: sperat, Cic.

insipientia, ae, f. [insipiens] want of wisdom, senselessness, folly: Cic.

in-sisto, stiti, v. n. m. and a. to stand or tread upon; to be seated or placed on; to stand at or by; to halt, stop: constr. um, with dat., also with in and abl. or acc., the acc., or inf. With dat.: ut proximi iaculentibus insisterent, stepped upon them, Caes. With in and abl.: insisteret in manu Cerris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. With in and acc.: in sinistram pedem, Quint. With acc.: limen, Virg. Abol.: stellarum motus insistant, stop, Cic. 2. With iter, viam, etc.: to enter upon a journey or course: quam insistam viam? Ter.: iter, quod insistis, Liv. 3. With dat.: to pursue, press upon: hostibus, Nep. || Fig.: to stop, pause, etc.: quam cum dixisset paulumque institisset, Cic. 2. to dwell upon: ut si singula (peccatorum) gradibus insistere velim, progressi ideo non possit, id. 3. to persevere, persist in: with infm.: credere, Pl.: flagitare, Cic. With dat.: orabat insisterent caedibus, Tac. 4. to pursue, to follow diligently, to attend, apply oneself to, etc.: omnes vestigia laudum enarum, Liv.: totus et mente et animo in bellum Treverorum insistit, Caes.: munus, Cic.

2. to withhold one's assent, to doubt: ille in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere, id.

insisto, ōnis, f. [insero] an ingrafting, grafting: Cic. || Meton.: the time of grafting: Ov.

insitivus, a, um, adj. [id.] ingrafted, grafted: pira, Hor. || Fig.: substituted, spurious: liberi, Phaedr.

insitor, ōris, m. [id.] one who ingrafts: Prop.

insitus, a, um, Part. [insero]. || Adj.: implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural: tanquam in unam arborum plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitum sapientiam, Cic.: feritas, Liv. 2. In gen. taken in,

admitted, adopted: ex deserto Gavi borreo in Calatinos Adillos insitus, Cic.

in-solubilis, a, adj. that cannot be joined together, unsooable, incompatible: gens, Liv.

in-solubiter, adv. insolubly: dolere, Hor.

in-solens, tis, adj. contrary to custom: quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter.

2. unaccustomed to. With gen.: infamia, Cic.: belli, Caes. With in and abl.: non sum tam ignarus causarum, non sum insolens in dicendo, Cic. Abol.: emirabitur insolens, Hor. 3. Of things: unusual, not in use: verbum, Cic. (li) immoderate, excessive: ostentatio, id.: laetitia, Hor. 4. Of persons or things: haughty, arrogant, insolent: nec erat illi verendum, ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic. Comp.: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. Sup.: insolentissimi homines, Coel. ad C.

5. extravagant, prodigal: insolens in aliena re, Cic.

insolenter, adv. unusually, contrary to custom: too greatly, immoderately: haughtily, proudly, insolently: evenire insolenter et raro, Cic.: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes.

in-solentia, ae, f. [insolens] a want of custom or use, being unaccustomed: with gen.: fori judiciorum, Cic. Abol.: ex insolentia impotentes laetitia insanire, Liv. || In rhetor. unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness: Cic. || Excess, want of moderation: mirifice Sulpicia majorum continentiam diligeat, huius seculi insolentiam vituperabat, id. || IV. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence: illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id.

insolens, o, v. n. incept. [insolens] to grow haughty or insolent, to become elated: per licentiam animus humanus insolenscit, Sall.: rebus secunda, Tac.

in-solitus, a, um, adj. not solid, soft, tender: herba, Ov.

in-solitus, a, um, adj. 1. Act. unaccustomed to, contrary to, abed, with ad, or gen.: cur feminas implatis irruatque prodire cogit? Cic.: insolitus ad laborem, Caes.: civitas insolite ruum bellicarum, Sall. || Pass. unusual, uncommon: insolitus mihi loquacis, Cic. Subst.: insolitum, i. e. a abrupt or unusual thing: insolitum audire, Tac.

in-solubilis, e, adj. that cannot be loosed, indissoluble: vinculum, Macr.

|| Fig.: that cannot be paid: beneficium, creditum insolubile est, Sen. 2. that cannot be refused, uncontrollable: signum, Quint.

insomnialis, ae, f. [insomnis] sleeplessness, want of sleep: incitabatur insomnia, Suet. In plur.: insomniali carere, Cic.

insomnis, e, adj. [somnus] sleepless: insomnes magis quam pervigilia, Tac. Of things: nos, Virg.

in-somnium, ii, n. a dream: per insomnium, in a dream, Arn. In

plur.: *bliss ad coelum militant insomnia* Manes, Virg.

in-sono, ul. i. v. n. *to make a noise in or on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.): Boreae spiritus alto insonat Aegaeo, roars on the Aegean Sea, Virg.: *calamita to play upon, Or.* With acc.: *verbera insonavit*, Virg.

in-sonus, the *adj.* *gratified, innocent*: with gen.: *insonem probrum accusare*, Pl.: *publici consilii*, Liv. *Abest*: *insones, scilicet amentes, circumvenit*, Sall.

in-sonus (poet.): Cerberus, Hor.

in-spiritus, a, um, *adj.* *not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): Ov.

in-sortitus, a, um, *adj.* *not allotted*: Pl.

in-spectio, *onis*, f. *a looking into, inspection*: Col. 2, *a looking through, examination*: tabularum, Quint. || *Fig. consideration, investigation, contemplation*: hence *theory*, in opposition to practice, Id.

in-specto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freg. to look at, observe, view*: aliquid, Pl.: *adsumme et inspecante ipso, in his praesentibus et before his eyes*, Caes.

inspectus, a, um, *Part.* [*inspicio*] *not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes or expectations*: *insperant mihi, sed valde optanti occidit*, Cic.

insperato, *adv.* *unexpectedly*: Pl.

in-speratus, a, um, *adj.* *unhoped for, unexpected*: Of persons: *o salve insperato frater*, Pl. 2. Of things: *insperatum et repentinum praesidium*, Cic. Of unpleasant things: *unlooked for, unforeseen*: *insperatum et incopinatum malum*, Id. *Adverb.*: *ex insperato, unexpectedly*, Liv.

in-spergo, *as*, um, j. v. a. [*spargo*] *to sprinkle or scatter into or upon*: molam et vinum, Cic. *Fig.*: *egregio superne reprehendas corpore navas*, Hor.

insperans, a, um, *Part.* [*inspergo*]

in-specto, *exi*, ectum, j. v. a. [*specio*] *to look into, to look at, inspect*: *to consider, contemplate, examine*: *Intro inspicit*, Pl.: *inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vasa omnium*, Ter.: *leges, Cic.* *morbum*, Pl.: *arma militis*, Cic. || *Fig.* *to consider, examine, become acquainted with, perceive*: *res sociorum, to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct*, Liv.: *aliquem a puero, Cic.*

in-specto, *avi*, atum, i. v. a. *to make pointed, to sharpen*: *faces*, Virg.

inspiratus, a, um, *Part.* [*inspiro*]

in-spiro, *avi*, atum, i. v. a. and *n.* *to blow into or upon*: *to breathe into, inspire*: *inspirantes ramis arborum vine, Quint.* || *Fig.* *to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame*: *oculum legem*, Virg.: *fortitudinem*, Curt.

in-spiratus, a, um, *adj.* *not plumed*: Quint.: Virg.

in-spiro, *avi*, atum, i. v. a. *freg. to spit upon*, Pl.

in-stabilis, e, *adj.* *Act. that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering*: *instabilis ac lubricus gradus*, Curt.: *in-*

gressus, Liv. 2. *Meton. unsteady, that does not keep its ground*: *hostis*, Id.

3. *Fig. unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle*: *maritimae res celerem atque instabilem motum habent*, Caes.: *animus*, Virg. || *Pass.* *which cannot be trodden or stood upon*: *sic erat instabilis tellus*, Ov.

instans, *Part.* [*insto*]. || *Adj.*: *present*: *bellum*, Cic. 2. *pressing, urgent, importunate*: *species terribilior jam et instantior*, Tac.

instanter, *adv.* *vehemently, earnestly, pressingly*: *intente instantanter pronuntiare*, Plin. *Comp.*: *instantius concurrere, to fight more vehemently*, Tac.

instantia, *ae*, f. [*insto*] *a standing upon or near*: hence, *a being present*: Cic. || *Fig. constancy, perseverance*: *quid est quod haec instantia non possit efficere*? Plin.

instar, *n. indecl. resemblance, image, likeness, manner*: *a form, figure, appearance*: *parvum instar eorum, a slight sketch*, Liv.: *est tanquam animi instar in corpore, is like the soul to the body*, Cic.: *cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur*, Caes. Hence, *instar*, or *ad instar*, *according to the likeness of, after the fashion of, like*: with gen.: *instar muri*, Id.: *trinitas instar*, Cic.: *vallis continis montibus ad instar castrorum clauditur*, Just. *Abest*: *habet Troia instar septuaginta (nearum) epistolarum*, Cic. || *Worth, value, amount*: *unus ille dies tantum immortalitatis instar fuit, was worth immortality to me*, Id.: *unus innumeri militis instar habet, is equivalent to*, Ov. [*In-star*, prob. contains the root *star* or *stare* "place," and is thus equivalent to our *in-stead*.]

instauratio, *onis*, f. [*instaurō*] *a renewing, repetition*: *ludorum*, Cic.

instaurativus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *renewed, repeated*: *ludi*, Cic.

instaurō, *avi*, atum, i. v. a. [*root sta* "place"] *to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair, restore*: *Latinas*, Cic.: *instaurare et renovare scelus pristinum*, Id.: *novum de integro bellum*, Liv. 2. *to repay, requite*: *dil. talia Graecis Instaurate*, Virg.

in-terno, *strāvi*, stratum, j. v. a. *to spread or strech upon*: *to cover, cover over*: *instrati ostro alpedes*, Virg.: *equus tuns speciosus instratus erit, quam uxor vestita? caparisoned*, Liv.

|| *to lay upon or over*: *modicis instravit pulvis tignis, laid the stage on*, Hor.

instigator, *oris*, m. [*instigo*] *a stimulator, instigator*: Tac.

instigatrix, *icis*, f. [*id.*] *she that instigates*: Tac.

instigo, *avi*, atum, i. v. a. [*root stio* "prick": cf. *stigma, stimulus*, etc.] *lit. to prick or goad on*: hence *to urge on, stimulate, incite, instigate, set on*: *canem in alieum, to set on*, Petr.: *Intellixit Senones consentiens, facinoris instigari*, Caes.: *instigante te, at your instigation*, Cic.

in-stillo, *avi*, atum, i. v. a. *to pour in by drops, to instill*: *oleum tumuli*, Cic.: *oleum caulibus*, Hor. 2. *to drop into or upon*: *guttas, quae raxa assidue instillant* *Caucasi*, Poet. in Cic.

|| *Fig.*: *praeceptum auriculari*, Hor.

in-stimulor, *oris*, m. *one who incites, an instigator*: *aditionis*, Hor.

in-stimulo, *avi*, atum, i. v. a. *to urge on, stimulate*: *aliquem*, Ov.

instinator, *oris*, m. [*instingo*] *an instigator*: *sceleris*, Tac.

instinctus, a, um, *Part.* [*instinguo*].

instinctus, *ūs*, m. [*instinctus in abstr.*] *instigation, impulse*: *oracula, quae instinctu divino affluunt funduntur, inspiration*, Cic.

in-stingor, *nxi*, nctum, j. v. a. *to instigate, incite, impel*: *Gell.* *Est in part. perf.*: *furore et audacia*, Cic.: *his vocibus, animatus*, Liv.

in-stipilor, i. v. *dep. to bargain, stipulate for*: Pl.

instita, *ae*, f. [*instito*] *the platted border or founce of a Roman lady's tunic*: *quarum subnata talos tegit instita veste*, Hor.: *longa*, Ov.

institio, *onis*, f. [*id.*] *a standing still* (rare): *errantium stellarum*, Cic.

institor, *oris*, m. [*id.*] *a factor, broker, agent, a huckster, hawker, peddler*: *amata nautis multum et instilioribus*, Hor.: *mercis*, Id.

institorum, i. v. [*institor*] *the trade of a huckster, etc.*: Suet.

in-stituo, *ut*, atum, j. v. a. [*statuo*] *lit. to cause to stand up in*: hence, *to set up in, to erect, found, make, construct*: *jugera tercenta, ubi instidui vineae posuunt*, Cic.: *magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur*, Caes. So *fig.*: *argumenta in pectus militis instituit*, Pl. 2. *to set on foot, establish, originate, begin, contrive*: *mercatum*, Cic.: *portorium vini, to lay on, impose*, Id.: *longiorem sermonem*, Caes.: *sacros ludos*, Ov. 3. *to settle, arrange, draw up, determine upon*: *rationem ponit hanc instituit*, Caes.: *cum Zenone Arcesias sibi omne certamen instituit*, Cic.: *codicem instituit et conscribere*, Id. *Esp. milit. t. t. to draw up in battle-array* (rare): *duplici acie instituta*, Caes. 4. *to resolve, determine*: *longe alla ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere instituerunt*, Id.: *ut primum Vella navigare coepit, institui Topica conscribere*, Cic. 5. *to institute, appoint*: *esp. an betri*: *qui me cum tutorem, tum etiam secundum herodem instituerit*, Id.: *magistratum*, Id. 6. *to instruct, train up, educate*: *sic tu instituis adolescentes*: *id.*: *animum ad cogitandum*, Ter. 7. *to procure, gain*: *remiges ex provincia*, Caes.: *aliquos sibi amicos*, Cic.

institutio, *onis*, f. [*instituo*] *disposition, arrangement; custom, manner*: *reum*, Cic. || *instruction, education*: *periculis*, Id.

institutum, i. v. [*id.*] *an arrangement, plan, mode of life; a regulation, ordinance, institution*: *me nuno obli-*

tum consuetudinis et instituti mei, Cic. hi omnes lingua, instituta, legibus inter se differunt, Caes. **II.** *a purpose, intention, design, resolution*: ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinet, Cic.

III. *an agreement, stipulation*: militem ex instituto dare, Liv. **IV.** *instruction, inculcated principles*: praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic.

institutus, a, um, Part. [instituo]. **in-sto**, stū, i. v. n. *to stand in or upon*: constr. with dat., in with abl., or acc. With dat.: Jugur. With in and abl.: instans in medio vicinulo Suet. With acc. (fig.): rectam instas viam, you are in the right path, Pl.

II. *to draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten*, etc. (lit. and fig.): instant apparatibus magnificentiisque ludis, Cic. Of persons: cum legionibus instat Varum, Caes. **Abol.** to be at hand, be present: quare illud quod instet, agi oportere, Cic. **III.** *to urge, press upon, harass, attack*, etc.: hostes acris instabant, Caes.: cedenti, Liv.: quumobrem urge, insta, perforce, Cic. **IV.** *to follow up, pursue*: non ignarus instandum famae, Tac. **V.** With acc.: to urge forwards, ply, transact with zeal or diligence: parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres instabant, were hastening forwards, working hard at, Virg. **VI.** *to demand earnestly, solicit, insist upon*: satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic.: quod profecto cum sua sponte, tum, to instante, faciet, at your instance, your solicitation, id.

instratus, a, um, Part. [instruo]. **in-stratus**, a, um, adj., *not strewn or covered*: instrata saxa cubili, Virg.

instrēnus, adv. *without spirit*: Just. **instrēnus**, a, um, adj., *not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless*: homo, Pl.

in-stro, pō, itum, j. v. n. *to make a noise in or upon*: to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak: sub pondere fragoris axis instrepit, Virg.

instrictus, a, um, Part. [instrigo]. **in-structio**, ōnis, f. *a constructing, erecting, building*: novi balnei, Trajan. ad Plin. **2.** *an arranging, planting, setting in array*: signorum, Cic.

instruētus, comp. adv. *with greater preparation*: Liv. **instructor**, ōris, m. [instruo] *a preparer* (rare): Cic.

instructor, a, um, Part. [instruo]. **II.** *Adj.*: taught, instructed, versed in, etc.: ad dicendum Instruclissimus, Cic.: vitilis instructor, Hor.

instruētus, ōis, m. [id.] *arrangement, preparation* (rare): Cic. **instrumentum**, i, n. [id.] *an implement, utensil, tool, instrument*: in instrumento ac suppellectili C. Verris. *household utensils*, Cic.: villae, *implements of husbandry*, id.: militariae, Caes.: imperii, *instruments, documents, records*, etc., Suet. **Abol.**: luggage, etc., for a journey: quid viaticū, quid instrumentū satis sit, Cic. (II) *ornaments, embellishments*: felices orient haec instru-

menta libellos, Ov. **II.** *Fig. means, instrument, intellectual endowment*: oratoris, Cic. **2.** *means of conducting or promoting*: causarum, id.: instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, id.

3. *a legal or other instrument, document*: opus est intueri omne litis instrumentum, Quint.

in-strū, xi, ctum, j. v. a. *to pile upon, put in order upon*: to build, erect, construct: contabulationem in pariete, Caes.: aggerem, Tac. **2.** *Milit. t. t.* *to set in good order or array, to draw up*, etc. (very freq. in Caes.): in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxi, Caes.: exercitus instructus, Liv.: aciem, Cic.

3. *to prepare, provide, procure, furnish*: domum, id.: agrum, Liv. **II.** *Fig.*: fraudem, Liv.: accusationem, Cic.: ad iudicium nondum se satis instruxerat, had prepared himself, id.

2. *Exp.* *to teach, instruct*: disciplinae et artes, quibus instruiatur ad hunc usum forensium, id.

in-sūsum, i, n. *a kind of dark colour*: Pl.

in-sūvis, a, adj. *unpleasant, disagreeable*: herba cibo non insuavis, Plin.: vita, Cic. Of persons: Hor.

in-sūdo, avi, atum, r. v. n. *to sweat in, on, or at*: quels (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor.

in-sūsticius, a, um, adj. *accustomed, trained* (rare): Caes.

in-suesco, ēvi, ētum, j. v. n. and a. *incept*. **I.** *Neutr.*: to accustom or habituate oneself, to become accustomed to: constr. with dat., ad, or inf.: corpori, Tac.: ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem nostrum, Liv.: mentiri, Ter. **II.** *Act.*: to accustom or habituate one's: constr. with double acc., or with acc. of pers. and abl. of thing: insuevit pater optimus hoc me ut iugerem, Hor.: aqua pecua, Col. **Pass.**: Ita se a pueris insuevit, Liv.

insuetus, a, um, Part. [insuesco]. **in-sūtus**, a, um, adj. **I.** *Act.*: not accustomed to, unused to: constr. with gen., dat., ad, or inf.: laboris, Caes.: insuetus moribus Romanis, Liv.: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, Caes.: vena audire, Liv. **II.** *Pass.*: to which one is not accustomed, unusual: limen Olympi, Virg.: solitudo, Liv. **Neut.** *plu.* *adverb.*: insueta rudentem, unusu-

ally, Virg.

insula, ae, f. *an island, isle*: insula Britannia, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*: a house not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall. An insula was usu. let out in separate lodgings or shops to several poor families; hence opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family: ut insulam venderet, Cic. Sometimes the term insula was applied to several such houses, if adjoining and the property of one proprietor: intelligo P. Clodii insulam esse venalem, id. (Hence It. *isola*; Fr. *île*).

insulanus, i, m. [insula] *an islander*: Atyphaeaeensis insulanus, Cic.

insularis, e, adj. [id.] *pertaining to an island, insular*: Amm. Subst.: insulares, m. plu. *keepers of a temple*: Just.

insulatus, ōis, f. [insulatus] *tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity*: villae, Cic.: orationis, id.

in-sulans, a, um, adj. [insulans] *unsalted, insipid*: amura insulas perferunt, Sueton. Col.: gula, *that brings for eating insipid things*, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*: *tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd*: multa (in sermone) non illiterate, nec insula, id.: insulissimus homo, Cat.

insulto, avi, atum, r. v. n. and a. *freq.* [insulto] *to spring or leap at or upon*: Iovis calcibus, Ter.: Boribus, Virg.: busto, Hor. With acc.: memora avia matres insultant, Virg. **Abol.**: juvenum coetus Baebio insultans modo, id. **II.** *Fig.*: to behave insolently, to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult: aliquid in calamitate, Cic. With acc.: multos bonos, Sall. With in and acc.: in republicam, Cic. With abl.: morte mea, at my death, Prop. **Abol.**: Liv.

insultaria, ae, f. [id.] *a springing or leaping at or upon*: Pl.

in-sum, ūi, ēsum, j. v. n. *irreg.* *to be in or upon*. With dat., in and abl.: numi octingenti aurei in massepulo inserunt, Pl.: nec digitis amicos ullus inest, Ov. **II.** *to be contained in, dwell in, to belong or appertain to*: superstitia, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic.: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, Id. With dat.: cui vitale ingenium inest, Sall. **Abol.**: praeceptae pedum peritatis inerat, Liv.

in-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, j. v. a. *to take for any purpose*; hence, to apply, to expend or bestow upon, etc.: constr. with acc. of direct object; with in and acc., dat., ad and acc. of that which denotes the purpose: sumptum in aliquam rem, Cic.: paucos dies recedentes class, Tac.: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. **II.** *to take to oneself to take, assume*: intendendi domini animam, Tac.

in-sūo, ūi, ētum, j. v. n. *to sew in or into*, to sew up in: alioquem in castrum, Cic. With dat.: patrio tesor (ut fano) insultat femori, Ov. **II.** *Fig.*: to tack or add to: ingratum opus, quod praedia habebat ibi, privatimque publicae rei impensam insumerat (ad impo-

suerat), i. e. had charged to the public account what should have been done at his own private expense, Liv.

in-super, adv. and prep. **A.** *Adv.*: above, on the top, overhead: cumulat in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbens, Liv.: eum munulunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. **II.** *Fig.*: over and above, moreover, besides: si id parum est insuper etiam pecunias expetite, Liv.: insuper quam, besides that, id.

B. *Prep.* with acc. and abl.: over, above. **I.** With acc.: insuper

arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato.

2. With *est*: quo (vigno) insuper collecta erat materies, Vitr.

insuperabilis, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be passed over, insurmountable: Alpium transitis, Liv. || Fig.: unconquerable: gens insuperabile bello, Virg.

2. *unavoidable, inevitable*: fatum, Ov.

in-surgere, surrexi, surrectum, *j. v. a.* to rise upon, to rise up or to: insurgite raudis, *scm* on your ears, i. e. *ply your ears vigorously*, Virg. 2. *to raise oneself, to rise, mount*: Insurgit Aquilo, Hor.: alior insurgens et cursu concitus heros, Virg. || Fig. of persons, etc.: to rise, grow in power: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. 2. *to rise against*: insurgere regnis aliquis, to aim at *ruining one's kingdom*, Ov. 3. *to raise or bestir oneself*: Plin. 4. *Of style*: to rise above mediocrity, to become sublime: Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint.

in-insurgere, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* and *a* to whisper in, into, or to: to insinuate, suggest. 1. *Neutral*: ad suum, Cic. || Act.: Demosthenes ille mensori delectari se dicebat aquam fremida mulierculae insinuatissime alteri: hic est ille Demosthenes, Id. Fig.: non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insinuat, navigandi nobis tempus caes, suggests to us, *reminds us*, Id.

intactus, *a*, *um*, Part. [insuo].

in-tabescere, bul, *j. v. a.* to waste away by degrees, to pine away: disturno morbo, Cic.: quum semel fixae cibo intabescunt pupulae, Hor. 2. *to melt away, dissolve*: ut intabescere flavasque levi ceræ, matutineave pruinæ sine tepente solent, Ov.

in-tactilis, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be touched, intangible: Locr.

in-tactus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* untouched, uninjured, intact: cervix juvenecæ, Virg.: nix, Liv.: intactus profugit, Sall. || *untouched, untempted*: silvas intactas intactas, Virg.: carmen, Hor. || Fig. of moral qualities: *untouched, unaffected*: intactus superstitione, *free from superstition*, Curt.: vir hand intacti religionis animi, Liv. Eup. of female chastity: *undefiled, chaste*: Palma, Hor.

in-tactus, *us*, *m.* *intangibility*: Locr. **intaminatus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [tamin] *unsullied, undefiled*: virtus intaminatis filijs honoribus, Hor.

intactus, *a*, *um*, Part. [intego].

in-tactus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* uncovered, unsullied: dux prae intacta, Tac.: pides, *hæmus scandale only*, Id.

Fig.: *open, frank*: aliquem sibi intactum intectumque efficere, Id.

intelligens, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *discerning*: [intelligo] *prædict* *et* *c.* Cic.

in-tægere, gra, gram, *adj.* [tag, root of tango] *untouched, undiminished, whole, entire*: integer et plenus thesaurus, Pl.: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Cæsa. 2.

untwrt, unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous: integritas viribus repugnare, Id.: integrum famem ad ovum afferre, *a keen or unimpaired appetite*, Cic.: florescentes atque integri, Id.: gens integra a cladihus belli, Liv.: mulier ætate integra, *in the flower of her age*, Ter. With *gen*: integer ævi Ascanius, Virg. De integro, *ab integro*, ex integro, *anew, afresh*: ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit, Cic.: columnam efflicere ab integro novam, Id.: recipere ex integro vires, Quint.

3. *untainted, fresh, sweet*: fontes, Hor. || Fig. of moral and intellectual qualities: *blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous*: quum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic.: incorrupti atque integri testes, Id.: vias, Hor. Of female chastity: narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum esset, Ter. 2. *free from passion or prejudice, unbiased*, integrum se servare, *to keep oneself neutral*, Cic.: scopulis sordior Iari voces audit, adhuc integer, *untouched with love, heart-whole*, Hor. 3. *raw, ignorant, inexperienced*: rudem me discipulum, et integrum scipio, Cic.

4. *Of things*: to which nothing has yet been done, *undecided, undetermined*: rem integram ad reditum suum jussit easse, Id.: ut quum integerrime ad pacem essent omnia, Cæsa: offensiones, *not yet cancelled*, Tac.: integrum est mihi, *it is still in my power, I am at liberty*, Cic. (Hence *it. intero*; *Sp. entero*; *Fr. entier*.)

in-tægo, xi, etum, *j. v. a.* to cover: villam, Pl.: turres corila, Cæsa.

intægrægo, *j. v. a.* *incept*. [intego] *to begin afresh*: Ter.

intægratio, ðnis, *f.* [Id.] *a renewing, restoring*: amantium iras amoris integratio est, Ter.

intægrè, *adv.* wholly, entirely: mutare, Tac. || Fig.: *irreproachably, honestly, justly*: incorrupte atque integre judicare, Cic. Comp.: quid dici poleat integritas, quid incorruptitas, Id. Sup.: Adam integerrime administravit, Suet. 2. *Of style*: *purely, correctly*: integre et ample et ornate dicere, Cic.

intægritas, *ætis*, *f.* [integer] *an undiminished or unimpaired condition*.

1. *the whole*: cum pars movetur quiescent integritas, Macr. 2. *completeness, soundness*: integritas corporis, quod est membra omnia tum integra habere, tum bene valenda, Cic. || Fig.: *Integritas mentis, soundness of mind*, Labov. 3. *blamelessness, innocence, integrity*: integritas aique innocens, Cic.: vias, Nep. 2. *Eup. female chastity*: mulierem summam integritate pudicitiasque exalstima, Cic.

4. *Of style*: *purity, correctness*: Latini sermonis, Id.

intægro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [Id.] *lit. to make whole or sound*: amies integram mare, *keep it full*, Lucr. 2. *to restore, heal, repair*: elapsos in pravam artus, Tac. 3. *to renew, begin again*:

pugnam, Liv.: carmen, Virg. || Fig.: *to recreate, refresh*: animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur, Cic.

in-tægmentum, *l. n.* *a covering*: Liv. 2. *Meton. a protection*: corporis aliquid, Pl. || Fig.: *disimulation, disguise*.

intellectus, *a*, *um*, Part. [intelligo].

intellectus, *us*, *m.* [Id.] *a perceiving, discerning by the senses*: saporum, Plin. || Fig. *a perceiving or discerning by the intellect*: *an understanding, comprehension*: quæ neque boui intellectus neque mullæ cura, Tac.: intellectum habere, *to be understood*: hieus et ver et æstas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumnî perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur, Id. || *Meton. the meaning or signification of a word*: verba quædam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno, Quint. 2. *the faculty of understanding, intellect*: per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicant, Sen.

intelligens, *entis*, Part. [intelligo].

1. *Ad. sensible, intelligent, acquainted with*: intelligens diendi exaltimator, Cic.: vir, Id. With *gen*: conjunctis generis ejus intelligentia, Id. 2. *well skilled in matters of taste*: subti. a connoisseur: Id.

intelligenter, *adv.* *intelligently*: ut intelligenter, ut attente adiamur, Cic.

intelligentia, *æ*, *f.* [intelligo] *perception, discernment by the senses*: in gustu et odoratu intelligentia, Cic. || *perception or discernment by the intellect, an understanding, knowing*: quia difficilis erat animi, quid aut qualis esset, intelligentia, nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, Id.: somniorum, *the art of interpreting dreams*, Just. 2. *Eup. art, skill, taste, connoisseurship*: intelligentia in rusticis rebus, Cic.

|| *the faculty of understanding, discernment, intelligence*: Deus intelligentia in animo inclusit, Id.

intel-igo (intelligo), lexi, lectum, *j. v. a.* [inter lego] (intellexi for intellexi, Cic.: intellexes for intellexas, Pl.): *lit. to choose between, i. e. to exercise knowledge or judgment in selecting*: but the word is used in a *fig. sense only*, to denote conscious mental operations in general. 1. *to perceive, discern by the senses*: illa quidem primo nullo intelligit ignes, Ov.: vestigia hominum intelligi a feris, Plin. || *to perceive or discern by the mind*: *to be sensible of*: quam sis audax hinc omnes intelligere poterunt, Cic.: neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Cæsa. || *to perceive or discern by an effort of the intellect, to understand, comprehend*: hæc duntaxat in Græciis intelligo, quæ ipsi, qui scriperunt, voluerunt a vulgo intelligi, Cic. In answers, intelligo corresponds to our *I understand, very well*: Pl.: Ter. 2. *Eup. to have an accurate knowledge of or skill in something, to be a connoisseur*: tametiam

non multum in istis rebus intelligo, Cic. 3. Of persons: to understand, comprehend rightly: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint.

in-temerātus, a, um, adj. undefiled, inviolate: Diana virginitalis amorem intertemperata colit, Virg.: quid per hos dies inausum intertemperatue vobis, Tac.

in-temperans, antis, adj. not self-governing, extrava-gant, immoderate, intemperate: intertemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velle, Cic.: intertemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, id.: In augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv.: intertemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, Cic. 2. Esp. incontinent, profligate, debauched: Inter impudicas mulieres et intertemperantes viros versari, id.

intemperanter, adv. immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately: nimis fructuose hoc quidem et valde intemperanter, Cic. Comp. Insequi, Liv.

in-temperantia, f. Fig. want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency: coeli, Sen. 11. Fig. want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance: omnium perturbacionum fontem esse dicunt intertemperantiam, Cic.: intertemperantia vini, Liv.: morbo et intertemperantia perire, Suet. 2. Esp. of conduct: want of moderation, haughtiness, insolence: intertemperantia Pausanias, Nep.

intemperatē, adv. intemperately: immoderate et intertemperare vivere, Cic.

in-temperātus, a, um, adj. untimpered, inclement: quid ad coeli naturam intertemperatus, Sen. 11. Fig. immoderate, intemperate: benevolentia, Cic.

intemperias, arum, f. plu. [intemperies] intemperateness, inclemency of weather: Cato. 11. Fig. unreasonable conduct, intemperate behaviour: quae te intemperias tenent? what are you raving about? Pl.

in-temperies, ei, f. inclemency (of weather): coeli, Liv. In gen. a tempest, storm. Fig.: intertemperies modo in nostram adventum domum, Pl. 11. Fig. intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness: amici, Cic.: cohortium, Tac. 2. In gen. intemperance: ebrietas, Just.

intempestivē, adv. out of season, unseasonably: Intempestive accedere, Cic.: juvare, Tac.

in-tempestivus, a, um, adj. untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient: postea Intempestivus exilios credo, Pl.: Imbres, Lucr.: amicitia nunquam intempestiva est, Cic. 2. misplaced, improper: gula, Suet. 11. Transf.: acting unseasonably: anseres continuo clamore intempestivi, Plin.

in-tempestus, a, um, adj. [tempesta] unreasonable: Intempesta nox, the dead of night, Cic. Personified: dismal Night, the mother of the Furies, Virg. 11. Transf.: unholiness, unhealth: intertempeae Graviscae, id.

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, j. v. a. to stretch towards or against, to draw out, extend: dextram ad statuum, Cic.: allici manus, Sen.: arcum, Virg. Hence, 2. to aim or direct a weapon: tela in patriam, Cic.: sagittas, Virg. 3. to stretch or put upon, to spread out, etc.: tabernacula carbasels intenta vella, pitched, Cic.: stipes vincula collo intendunt, Virg. 11. Fig.: to strain or stretch towards: aciem aciem in omnes partes intendit, turns keen looks on every side, Cic.: aures ad verba, Ov. 2. Of motion to a place: to direct one's course, to turn, etc. (esp. with iter): ut eo, quo intendit, cum exercitu mature perveniat, Cic.: ad explorandum quoniam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. Abol.: quo nunc primum intendam? scilicet shall I turn? Ter. Hence, 3. of the mind: to direct one's thoughts or attention to: parum desigunt animos et intendunt in ea, Cic.: in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, Cic.: Intendere consilium, to form a plan, Ter. 4. to urge on, incite: intendunt eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot audias prodiciones, Liv. 5. to purpose, endeavour, intend: quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intendat efficere potest, Sall. So with animo: si C. Antonius quod animo intendat perficere potuisset, Cic. With inf.: quo ire intendunt, perventum est, Sall. 6. With pron. reflect.: to exert oneself, prepare for: se ad firmitatem, Cic. Hence, intendi animo, to be intent upon, Liv. 7. to maintain, assert: pergit, secolste, intendere atque hanc arguere? Pl. 8. to threaten with, to seek to bring upon or afflict with: allici actionem perduellionis, Cic.: probra et minas allici, Tac. 9. to extend, increase, raise, augment: primis se intenduntibus tenebris, the dusk increasing, Liv.: alimentorum pretium, Tac.

10. In rhetor. to state the subject of a syllogism: Quint.

intensus, a, um, Part. [intendo] intēntatus, a, um, Part. [intento] in-tentatus, a, um, adj. untouched: vacca Intentata iugo, Sen. 11. Fig.: untired, unattempted: miseri quibus intentata nites, Hor.: iter Intentatum, Tac.

intēntē, adv. with earnestness, attentively, intently: pronuntiare, Plin. Comp.: cum delectus intentus habebatur, Liv.

intento, ōnis, f. [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic.: vultus, Tac. 2. increase, augmentation: doloris, Sen. 11. Fig.: of the mind: exertion, effort: animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, opp. rimiselo, Cic. 2. attention, application, care: intentionem allici accommodare, Sen. With gen. of object: lusus, to play, Liv.

intento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to stretch out, extend or direct towards, esp. in a threatening manner: huc sica intentata nobis est, Cic.: Virginium i-

tentans in Appium mantis, Liv. And of abstract objects: Romanum imperium intentantes, id.: terror omnibus intentatur, all were struck with terror, Tac. 2. Esp. to threaten or bring an action at law: Invenim crimen, Quint. Abol.: quales intentantes loco, Cic.

intēntas, a, um, Part. [intendo] 11. Adj.: attentive to, intent upon, waiting for: aliquo negotio intēntus, Sall. 2. eager, intent: totam causam quam maxime intentis, quod alunt, oculis contemplari, Cic.: intēntore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv. 3. strict: intēntum et magnis delictis inexorablem scias, Tac.

intēntus, ōis, m. [id.] a stretching out, extending: palmarum, Cic.

in-terpō, ui, 2. v. n. to be between, to be warm: variae rudis interpere comes, Ov.: interpuit mucro, Virg.

inter, prep. with acc. between, betwixt, among, amid.

A. Of space: 1. Of space: qui (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes.: inter hostium tela versari, Cic.: medius inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac. Placed after the noun: Fœsus inter Arretinumque, Liv. Separated from the noun: ultimum iter errem nuda leones, Hor. 2. With words denoting persons, to designate their place of abode: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios in Leccae domum, into the street of the scythe-makers, Cic.

B. Of time: 1. denoting two points between which an action takes place: between: inter horum tertium et quartam tenebrae obortae fuerunt, Liv. 2. denoting a period: during, in the course of, within: quod praenotat inter continuum perdidit tridentum, Pl.: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. And with substantives to denote the precise time at which an action was performed: haec inter coenam Throni dictavi, while I was at supper, Cic. With gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, Virg.

C. Of other relations: 1. Difference: between: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, Cic.: in omnes lingua, instituta, legibus inter se different, from one another, Caes. 2. Discrimination, choice: between, among: iudicium inter deas tres, Cic. 3. With pers. pronouns: between or among, with, etc.: quod colloquimur inter nos, id. Cicero's pueri anant inter se, too as another, id. Esp. inter nos, among ourselves, confidentially, like thee, etc. quod inter nos licet, ne in quibus intelligis, id. 4. To denote attending circumstances: among, amidst, during: inter has turbas, id. 5. To denote an order, class or number: among: infortioribus vero admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus excellat, id.: pama inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. Hence legal L. et inter scarios, on a charge of assassination: quam praetor quaestionem inter scarios exco-risuit, Cic. 6. Distribution: among: inter participes praedam dividam, Pl.

7. Denoting a mean or mixture between two qualities or conditions: *between colors* inter aquilum candidumque Suet. 8. Denoting friendly or hostile relations: *inter Hectora atque inter Achillem* tra fusa catapula, Hor.

9. In various adverbial phrases: *inter manus astricti, on or with the hands*, Cic.: *inter vias, on the road*, Ter.: *inter curia et omnia, before all*, Hor.: *inter cetera, especially*, Liv.: *inter haec, or quae, in the mean time*, id. D. In composition: (I) *between*: *intercedere, interparere, intervallum, interlunium*. (II) *at intervals, from time to time*: *intersternere, interviuere*. (III) *destruction*: *interire, interficere*.

interamenta, *orum, n. s. plur.* timber for the lower part of a ship of war: Volaterrani interamenta navium polliciti acci (acc. to others, *interamenta, resin and pitch for caulking*), Liv.

inter-arceo, *3. v. n. incomp.* to become dry, to dry up: Vitruv. II. Fig.: *to dry up, decay*: Cic.

inter-bibo, *3. v. n.* to drink in, drink up: Pl.

inter-bito, *3. v. n. [bito] i. q. intero*, to perish, come to a ship of war: Pl.

intercalaris, *e, adj. [intercalo]* that is to be or is inserted, *intercalary*: dies, an *intercalary day*, Plin.: *intercalares Calendae, the first day of an intercalary month*, Liv.: *intercalares Calendae praefata, the first day of the first intercalary month (of the two months that Caesar intercalated)*, Cic.

intercalarius, *a, um, adj. [intercalo]* of or for insertion, *intercalary*: mensis, an *intercalary month*: Cic.

intercalatio, *onis, f. [intercalo]* an insertion, *intercalation* of a month, day, etc.: Plin.

inter-cido, *avl, atum, i. v. a.* to proclaim that something has been intercalated, to insert, *intercalate* a day or month: *us, pass.*: ut pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. (Respecting the intercalation of the Romans, v. Smith's Ant. 66 ap.) II. Fig.: *to put off, defer*: *posui intercalata*, Liv.

inter-cipido, *inis, f. an interruption, intermission, interval, pause*: *interceptum scribendi facere*, Cic.: *molesinae*, id.

inter-cedo, *cessi, cessum, 3. v. n.* to go or come between, to *intercede*: *etiam nemo intercedebat*, Cic.: *si nulla aegritudo hunc gaudium intercesserit*, Ter.

2. to be, stand, or lie between: *palmis interdebant*, Caes. 3. Of time: *to intervene, pass*: *vix annus intercesserat*, Cic.: *intercessere pauci dies*, Liv.

II. Fig.: *to occur, happen, come to pass*: *neque in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt*, Caes.: *inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit*, Liv. 2. to be or exist between persons: *ita inter eas intercessit*, Ter.: *inter domo-pone vetus usus intercedit*, Cic.

3. to *interpose one's credit, become surety*: *pro aliquo, id.* pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, to procure for a

person by becoming surety for him, id.

4. In political affairs: *to oppose, protest against*: *said of the tribunes of the people who interposed their veto against a decree of the senate*: *cum intercedere vellent rogationi*, id.: *se praetori non intercesserunt*, quominus, etc. Liv. 5. In gen.: *to interpose, interfere*: *to obstruct, hinder*: *intercessit et quominus in acta sua iuraretur, et ne mensis September Tiberius vocaretur*, Suet.

interceptio, *onis, f. [intercipio]* a taking away: *peculi*, Cic.

interceptor, *oris, m. [id.] one who intercepts, a usurper, embezzler*: *praedae*, Liv.: *donativi*, Tac.

interceptus, *a, um, Part. [intercipio]*.

inter-cesso, *onis, f. a coming between, intervention*: *testium*, Gell. II. Fig.: *an intervention, mediation*: *mea intercessio parata est* et est fuit, Cic.

2. an *interposition, a becoming surety*: *Intercessiones pecuniarum in colitionibus candidatorum*, id. 3. an *intervention, interposition, protest* on the part of a tribune of the people against a decree of the Senate: *Caes. intercessionem remittere*, Liv.

intercessor, *oris, m. [intercedo]* one who intercedes, a mediator: *istis hortatore, auctore, intercessore*, ad Sullam legati non aderunt, Cic. II. one who *interposes, enters a protest*: *said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto*: *agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est*, id.: *legis*, Liv.

2. In gen.: *a hinderer, preventer*: *rei malae*, Cic.

inter-cido, *cidi, cism, 3. v. a. [caedo]* to cut *arunder, cut up, cut to pieces*: *commentarios, to cut out the leaves in order to falsify*, Plin.: *pontem, to break down*, Liv.: *sententias, to cut up, mangle*, Gell.: *dies intercidit, half-holidays, on which no business was transacted in the morning and evening*, Ov.

inter-cido, *cidi, 3. v. n. [cado]* to fall between: *ita in arcto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret*, Liv. II. Fig.: *to fall out, happen, come to pass*: *si qua (al. quae) interciderunt*, Cic. 2. to fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish: *augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis*, Ov.: *si intercidit tibi aliquid, if you should have forgotten*, Hor.

inter-cino, *3. v. a. [cano]* to sing between: Hor.

inter-cipio, *cēpl, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio]* lit. to take between, i. e. while what is taken is moving from one place to another; hence, to *intercept*: *si me hostes interceperunt*, Cic.: *litteras*, Cic.: *cummeatus*, Liv.: *aliquem ab suis interceptum, cut off*, id.: *venenum, to take the poison intended for another*, Cic.: *bastam, to intercept or be struck by the spear aimed at another*, Virg. II. to deprive of, embezzle, rob, steal: *honorem*, Cic.: *interceptae e publico pecu-*

niae, embezzled, Tac. III. to smatch away, carry off; esp. of death: *Cere-rem, Ov.*: *interceptus veneno*, Tac.

IV. to interrupt, hinder: *lter*, Liv.

interdisse, *adv. piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly*: Cic.

interdisco, *a, um, Part. [interdisco]*. **inter-disco**, *disi, atum, 3. v. a. [claudio]* to shut or block up, to cut off, hinder: *inimicis commeatum*, Pl.: *fu-gam*, Cic.: *animam*, Liv. 2. Of persons: *to cut off, separate from*: *nostris commeatibus*, Caes. With ab: *adversarios ab oppido et ponte et commeatu omni*, id. Fig.: *intercludor dolore*, quominus ad te plura scribam, *am prevented*, Cic. II. to shut in, blockade: *angustias intercludi*, Caes.: *aliquem in insidiis*, Cic.

interdisco, *onis, f. [intercludo]* a stopping or shutting up: *animae*, Cic.

interdisco, *a, um, Part. [interdisco]*.

inter-columnium, *i, n. [columna]* the space between two columns, *intercolumniation*: *ambulationis*, Cic.

inter-curro, *cicurr, cursum, 3. v. n.* to run between: *latitude intercurrentis freti*, Plin. 2. to hasten in the mean time: *to indulto delectu in diu certant, ipse interim Velos intercurrit*, Liv. 3. to run through, mingle with, be between: *intercurrit quaedam distantia formis (= intercedit)*, Lucr. II. Fig.: *to step between, to intercede*: *qui intercurrenter malis tres principes civitatis*, Cic. 2. to come between, be intermingled with: *ergo his laboriosis exercitacionibus et dolor intercurrit*, id.

inter-curso, *avi, atum, i. v. n. freq.* to run between: *Intercursum barbaris*, Liv. II. Meton. to lie or be between, to intercede: *Intercursum cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiae*, Plin.

intercursum, *Part. [intercurro]*.

inter-cursum, *is, m. (only in all. sing.)* a running between, *intervention, interposition*: Liv.

inter-cus, *cutis, adj. [cutis]* under the skin, *intercutaneous*: *aqua intercus, the dropsy*, Pl.: *medicamentum allici dare ad aquam intercutem*, Cic.

interdisse, *a, um, Part. [interdisco]*.

inter-dico, *xi, atum, 3. v. a.* to say among other things, to remark at the same time: *in praesentiarum hoc interdicere non alium fuit*, Auct. Her.

II. to forbid, prohibit, interdict: *constr. with acc. of pers. (or nom. in pass.)* and *abl. of thing*; *dat. of pers.* and *acc. of thing*; or with *subj.*: *aliquem sacrificia*, Caes.: *historionibus scenam*, Suet.: *interdictum est mare Antiat populo*, Liv.: *interdictum aequi imperat Casivellauno ne Mandubratio vocet*, Caes. 2. Esp. *interdicere aqua et igni*, to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish: *tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit*, Cic. Hence, III. Of the praetor, legal t. t. to forbid, interdict; esp. to make a provisional or interlocutory decree: *praetor interdicti de vi*, id.

interdictio, ōnis, *f.* [Interdicto] a prohibendo, interdicting: tecti et aquae et ignis interdictio, banishment, Cic.

interdictum, i, n. [id.] a prohibition: deorum, Cic. || Legal & t. a provisional decree of the praetor, esp. in suits respecting possession of disputed property: possessionem per interdictum repetere, Id.

interdictus, a, um, *Part.* [Interdictus].

inter-dū, adv. during the day, by day: nonnunquam interdū, saepe noctū, Caes.: nocte et interdū, Liv.

interdus, adv. for interdū: interdus domi sedet totos dies, Pl.

inter-dō, dātum, i. v. a. to distribute: Lucr.

interdūm, adv. for interdum: now and then: Pl.

inter-ductus, ūs, m. *interpunctio*: Cic.

inter-dum, adv. sometimes, occasionally, now and then: Interdum cursus est in oratione incitator, interdum moderata Ingressio, Cic.: modo.... Interdum, Suet.

inter-dū, i. v. a. [for interduo: v. In-duo] to give for: nihil interduo, I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me, Pl.

inter-dū, adv. [prob. contr. for inter eam, ac partem, diem, etc.] meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim: haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintus interea de agro detruditur, Cic.: interea.... dum, Caes.: interea.... donec, Liv. With loc. (only in the comic poets): plus annis triginta natus sum, cum interea loci nunquam quicquam feci pejus quam hodie, Pl. || meanwhile, nevertheless, however = tamen: tamdiu bella geritis, quam interea non universa Etruria bello vobis par est, Liv.

interemptor (-emē-), ōris, m. [interim] one who destroys or kills, a slayer, murderer: fratris, Vell.

interemptus (-emē-), a, um, *Part.* [interim].

inter-so, ū, itum, a, v. n. to be lost, to perish, to go to ruin, die: ut interit magnitudine maris stilla murlae, becomes lost in it, Cic.: omnia fato interitura gravi, Ov.: segetes, Virg. 2. Of persons: fame aut ferro interire, Caes. Hence, as an exclamation: interit! I am ruined, undone: Interit, perit, Pl. So also, Interem, may I perish! Hor.

inter-sūto, i. v. n. to ride between: Liv.

interfatio, ōnis, *f.* [interfor] a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking (rare): Cic.

interfectio, ōnis, *f.* [interfeco] a killing, murdering (rare): Brut. ad Cic.

interfector, ōris, m. [id.] a slayer, murderer: aliquis, Cic.

interfetrix, icis, *f.* [id.] a murderer: nepotis, Tac.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.* [interfeco].

inter-ficio, feci, factum, i. v. a. [facio] to finish, end; to destroy, bring to nought; consume: messes, Virg.: herbas arecere et interfici, Cic. With abl.: aliquem et vita et lumine, Pl. 2. Esp. to kill, slay, murder (very freq. in Caesar): hos latrones interficiamus, Caes.: anum sili flameque atque algū, Pl.: aliquem per insidias, Cic.

inter-fio, ēri, v. n. pass. irreg. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away (poet.): Pl.: flammis, Lucr.

inter-flo, xi, j. v. n. to flow between (rare): angusto freto interfluente, Plin. With acc.: fretum, quod Nautipactum et Patras interfuit, Liv. || Fig. of time, to pass away or elapse between: cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfuxissent (al. interfuisse), Cic.

inter-fodio, fodi, fossum, j. v. a. to dig or pierce to pieces (poet.): Lucr.

inter-for, fatus sum, i. v. dep. to speak between, to interrupt in speaking: priusquam ille postulatūm perageret, Interfuit Appius, Liv.

inter-fusus, a, um, *Part.* [inter-fodis].

inter-fugio, i. v. a. to flee between or into (poet.): Lucr.

inter-fusio, ōnis, *f.* v. n. to shine or glitter between: Liv.

inter-fundo, fudi, fūsum, j. v. a. to pour between; and pass. to flow between: interfusum mare, Plin. || Meton.: maculis interfusa genas, stained with spots of blood, Virg.

interfusus, a, um, *Part.* [inter-fundo].

interfusus, v. intersum.

inter-ibi, adv. in the meantime, for interea, Interim: Pl.

interim, adv. [Inter im for eum] = interea, meanwhile, in the meantime (the usu. sign.): interim ad me venit Munatius noster, Cic.: Interim quotidie Caesar Aeduo frumentum flagitare, Caes. || sometimes: Sen. || for the present, first of all: mox, inquit, de ceteris: Interim a sole mihi velim ne obstat, Val. Max. || However, nevertheless: interim velim mihi ignoscas, Cic.

inter-imo, ēmi, emptum or emtum, j. v. a. [emo] to take out of the midst, do away with, abolish, destroy: vitam, Pl.: intermedium sacrorum causa, Cic.

2. Esp. of persons: to slay, kill: Phrygia de gente Dolona Interimo, Ov.: se, to commit suicide, Pl. Fig.: me quidem, Iudices, examinant et interimunt hoc vocis Milonis, distans me, Cic.

interior, ius, ōris [intra] comp. adv. [Sup. intus, a, um, q. v.] inner: interior: in interiore aedium parte, Cic.: secessat in partem interioram, Liv.: nationes, living farther in the interior, Cic.: so, sub t. n. plu. interiora regni, the interior of the kingdom, Liv.: rota, the inner or near wheel, i. e. the nearer to the goal, Ov. || more hidden, secret, or unknown: ad haec quoque in promptu fuerit: nunc interiora videamus, Cic.: nota Falerni, more carefully preserved, Hor. || deeper, more intimate: timor, Cic.: amicitia interior, Liv.

interitio, ōnis, *f.* [interitio] for interitus, destruction, ruin (rare): Cic.

interitus, a, um, *Part.* [interitio].

interitus, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing or placing between, interpolation: Is Pides temerario interjectu povera, App. || a coming between, intercession: Interpositu interjectoque terree, Cic.

inter-icio (interjectio), ūs, m. [id.] to throw or cast between: to act, place, or put between: to join or add to, to intermix: constr. with dat. or inter: nam oculis interjectis, Cic.: plerique sermone Latino, Tac.: Interjecti inter philosophos et eos qui, etc. Cic.: paucis interjectis diebus, after a few days, Liv.

interiunctus, a, um, *Part.* [inter-jungo].

inter-jungo, xxi, nctum, j. v. a. and n. to join together, join, unite: destitue interjunctae, Liv. || to unite: laeas quos, Mart. 2. Fig. (absol.) to rest: quidam medio die interjunctum, Sen.

inter-labor, pens sum, j. v. n. dep. to fall, slip, slide, glide or flow between (poet.): inter enim labentur aquae, Virg.

inter-lūgo, lēgi, lectum, j. v. a. to cull or pluck off here and there: unde carpentes manibus frondes, interque legende, Virg.

inter-lino, lēvi, lītum, j. v. a. to smear between, besmear: Liv. || to falsify by smearing out or erasing: testamentum, Cic.

interitus, a, um, *Part.* [interitio].

interitus, a, um, *Part.* [interitio].

inter-locutor, quātor, cātus m. j. v. dep. to speak between, interrupt in speaking: with dat.: sicine mihi interloqueris, Ter.

inter-lūco, xi, z. v. n. to shine or glitter forth: duo sales vias, et nocti interluxisse, Liv. || Fig. to appear, be visible: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interiacet, a difference is perceptible, id. 2. b. to be capable of being seen through, to

be transparent: interlucet corona (militum), Virg.

inter-lūo, *j. v. a. and n.* [Acl. to wash while doing anything: manus, l. a. during the performance of a sacrifice, Cato.

||. *Neutr. to flow between*: quantum interluit fretum (ad. interluit), Liv. With acc.: quod Capres et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac.

inter-menstruus, *a, um, adj. between two months*: luna intermensura, t. e. at the time of new moon, Plin. Subst.: intermenstruum, l. n. (sc. tempus), the time of new moon: Cic.

inter-mīnātus, *a, um, adj. unbounded, general*: Cic.

inter-mīnātus, *a, um, Part. [Interminatus]*.

inter-mīno, *avi, atum, i. v. a. t. q. interminor, to threaten, menace* (poet.): quis homo interminat? Pl. ||. *to forbid with threats*: interminatus cibus, Hor.

inter-minor, *atus sum, i. v. dep. to threaten, menace* (poet.): mihi ubique interminatus est, Pl. ||. *to forbid with threats*: eminor interminorque, ne quis mihi obtester, id.

inter-misēo, *scil, xtum, or stum, 2. v. a. to mix among, intermix*: turbam indigorum digna, Liv.

inter-misēo, *ōnis, f. a breaking off, intermission, interruption; a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance*: forensales operae, Cic.: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv.: verborum, *formed in short clauses*, Cic.

inter-misus, *a, um, Part. [Intermisus]*.

inter-mitto, *misī, misum, j. v. a. and n. lit. to let go between*: hence to break the continuity of anything: to cease for an interval, pause (whereas *mittere* means to leave off altogether, to stop).

1. *Acl. to leave off, intermit, neglect, constr. with acc., ab, ad, or inf.*: diuidis, Cic.: ut reliquum tempus labore intermitteretur, Caes.: nulla pars nocturni temporis ab labore intermittitur, id.: literas mittere, Cic.

2. *to let pass, suffer to elapse*: brevi tempore intermisso, after a short time, Caes.

3. *to interrupt, discontinue, break off, etc. (in part. perf.)*: planities intermissa collibus, id.: custoditis loca, to leave without, Liv.: trabes intermissae spailis, separated, Caes. ||. *Neutr. to leave off, leave a space or interval, cease, pause*: gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere coepisse, ut nihil intermitterent, Cic.: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Caes.

intermixtus or **intermistus**, *a, um, Part. [Intermixtus]*.

inter-morior, *tuus sum, j. v. dep. to die off, fall to decay*: ignis, Curt.

2. *to faint away, to swoon*: in ipsa contione intermortuus, paulo post exspiravit, Liv. ||. *Fig.*: contiones, Cic.: mores boni perique omnes jam sunt intermortui, Pl.

intermortuus, *a, um, Part. [Intermortuus]*.

inter-mundia, *orum, n. plu. [mundus] spaces between the worlds*, in which Epicurus supposed the gods resided: Cic.

inter-mūralis, *e, adj. between two walls*: amnis, Liv.

inter-nascor, *nātus sum, j. v. dep. to grow between or among*: virgulta internata, Liv.

internātus, *a, um, Part. [Internascor]*.

internēcātus, *a, um, Part. [Internecor]*.

internēcīnus, *a, um, v. internecivus, a, um*.

internēcio (-nicio), *ōnis, f. [internecio] a massacre, general slaughter, utter destruction, extermination*: improbum, Cic.: Lucerni ad internecionem caesi, to a man, Liv.: prope ad internecionem redigi, Caes.

internēcivus (internecinus), *a, um, adj. [internecio] deadly, murderous, destructive*: bellum, Cic.

inter-nēco, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to kill, destroy*: internecatis hostibus, Pl.

inter-nēcto, *j. v. a. to bind together, bind up* (poet.): Virg.

internēcio, *v. internecio*.

inter-nitēo, *2. v. n. to shine among, shine forth*: sidera internitebant, Curt.

inter-nōdum, *il, n. [nodus] the space between two knots or joints, an internode or joint*.

1. *Of plants*: arundinum, Plin. 2. *Of the leg*: mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov.

inter-nosco, *nōvi, nōtum, j. v. a. to distinguish from one another, to discern, distinguish*: mater geminos internosci, Cic.: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest, id.

inter-nuntia, *ae, f. adj. serving as a messenger between*: aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.: Pl.

inter-nuntius (internuncius), *l, m. a mediator, messenger, go-between*: ego ad te ab libertina esse andrem internuntius? Pl.: internuntius altro citroque missis, Cic.: Jovis interpretes internuntique, of the augurs, Cic.

internus, *a, um, adj. inward, internal*: discordiae, Tac. ||. *Subst. n. plu.* interna, *orum, interior parts*: mundi, Plin. 2. *Fig. internal or domestic affairs*: si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac.

in-terō, *trivi, tritum, j. v. a. to rub into, to rub, bruise, or crumble into, to pound*: aliquid potioni, Plin. Esp. *in part. perf.*: glans intrita, id. ||. *Fig.*: tute hoc intristi: tibi omnia exedendum eat, you have made the mess and must eat it up, i. e. you have begun the affair, and must carry it through, Ter. (Hence *It. intridere*.)

interpellatio, *ōnis, f. [interpello] a speaking between, an interruption in speaking*: cursum orationis interpellatione impedit, Cic. ||. *an interruption, hindrance*: sine ulla interpellatione, id.

interpellator, *ōris, m. [id.] one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter*: Auct. Her. ||. *a disturber*: ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic.

interpellatus, *a, um, Part. [Interpello]*.

inter-pello, *avi, atum, i. v. a. (v. appello) to interrupt in speaking*: nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. 2. *In gen.*: to interrupt, disturb: si quis to arti tuas intantum sic interpellat, Curt. 3. *to beset or disturb with demands, etc.*: ne ream quidem interpellare desit, equid poeniteret? Suet. ||. *In gen.*: to disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest: constr. with acc., ne, or inf. (both of person and things) aliquem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum ferret, Liv.: praeus non avide, quantum interpellat inani ventre diem durare, Hor.

inter-pōllo, *a, e, and inter-pōlus, *a, um, adj. [polio] that has received a new appearance, altered by refurbishing, revamped up, repaired*: esp. falsified, painted, not genuine: Plin. ||. *Fig.*: istaec veteros (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctant, interpoles, Pl.*

interpōlo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [interpolus] to give a new form or appearance*: to polish, refurbish, or dress up: togam praetextam, to dye anew, Cic. *Fig.*: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, i. e. will bang me into another shape, Pl. ||. *to spoil, corrupt, falsify*: semper aliquid demendo, mutando, curando, ne litura appareat, interpolando, Cic.

inter-pōno, *pōsi, pōsitum, j. v. a. to put, place, lay or set between*: to intermix, intermingle: to interpose: equitatu interpositi auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt.: ne inquam et inquit saepe interponeretur, should be introduced, Cic.: iudicium suum, id.: spatium interpositum, i. e. some time after, id.: spatium interponendum ad recedens omnia putabat, to be left, Caes. 2. *With pron. reflect. and dat. in acc., or absol.*: to interfere or intermeddle with (either to hinder or forward), to mediate, mix oneself up with, etc.: quid me interponerem audaciae tuae? Cic.: semper se interpoisunt, Nep.: se in pacificationem, Cic. 3. *interponere fidem, iurjurandum, etc., to pledge one's word, etc.*: iurjurandum, Liv.: in eam rem fidem suam, Caes. 4. *In law*: to order, decree: decreta, Cic. 5. *to interpolate, falsify*: interponere rationes, id.

inter-pōsicio, *ōnis, f. a putting between, insertion*: peroratum, Cic. 2. *an inserting of words in a manuscript, etc.*: id. 3. *In rhetor. a parenthesis*: Quint.

interpōsitus, *a, um, Part. [Interpono]*.

inter-pōsitus, *ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) a putting between, interposition (rare)*: luna interpositu interjectaque terga repente deficit, Cic.

interpres, *Etia, c. an agent between two parties, a broker, factor, negotiator, explainer, expounder, interpreter, translator, go-between*: quod te praesente is sic egi, teque interprete, through your agency, Plin.: Interpretes corumpendi iudiciali, Cic.: paeli, Liv.: Divum, i. e. Mercury, as the messenger of the gods, Virg.: Iuris, Cic.: coeli, an astronomer, id.: Interpretes mentis est oratio, id.: quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitaco) colloquitur, the regular or paid interpreters, Caes. [Etym. uncertain: but the root *PRAT* in *interpres*, *interpres* is perhaps the same as in *prae-*].

interpretatio, *onis, f.* [Interpretor] *an explanation, exposition, interpretation*: Iuris, Cic.: Interpretatio est iaculis, Liv. 2. Meton.: *signification, meaning*: foederis, Cic. || In rhet.: *an explanation of one expression by another*: Quint.

interpretatus, *a, um, Part.* [Interpretor].

interpretor, *atus sum, i. v. dep.* [Interpres] *to explain, expound, interpret, translate*: nec quidquam aliud est philologia, si interpretari vella, quam studium sapientiae, Cic.: ex Graeco carmine interpretata, Liv.: Fig.: *memory*: aliquidque, ut assistens tuae memoriae, Pl. || *to put an interpretation or construction upon, to construe or understand in a certain manner*: aliquid midorem in partem, Cic.: felicitatem aliquis grato animo, id.: plerique, visu aspectoque Agricolae, quaequerent famam, pauci interpretarentur, *few understood him*, Tac. With acc. and inf.: *reduci in castra liberatum se esse iurjurando*, interpretabatur, Cic. || *to decide, determine*: recte, an perperam interpretor, Liv.

inter-primus, *pressi, pressum, j. v. a.* [primus] *to press or squeeze to pieces, to crush*: allici fauces, Pl.

inter-punctio, *onis, f.* *a placing of points between words, interpunctuation*: interpunctiones verborum, Cic.

inter-punctum, *i, n. i. q.* *interpunctio, interpunctuation*: Cic.

interpunctus, *a, um, Part.* [Interpungo].

inter-pungo, *nxī, nctum, j. v. a.* *to place points between words, to punctuate*: cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen.: narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, well divided, Cic.

inter-queror, *questus sum, j. v. dep.* *to interrupt or mix with complaints* (rare): Liv.

inter-quiesco, *svi, stum, j. v. v. n.* *to stop, to rest between whiles, pause*: cum haec dixisset et paululum interquiescens, Cic.

inter-regnum, *i, n. the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum*: During the Roman republic the term was also applied to the time between the death, retirement, or absence of the

consuls and the choice of new ones: id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv.: res ad interregnum venit, Cic.

inter-rax, *regia, m. one who held the royal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex*: Liv. Also of the consuls (v. interregnum): nominare, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 213).

inter-territus, *a, um, adj.* *undaunted, undismayed, untrifled*: spectacula interterrita pugnas, Virg. With gen.: mens interterrita leti, untrifled at death, Ov.

inter-rogatio, *onis, f.* *a questioning, inquiry, examination*: testium, Tac. || In rhet.: *an interrogation*: Quint. || In dialectics: *an argument, syllogism*: Cic.

interrogatio, *onis, f. dim.* [interrogatio] *a short argument or syllogism*: minutae, Cic.

interrogatum, *i, n. that which is asked, a question*: Cic.

inter-rōgo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to ask, question, inquire, interrogate*: hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Pl.: aliquid de aliquo re, Cic. || In law: *to examine*: testes in reos, Plin.: bene testem, to cross-examine, perorant, et tangit, Cic. 2. Meton.: *to bring an action against, sue*: legibus inter-rōgati, Liv.: quis me unquam ulla lego inter-rōgavit? Cic.

inter-rumpo, *rūpi, ruptum, j. v. a.* *to break asunder, break to pieces, break up*: interruptis ejus fluminis pontibus, Caes.: interrupta et impervia ibera, Tac. 2. *to separate, divide*: bonos interruptos esse, separated, Cic.: ignes, scattered about, Virg. || Fig.: *to interrupt, break off*: orationem, Caes.: iter amoris et officii, Cic.: voces, id.

interruptus, *adv. interruptedly*: narrare, Cic.

interruptus, *a, um, Part.* [Inter-rumpo].

inter-scindo, *idi, issum, j. v. a.* *to cut or tear asunder, break down*: pontem, Cic.: aggerem, Caes.: venas, to open, Tac. 2. *to cut off, separate*: Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv.

inter-sēpio, *pal, ptum, 4. v. a.* *to fence about, hedge in, stop up, inclose, secure*: foramina, Cic.: quaedam operibus, Liv. || *to shut off, separate, hinder, prevent*: interseptum iter, Cic.: vaillo urbem ab arce, Liv.

interseptus, *a, um, Part.* [Inter-sēpio].

inter-sēro, *svi, stum, j. v. a.* *to sow, plant, or set between*: Lucr.

inter-sēro, *svi, stum, j. v. a.* *to put or place between, to interpose, add*: mediis oscula verbis, Ov.

intersatus, *a, um, Part.* [Inter-sēro].

inter-spiratio, *onis, f.* *a seeking of breath between*: Cic.

inter-sterno, *stravi, stratum, j. v. a.* *to strew or lay between or among*: bitumine interstrato, Just.

interstinctus, *a, um, Part.* [root

sting: cf. *instigare*] *stung, checked*: facies medicaminibus interstincta, Tac.: candor interstinctus coloribus, Plin.

inter-stingo, *j. v. a.* *to put out, extinguish*: ignes interstingit, Lucr.

interstium, *i, n.* *a space between, interstice*: Of place: Mar. Of time, an interval: interstitium poenae, Tac.

interstratus, *a, um, Part.* [Inter-sterno].

inter-strepo, *j. v. n.* *to make a noise among, to sound in the midst of* (poet.): anser olorea, Virg.

inter-stringo, *nxī, ictum, j. v. a.* *to squeeze tight* (poet.): Pl.

inter-sum, *svi, esse, v. n. irreg.* *to be or lie between*: Of space: ut Fibiis inter eos et pons interreset, Cic. Of time: ejus inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadragesima anni interfuert, id. || *to be apart*: clathros interesse oportet pede, Cat.

2. Fig.: *to be different, to differ*: ut inter eos, ne minimum quidem interest, there is not the slightest difference, Cic.: hoc pater ac dominus interest, Ter. With adv.: *negant quidquam a falsis interesse*, Cic. With dat.: interit Sacyria panium, Hor. || *to be present at, take part in, attend with*: dat. or in and abl.: rebus divinis, Caes.: bello, Liv. With dat. pers.: sacrificanti interfuit, attended him, Suet. With in and abl.: in convivio, Cic. Abl.: si ipse interstiti ac praesens viderit, id. || *IV. interest*, *impers.* *a contraction of Inter rem est, i. e. lit. it is connected with the affair*: hence it is constructed with a gen. of subst. or pronouns dependent on res; and with what was orig. the acc. of the possessive pronouns, agreeing with res; but the latter have lost the final *a*, and hence are usually regarded as ablatives (cf. *refert*): *it concerns, imports* *is of interest, importance*: often with a qualifying *meum*, *aliquid* (multum, plurimum, etc.) or *adv.* also with acc. and inf., *a subj. or relat. clause*, as its subject: quod illius interest, ubi sit? id.: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id.: tua et mea maxime interest, te valere, id.: docet quantopere reipublicae communis salutis interest magnus hostium distincti, Caes.: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, quod illis primus aditus sit, Cic. With ad and acc.: interest ad laudem civitatis, id. With a gen. expressing the degree: illud meo magni interest, te ad videndum, id.

inter-texo, *xvi, xtum, j. v. a.* *to intertwine*: flores bederia, Ov. || *to interweave, interperce*: chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

intertextus, *a, um, Part.* [Inter-texo].

inter-traho, *xi, ctum, j. v. a.* *to withdraw from, take away*: ff.

inter-trimentum, *i, n. [terro] loss by attrition, waste of gold or silver in melting or working*: purpura teritur

absamurque: in auro praeter manus pretium, nihil interturbat. *lit. Liv.*

¶ *Fig.*: loss, damage (esp. on both sides): sine ullo interturbamento, *Cic.*

inter-turbatio, *ōis*, *f.* *disquietudo*, *confusio*: *Liv.*

inter-turbo, *1. v. a.* to cause a disturbance or confusion (poet.): *Ter.*

inter-vallum, *1. n. lit.* the space between two policies: hence, in gen. space between intervals, distance: trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus axis effarctantur, *Caes.*: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, *Liv.*: *onus signi*, *Cic.* Of time: *inter-mission*, pause: annuum intervallum regni, *an interregnum*, *Liv.*: sine intervallum loquacitas, *Cic.*: dare quippiam aliter per intervalla, *from time to time*, *Plin.*: per intervallum adventantes, *Tac.* ¶ *Fig.*: difference, dissimilitudo: videtur, quantum intervallum sit interfectum inter majorem consilii, et istorum demeritum, *Cic.*

inter-vello, *valis*, *vulum*, *3. v. a.* to pick out here and there, to thin, *from*: *Plin.*

inter-venio, *vēni*, *ventum*, *4. v. n.* to come between, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt: constr. with dat., rarely with acc.: verens ne molesti videri interveniremus, *Cic.*: *causae* Germani equites interveniunt, *Caes.*: orationi, *Liv.* With acc.: *indorum* diebus, qui cognitionem interveenerant, *Tac.* ¶ *Fig.*: to happen, occur: nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, *Ter.*: *casus* mirificus quidam intervenit, *has takes place*, *Cic.* ¶ *to stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, disturb*: villicum intervenientem flagellasset, *Suet.* IV. to interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority (esp. of magistrates): neque sensu interveniente, *Suet.*

interventor, *ōis*, *m.* [intervēno] one who comes in, a visitor: vacuus ab interventoribus dies, *Cic.*

interventus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] a coming between, intervention: *interventus* Caleni et Calvenae, *Cic.* Of things: noctis, *Caes.*: *malorum*, *Cic.* ¶ *Fig.*: intervention, mediation, assistance: sponsorum, *Suet.*

intervensus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [intervēno]

inter-vertō (-vortō), *ti*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* to turn aside, to turn in another direction: *Vitr.* ¶ *Fig.*: to alter, change: *ingenia*, *Sen.* 2. to perjoin, *perfer*, *embrace*: *donum regale*, *Cic.*: *rectigilla*, *Suet.* 3. With acc. of pers. and obj. of thing: to cheat, defraud: ut me muliere intervertet, *Pl.* 4. to intercept, deprive of: promissum et receptum (consilium) interverti, ad seque transiit, *Cic.* 5. to waste, squander: Vitellius novies milies sestertium paucissimis mensibus intervertisse creditur, *Tac.*

inter-viso, *ti*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* to come as if to look after, inspect secretly:

ipse crebro interviso, *Cic.* ¶ *to visit from time to time*: aliquem, *id.*

inter-volito, *i. v. n.* *freq.* to fly about between or among (rare): *Liv.*

inter-vomo, *al*, *itum*, *3. v. n.* to throw up among (poet.): *Lucr.*

intestabilis, *e*, *adj.* disqualified from being a witness to or of making a will, in consequence of misconduct: XII. Tab. ap. Gell. Hence, ¶ *Met.*

2. execrable, detestable, abominable: homo, *Hor.* Of things: saevitia, *Tac.*

in-testatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* that has made no will, intestate: si intestata esset mortua, *Cic.* ¶ *unconvicted by witnesses*: indemnatus atque intestatus, *Pl.*

in-testatus, *a*, *um* [testis, testicle] castrated: *Pl.*

intestina, *orum*, *v.* *intestinus*.

intestinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [intro] internal: *intestinus* opus, *insid* work: *five joiner's work*: villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, *Varr.*

¶ *Met.* *in. intestina*, domestic, civil: occidunt, *intestinum*, ac domesticum malum, *Cic.* ¶ *Subst.* *intestinum*

1. n., and *intestina*, *orum*, *a gut*, the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower portions of the alimentary canal: laborare ex intestinis, to be disordered in the bowels, *id.*

in-texo, *xui*, *xtum*, *3. v. a.* to weave into, to weave, embroider, interlace, etc.: purpureasque notas filis intextuit albis, *Ov.*: intexit vitibus ulmos, *Virg.*

¶ *Fig.*: to interweave, intermingle, join or add to: venae totae corpore intextae, *Cic.*: facta chartis, to interweave on paper, *1. e.* to describe, *Tib.*

intextus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [intexo]

intimē, *adv.* in the inmost part, inwardly, internally: *uri intime*, *App.*

¶ *Fig.* most intimately: utebatur intime Q. Hortensio, *was on terms of close intimacy with him*, *Nep.* 2. heartily, cordially: *intime commendari*, *Cic.*

intimus, *a*, *um*, *sup. adj.* (comp. interior, *q. v.*) inmost, innermost: traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, *from the deepest part*, *Pl.*: in eo sacratio intimo, *Cic.*

¶ *Fig.* most secret, most profound, most intimate, etc.: ex intima philosophia, *id.*: consilia, *id.*

¶ *Subst.* *intimus*, *1. m.* *a* most intimate friend: facere se intimum apud aliquem, *Pl.*: *intimus* Catillinae, *Cic.* 2.

intimo, *orum*, *m. plus* the inward parts, intestines: *Pers.*

intinctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [intingo]

in-tingo or *in-tingo*, *ni*, *actum*, *3. v. a.* to dip in: facies singulare, *Ov.*

in-tolerabilis, *e*, *adj.* unbearable, insupportable, intolerable: odor, *Cic.*: frigus, *id.*

in-tolerandus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* insupportable, intolerable: tyrannicus, *Cic.*: res, *id.*: frigora, *Liv.*

in-tolerans, *antis*, *adj.* 1. A ct. that cannot bear, impatient, intolerant: with gen.: secundarum rerum nemo intolerantior fuit, *Liv.*: omnium, *Tac.*

¶ *Pass.* insufferable, intolerable:

vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subjecta intolerantior, *id.*

intoleranter, *adv.* intolerably, immoderately, excessively: dolere, *Cic.*: *Intolerantius* insequi, *Caes.*: *intolerantissime* gloriar, *Cic.*

in-tolerantia, *ae*, *f.* insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence: regia, *Cic.*

in-tōno, *ni* (avi), *1. v. n.* and *a.*

Neutr. to thunder: *Intonuere* populi, *Virg.* *Fig.* of an orator: hesternae contione Intonuit vox perniciosa tribuni, *Cic.* 2. In gen. to make a noise, resound: contremuit nemus et silvae Intonere profundae, *Virg.* ¶ *A ct.* to thunder forth something: cum haec Intonisset plenus irae, *Liv.* 2.

to thunder at or upon: *Folis* Intonata fluctibus hiema, *Hor.*

in-tonans, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *anathora* (mostly poet.): capilli, *Hor.*: caput, *Ov.*

¶ *Met.* *on* esp. of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: *avi*, bearded, *Ov.*: *Cato*, *Hor.* 2. *Fig.* *emphatic*, *roar*: homines Intonant et locuti, *Liv.* 3. *leafy*, covered with grass, herbs, or bushes: montes, *Virg.*

in-torquēdo, *torsī*, *tortum*, *2. v. a.* to twist, turn round, turn to: to wrench, sprain: mentum in dicendo, *to distort*, *Cic.*: *oculos*, *Virg.*: *paludamentum* circum brachium, *to wrap round*, *Liv.*: angues Intorti capillis Eumenidium, *entwined*, *Hor.* ¶ *to brandish*, *Aur.*

hastam tergo, *Virg.*: *telum* in hostem, *Sen.* ¶ *Fig.*: *alternis* versibus Intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, *Cic.*: oratio intorta, *perplexed*, *involved*, *Pl.*

intortus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [Intorqueo]

intra, *adv.* and *prep.* [from in, inter]

1. A *adv.* on the inside, within: *para* quae intra, longior esse debet quam quae extra, *Cels.* *Comp.* *intus*: *Ov.* *Fig.*: *intus* si attendas, *more carefully*, *Juv.*: *ne* inlasit interius (oratio), *be too brief*, *Cic.* *Sup.* *intime*, *q. v.*

¶ *Prep.* with acc. A. Of space: without motion: *within*: *Intra* navim, *Pl.*: *intra* parietes meos, *Cic.* 2. With motion: *into*, *within*: *ae* *Intra* pectus se penetravit potio, *Pl.*: *noae* regiones, *intra* quae venas, *Cic.* 3. Of time: (1) *within*: *Intra* viginti dies, *Pl.* With *quae*: *Intra* decimum diem, *quam* *Pheas* venerat, *1. e.* *before the lapse of ten days after his arrival*, *Liv.* (2) *during*: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non sublestat, *Caes.* C. Of number: *under*, *fewer than*: *Intra* centum, *Liv.*

D. *Fig.*: of other relations: *epulari* *intra* legem, *1. e.* *less expensively than the law allows*, *Cic.*: *intra* famam sunt scripta, *beneath its reputation*, *Quint.*

E. Placed after its case: *dum* *populatio* *lucrum* *intra* *sisteretur*, *Tac.* (Hence *It. tra*.)

in-trābilis, *e*, *adj.* [intro] that can be entered: *omnibus*, *Liv.*

in-trāctabilis, *e*, *adj.* not to be handled or meddled with, unmanage-

able, intractable; rough, rude, wild, fierce. Of persons: genus intractabile bello, Virg. Of things: frigore loca, uninhabitable. Just.: bruma, Virg.

in-trac-tā-tus, a, um, adj. not handled or managed, unameliorated, equus, unbroken, Cic. Fig.: ne quid intrac-tatum acclerive dolive fuisset, unat-tempted, Virg.

in-trā-tus, a, um, Part. [intro].
in-trē-mo, ul, i. v. v. to tremble, shake, quake: omnem murmur Trina-criam, Virg.

in-trē-pidus, adv. undauntedly, intrepidly: Id.

in-trē-pidus, a, um, adj. unshaken, undaunted, intrepid: intrepidus minan-tibus, Tac. Of things: vultus, Ov.: hiems, spent without disturbance, Tac.

in-tricātus, a, um, Part. [intrico].
in-tri-co, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tricare] to entangle, perplex, embarrass: Chry-sippus Intricator hoc modo, Cic.: leno-nem intricatum dabo, will embarrass him, Pl.

in-trin-secus, adv. [intrinde secus, from intra] on the inside, inwardly: intrinsecus et exterius vasa picare, Col.

|| **towards the inside, inwards**: Suet.

in-trin-sus, a, um, Part. [intero].

in-tritus, a, um, adj. not rubbed or worn away, whole, entire, sound: oliva, Col.

|| **Fig. unexhausted**: cohortes intritae ab opere [at the inside], Caes.

in-trō, adv. into the inside, within: sequere Intro me into the house, Pl. cur ad nos illam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic. [Intro, like ex, quā, etc., is prob. orig. Intro, signifying "motion inwards"].

intro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to go into, to enter: constr. with acc., sometimes with in: tu ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum limen intrare? Cic.: maria, Virg.: silvae intratae, Liv.: intravit in hortos, Ov. 2, to penetrate into: intra praesidia, Caes.: in mare intrare, Tac. Pass. impers.: quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspici quidem posset, Caes. || **Fig. to penetrate or pierce into**: nulla acrie humani ingenii tanta est, quae penetrare in coelum, terram intrare posset, Cic.: penitus in alticulus familiaritatem, to become one's intimate friend, Id.: animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac.

intro-duco, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to lead or bring within or in: noctu milites intro-ducit, i. e. into the house, Sall.: copias in fines hostium, Caes. || **Fig. to introduce, bring into vogue or practice**: philosophiam in domos, Cic. 2, to bring forwards, maintain (an argu-ment, etc.): introducebat summum bonum esse, frui, Id.

intro-duco, ōnis, f. a leading in, introduction: mulierum, Cic.

intro-duc-tus, a, um, Part. [introduco].

intro-duco, ōnis, f. a leading in, introduction: mulierum, Cic.

intro-duc-tus, a, um, Part. [introduco].

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in-urgo, *ai*, 2. *v. a.* to push or thrust into, to obtrude: *petit atque in-urget vitulus cornibus, Lucr.*

in-urro, *omi*, *natum*, 3. *v. a.* to burn in: *notas et usula gentis, Virg.* 2. to burn, scorch, parch, dry up: (solum) brumae frigoris et pruinis inurendum, *Col.* *nos inustus sole arcti, Plin.* 3. to consume by burning: *vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov.* || *Fig.*: to brand, to imprint or attach indelibly: *ne qua generi ac nomini suo nota nefarie turpitudinis inustatur, Cic.* *cum maculam Candide genti, Liv.*

inustatus, *ade*, *in an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely*: *abest et inustate scriptae epistolae, Cic.* *Comp.*: *poeta inustatus contraxit, Id.*

in-ustatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unusual, uncommon, extraordinary*: *nova et inustata belli ratio, Caes.* *magnitudo, Cic.* *Comp.*: *species navium inustatur, Caes.*

inustus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*inuro*].

in-utiles, *e*, *adj.* *useless, unserviceable, unprofitable*: *with h'd. or dat.*: *homines iters atque inutilis, Cic.* *per notatam ad pugnam inutilis, Caes.* *notae inutilis bello, Id.* Of things: *ruini, Hor.* || *hurtful, injurious*: *seditioes et inutilis civis, Cic.* *oratio, Liv.*

in-utilitas, *utis*, *f.* *uselessness, unprofitableness*: *Lucr.* || *hurtfulness, injuriousness*: *Cic.*

inutiliter, *adv.* *uselessly, unprofitably*: *Liv.* || *hurtfully, injuriously*: *late diffusa aqua bibitur inutiliter, Varr.*

in-vido, *ei*, *sum*, 3. *v. n.* to go, come, or get into, enter upon, penetrate into: *constr.* *with in and acc.*, *simple acc.* or *adv.*: *ignis quocumque invasit, cuncta distinet ac dissipat, Cic.* *vicinos portus, Virg.* *biduo tria milia stadium invasit, accomplished a distance, Tac.* 2. to fall or rush upon, assault, assault, attack, invade: *in collum (mulleris) invasit, fell upon her neck, Cic.* *castra, Liv.* *Pass.*: *operans mox officio hostes invadi perire, Cic.* *Fig.*: *to fall upon, seize, lay hold of, attack, take possession of, usurp, etc.*: *in multas pecunias, Cic.* *cum morbus invasit gravia, Plin.* *tantus repente terror invasit, Caes.* *Rarely with dat.*: *furore invaserat improbia, Cic.* 3. to address, assault (poet.): *continuo invadit, Virg.* (Hence *Fr. envahir*.)

in-vilido, 2. *v. n.* to be strong: *Inque valebant, Lucr.*

in-viliosus, *ibi*, 3. *v. n.* *incept.* to become strong, grow stronger, more powerful (only *fig.*): *tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.* || *to increase, prevail, predominate*: *libido atque luxuria invaluit, Boet.*

in-vilidus, *Indis*, *f.* *infirmitas, illness, indisposition*: *Cic.*

in-vilidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not strong, infirm, weak, feeble, inefficient*: *senectus invalidus, Liv.* *invalidus et inermis, Tac.* *invalida moenia adversus irrum-pentes, Id.*

invasus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*invado*].

invectio, *onis*, *f.* [*inveho*] *a bringing in, importing*: *Cic.* || *an inveighing against, invective*: *Id.*

invectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*inveho*].

in-veho, *veli*, *vectum*, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* to carry, bear, or bring into or to: *import*: *tantum in aerarium pecuniae invehit, Cic.* *frumenta, into the barns, Plin.* || *Reflect or with prom. reflect.*: *to ride, drive, sail, fly into or to*: *dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv.* *invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, Ov.* *curru, Virg.* *Triton pingitur, nantibus invehens belua, riding upon, Cic.* 2. *Esp.* *to enter, penetrate*: *quum utrinque invehit botum nuntiat, Liv.* || *Fig.*: *ut quicumque casum fortuna invehit, brings with it, Cic.* 3. *to attack with words, inveigh against* (often *reflect.*): *aperte in te invehens, Id.* *si quid inclementius in te sum invehctus, Liv.*

in-vendibilis, *e*, *adj.* *unsaleable*: *merx, Pl.*

in-venio, *veni*, *ventum*, 4. *v. a.* *lit.* to come or light upon; hence, to find, meet with: *neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Pl.* *naves reliquae paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes.* || *to find out, discover, learn*: *scis, Pamphilum meum inventam civem? is found to be a citizen's daughter, Ter.* *conjuratorem, Cic.* 2. *Esp.* *to find by reading*: *apud auctores invenio, Liv.* || *to find out, invent, devise, contrive*: *inveni quendam nuper fallaciam, Ter.* *multa divinitus a maioribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, Cic.* || *to procure, effect, obtain, get*: *periculum prole ac postremo sibi invenere, Tac.* 3. *Non invenire se, to be at a loss*: *minuque se inventum, quo in majorem materiam inciderunt, Sen.* *Affirmatively*: *dolor se invenit, appeared, Ov.*

invento, *onis*, *f.* [*invenio*] *an inventing, invention*: *Cic.* || *the faculty of invention*: *illa vis quae investigat occultas, quae invenio atque excoGITat dicitur, Id.*

inventor, *oris*, *m.* [*Id.*] *a discoverer, contriver, author, inventor*: *o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, Inceptor, perfector, Ter.* *Aristaena, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic.*

inventrix, *icis*, *f.* [*Id.*] *she that finds out or invents*: *omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic.*

inventum, *i*, *n.* [*Id.*] *a device, contrivance, invention*: *Inventum medicina meum est, Ov.*

inventus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*invenio*].

in-venustus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not elegant or graceful, ungraceful*: *non invenustus actor, Cic.* || (without Venus, i. e.) *unfortunate in love*: *Ter.*

in-verecundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *without shame, shameless, immodest*: *impudens, impurus, invereccundissimus, Pl.* Of things: *animi ingenium, Cic.*

in-vergo, 3. *v. a.* to incline or turn to, to pour upon (poet.): *fronti vina, Virg.*

inverso, *onis*, *f.* [*inverto*] *a turning about, inversion of words*. || *irony*: *Cic.* || *an allegory*: *Quint.*

inversus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*inverto*].

in-vertō, *verti*, *versum*, 3. *v. a.* to turn in, turn about, to upset, invert: *pingue solum fortes invertant tauri, turn up, Virg.* *vinaria, to upset, empty, Hor.* *inversus annus, brought round, completed, Id.* || *Fig.*: *to invert, transpose, alter, pervert*: *quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertere superpedeo, to alter, give in another form, Tac.* *virtutes, Hor.* *verba, perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous, Ter.*

in-vesperare, 3. *v. impers.* it becomes evening, evening is approaching: *Jam invesperabat, Liv.*

investigatio, *onis*, *f.* [*investigo*] *a searching or inquiring into, investigation*: *Investigatio rerum occultissimarum, Cic.*

investigator, *oris*, *m.* [*Id.*] *he that searches or inquires into, an investigator*: *rerum, Cic.*

in-vestigo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* to track or trace out, as a dog: *canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic.* || *Fig.*: *to search into, investigate, find out, discover*: *nihil investigat quicquam de illa muliere, Pl.* *nbi Lentulus ait, investigare non possum, Cic.*

in-veterasco, *avi*, 3. *v. n.* *incept.* to grow old, to become fixed or inveterate: *populi R. exercitum hincmare atque inveterasce in Gallia moleste ferebant, to settle, establish itself, Caes.* *aes alienum inveterasce, Nep.* *Impers.*: *Inveteravit, it has become a custom, grow into use*: *intelligi, in nostra civitate inveterasce, Cic.* || *to grow old*: *si (res) inveterarit, Id.*

inveteratio, *onis*, *f.* [*invetero*] *inveterateness (of a disease)*: *Cic.*

in-vetō, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* to render old, to give age or duration: *quam, Col.* *invenio*: *to become old, to acquire age or durability*: *inveterata amicitia, Id.*

in-vicem, *adv.* [*vicis*] *in turn, by turns, one after another, alternately*: *defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes.* *cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variant, Liv.* || *among one another, mutually, reciprocally*: *cuncta invicem hostilia, i. e. on both sides, Tac.*

in-victus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unconquered; hence unconquerable, invincible*: *constr.* *with ab, ad, adversum*, and *simple abl.*: *Invictum se a labore praestare, Cic.* *Invictus a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv.* *Invictum ad vulnera corpus, Ov.* *Invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac.* *armis invictus, Cic.*

invidens, *Part.* [*invideo*]. || *Subst.*: *an envious person*: *Cic.*

invidentia, *ae*, *f.* [*Id.*] *an envying, envy*: *Cic.*

in-vidio, *vidi*, *visum*, 2. *v. a.* *lit.* to look askance at, to look maliciously or spitefully at, to cast an evil eye

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upon: ut videre, sic invidere forem certius, quam fori, Cic. **Abol.** ne quis malus invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye*, Cat. **II.** Meton. to envy, grudge: constr. usual, with dat. of direct object: that which excites the feeling is expressed by is and abl., gen., abl., etc.: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, Cic.: in hoc Crasso, id.: neque illi sepositi clerici nec longae invidenti avene, Hor. in the pass.: invidenti aula, id. **Pass. impers.**: invidentur commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. **2.** to be both, unwilling: with inf. (poet.): invidenti deducti triumpho, Hor. **3.** to hinder, prevent; refuse, deny: plurima, quae invidentur pure apparere tibi rem, id.

in-vīdia, ae. f. [invidia]. **I.** **Abol.** envy, jealousy, ill-will: virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. **Phrases**: sine invidia, willingly, with pleasure, Mart.: abest verbo invidia, without boasting, Liv. **II.** **Pass. odium, unpopularity**: in invidia esse, Cic.: leuire, Sall.: pati, Ov. **Proverb.**: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, Liv. In plur.: vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. (Hence It. *invidia*: Fr. *envie*.)

invidiōse, adv. enviously, invidiously: *hatefully, odiously*: dicere, Cic. **Comp.**: Vell.

invidiosus, a, um, adj. [invidia]. **I.** **Act.**: full of envy, envious: formosa invidiosa Dea est, Prop.: virtutis Odor, **II.** **Pass.**: envid, hateful, odious: possessio, Cic.: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bona, id. In a good sense: Maecenas nostrae spes invidiosa juvenat, envid, Prop.

invidus, a, um, adj. [invidio] envious: iam dente minus mordere invido, Hor.: invidi, malevoli et lividi, Cic. With dat.: potentias, Nep. **2.** Subst.: invidus, i, m. one that envies, an envier: persuaserat invidis meis, Cic. With gen.: laudis invidia, id.

3. Of things: noxque fuit praeepe, et corruptis invidia nostris, unfavourable, Ov.: cura, Hor.

in-vīdīo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of: with dat. (poet.): nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. **2.** to be intent upon, pay attention to: aliae victu (for victui) invigilant, Virg. With pro: invigiles igitur noctris pro coasibus oro, Ov.

in-vīdiābilis, e, adj. inviolable: Lucr.

in-vīdiātis, adv. involuntarily: servare memoriam allicujus, Cic.

in-vīdiātus, a, um, adj. unhurt, inviolate: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. **amictus, id.** **II.** inviolate: tribunus plebis, Liv.

in-vīsiātus, a, um, adj. that has not been seen, unseen: omnia visiata et invisiata, Virg. **II.** unvisited, unfrequented: Galli invisiati ante allegnigia, Liv.

in-vīso, si, sum, i. v. n. to look after, 310

look into: domum nostram invisa, look after the building of, Cic. **II.** to go to see, to visit: ut jam invisas nos, id.: Delium maternum invisit Apollo, Virg. With ad: ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, Pl.

invīsus, a, um, Part. [invidio]. **II.** **Adj.**: hateful, detested: genus invisum, Virg.: persona intulenta, impura, invisa, Cic. **Comp.**: quo quis venator et callidior est, hoc inviolator et suspectior, id. Of things: cupressus, Hor.

in-vīsus, a, um, adj. unseen: res, Caes.

invitamentum, i, n. [invito] an invitation: App. **II.** an allurement, incitement, inducement: invitamenta naturae, Cic.

invitātio, ōnis, f. [id.] an invitation: in Epirum vero invitatio quam suavis! Cic.: invitatio benigna, to a large feast, Liv. **II.** a working upon the feelings, etc., a calling upon to do something: aegritudo non natura exoritur, sed invitatione quadam ad dolendum, Cic.

invitātus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] an inviting, invitation (rare): invitatu tuo, Cic.

invītē, adv. against one's will, unwillingly: invite cepi Capuam, Cic.

invito, avi, atum, i. v. a. (invasistis for invitaveritis, Pl.) to invite as a guest, to treat, entertain: constr. With ad or in and acc., with acc., abl., or subj.: aliquem ad coenam, Cic.: aliquem in hospitium, Liv.: aliquem domum suam, Cic.: aliquem tecto ac domo, id.: invito eum, ut apud me diceretur, id. **Abol.**: to entertain: illi suae in castra, invitandi causa adducunt, Caes. With *pro. reflect.*: to treat or regale oneself, to carouse: sese in coena plausculum, Pl. **II.** Fig.: to invite, summon, challenge: a Caesare liberaliter invitator in legationem illam, Cic. **2.** to incite, allure, attract: hiems invitat, Virg.: ad agrum fructuum invitavit allecat senectus, Cic.

invitus, a, um, adj. against one's will, unwilling, reluctant: ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic.: ego eum a me invitisissimis dimisi, very much against my will, id. **Exp. freq.** in abl. **abol.** with *pers. pron.*: si se invito transire conarentur, against his will, without his consent, Caes. Of things: invita in hoc loco venatur oratio, Cic.: verba non invita sequuntur, Hor. **Proverb.**: invita Minerva, contrary to the bent of one's genius, id. [Invitus, from *vix* or *vol*, root of *volo*, by a contraction similar to that which takes place in the 2nd. pers. sing. of the pres. Indic. *vis* for *vōlis*.]

in-vīsus, a, um, adj. [vis] without a road, impassable: tuta, Virg.: saltus, Liv. invita virtuti nulla est via, Ovid. Subst.: invia, orum, a, plu. impassable places: Liv.

in-vōcatio, ōnis, f. a calling upon, invocation: deorum, Quint.

invōcātus, a, um, Part. [invoco]. **in-vōcātus, a, um, adj.** uncalled: imagines rerum, Cic. **II.** unvisited: Pl.

in-vōco, avi, atum, i. v. n. to call upon, invoke, esp. as a witness or for aid: invoco vos, Laeta vires, Pl.: in pariendo Junonem Lucinae, Cic. With subj.: iustae prece invocantur, ad rationem accingentur, Tac. **II.** to call by name, to name: aliquem dominum, Curt.

in-vōlātus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) a flying, flight: Cic.

involo, v. invulgo.

in-vōlto, avi, atum, i. v. n. frag. to fly frequently in or to: with dat. Prud. **II.** Meton. of inanim. things: to flow or float upon: (comes) humeris involtant, Hor.

in-vōlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly into or at, to rush upon; to attack, seize. With in and acc.: vix me contineam, quin involem in capillum, from flying at his hair, Ter.: in possessionem, to possess on, take forcibly, Cic. With acc.: castra, Tac. Of abstract things: animos involat capite eundi, id. **II.** to carry off, steal: remitte pallium mihi meum, quod haveasti, Cat.

involvere, ia, n. [involve] a cloth or napkin to wrap round one, as in shaving: Pl.

involverum, i, n. [id.] a wrapper, covering, case, envelope: clipei, Cic. **II.** Fig.: simulationem, id.

involutus, a, um, Part. [involve]. **II.** **Adj.**: involved, intricate, obscure: res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.: res omnium involutissima, Sen.

in-volve, volvi, vōlūtum, i. v. n. to roll to or upon (poet.): Omea fructuum involvere Olympum, Virg.: montes, Ov. **2.** to roll round, wrap up, envelope, involve: sinistras signa, Caes.: involvi fumo, Ov. **II.** Fig.: se litteris, Cic.: se sua virtute, Hor.

involvulus, i, m. [id.] (involve) a worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves: Pl.

in-vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, i. v. n. to publish, make known: Gell. **II.** **Abol.**: to give evidence, make a deposition: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, Cic.

in-vulnerātus, a, um, adj. unwounded: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. **18.** *interj.* = *ia*, expressing joy, *ho! Auea! Auea!* = *ia*, to hymen hymenee, to hymen, Pl.: miles, to magna voce, triumpho, canet, Tib. **2.** expressing pain, *ah! ah! error! to, remove meo pueri facies!* id.

lōhla, interj. an exclamation of denial, Pl.

lōta, n. the name of the first *a, lōta* = *lōra* (In Gr. *lōryl*, in Lat. *disyll.*): Cic.

ipse, a, um (nom. m. *ipsum*, Pl.: Ter. *com. ipsum*, Virg. *Syn. ipse*, like *aliquis*, the very same, Pl.) [is

and the suffix -pae: in the old writers the *is* is declined and the -pae remains undeclined: *ca-pae*, Pl.: *eam* -pae, *id.*: the -pae is the same as -pte occurring in *one-pte*, *me-pte*, *co-pte*, etc.: and hence the orig. form of *ipse* was perh. *is-pte*]. *pron.* (Of all three persons: it is employed with other pronouns and with substantives to give them greater emphasis: when used alone, it is gen. of the third person, and invariably stands in opposition to some other word) *self*, very, the identical: *lepide ipse* *hi sunt capiti*, Pl.: *ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitatus erraverim*, Cic.: *tute ipse praecipit*, Ter.: *agam per me ipse*, Cic.: *causae ipse causa belli fuit*, the very cause, Liv. With substantives: *adest optime ipse frater*, Ter.: *valvae as ipse aperuerunt*, of themselves, spontaneously, Cic. ||. To add precision to a specification of number or time: *just, exactly*: *triginta dies erant ipse*, cum habebat litteras, *id.* ||]. Of the master or mistress of the house: *ego eo, quo me ipse misit*, *my mistress*, Pl. 8o, *ipse dixit*, *Ac. i. e. the master, teacher*, has said, a phrase used by the Pythagoreans in speaking of the dicta of Pythagoras, Cic. ||V. by himself, alone: *aliud ipseperit secum ipse voluit*, Virg. Hence, *ipse per se*, *in or of himself, itself*, etc.: *per se ipse maxima est*, Cic.

ipŒus, a. um, v. ipŒe.
ira, ae, f. anger, wrath, rage, ire: *ira est libido puniendi ejus, qui videtur laesae, injuria*, Cic.: *ira furor brevis est*, Hor.: *ira esse alicui*, to be the object of one's anger, Virg. With *inf.*: *subit ira cadentem ultro patriam*, *id.* With objective gen. (on account of): *ob iram fugae*, Liv. Fig.: of things: *belli*, Sall.

iracundus, adv. angrily, passionately: *iracunde agere cum aliquo*, Cic. Comp.: *iracundus docere*, *id.*

iracundia, ae, f. [iracundus] proneness to anger, irascibility of temper: *iracundia ab ira differt: estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum*, *id.* differt anxietas ab angore, Cic. ||. violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion: *prae iracundia vix sum apud me*, Ter.: *suam reipubl. dimittere, to sacrifice to the good of the state*, Caes.

iracundus, a. um, adj. [ira] irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, angry: *sunt morosus et anxius et iracundus*, Cic.: *fulminis*, Hor. Comp.: *iracundior cat paulo*, *id.*

irascor, v. v. dep. [id.] to be angry, to be in a rage: *constr. with dat. or acc.*: *amris irasci*, Cic.: *taurus irasci in cornu tentat, to butt with his horns*, Virg.: *ne nostram vicem irascaris*, with us, Liv.

iratis, adv. angrily: *Phaeodr.*

iratus, a. um, Part. [irascor] ||. Adj.: *enraged, angry*: *nonquid iratus es mihi propter has res?* Pl.: *habere aliquem iratum*, as one's enemy, Cic. Comp.: *Archias cum villicio factis*

esset irator, *id.* Sup.: *Caesar illis fuerat iratussumus*, *id.* Of things: *mare*, Hor.

iris, idia, f. (acc. *irim*, Virg.) = *Ips*, the rainbow: Plin.

irrisus, ae, f. = *elapsus*, irony: Cic. **irrisio** (inr.), risi, risum, 3. v. a. to scrape into: Cato. ||. to scrape, shave, make smooth: *caput irrasum*, *shaved*, *bold*, Pl.

irrisus (inr.), a. um, Part. [irrisio]. **ir-risialis** (inr.), e, adj. without reason, irrational: Sen. ||. without exercising the reason: *usus, mechanical exercises*, Quint.

ir-raucosus (inr.), rausi, 3. v. n. insep. [raucus] to become hoarse: Cic. **ir-redivivus** (inr.), a. um, adj. irreparable, that cannot be restored: Cat.

ir-risicatus (inr.), a. um, adj. unbound (poet.): Ov.

ir-risigiosus (inr.), adv. impiously: *atque irrisigiose dixisset*, Tac.

ir-risigiosus (inr.), a. um, adj. irreligious, impious: Liv.

ir-risibilis (inr.), e, adj. from which one cannot return (poet.): Virg. **ir-risibilis** (inr.), e, adj. incurable, irremediable: Plin.

ir-risibilis (inr.), adv. irreparable, irremediable, irreparable: *breve et irrisibile tempus*, Virg.

ir-risus (inr.), a. um, adj. not found, undiscovered: *anrum*, Hor.

ir-risio (inr.), psi, 3. v. n. to creep in, into, upon, or to: *draconem repente irrisisse ad eam*, Suet. ||. Fig. to creep or steal in unperceived, insinuate oneself: *eloquentia irripit in sensum*, Cic. 2. Esp. absol. to insinuate oneself as a friend: *adulescentuli penitus irrepereant per luxum et ambigua secreta*, Tac.

ir-risus (inr.), a. um, adj. blameless, without blame (poet.): Ov.

ir-risus (inr.), a. um, adj. unique, restless: *sors mea*, Ov.

ir-risus (inr.), a. um, adj. uncut, unpared: *pollex*, H. r.

ir-risus (inr.), a. um, adj. unloosed: *vincula*, Ov.

ir-risio (inr.), Ivi, Itum, 4. v. a. [rete] to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle: *quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te*, an loquentem? Cic. ||. Fig.: *aliquem corruptelam illecebris*, *id.*

ir-retio (inr.), Part. [irretio]. **ir-retus** (inr.), a. um, adj. not turned back: *oculo irretito spectare aliquid, without looking back*, Hor.

ir-risus (inr.), entia, adj. disrespectful, irreverent: Plin.

ir-risus (inr.), adv. disrespectfully, irreverently: Plin.

ir-risus (inr.), ae, f. want of due respect or reverence, irreverence: *juvenilis*, Tac.

ir-risus (inr.), e, adj. that cannot be recalled, irrevocable: *aetas praeterita*, Lucr.: *in casum irrevocabi-*

lem se dare, Liv. ||. Fig.: *Domitiani natura praecipit in iram et quo obocuror eo irrevocabillior, the more irrevocable*, Tac.

ir-risus (inr.), a. um, adj. not called back: *not enquired*: *cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati*, Hor.

ir-risus (inr.), a. um, adj. that cannot be called or kept back: *ad acri caede lupus*, Ov.

ir-risio (inr.), risi, risum, 2. v. n. and a. i. Neutr. to laugh at, to joke, jeer: *irrides in re tanta*, Ter.: *Caesar mihi irridere visus est*, Cic. ||.

A. act. to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn: *venis ultro irrisum dominum*, Pl.: *per jocum deos irridens*, Cic.

ir-risus (inr.), adv. without humour or wit: Caes.

ir-risus (inr.), i. n. a laughing-stock: *irridiculo habere, to make a laughing-stock of*, Pl.

ir-risus (inr.), ōnis, f. a watering, irrigating: *agrorum irrigationes*, Cic.

ir-risio (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lead or conduct water or other fluids: *imbres plantis*, Virg. ||. Meton. to water, irrigate: *Aegyptum Nilus irrigat*, Cic. 2. to overflow, inundate: *Circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus*, Liv.

3. to wet, moisten, bedew, diffuse, etc. (poet.): *irrigat terram cruor*, Sen.: *sol irrigat assidue coelum candore recenti*, Lucr.: *sepos sopor irrigat artus*, Virg.

ir-risus (inr.), a. um, adj. well watered, wet, swampy: *herba*, Pl.: *hortus*, Hor. Poet. in an acc. sense: *that waters or moistens*: *foes*, Virg.: *aqus*, Virg. ||. Meton. moistening, soaking: *or, pass. moistened, soaked*: *somnus, nothing, strengthening*, Pers.: *corpus mero, soaked*, Hor.

ir-risio (inr.), ōnis, f. a deriding, mocking, mockery: Cic.

ir-risus (inr.), ōnis, m. a mocker, scoffer: Cic.

irrisus, a. um, Part. [irrisio]. **ir-risus** (inr.), ōis, m. a scoffing, mocking, derision: Tac.: *suam virtutem irrisui esse, to be a laughing-stock*, Caes.: *ab irrisu, out of mockery*, Liv.

irritabilis (inr.), e, adj. [irrito] easily excited or enraged, irritable: *genus irritabile vatum*, Hor.

irritamen (inr.), ōnis, n. [id.] an incitement, incentive, provocative: *opes animi irritamen avari*, Ov.

irritamentum (inr.), i. n. [id.] an incitement, incentive, provocative (mostly in plur.): *irritamenta iras militum accere*, Liv.: *guale*, Sall.

irritatio (inr.), ōnis, f. [id.] an incitement, incentive, provocative: *animorum*, Liv.: *conviviorum*, Tac.

irritatus, a. um, Part. [irrito]. **irrito** (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. (per. subj. irritatus for irritatus, Pl.) to provoke, engage, stimulate, incite, excite: *irritari proprie canes dicuntur*, Donat. Ter.: *ne canem quidem irritatum voluit quisquam imitari*, Pl.: *ut vi irritare ferroque laedere fortissimum virum*

audert, Cic.: animos ad bellum, Liv. Poet.: cum feru diuulues quos irritat amnes, enragés, Hor. (Etyim. uncertain: prob. a frequentative from *ringor*, *ricus*: hence in-ri(-c) to mean originally "to keep snarling at," which is in accordance with the explanation of Donatus.)

ir-ritus (inr.), a. um, adj. [ratus] *ineffectual, of no effect*: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter.: testamentum irritum facere, Cic. 2. *vain, useless, ineffectual*: ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intelligo, Pl.: inceptum, Liv.: dona, Virg. Subst. irritum, i. n.: spes ad irritum redacta, Liv. 3. *Meton.* of persons: *that undertakes in vain or without effect*: with gen.: irritus legationis, Tac.: spel, vainly hoping, Curt. Abol.: variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg.

ir-rōgatio (inr.), ōnis, f. *an imposing, adjudicating* (of a penalty, etc.): multae, Cic.

ir-rōgo (inr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. (ir-rogas) *to irrogate*, (Cic.) *to propose anything against any one*: multam allici, Cic. 2. In gen. *to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict*: poemam, Tac.: labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, *no more is to be bestowed*, Quint.

ir-rōro (inr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to wet or moisten with dew, to bedew*: Col. 11. In gen. *to moisten, besprinkle, wet*: crinem aqua, Ov. With dat.: lacrimae irrōrant foliis, Id. Transf.: of things not fluid: irrōrare patinae piper, Pers.

ir-ructo (inr.), i. v. a. *to belch into*: allici in os, Pl.

ir-rumpo (inr.), ōni, ruptum, i. v. n. *and a. to break, burst, or rush in or into*: cesso huc intro irrumpere? Ter.: in castra, Cic.: telis ad aliquem, Sall. With acc.: domum allicuius, Caes. With dat.: thalamo, Virg. 2. *Meton.* *to interrupt, disturb, break off*: irrumpere pontem inchoatum, Tac. 3. *Fig.* *to break or rush in*: atrocitas ista quo modo in Academiam irruperit, nescio, Cic.: irrumpit adulatio, Tac.

ir-rūo (inr.), ōi, i. v. n. *and a. to rush against, to charge, to force one's way into*: quam mox irrūmus? Ter.: irrūmus ferro, Virg.: in mediā aciem, Cic. With acc.: vide ne ille huc prorūs se irruat, Ter. 3. *Fig.* *in alienas possessiones*, Cic. 2. *to run or hit against*: multa in cauda in omni parte orationis circumspicenda, de quid offēdas, ne quo irrūas, Id.

ir-rūptio, ōnis, f. *a breaking or bursting in, an irruption*: irrūptionem facere in popinam, Pl.: si irrūptio facta nūla sit, Cic.

ir-rūptus (inr.), a. um, Part. [ir-rumpo]

ir-rūptus (inr.), a. um, adj. *unbroken, unwarred*: copula, Hor.

is, ōis, id. (dat. et, Pl.: si monosyllabae, Cat. Plur. et, eis, for it, is, freq. in MSS. and Inscr.: hi and his

are also common: Caes.: dat. and abl. libus and ibus, Pl. It is rendered emphatic by the suffix *psc.* id.) *pron.* (prop. used only with reference to some word or clause, not, like the demonstratives, to direct attention to a thing: hence it is sometimes called a *logical pronoun*). 1. In connection with substantives: *this or that*: is locus, Caes.: ea res, Id.: id flumen, Id. 2. As a pronoun, it is usu. of the third person: *he, she, it*: venit mihi obviam tūc puer: is mihi litteras ab te reddidit, Cic.: Myrtil ab ea (i. e. Glycerio) egreditur, Ter.: flumen est Arar: id Helvetii transibant, Caes. When rendered emphatic by *et*, the enclitic *que*, or by its position, it sometimes enhances a preceding statement: a te vero bis ter summm, et eas perbebras litteras accipi, Cic.: Antonius cum una legione eaque vacillante, id.: certa flagitilla merces, nec ea parva, Id. (2) Of the first pers.: haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, Id. (3) Of the second pers.: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per municipia curruisti, Id. 2. It is very freq. used without reference to any expressed substantive, being defined by a relative clause: ea quae ad effeminandos animos peritunt important, Caes. 3. When it would be in the same case as the relative it is usually omitted: tertium tertian incolunt qui ipsorum lingua Celtas appellantur, Id. But when the relative clause comes first, it is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, Cic. Sometimes also it is used along with a relative pronoun for the same purpose: quorum eorum ope, Liv. Exp. with quod: alive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, alive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic. 3. In the neut. freq. used as a subst.: and hence sometimes with gen.: quando verba vana ad id locum fuerint, rebus standum esse, hitherto, till now, Liv.: id aetatis, at that age, Cic.: hence, id, therefore, on that account: id ego gaudeo, Id. In eo est, it is gone so far, is, at that pass: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet milles, Liv. In eo est also means, it consists in that, depends upon that: totum in eo est theatrorum, ut sit concinnum, Cic. Ex eo, from that, hence: sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur ampliare saepe vehementius, Id. Cum eo, with the condition or stipulation: Liv. 4. Sometimes it refers to the follg. substantive, instead of to that which precedes: quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio (for ejus), Id. 5. *Such, of such a sort, character, or quality*: in eum res redit jam locum, at sit necessum, Ter.: neque tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic.

istāto, adv. by that way: abi sane istac, istorum, quovia, Ter. **istāto-tēnus**, ade, thus far: Pl.

istaeo, v. *istac*.

istae, v. ud (gen. istius; in the poets sometimes short, istis, Virg. An old form of the gen. istius, Pl.: dat. fam. istae, Id.) *pron. demonstr.* of the second person [is tu]: *that of yours, that near you*: hence in letters it refers to the person to whom the letter is addressed; and in speeches, it frequently stands for the person against whom the orator is speaking; hence when that person is represented by an advocate, it may often be translated by *your client*: and in gen. *that, this*: quid quod adventu tuo ista subellia vacuascent, *those seats where you are sitting*, Cic.: iste vir optimus (ironically), Id. With other pronouns: acio ista haec facia, probe ut proloquor, Pl.: istius lapsus in dicendo facultatis, Cic. 2. *such, of such a kind*: homines ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, Id. 3. From its frequent use in speeches to designate those opposed to the orator, it sometimes conveys an accessory dyslogistic notion: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercataria, Id. (Hence it. questo; Fr. ex. cet.)

istie (isthic), aec, oc, and ac, *pron. demonstr.* [iste with the suffix *ec* the same, this]: istae, istic fuit, quem vendidisti? Pl.: istae miseria, Id.: malum istoc, Id. With the suffix *ec* repeated, and in interrogations with *cine*: sinecine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? Ter.

istie (isthic), adv. of place, *there, in the place where you are*: ibi malle esse quam istic ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. 2. *Meton.* *herein, in this affair*, on this occasion: neque istic, neque alibi, Ter.: istic sum, inquit, expectatio quid respondens, Cic.

istim, adv. from the place where you are: Cic.

istimōdi, v. istiusmodi.

istino (isthinc), adv. of place: from the place where you are, thence: qui istine veniunt, Cic. 2. *Meton.* *thereof, of that thing*: memento dimidium istine mihi de praeda dare, Pl.

istiusmōdi (also separately istius modi, istimōdi, or istimodi, Pl.): *of that kind, such*: istiusmodi amico, Pl.: istiusmodi ratio, Cic.

istū, adv. to the place where you are: isto venire, Cic. 2. *Meton.* *thereinto, into that thing*: Trebatium meum, quod isto admiņas, nihil est, Id. 3. *For this reason*: isto in pauper ea, cum minus sanctus pla, Pl.

istūe, adv. = isto: thither: accede illic: nimum istic abiisti, Ter.

istorumque, adv. [isto verum] *thitherwards*: concede hinc a foribus parulum istorum, sodes, Ter.

istūo (isthuc), adv. = isto: to the place where you are: dabo operam ut istuc veniam, Cic. 2. In gen. *thither*: concede istuc, Pl.: 2. *Meton.* *thither, i. e. to that matter*: post istuc veniam, Ter. **istuccine**, v. *istac*.

Ita, *adv.* [in] *in this or that manner*, as *thus*: it differs from *sic* (which comes from *hic*) in the same way as *is* differs from *hic*; but the two adverbs, like the two pronouns, are sometimes interchanged: *ita est homo*. Ter.: *est, iudice, ita ut dicitur*, Cic. 2. *Ita* — *ut*, or *ut* — *ita*, as — *also*, as *well* — as: in *moribus corporis ut quisque est diffidulus, ita medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur*, id. 3. Frequently before an *acc.* and *inf.*: *vellim ita statum habere, me tui memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere*, id. 4. Followed by a *subj.* clause: *Ita se meritis esse ut in servitium abduci non deberet*, Caes. 5. In interrogations: *ita tene censei coronam herbae exstissime semen?* Cic. 6. In replies, *ay, yes*: *Menaechemum, opud, te vocari, dixerat*. Mc. Ita vero, Pl. 7. In asseverations and oaths: as *truly* as, so: *ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio*, Cic. 8. Non *ita*, not particularly, not so very: non *ita lato interfecto mari*, id.: *haud ita multum frumentum*, Liv. 9. In reference to what follows: in the following manner, as follows: *is ita cum Caesare agit*, Caes. 10. With reference to certain circumstances before alluded to: *in this manner*: *dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies agrosse et ita esse mortuum*, Cic. 11. In stating a logical inference: *consequently*: id.

12. To denote a restriction: *on this condition or understanding*: *tibi imponam (onus)*, ita, tamen, ut *tibi nollim molestus esse*, id. 13. To denote degree: *to such a point, or extent*: *ne non habes quod cures; ita sunt omnia debilitata*, id.

Ita — *quē*, *conj.* and *so*, and *thus*: *ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci*, Cic. 11. Transf. therefore, for that reason, consequently, accordingly: *Itaque rem suscepit et a Sequanis impetravit*, Caes.: *est itaque id genus tumulum in commutatione verborum*, Cic. 12. Itaque ergo, hence therefore, and so for that reason: *Itaque ergo perpauci effugium patuit*, Liv.

Ita, *adv.* [in] *just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also*: *Romulus augur cum fratre item augure*, Cic. To supply the predicate of a preceding clause: *spectaculum uni Crasso iacundum, ceteris non item*, id. In comparisons, with *ut*, *quemadmodum*, *quasi*, etc.: *fecisti item ut praedones solent*, id.: *item . . . quasi*, Liv. 2. For *iterum*, a second time, again: *Sext.* In enumerations: *omnis defectiones itemque lunae praedicantur in multis annis*, Cic.

Iter, *itineris*, *n.* (anomalous forms: *nom.* *itiner*, Pl.: *abl.* *iter*, Lucr.): *[it] itum* a going, a walk, way: *dire in iterum, on the way*, Ter. 2. Esp. a going to a distant place, a journey, march: *cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum*, Cic.: *ut in itinere copia*

frumentum suppetere, Caes.: *contendere iter, to hasten*, Cic.: *maturare, Caes.: flectere, to change one's course*, Virg.: *continuare die ac nocte, to march day and night*, Caes. 3. As a measure: *the distance travelled, a journey, a march*: *cum abessem ad Amanum iter unius diei, a day's journey*, Cic.: *justum iter diei, a day's march of the proper or usual length*: *confecto justo itinere ejus diei*, Caes. 4. Meton. a way, passage, path, road: *itinibus devils proferat in provinciam*, Cic.: *erant omnibus itinera duo, quibus itinibus domo exire possent*, Caes. Of any passage: *vocia, Virg.*: *itinera aquae*, Col. 5. A right of way: *aqueductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre sumitur*, Cic.

11. Fig. a way, course, custom, method: *iter amoris nostri et officii mei*, id.: *salutis, Virg.*

Iteratio, *onis*, *f.* [iter] a repeating, repetition: *verborum iterationes*, Cic.

Iterato, *adv.* again, once more: *Just. Iteratus*, a um, Part. [iter].

Itero, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* [iterum] to do anything a second time, to repeat: *quae audistis, at eadem hic iterum*, Pl.: *iteratum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligo*, Cic.: *pugnari, to renew*, Liv.: *mane ubi bis fuerit Phoebusque iteraverit ortus, has risen a second time*, Ov. 11. To repeat, rehearse, relate: *haec ubi Telebois ordine iterantur*, Pl.

Iterum, *adv.* again, a second time, anew: *Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur*, Cic.: *cum his Aeduis semel atque iterum armis contendisse*, Caes.: *iterum atque iterum spectare, again and again, repeatedly*, Hor. [From *is* with the compar. suffix.]

Itidem, *adv.* [ita and idem] in the same way, just as, likewise, also: *itidem duplex*, Cic.: *itidem, ut cata-pultae solent*, Pl.

Itiner, *v. iter*, *ad. itin.*
Itio, *onis*, *f.* [i, stem of *eo*] a going, walking, travelling: *Itiones crebrae*, Ter.: *de obviam itione ita faciam*, ut suades, Cic.

Itō, *i. v. n. freq.* [id.] to go: *ad coenas itare*, Cic.

Itus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a going, path: *nee repentis itum cunjuvianicumque animantium sentimus*, Lucr. 11. Esp. a going away, departure (usu. with *reditus*): *nostrer itus, reditus, vultus*, Cic.

J.

J, which grammarians have maintained widely different opinions. There is no doubt, however, that it was originally represented by the same symbol as the vowel *i*: and hence some writers hold that *j* formed no part of the Latin alphabet, but even they admit that *i* represented two distinct sounds, That *J* was a consonant is proved

by the fact that when a word ending in a single consonant is followed by one beginning with *j*, the last syllable of the preceding word is always long by position. As to its sound, the most probable opinion is that it closely resembled the German *j* or English *y* (before a vowel). But in England the Latin *j* is usually pronounced like the same letter in English. The ancient grammarians state that *j* between two vowels was pronounced double, and hence some authors (as Cicero) rejected it in writing, e. g. *ajlo* (*ajlo*), *Majla* (*Majla*), *pejus* (*pejus*), etc. *J* occurs only at the beginning of syllables, and is invariably followed by a vowel. 11. Changes of *J* in Latin.

1. The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*; hence, in the formation and inflection of words, it was very often changed into the latter: e. g. Pompejus, Pompei; Gaius, Gai; jam, etiam, quoniam; ajlo, albam. On the other hand, *i* was often changed by the poets into *j* for metrical purposes. e. g. abiete, abietibus, for abiete, abietibus.

2. *J* is more nearly allied to the gutturals than to any other class of consonants; hence it is sometimes interchanged with *g*: e. g. from the root *mag-* (in *magnus, magis*) comes *major*.

3. In the compounds of *jacio* *j* is sometimes elided, especially in the poets: e. g. abicit, adicit, obicit, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit. 4. On the change of *di* into *j*, vide letter D, no. 1. 2. 111. Changes of *J* in the Romance languages. 1. Into *g*, *gi*, or *gg*: e. g. Lat. *Januarius*, jam, majus, prae; It. *gennaio*, già, maggio, paggio (on the *gg*, v. supra no. 1). 2. Into *i*: e. g. Lat. *majore*, bajulare; Fr. *maire*, bailleur. 3. Into *y*: e. g. Lat. *jam*, major; Sp. *y*, mayor. 4. Into *z*: e. g. Lat. *Juniperus*; Sp. *rinabro*.

5. Into *t*: e. g. Lat. *Julius*; Sp. *luglio*. 6. Omission of *j*: e. g. Lat. *adjutare*, *it. allare*; Fr. *aider*; Lat. *junare*; Fr. *de jancer*. 112. As an abbreviation *J. O. M.* signifies *Jovi Optimo Maximo*; *J. R.* *Juno Regina*; *J. V. T.* *Julia Victoria Togata*.

Jaceo, *chil*, *atum*, 2. v. n. (lit. to be thrown or cast down, hence) to lie: *jacere humi*, Cic.: in limine, id. 2. Esp. to lie ill, to be sick: *cum tristis morbo defessa jaceres*, Tib. 3. To lie dead, to have fallen: *spolia jacentis hostium exercitus*, Liv. 4. To be or stay long: *Brundium*, Liv. 5. Of geogr. position: *to lie, be situated*: *quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam*, Nep. 6. To be low, flat, level: *jacientia et plana urbis loca*, Tac. And of the sea when calm: *postquam jacuit planum mare*, Juv. 7. To hang loose: *vagri crines per colla jacent*, Ov. 8. To be broad or spread out: *summo desepit ab aethere terras infelix Phaëton penitus jacentis*, id. 9. Of the countenance: *to be cast down*: *vultus attolle jacentes*, id. 11. Fig. to be in-

desert or inactive, not to come forwards: in pace Jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quoniam ille quidem nunquam Jacuit, Cic. 2. *to be cast down, dejected:* animum amici Jacentem excludere, id. 1. militum Jacere animos, Liv. 3. *to lie prostrate:* vicia Jacet pietas, Ov. 4. *to lie dormant, be disused or neglected, to be of no avail or effect:* cum leges nihil valebant, cum Jucida Jacabant, Cic.: maximas virtutes Jacere omnes necease est voluptate dominante, id. 5. *to fall to the ground, be refused:* Jacet tota conclusio, id. 6. *to be low in price:* cum Jacerent praemia praediorum, id. 7. *to be despised, in no esteem:* patet ubique Jacet, Ov. 8. *to lie idle or unemployed:* quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria Jacet? Cic. 9. *to be sunk in any state:* Jacere in oblivione, id. 10. *to lie open, be obvious, be at hand:* id.

Jacio, Jeci, Jactum, j. v. a. to throw, cast, hurl: lapideas, Cic.: aridum materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes. 2. *to lay, set, construct, erect:* urbi fundamenta, Liv.: aggere Jacto, Caes. 3. *to send forth, emit:* to bring forth, produce: igitur, Cic.: Jacturas poma myrticas, that they will bear, Ov. 4. *to throw away:* scuta, Pl. 11. *Fig. to throw, cast:* to throw out (in speaking), to utter, mention, intimate: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.: adulteria, to charge with, id.: vera an vana Jaceret, Liv. With acc. and infn.: Jeci optere rescindi, Sall. 2. *to lay, set:* fundamenta pacis, Cic.: odia in longum Jacere, to stress, sow, Tac.

Jactans, antis, Part. [Jacto]. 11. *A. J. bragging, boastful, vain-glorious:* insolens, arrogans, Jactans, Cic. *Jactanter, adv. boastfully, ostentatiously:* Amm. Comp.: Jactantius moerere, Tac. *Jactantia, ae, f. [Jacto] a boasting, bragging, ostentation:* Tac. *Jactatio, onis, f. [id.] a throwing or tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation:* ex magna Jactatione terram videre, the tossing of a ship, Cic. 2. *Exp. the motion of the body in speaking, gesture:* corporis, id. 11. *Fig. a boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity:* Jactatio est voluptas gestiens et se effereens insolentia, id. 2. *Exp. Jactatio popularis, a striving after popular applause:* id. *Jactator, oris, m. [id.] a boaster, braggart:* Jactator rerum a se gestarum, Quint.

Jactatus, us, m. [id.] a throwing to and fro, a tossing: pennarum, Ov. *Jactito, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to bring forwards in public, to utter:* ridicula inexta versibus, Liv. *Jacto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [Jacio] to throw, cast, hurl, scatter:* hastas, Cic.: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes.: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, Jacto basilicum, Pl. 2. *to throw or*

to toss about, to swing, flourish, drive about, etc.: crura, Lucr.: cervicium, Cic.: corpus in suo sanguine, Ov. *Exp. to make gestures, as an orator, etc.:* brachia in numerum, Lucr. 3. *to throw away, cast off, resign:* merces, Pl.: arma, Liv. 4. *to throw out, emit, spread:* de corpore lucem, Lucr.: voces per umbram, Virg. 5. *With prom. reflect. to move, stir:* te Jactare non audebis, Cic. 11. *Fig. to torment, disquiet, disturb:* Jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulator, Pl.: Jactatus est clamore et convicio, Cic. 2. *With prom. reflect. or reflect. to tell, utter, flatter:* Jactantibus se opinulibus inconstanter et turbide, id. 3. *to consider, examine, discuss, mention, intimate, throw out, utter, say, propose:* pluribus praecedentibus eos non Jactari volebat, Caes.: rem Jactare sermonibus, Liv.: Jactatus jam pridem omnia te Roma bestium, Hor. 4. *to throw or sling out threats, etc.:* Jactare et opponere terrorem, Cic. 5. *to extol, boast of, vaunt:* ostentare honorem aetatis, Jactare urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes.: genus et nomen, Hor. And with prom. reflect. to talk boastfully of oneself, to boast, make an ostentatious display: Intolerantius se Jactare, Cic.: Illae dum se nimium querunt Jactat ultorem, Hor.: Illa se Jactet in aula, Virg. With in or simple abl.: quum in eo se in contione Jactavisset, Cic.: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus Jactet Apollo, Virg. 6. *to be officious or active in, to give oneself up to, to devote oneself to:* nostrum hoc tempus aetatis forensis labor Jactari, Cic.: se actionibus tribunicia, Liv. 7. *se in pecuniis, to be prodigal of one's money, Cic. (Hence lit. gettare, gittare: Sp. Jitar: Fr. Jeter.)*

Jactura, ae, f. [Jacto] a throwing, a throwing away, esp. a throwing overboard: et in mari Jactura facienda sit, equine pretiosae potius Jacturam faciat, an servuli villae? Cic. 11. *Fig. loss, damage, detriment, diminution:* Jactura rei familiaris erunt facienda, id.: Jacturam bonorum et dignitatis facere, Caes.: tempora, Liv. *Jactus, us, m. Part. [Jacio].* *Jactus, us, m. [id.] a throwing, casting, hurling:* a throw, cast: Jactus fulminum, Cic.: intra teli Jactum progressus, Virg.: in prospero tesserarum Jactu, Liv. *Jactillablis, e, adj. [Jaculor] that may be thrown or hurled:* telum, Ov. *Jactulator, oris, m. [id.] a thrower, caster, hurler:* Enocladus Jactulator audent (truncorum), Hor. 2. *Exp. a soldier armed only with a dart or javelin:* Jactulatorum manus, Liv. *Jactatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that hurls:* Diana, Ov.

Jedlor, atus, i. v. dep. [Jaculum] to throw the javelin: laudem consequi, equitandum, Jaculandum, Cic. 2. *to throw or hurl at, to strike, kill:* Jaculari cervos, Hor. 3. In gen.: to throw, cast, hurl: puppibus ignes, Virg. 11.

Fig. to aim at, strive after: quid brevi fortis Jaculatur aervo mala? Hor. 2. *to attack with words, gibes, at, revile:* probris prociacibus Jaculari (at Joculari) in aliquem, Liv.

Jaculum, i, n. [Jaculus] a dart, javelin: Cic.: Caes. *Jactilis, a, um, adj. [Jacio] what is thrown (mostly subst.): rete Jaculum and simply Jaculum, a casting-net, fishing-net, Pl.*

Jam, ade, of time [is]: lit. at this or at that time. 1. denoting earliness: now, already, so soon: omnes jam Jacio generis legationes erant institutae, Cic.: Jamque ab eo non longis bidui viae abstant, Cic. 11. denoting lateness: now at last, at length, only now: putamus tunc esse to aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic.: Jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus ora, Virg. 11. of future time: presently, immediately, soon: ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest, Pl.: Jam se premet nox, Hor. 11. in enumerations and transitions: agna, benedict, lastly: Jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco assepe cognoscit, Cic. 11. to introduce a consequence or conclusion: now, so now, therefore: Jam illud equis est, non dico auctor se stultitiae? id. 11. in commands or exhortations: come, now: Jam parce sepulto, Virg. 11. with comparatives: still, yet: hic Jam prius non dicam, Cic. 11. Jam reperta, jam Jam, or Jam jamque, instantly: Jam jam futurus rusticus, Hor.: Jam Jam, like modo. — modo, now, — now, at one time — at another: gaudet equo, Jamque hoc cures, Jam praeterit ille, Virg. 11. with other particles: Jam non, not yet: Nep. Jam tam Jact tenet, already: Cic. Jam nunc, Jam nunc, even now, at this moment: id. (Hence It. già: from It. di già, Fr. déjà: Jam magis, It. piammagi: Fr. jamaais.)

Jamudum, (and separ. Jam dudum), ade, prop. at this (or that) time and for a long time previously: hanc it is gen. employed with imperfect tenses, which in this connection may be translated by those forms of the Eng. verb which denote an action begun at a past time, and still continued: Jam dudum Seban, I had been sweeping for a long time (and was still doing so), Ov.: Jamdudum est hunc, he has been in churs for a long time (and is so now), Pl. 11. With perfect tenses: 1. long ago: anne abili Jam a milite? Jamdudum: actatem (or here we may give to the compound the exact meaning of the two simple words: has she already left the soldier? already? long ago, an age), Ter. 2. for a long time past: nemo Jamdudum there in isto constitit, Ov.

Jampridem (and separ. Jam pridem), prop. at this (or that) time and for some or a long time previously = Jamdudum, and used in a similar manner (v. Jamdudum). 1. With Imperfect

tones: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio Alexandriam visere, Cic. || With perfect tense: *long ago*. Jampridem equidem andivi copiose odium tibi Philomenam, Ter. || With adjectives, etc.: *for a long time past*: viro tentat praeferre amore Jampridem resides animos desuetaque corda, Virg.

Janitor, ōris, m. [Janua] a door-keeper, porter: heus equis hic est Janitor? aperite, Pl.: carceris, Cic.: interum Janitor, Cerberus, Virg.

Janitrix, icis, f. [id.] a female door-keeper, portress: Pl.

Janua, ae, f. a door, house-door: resare Januam, Ov.: frangere Januam, Hor. || 2. Meton.: any entrance: inferni Janua regia, Virg. || Fig.: an entrance, approach: qua nolui Janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic.

Januarius, a, um, adj. [Janus] pertaining to Janus: Januarius mensis, or subet Januarius, l. m. January: sacro constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic.: a. d. VII. Idus Januarii, Caes. (Hence it *generatio*; Fr. *Janvier*.)

Janus, i, m. another form of Dianus, lit. the god of light or the sun, whence the feminine Diana, but the word was connected by the ancients with Janua, because the statue of Janus stood in a covered passage with two entrances (v. Smith's *Biogr.* 225), hence in gen. a covered passage, arched: Janus tres facies locavit, Liv. || 2. In partic.: an arched passage in the Roman Forum (of which there were four), where the merchants and money-changers had their stand: haec Janus summus ab imo perdocet, Hor.

Jecur, jecōris, also jecinōris, and jecinōria, n. the liver: cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur: haec sunt domicilia vitae, Cic.: caput jecoria, Liv.

Jecurculum, i, n. dim. [jecur] a little liver: Cic.

Jecurus, ade, meagrely, dryly, jecurately: jecur et exilliter disputare, Cic. Comp.: dicere jecurula, id.

Jecurulus, a, um, adj. [jecurus] fasting, hungry: jecuriosior, Pl.

Jecuritas, itis, f. [id.] a fasting, emptiness of stomach: jecuritate plenus, animus foetida, Pl. || Fig. of style: dryness, poverty, meagreness, jecuritas: incipit et jecuritas, Cic. || 2. ignominia: jecuritas bonarum artium, id.

Jecurium, i, n. [id.] a fasting, fast: Jecurium Cereri instituit, Liv.: illos longa dormant inopi jecuria vacat, Ov. || Meton.: Hunger: in vacua spargit jecuria venis, id. || 2. leanness,anness: Virg.

Jecurus, a, um, adj. that has not eaten or drunk, fasting, hungry: Ita jecurus et nequam quidem gustarim, Cic.: jecura leaenae corpora, Liv.: lupos jecura dentibus acer, Hor. || Meton.: dry, barren, unproductive: apr. Cic.: glaren Virg. || 2. acridity, harshness: summaque jecura sanie mltatur arena, id. || 3. Fig.:

in want, wanting, desiring: aures jecuriae hujus arationis, Cic. || 3. poor, barren, sterile, contemptible, mean, etc.: pusillus animus atque ipsa malevolentia jecurus atque inania, id.: jecurum hoc nescio quid et contemendum, id. || 3. Of style: meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless: si quis aut Antonium jecurior, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorum putet, id.

Jecurculum, i, n. [jento] an early meal, breakfast: Suet.: Pl.

Jento, avi, atum, i. v. n. to breakfast: Suet.

Jocatio, ōnis, f. [jocor] a joking, joke: nihil praeter Jocationem, Cic.

Jocinor, ōris, the liver: v. Jecur.

Joco, for Joco: Pl.

Jocor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [Jocus] to jest, joke. || Neutr.: tu hanc Jocari credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter.: duplex Jocandi genus, Cic. || Act.: to say in jest: in faciem permulta Jocatus, Hor.

Jocōsē, adr. jestingly, jocosely: eumque lusi Jocosae satia, Cic. Comp.: dicere aliquid Jocosius, id.

Jocōsus, a, um, adj. [Jocus] jocos, humorous, facetious, droll: Maecenas, Hor. Of things: res, Cic.: lix, Ov.

Jocularis, e, adj. [Joculus] facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: audacia, Ter.: Jocularis istuc quidem, Cic. Subst.: Jocularia, tum, n. plu. jests, jokes: ut qui Jocularia ridens percurrat, Hor.

Joculator, adv. jocosely, in a jocular or comical manner: canero carmina, Suet.

Joculatorius, a, um, adj. [Joculus] ludicrous, droll (poet.): malum, Ter. (Hence it *giocolaro*, *giullaro*.)

Joculator, ōris, m. [Joculus] a jester, joker: bulc Joculatorem senem illum interesse nunc polui, Cic. (Hence it *gioculator*: Fr. *jongleur*; Germ. *Gaukler*; Eng. *juggler*.)

Joculatorius, a, um, adj. [Joculator] jesting, jocular, for Jocularis: Cic.

Joculor, i. v. a. dep. [Joculus] to jest, joke: Liv.

Joculus, i, m. dim. [Jocus] a little joke: Joculo dicere aliquid, to say in jest, Pl.

Jocundus, a, um, v. Jucundus.

Jocus, i, m. (in the plur. also Joca, orum, n.) a jest, joke: Joci causa magistrum adhibes, for the sake of the joke, Cic.: agitare Jocos cum aliquo, Ov.: movere aliquid Jocum, to divert, Hor.: extra Jocum, remoto Joco, joking aside, without joking, Cic. || Meton.: game, pastime, sport: ludus et Jocus, mere sport, a trifle: hic vero si occupet ludum Jocumque dioces fuisse illum, alterum, praestit hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter. (Hence it *giuoco*: Fr. *jeu*.)

Jolia, i, n. [id.] a play.

Juba, ae, f. the mane of a horse, crest: equi, Cic. || the crest of a helmet: Virg.

Jubar, aris, n. [Juba] the radiance

of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour, brightness, shining: quanta ab equo nunc mltum Jubar extulit unda Luciferi, Ov. || Meton.: a heavenly body, luminary: it portis Jubare exorto, delecta Juvenis, Virg.

Jubatus, a, um, adj. [id.] having a mane or crest: angues, Pl.: Liv.

Jubio, jussi, Jussum, i. v. a. (Juso for Jussor, Virg.: Jussi for Jussisti, Ter.) to order, to bid, tell, command: Jubesne? Jubeo, cogo atque Impero, Ter. With inf.: lex recte facere Jubit, vetat delinquere, Cic. With subj.: Jussitque ut quae venissent naues Euboeam peterent, Liv. With dat. pers.: haec mihi litterae Diodellae Jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. With acc. of pers. or thing: Jube famulus, rem divinam mihi apparent, Pl.: neque Jubere caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. With acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: tributum his Drusus Jusserrat modicum, id. Pass.: quod Jussi sunt faciunt, Caes. || Esp. to bid, entreat: sperare nos amici Jubent, Cic.: and with salvere understood: Jubeo Chremetem, Ter. || In politics: to order, decree, ratify, approve: legem populus R. Jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic.: postquam ex provinciam Numidiam populus Jussit, Sall. Absol. with de: populus Jussit de bello, Liv. Freq. with velle: also with scdco, decerno, etc.: plebs, incredibile memoratu est, quanta vi rogationem Jussent, decreverit, voluerit, Sall.

Jucundus, ade, agreeably, pleasantly: vivere, Cic. Comp.: bibere Jucundum, id. Sup.: Jucundissime vivere, id.

Jucunditas, itis, f. [Jucundus] agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment: corporis morbis vitae Jucunditas impeditur, Cic.: dare se Jucunditati, to give oneself up to enjoyment, id. Plur.: nihil mihi ex plurimis talis Jucunditatis gratias accidit, good offices, favours, id.

Jucundus (Jocundus), a, um, adj. [juvo] pleasantly, agreeable, delightful, pleasing: est mihi Jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, Cic. Comp.: officia Jucundiora, id. Sup.: conspectus Jucundissimus, id.

Judex, icis, c. [jus dico] one who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge (but scarcely equiv. to our word, the Roman Judex partaking of the character of an arbitrator, and sometimes of a juryman: v. Smith's *Ant.* 215 seq.): veritatis Judex, Cic.: Judicem ferro allici, to propose a judge, which was done by the plaintiff: cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probis objectis, P. Mucium Judicem tulisset, id.: Judicem dicere, to name a judge, which was done by the defendant: Liv.: dare Judicem, to grant a judge, which was done by the praetor, Cic. || In gen.: a judge in any matter whatever, an umpire: grammatici certant, et adhuc sub Judice lis est, Hor.

judicatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [judico] a judging, a judicial investigation: longi subelli, Cic. || In gen.: a judgment, opinion: haec opinatio est judicatio, se scire quod nesciat, id.

judicatum, *i*, *n.* [id.] a thing decided: Cic.

judicator, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [judico] **judicator**, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] the office of a judge (rare): Cic.

judicialis, *e*, *adj.* [judicium] pertaining to the courts of justice, judicial: jus, Cic.: annus, the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials, id.

judiciarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to the courts, judiciary: lex, Cic.: quaestus, id.

judicium, *i*, *n.* [judex] a judicial investigation, trial, esp. respecting facts, as distinguished from law (v. Smith's Ant. 215 seqq.): **judicium** facere, Cic.: Inter scarios, for assassination, id.: vocare aliquem in **judicium**, to summon before the judge, id.: dare, to allow, grant a trial, said of the praetor who appoints the judges: in Lucanis libertum **judicium** ex edicto dedit, id. || Meton.: 1. a court of justice: ille in **judicium** venit, Nep. 2. the body of judges: **judicium** sortiri, Cic. 3. the sentence or decision of a court: **judicium** senatus, Caes. || In gen. any judgment, decision, opinion: meum semper **judicium** fuit, Cic.: meo **judicio**, in my judgment or opinion, id. || 4. the faculty of judging, judgment, discernment: studio optimo, **judicio** minus firmo praeditus, id.: subtilis, Hor. 2. Esp. discretion, good judgment: **judicio** aliquid facere, Cic.

judico, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [judicasse] for **judicaverit**, Cic. [jus dico] to examine judicially, to judge, decide, be a judge: si recte et ordine **judicaris**, Cic. 2. With gen. of thing: to prosecute, also, to condemn: anquillet, quod vel capituli vel pecuniae **judicasset** privato, Liv. Hence, in *part. perf.* **judicatus**, of persons: condemned, sentenced: and of things, decided: **judicatum** duct, Cic. 3. to adjudge, make over (for adjudicare): Pl. || In gen. to judge, judge of: aliquod oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic. 2. to deem, be of opinion: sic statuo et **judico**, id. 3. to declare, proclaim: **judicare** aliquem hostem, Nep.: **judicare** (Hence *It. giudicare*; Fr. *juger*.)

jūgālis, *e*, *adj.* [jugum] pertaining to a yoke, yoked together: equi jūgales, Curt. Subst. **jūgales**, a team: gemini, Virg. || **Jūg**, *f.* **jūg**: matrimonial, nuptial: ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare **jūgali**, id.: dona, Ov. **jūgatio**, *ōnis*, *f.* [jugo] a binding (e.g. of a vine) to rails: Cic. **jūgārum**, *i*, *n.* (also *esp.* in plur. acc. to id. decl. from old *nom. juger* or *jurne*) [on etym. v. Smith's Ant. 217] an acre, or rather *juger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet

in length by 120 in breadth (or about 4 of an English acre): is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum **jugerum**, Cic.

jūgīs, *e*, *adj.* [jugo] joined together: auspiciis, married auspices, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic.

jūgīs, *e*, *adj.* continual, perpetual, perennial, esp. of water, always flowing: thesaurus **jūgis**, Pl.: ex puteis **jūgis** aquam calidam trahit, Cic.

jūglans, *dis*, *f.* [i. q. Jovis glans] a walnut: **jūglandum** putamina, Cic. 2. a walnut-tree: **jūglandum** umbra, Plin.

jūgo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [jugum] to bind to laths or rails: Col. || Meton. to marry (poet.): cui pater intactam dederat, primaeque **jugarat** omnibus, Virg. 2. In gen. to join, connect: virtutes inter se nexae et **jugatae** sunt, Cic.

jūgōus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] mountainous (poet.): alvae, Ov.

jūgula, *ae*, *ae*, and **jūglinae**, *arum*, *f.* [jugulae] the three stars which form Orion's belt; and meton. the whole constellation: Pl.

jūgulo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [jugulum] to cut the throat, to kill, slay, murder: cum **jūgulari** sus, Cic.: cives optimos **jūgulari** jussit, id. || **Jūg**: aliquem **jūgula** decretisque, id. 2. to refuse, silence, convict: **jūgulari** suo gladio, suoque telo, to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices, Ter.: gladio plumbeo, to overcome without difficulty, Cic.

jūgulum, *i*, *n.* and **jūglūlis**, *i*, *m.* [jug, stem of jugo] the collar-bone; a so, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; and lastly, the throat itself: **jūgula** concava, Cic.: **jūgulos** aperire susurro, Juv.: **jūgulum** perfodere, Tac.

jūgum, *i*, *n.* [root *jug*, v. *jugo*] a yoke for oxen, a collar, etc.: nos onera quibuscumque bestia, nos **juga** imponimus, Cic.: demere **juga** tauris, Hor. || Meton. a yoke or pair, esp. of draught cattle: ut minus multis **juga** ararent, Cic.: a pair of horses: Virg.: a chariot drawn by them: id. 2. the beam of a pair of scales; and hence the constellation **Libra**: Romani, in **jugo** cum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Cic. 3. the beam of a weaver's loom: tela **jugo** vincita est, Ov. 4. a rover's bench: Virg. 5. the ridge or peak of a mountain; also, a chain of mountains: ut mutato itinere, **juga** Octogeesm perveniret, Caes. || **Jūg**: **Jūg** the yoke as the bond or badge of slavery: cuius a cervicibus **jugo** servitio decernat, Cic. Of a conquered army: sub **jugo** or **jugo** militare, to make them pass under the yoke (consisting of two upright and one transverse spear), as a mark of subjection: sub hoc **jugo** dictator Aequos misit, Liv. 2. Of the yoke of love or affection: ferro **jugum**, the yoke of marriage, Hor. 3. Of the yoke of

misfortune: ferro **jugum** pariter dolet, id. 4. With reference to a mountain top: ut ex Appennino fluvium, sic ex comitum sapientium **jugo** sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, Cic. (Hence *It. giogo*; Fr. *jonc*.)

jūgmentum, *i*, *n.* [contr. from **jugumentum**, from *jug*, stem of **jugo**] a beast used for drawing or carrying, a beast of burthen (but not an ox, to which it is freq. opp. as, **jumenta** bovesque, Col.: cum illam curru vehi visset, moranturque **jumenta**, Cic.: sarcinaria, beasts for carrying soldiers' baggage, Caes.

jūnctūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [juncus] made of rushes, rush: vincula, Ov. || like a rush or reed: puella, slender, Ter.

jūnctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] full of rushes: litora, Ov.

junctim, *adv.* together: Gell. || successively: **junctim** genere duos consulatus, Suet.

junctio, *ōnis*, *f.* [jugo] a joining, union: Cic.

junctura, *ae*, *f.* [id.] a joining, union; **junctura**, joint: boun, Col. **genium**, Ov.: **lateralium** **juncturae**, the two ends of the girdle which meet, Virg.

|| **Jūg**: relationship, consequently: generis, Ov. 2. In rhet. combination, putting together: dixeris egregie notum si callida verbum reddiderit **junctura** novum, Hor.

junctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [jugo] || **Adj.**: united, connected: causa fidei propior, et cum exitu **junctior**, Cic. Subst.: **junctissimus** illi comes, Ov.

juncus, *i*, *m.* a rush: **maritima** **juncis** circumvinctis, Pl.: **palustris**, Ov. (Hence *It. giunco*; Sp. *juncuero*; Fr. *jonc*.)

jungo, *axi*, *actum*, *j*, *v. a.* to yoke, harness: equos, Virg.: **juncta** vehicula mille capiuntur, Liv. 2. In gen. to bind together, join, unite: tigna bina inter se **jungebat**, Caes.: ocella, to shut the doors, Juv.: quaedam inter se **jungere** et copulare, Cic. With *ad*: id. With *cum*: id. Absol.: ocella, to kiss, exilite **kisses**, Ov.: **junctio**que pontis, milites transmittit, **having built a bridge**, Tac. 3. Esp. to join, unite in matrimony: cui se pulcra vir dignetur **jungere** Mido, Virg. || **Jūg**: cum hominibus nostris consuetudine, amicitia, res, rationeque **jungebat**, Cic.: **afficiat** tatem, Liv.: **foedera**, id. 2. to continue (in point of time), to continue: laborem, to continue without interruption, Plin. (Root *jug*, which occurs in most of the cognate languages.) (Hence *It. giungere*; Fr. *joindre*.)

jūnior, *v*, *juvenia*

jūnius, *i*, *f.* the juniper: Plin.: Virg. (Hence *It. ginestro*; Sp. *enebro*; Fr. *genévre*.)

jūnius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **mensis**, the sixth month, June: Cic.: also Subst.: **Junius**, *i*, *m.* Ov.

jūnix, *icla*, *f.* [contr. from **juvenis**] a young cow, calf, heifer: Pera (Hence Fr. *génisse*.)

Jurandum, i. n. [juro] an oath (for *jurandum*) Pl.

Jurator, ōris, m. [id.] a swearer: *solus jurator*, Macr. || a sworn judge: Pl.

Juratus, a, um, Part. [Juro]. || Adj.: under an oath, bound by an oath: *haec, quae juratus in maxima constantia dixi*, Cic.

Juriconsultus, v. *jurisconsultus*. **Jūr-jūro**, i. v. a. [jus+juro] to swear: *praetores jurejurant*, Liv.

Jūr-pertus, v. *jurispertus*.

Jūrus, a, um, adj. [jus] of broth: Subst.: *jurae, ae, f. (sc. placenta)*: Pl.

Jurgium, i. n. [Jurgo] a quarrel, dispute, altercation: *jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab Janua*, Pl.: *ex inimicitia jurgia, maledicta gignuntur*, Cic.: *jurgia facere*, to quarrel, Virg.

Jurgo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. || Neutr. to quarrel, brawl, scold: *ceas, quid jurgabit tecum?* Ter. || Act. to utter reproaches, blame: *haec jurgans*, Liv.

Juridicalis, e, adj. [juridicus] relating to right or justice: Cic.

Juris-consultus or **jūr-consul-tus** (also *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*) [jus+consulo] one learned in the law, a lawyer: *jurisconsultus*, Cic.: *ae jurisconsultorum ingenia corrupta sunt*, Id.

Juris-dictio, ōnis (in *thesi*: *juris-que dictio*, Liv.): and separately: *juris dictio*, f. administration of justice, jurisdiction: *jurisdictionem concessam*, Cic. || Meton.: legal authority or power: Id.: *libera*, Suet.

Juris-pertus or **jūr-pertus**, (freq. also written separately), i. m. (freq. *versed or learned in the law*: *Fabius Pictor et juris et litterarum et antiquitatis bene pertus*, Cic. Comp.: *juris peritus?* Id. Sup.: *eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus*, Id.

Jūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [jus]. || Neutr. to swear, take an oath: *qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo*, Cic.: in *verba*, to take a prescribed form of oath: *Petrelus in haec verba jurat*, Caes.: in *verba magistri*, to echo his sentiments, Hor.: in *nomen aliquis*, to swear allegiance to, Suet.

|| 2. *Exp. to conspire*: in *me jurant omnes, venturae, fidesque*, Virg. || Act. to swear something: *verissimum puterimusque jurandum*, to take an oath, Cic. || 3. *to declare something as oath*: *jurat*, se cum non deservitum, Oros.: *aliquid in se*, to call down imprecations on oneself, Liv.: *to swear by somebody*: *quaevis numina*, Ov.: *aliquid*, Virg. || 4. *to renounce by oath*, *aliquid*: *jurare calumniam*, to swear that one is not guilty of it, Liv. [The root appears in the form of *jur* as well as *jur* in *juror, juror, perjuro, perjuro*: the *jur* is the same word, the initial *j* being no part of the root.]

Jūror, i. v. dep. for *juro*: *judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid equi debeat*, Cic.

Jūs, jūris, n. *broth, soup*: cum una multa jura confundi cocus, Pl.: *negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum*, Cic.

Jūs, jūris, n. law or equity, as established by public authority or custom (it differs from *lex* as being a generic term, denoting the whole body of laws, and hence the principles of law; whereas *lex* signifies a specific enactment, such as those of the twelve tables): *omnium legum atque iurum fector, conditor cluet*, Pl.: *urbem jure legibusque ac moribus de integro condere parat*, Liv.: *dicere*, to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision, as the praetor and other magistrates: a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, Cic.: *dare jura*, to give laws: *his dantem jura Catonem*, Virg.: *fas jusque, divine and human law*, Liv.: *divina ac humana jura*, Cic.: *gentium, the law of nations*, Id.: *civile, the civil law*, Id.: *jus publicum, political or constitutional law*, Liv.: *jus privatum, the law regulating the relations of private persons to one another*, Id.: *summum, the strict letter of the law*: *summum jus, summa injuria*, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, Cic. || 2. legal right, power, authority: cum plebe agendi, id.: *patrium, the father's power of life and death over his children*, Liv.: (homo) *sui juris*, his own master, independent, Cic. || 3. Meton.: a court of justice: in *jus ambula*, come before a magistrate, Ter. || In gen. and without ref. to positive law: *the law of nature, natural right or justice, justness*: *jura communia, rights enjoyed equally by all*, Cic.: *absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis quam jure causae, the justness*, Liv. Hence, *adv.*: *jure*, adverbially, with justice, justly: *jure* in cum animadvertetur, Cic.: *te ipse*, *jure optimo*, merito incutes licet, with perfect justice, Pl. || 2. prerogative, privilege, faculty, etc. With gen. obj.: *currus rogat ille paternus, inque diem alipedum jus*, Ov.

Jus-jurandum, i. n. an oath: *Jus-jurandum pollicitus est dare mihi*, Pl.: *est jurandum affirmatio religiosa*, Cic.: *idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium*, made him take the same oath, Caes.: *jurejurando teneri*, to be bound by an oath, Cic.

Jussum, i. n. [jubeo] an order, command (mostly plur.): *deorum immortalium jussa*, Cic.: *efficere*, to execute, Suet. || Esp. a decree of the people: *jussa*, ac scita, Cic.

Jussus, ōis, um, Part. [jubeo]. **Jussus**, ōis, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [Id.] an order, command: *vestro jussu coactus*, Cic.

Justē, adv. rightly, justly, equitably, duly: *juste et legitime imperare*, Cic. Comp.: *reprehendi*, Hor.

Justifrons, a, um, adj. [justus facio] that acts justly (poet.): Cat.

Justitia, ae, f. [justus] justice: Cic. || As a moral quality: *love of justice, equity*: also, *moderation, clemency*: *pro ejus justitia*, Caes. || Meton.

the whole body of laws: *ordinata erat in duodecim tabulis tota justitia*, Flor.

Justitium, i. n. [jus sisto] a cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation: *justitium edicere* or *indicare*, to order the courts to be closed, as on solemn or critical occasions, Liv.

|| In gen. a cessation of public business, a public mourning: *sumptio justitio*, Tac.

Justum, i. a. [justus] that which is right or just, justice: *justum ac jus colere*, Cic.: *plus justo, more than is right, too much*, Hor. || In plur. rights, privileges: *servis justa praebere*, Cic. || 2. *due ceremonies or formalities*: *omnia justa perficere*, Liv. Esp. of funeral rites, obsequies: *more regio justa facere*, Sall.

Justus, a, um, adj. [jus] just, equitable, fair: *justus et bonus vir*, Cic.: In sociis, Id. || Meton. lawful, rightful, true: *uxor*, Id.: *justissima causa, the most influential reason*, Caes. || 2. *just, well grounded*: *justa fiducia formae*, Ov. || 3. *in proper form or order*: *justum bellum*, Cic. || 4. *proper, perfect, complete, suitable, sufficient, right*: *victoria*, Id.: *justum iter conficere*, a regular day's march, Caes.: *justus exercitus*, a full consular army, i. e. in early times consisting of two legions, Liv. || 5. *moderate, mild, gentle, easy*: *justa et clemens servitus*, Ter.

Jūvus, a, um, Part. [juvo]. **Jūvenālis**, e, adj. [juvenis] youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people: *corpus*, Virg.: *juvenales ludii*, or *Subst.* *juvenalis*, ium, n. games introduced by Nerva, Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 219.)

Jūvenca, ae, f. [juvencus] (sc. bos) a young cow, heifer: *pascitur in magna silva formosa juvenca*, Virg.

|| 2. (sc. femina) a girl: *Grala*, i. e. Helen, Ov.

Jūvenens, a, um, adj. [juvenis] young (mostly poet.): *equus*, Lucr. || Subst. *juvencus*, i. m. (sc. bos) a young bullock: *aspice, aratra jure referunt suspensa juvenel*, Virg. || 2. (sc. homo) a young man: *to suis matres metuunt juvenca*, Hor.

Jūvenesco, ōnis, i. v. n. incomp. [Id.] to reach the age of youth, to grow up: *vitulus juvenescit*, Hor. || To grow young again: *Pylus juvenescere potest*, Ov.

Jūvenilis, e, adj. [Id.] youthful, young: *juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia*, Cic.

Jūveniliter, adv. youthfully, after the manner of youth: Cic.: Ov.

Jūvenis, is, adj. young, youthful: *juvenes anni*, Ov. Comp.: *juniores patrum*, Liv. || Subst.: a young man or woman: *infirmas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum*, et *gravitas jam constantis aetatis*, Cic. Comp.: *edictur delectus: juniores ad nomina respondent*, Liv. (Hence *It. giovine* or *giorane*; Fr. *jeune*.)

Jūvenor, i. v. dep. [juvenis] to act like a youth, to wanton: Hor.

juventa, ae, f. [id.] the season of youth, youth: non ita se juvena eum geasce, Liv.: nitidus juvena (of the snake), Virg.

juventas, ātis, f. [id.] the season of youth, youth: Lucr.: Virg.: Hor.

juventus, ātis, f. [id.] the season of youth (from the 20th to the 40th year), youth: an itis, quae geruntur juventute et viribus, Cic. || Meton. the youth, young persons, esp. the men of military age: omnis juvenus convenerat, Caes. Hence, princeps juventutis, in the time of the Republic the first among the knights, Cic.: under the Emperors, a title of the imperial princes: Tac.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, i. v. a. and n. Juvaturus, Sall.: to help, aid, assist, support, benefit: qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrantur, Cic.: hostes frumentum, Caes. Of medical assistants: qui salutari juvat arte fressos, Hor.: dīs juvantibus or deo juvante, with god's help: meque, Dīs juvantibus, ante brumam expecta, Cic. In pass.: lex Cornelia proscriptum juvare vetat, id. Imperis: juvat, it is of use: with subject-clause: juvat lamara Baccho conserere, Virg. || Esp. to delight, gratify, please (rare as verb. pers.): nec me vita juvaret, invida civis et multibus meis, Liv.: multos castra juvant, Hor. Imperis with infin. or acc. and infin. as subject: ita delights, pleases: I (thou, he, etc.) am delighted, take pleasure in: juvit me, tibi vna literas profuisse, Cic.: forsā et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.

juxta, adv. and prep. A. Adv.: Of place, nigh, near to, by, close to, by the side of: legio, quae juxta consisterat, Caes. With motion: accedere juxta, Or. || Transf. in like manner, equally, alike: eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.: ceteri juxta insontes, Liv. With dat.: rem juxta magnis difficillem censebat, id. With acc., atque, et, quam, cum: juxta mecum omnes intelligis, Sall.: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum divisa fuere, Liv. B. Prep. with acc.: Of place: near to, hard by: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. Placed after the subet.: vicina Ceramida juxta, Virg. || Transf. Of accession: near to, immediately after: gravitate annonae juxta seditionem ventum est, Tac. C. along with, together with: periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, among a free people, id.

3. Denoting likeness: near, approaching to, just as: juxta se conjuges vexari, Liv. 4. according to: juxta praeceptum, Just. [Juxta prob. compound of jug root of jūngo, and sta root of sto: the termination was perhaps orig. tim, jug-sta-tim, which was shortened into juxtim and juxta.]

juxtim, adv. [v. juxta] I. Adv.: next to, close by: assidebat juxtim, Suet. 2. Esp. near to, in the neighbourhood: Lucr.

K

K, k, a guttural corresponding to the earliest period of the Latin language, when C represented the sound of G. When subsequently a distinct symbol was introduced for the latter, C was made the representative of the sound of K, which character thus became superfluous, and fell into disuse: being retained only in certain abbreviations, as K. for Caeso, K. or Kal. for Calende. In inscriptions K.A. stands for capitalis, K.K. for castrorum, K.S. for carus suus.

Kalendae, v. calendae.

Kalo, v. calo.

Koppa, n. indecl. = koppa, the obsolete Greek letter: Quint.

L

L, l, indecl. n. or (subdant. litera) L, f. the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, the form of which is identical with the Greek Λ, but changed in position. || Interchanges of L with other letters. 1. With D: v. letter D. 2. With N: c. g. v. l. 3. With R: c. g. v. l. 4. With S: c. g. v. l. 5. With T: c. g. v. l. 6. With V: c. g. v. l. 7. With X: c. g. v. l. 8. With Y: c. g. v. l. 9. With Z: c. g. v. l.

1. With D: v. letter D. 2. With N: c. g. v. l. 3. With R: c. g. v. l. 4. With S: c. g. v. l. 5. With T: c. g. v. l. 6. With V: c. g. v. l. 7. With X: c. g. v. l. 8. With Y: c. g. v. l. 9. With Z: c. g. v. l. 10. With A: c. g. v. l. 11. With B: c. g. v. l. 12. With C: c. g. v. l. 13. With D: c. g. v. l. 14. With E: c. g. v. l. 15. With F: c. g. v. l. 16. With G: c. g. v. l. 17. With H: c. g. v. l. 18. With I: c. g. v. l. 19. With J: c. g. v. l. 20. With K: c. g. v. l. 21. With L: c. g. v. l. 22. With M: c. g. v. l. 23. With N: c. g. v. l. 24. With O: c. g. v. l. 25. With P: c. g. v. l. 26. With Q: c. g. v. l. 27. With R: c. g. v. l. 28. With S: c. g. v. l. 29. With T: c. g. v. l. 30. With U: c. g. v. l. 31. With V: c. g. v. l. 32. With W: c. g. v. l. 33. With X: c. g. v. l. 34. With Y: c. g. v. l. 35. With Z: c. g. v. l. 36. With A: c. g. v. l. 37. With B: c. g. v. l. 38. With C: c. g. v. l. 39. With D: c. g. v. l. 40. With E: c. g. v. l. 41. With F: c. g. v. l. 42. 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or give way: signum labat, Cic. labat ariet crebro janua, Virg. labat curvae puto inde pondere navas, roll down side is side, Ov. || Fig.: of the mind: to waver, be undecided, hesitate: scito, labare meum consilium illud, quod satis jam firmum videbatur, Cic. socii labant, waver in fidelity, Liv. 2. to sink, fall to pieces, go to ruin: quid non alio alid ex alio necit, ut non, si unam litteram moveris, labent omnia? Cic. sustinuisse labentem fortunam populi Romani, Liv.

labor, pena, 3. v. n. dep. to slide, slip, or glide down: to fall down: naufragum illud in rivo esse lapsum, Cic. humor in grass furto labitur, Hor. 2. to glide along, move with an easy gliding motion: sidera, quae vaga et mutabili radice labuntur, Cic. labitur uncta valde abies, Virg. 3. to slip away, sweep: lapsum procedit, Tac. || Fig. in gen.: to glide, proceed gently or smoothly, pass, pass away, fly away: illic res forma labitur, Pl. labitur occidit, huiusmodi volubilis aetas, Ov. 2. to fall, fall from, sink, go to ruin: perit: to cidius lapsus est, Liv. Ides lapsa, Ov. hac se lapsus, disappointed in this hope, Caes. 3. fall into, to come or turn to, incline oneself to: labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic. in vitium, Hor. 4. to fall into error, to err, mistake, commit a fault: labi, errare, necidire, decipi et aulam et turpe ducimus, Cic.

labor, oris (old nom. labors, like arbor, bonus, etc.: Pl. Ter.) m. labour, toil, exertion, whether of body or mind: labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis, gravioris operis et muneris, Cic. res est magni laboris, id. ex labore se reficere, Caes. 2. Meton. work, workmanship (poet.): operum, Virg. || Esp. drudgery, hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble: in labore meo, Cic. illic audire labores, Virg. Poet. labores solis, eclipses, id. (Hence it, laboro: Fr. labourer.)

laboratus, a, um, Part. [laboro]. laborifer, a, um, adj. [labor fero] toil-enduring (poet.): Hercules, Ov. laboriosus, adv. kearily, with difficulty, laboriously: Pl. Comp. Cic. Sep. id.

laboriosus, a, um, adj. [labor] toilsome, wearisome, difficult, laborious: desultorio, Ter. nihil laboriosius: Cic. operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv. || Inclined to work, industrious: homines, Cic. || That undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed: quid nobis duobus laboriosius? id.

labro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. (id.) 1. Neutr. to labour, take pains, exert oneself, strive: ne labora, Ter. esse (aratores) tibi laborare, Cic. With inf.: brevis esse laboro, obscurus horum, 2. to care or trouble oneself about, to be solicitous, anxious: animo laborat, ut reliquae civitates adjungeret, Caes. 3. non laboro, nihil laboro,

I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not: cuius manu sit percussus non laboro, Cic. 3. Esp. to suffer, to labour under, to be oppressed, afflicted, or troubled with, to be in difficulty or danger, Absol. eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ejus artus laborarent, id. quos laborantes conspexerat illi subsidia submittebat, Caes. Impers. pass.: maxime ad superiores multationes laboratur, id. With ex: ex intestinis, Cic. With ab: a re frumentaria, Caes.: ab avaritia, Hor. With abl.: domestica crudelitate laborare, Cic. Of inanim. and abstract subjects: luna laborat, is eclipsed, id. Aquilonibus laborant querceta, Hor. || Act. to work out, elaborate: to form, make, prepare: quale non perfectum meae laborant manus, id. arte laboratae vestes, Virg. 2. to labour at, to cultivate: frumenta ceteroque fructus, Tac.

labos, v. labor, ad invt. labrum, 1. n. [labium] a lip: apes, quae distat in labris Platonis consediisse pueri, Cic. labrum superius, the upper lip, Cic. Proverb.: primum et prae-muribus labris gustare, or attingere aliquid, to get a slight taste of, a superficial knowledge of, Cic. || Meton. an edge, margin (of a vessel, a ditch, etc.): ut ejus fossae solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distarent, Caes. (Hence it, labro: Fr. lèvre.)

labrum, 1. n. [lavo] a basin, a tub, a vat: labrum si in balneo non est, Cic.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, Virg. || Meton. (poet.) a bath: nec Dryades, nec nos videamus labra Dianae, Ov.

labrusca (ae) vitis or uva, also absol. labrusca, ae. f. the wild vine: silvestris, Virg. (Hence Fr. lambruche.)

labruscum, 1. n. [labrusca] the fruit of the labrusca, the wild grape: Virg. (Hence it, abrostio: Sp. lambrusco.) labyrinthosus, a, um, adj. [Labyrinthus] pertaining to a labyrinth, labyrinthine: flexus, Cat.

lac, lactis (nom. lacte: Pl. m. (masce) acc. lactem, Pl.), [yāxact, stem of yāx] milk: dulci repletur lacte, Lucr.: cum lacte nutricia errorum suxisset, Cic.: lacte vivere, Caes. Proverb.: tam similem quam lacte lacti est, as like as one egg is to another, Pl. || Meton. the milky juice of plants: herbarum, Ov. 2. a milk-white colour (poet.): id.

lacer, ēre, frum, adj. mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces: homo, Lucr.: corpus, Liv. || Act.: rending, lacerating: mortuus, Ov. [Root Lac, same as (Gr. λαια, a rent.)]

laceratio, ōnis, f. [lacro] a rending, mangling, laceration (rare): corporis, Cic. In plur.: id.

lacrerna, ae, f. a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys or in damp and cold weather: Cic.: Suet. v. Solitius Ant. 219.

lacrernatus, a, um, adj. [lacrerna] wearing a lacerna: Vell.

lacro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [lacer] to tear to pieces, to mangle, lacerate: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov.: ferro, Hor.

|| Fig. to censure, asperse, rail at: obstrictio inviduae, quae solet lacerare periosos, Cic.: aliquem probris, Liv. 2. to ruin, destroy, dissipate, squander: meus me moror quotidianus lacerat et conficit, Cic.: diem, to waste, Pl.

lacrta, ae, f. a lizard: Hor. Proverb.: unius lacertae se dominum facere, to get a little place of one's own, Juv. (Hence Fr. lézard.)

lacrertus, a, um, adj. [lacertus] muscular, brawny, powerful: centuriones, Cic.

lacratus, 1. m. the muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow: subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, Ov. || Meton. in gen.: the arm: Milo Croniatensis nobilitas ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic. Of bees: Virg.

|| Fig. muscle, strength: in Lysia aesepe sunt lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius, Cic.

lacratus, 4. m. a lizard: Virg. || an unknown sea-fish: Cic.

lacratusus, a, um, Part. [lacro] 1. lacro, 1. v. n. || Itum, 3. v. a. [lacro: cf. arcesso] to excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate: aliquem ferro, Cic. proelio hostes, Caes.: Saguntini nec lacertes nec lacertati, Liv. || To wrp, excite, shake, move: manibusque (aurigae) lacessunt pectora plausa cavila, pat the horses on their breasts, Virg.: deos (precibus), to assail, importune, Hor. 2. to call forth, arouse, produce, invite: sermones, Cic.

lacrhanisus or -pizis, 1. v. n. [Axyavov, olus] = Axyavov, to be weak, languid: ponit betisare pro languere quod vulgo lachannare dicitur, Suet.

lacinia, ae, f. [root LAC: v. lacer] the lapet or flap of a garment: sumo laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi, Pl.: togae, Suet. Proverb.: aliquid oblinere lacinia, by the lapet, 1. e. hardly, without a firm hold, Cic.

lalo, 3. v. a. to draw gently. [The root itself is obsolete, but it has several compounds: e. g. allicio, elicio, etc.]

lacrima, ae, f. (also written lacrima, lacryma, and lacryma: old form lacrima: v. D. no. 1. 4) a tear: lacrimas effunderet, Lucr.: cito arealit lacrima, praescertim in silentio maris, Cic.: lacrima non tenere, not to refrain from, id.: multa cum lacrimis observare, Cic. (Hence it, lagrima: Fr. larme.)

lacrimabilis (lacrym.), e, adj. [lacrima] worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful: vixque tenet lacrimas, quia nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov.: gemitus, Virg.

lacrimabundus (lacrym.), a, um, adj. [lacrimo] with tears, weeping: Liv. lacrimo (lacryma and lacrumo), avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. and lacrimor, atus, 1. v. dep. [lacrima] to shed tears, to weep. 1. Neutr.: te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic.: lacrumo gaudio, Ter.

2. Act. to bewail, lament something (rare): num id lacrumat virgo? id. **||** Meton. of plants: to weep, drop, distil: lacrimata cortice myrrhas, dropped, distilled, Ov.

lacrimeus (lacrum, lacrym.) a, um, adj. [id.] full of tears, tearful, weeping: lumina, Ov. **2.** Meton. of plants: dropping, distilling: vites, Plin. **||** Act. exciting or causing tears: fumus, Ov.: Trojae funera, Hor.: carmen, plaintive, Ov.

lacrimalis (lacrym.), ae, f. dim. [id.] a little tear (rare): Ter.: Cic.

lacrime and **lacryma**, with their deriv. v. lacrim, etc.

lacte, v. lac, ad inil.

lactens, Part. [lacteo]. **||** Subst.: a sucking animal, suckling: lactentibus rem divina facere, Liv.

lacteo, 2, v. a. (used almost exclusively in the imperf. part.) [lac] to suck milk; to be a suckling: Romulus parvulus atque lactens, Cic.: lactens hostia, id. Poet.: viscera lactentia, i. e. sucking children, Ov. Of the spring: tener et lactens, id. **||** To contain milk or sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg.

lactolus, a, um, adj. dim. [lacteo] white as milk, milk-white (poet.), puellae, Cat.

lactesco, 3, v. n. incep. [lacteo] to turn to milk: omnis fere cubus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lacteus, a, um, adj. [lac] milky, full of milk (mostly poet.): humor, Ov.: ubera, Virg. **||** Meton. milk-coloured, milk-white: colla, id.: circulus, the Milky Way, Cic.: alio, via, Ov.

lactis, is, f. a gut: usu. plu. lactes, tum, the guts; esp. the small guts, chitterlings: ita cibi vacuante venio lactis lactibus, Pl.: Pers.

lacto, avi, atum, i. v. a. (used almost exclusively in the imperf. part.) [lac] to contain milk, to suckle: ubera lactantia, Ov.

lacto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [lacio] to allure, wheedle: to dupe, cajole: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, lactat, Pl.: animos, Ter.

lactuola, ae, f. dim. a young lettuce: Suet.

lactuna, ae, f. [lacus] a ditch, pit, hole: a pool, pond: vastae, Lucr.: sudant humore lacunae, Virg. Poet.: salisse, i. e. the sea, Lucr. **2.** In gen.: any hollow, cavity, opening, chasm, cleft: id. **||** Fig. a gap, void, defect, loss (rare): ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic.: vide, quae, non qua lacuna sit in auro, id. (Hence **lac**: **laguna**: Fr. **lagune**, lacune.)

lacunar, ari, n. [lacuna] a panel-celling, a carved and gilded ceiling, a ceiling (so called from its sunken spaces): non ebur neque aureum mea renet in domo lacunar, Hor.: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic.

lactino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to hollow out, to fret: lacunati tori, Plin.

|| To panel like a lacunar: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov.

lactinosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of holes, ponds, or sloughs: convallis, App.

|| In gen. full of hollows or gaps: nihil eminens, nihil lacunosum, Cic.

lagus, us, m. orig. any hollow; hence, a basin, tank, tub; esp. a wine-vat: Cato. Hence, fig.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, still fermenting, Cic.

|| A lake, pond: agri, aedificia, lacus, stagna, id.: lacus Lemannus, Caes.: Albanus, Cic. Poet. of a river, Virg.

|| A basin, tank, cistern, reservoir: Liv.: a fumo redeuntis lacque, Hor. [Root Lac: cf. Gr. **λάκος**, **λάκκος**.] (Hence **lac**: **lago**: Fr. **lac**.)

laedo, si, sum, 3, v. a. to strike, dash violently against: naves ad saxa, Lucr.

|| Meton. to injure, damage, hurt: lora laedunt brachia, Pl.: aliquem vulnere, Ov. Poet.: collum, to hang oneself, Hor.

|| Fig. to trouble, vex, offend, injure: dicto, facto, Pl.: si iniuste neminem laest, Cic.: Pisonem, to rail at, id.: nulli os, to offend no one to his face, Ter. **2.** To afflict, hurt: tunc tua me infortunia laedent, Hor.

laena, ae, f. [akin to **χλαίνα**] a lined upper garment, cloak, mantle, worn by the flames and by persons of distinction: Cic.: Virg. V. Smith's **Laet** 220.)

laetatio, onis, f. [laedo] a hurting, injuring: Lact. **||** Rhetor. i. t. an oratorical attack: Cic.

laetens, a, um, Part. [laedo].

laetabilis, e, adj. [laetor] joyful, glad: Cic.: factum, Ov.

laetans, antis, Part. [laetor]. **||** A d. joyful, glad: aliquos laetantes facere, Pl. Poet. of inanimate things: loca, joyous, cheerful, agreeable, Lucr.

laetatio, onis, f. [id.] rejoicing, joy: diutina, Caes.

laeto, adv. joyfully, gladly, cheerfully: auctorem senatus extinctum laete atque insolenter tulit, Cic. Comp.: Veil.

laetifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [laetifico] to cheer, gladden, delight: with abl. (rare): sol laetificat terram, Cic. **2.** Refl. ect. to rejoice, be glad: nunc eo alii laetificantur meo malo et damno, Pl. **||** In agriculture, to fertilize, manure: Indus agros laetificat et mitigat, Cic.

laetificus, a, um, adj. [laetifico] making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful (poet.): fetus, Lucr.: vites, Poet. Cic.

laetitia, ae, f. [laetatus] joy, esp. unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight: laetitia opinio recens boni praesentia, in quo effert rectum esse videatur, Cic.: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, to spend joyfully, Ter.: maxima omnes laetitia afficit, Caes.

|| Meton. a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace: laetitia et pulcritudo

orationis, Tac. **2.** **luseriance**, fertility, of plants, etc.: pabuli plenty, abundance, Just.

laetor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] to rejoice, be joyful or glad: constr. with abl., with in and abl., with neutr. acc., with acc. and infn.: et laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic.: in hoc est laetatus, id.: illud mihi laetandum video, id.: atrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis to fulsee et animo valuisse, id.

laetus, a, um, adj. joyful, cheerful, glad: constr. absol., with de, gen., acc. and infn.: laeti atque erecti, Cic.: laetus est de amica, Ter.: laborum, Virg.: laetus sum, fratri obsequio quod vult, Ter. **||** Meton. doing well, joy, cheerful, ready, willing: genus supplementum etiam laetus decerventi, Sall. **2.** **delighting or taking pleasure in**: with abl. or infn.: laetum equo sanguine Concanum, Hor. **3.** **pleasing, pleasant, grateful, agreeable**: omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic.: laetum militibus id nomen, Tac. **4.** **fortunate, auspicious**: angritum, id. **5.** **joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful**: vite quid potest esse cum fructu laetitia, tum aspectu pulchrius? Cic.: segetes, Virg. **6.** **fertile, rich, of soil**: ager, Varr. Of cattle, fat: glaudis suae laeti redeunt, Virg.

7. **opious, abundant**: laeta magis pressis manabant flumina mammis, id. And of style: laetum genus orationis, Cic. (Hence **lit**: **lieto**: and Fr. **lie**, in the expression *faire chère lie*.)

laeva, ae, f. [laevus] ac. manus, the left hand: illicina pecti dextra, laeva- que Serestum, Virg.: ante et post; ad laevam et ad dexteram, Cic. Esp. freq. abl. adv. laeva, on the left side, on the left: dextra montibus, laeva Tibi armis septus, on the left, Liv.

laevatus, v. levatus.

laevè, adv. wrongly, suitably: Hor.

laevigatio, v. levig.

laevigata, v. levig.

laevus, a, um, adj. [akin to **laevig**] left, on the left side: op. dexter: manus, Cic.: laeva, Ov.: iter, Virg. Adv. in laevum, to the left: hexham in laevum cursum, Ov. Subst. laeva, ovum, n. plur. places lying on the left: Thracen et laeva Propontidis intrat, id. **||** Fig. **awkward, stupid, foolish, silly** (like Fr. **gauche**): ego laeva, qui pargor blem sulc vermi temporis bo- ram, Hor. **2.** **unfavourable, inconvenient**: **unfortunate, unlucky, bad**: teque nec laeva votat ire plus, id.: si fata deum non laeva fuissent, Virg.

3. In augury, lucky, propitious: numina, **favourable, propitious**, id. tonitru dedit omnia laevo Jupiter, Ov.

laginum, i, n. = **ἀλαγρον**, a kind of cake made of flour and oil: Hor.

lagena (ἀλαγνα and λῆγνα), n. f. = **ἀλαγνος**, a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon: Cic.: Hor.

lagoa, *f.* = *λάγος*, a Greek species of *canis*, Virg.

lagena, *f.* lagena.

lagia, *idia*, *f.* = *λαγία*, a kind of bird, perh. *heathcock*, grouse: Hos.

lagna, *f.* lagena.

lallo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* to sing, *bul-*
laby, as a nurse to a child: Pers.

lama, *ae*, *f.* = *λάμος*, a slough, bog, *fen*: Hor.

lambro, 1. *v. a.* to tear to pieces: Proverb.: lepidē, Charine, me meo ludo lambros, *you beat me at my own game*, Pl. (Hence Fr. *délabrer*, *lambrouer*).

lambo, to tick, *j.* *v. a.* [root LAB: *v. labia*] to tick, *lap*: *hi* canes, quos tribunal meum videt lambere, Cic.: vidit serpentem tristia sanguinea lambentem rubra lingua, Ov. || Meton. of a river: to flow by, to wash: vel quae hoc fabulosum lambit Hydaspes, *washers*, Hor. Of fire: lambere flamma comas, Virg.

lamentabilis, *e*, *adj.* [lamentor] *doleful*, *lamenting*: afflictus et jacens, et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. || **lamentabile**, *deplorable*: funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, id.

lamentarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lamentum] *mournful*, *causing tears*: Pl.

lamentatio, *onis*, *f.* [lamentor] *a weeping, weeping, lamenting, lamentation*: ageritudo, lacrimas, lamentatio, Pl.: lagnitibus fletuque moerens, Cic.

lamehor, *atus*, 1. *v. n.* and *a*, *dep.* *lamehor*, to wail, *moan*, *weep*, *lament*: lamentari, cruciari, Pl.: flere et lamentari, Cic. || **Act.**: to weep over, to bewail: vitam, id.: suam mentem mortem. Ter. With acc. and *obj.*: quum lamentatur, non apparet labores nostros, Hor.

lamentum, 1. *n.* a weeping, *moaning*, *weeping*, *lamentation* (usu. plur.): negat se velle mortem suam dolore amittere et lamentis vacare, Cic.: lamenta et lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac.

lania, *ae*, *f.* = *λαμία*, a witch, a sorceress, *enchantress*: ne pranae lamiae puerum vivum extrahat alvo, Hor.

lamina and *syncope* **lamina** (Hor.), *ae*, *f.* a thin piece of metal, wood, marble, etc., a plate, leaf, veneer, etc.: quum laminae octo inventa, Cic.: tigna laminis claviisque religant, Caes.: argutae laminae serrae, the blade of a saw, Virg. || Meton.: laminae ardentes, red-hot plates, as instruments of torture, Cic. 2. money, coin: et levis argenti lamina citizen erat, Ov.: inimicus laminae, foe to money, Hor. (Hence It. *lama*: Fr. *lame*).

lamna, *ae*, *v.* lamina.

lampas, *idia*, *f.* = *λαμπάς*, a torch, *lantern*: lampadas igniferas, Lucr.: vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic. From the Grecian torch-lamp, which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it still burning to the next runner (cf. Smith's Ant. 120), are borrowed the following expressions: qual cariores,

vital lampada tradunt, they finish their course, id., Lucr.: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada possidet? wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive, Pers. || Meton. in gen. splendour, brightness, lustre: Phoebeae lampadū instar, the light of the sun, Virg. Hence poet. like lumen, for day: nona reddebant lampade vitam, on the ninth day, Lucr. 2. a meteor resembling a torch: Sen.

lana, *ae*, *f.* [rō λῆνος, Dor. λῆνος] wool: ad me venis cum tua colu of lana, Cic.: lanam carere, to card, Pl.: lanam ducere, to spin, Ov. || Meton.: a working in wool: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, to be thinking about her work, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ov. 2. Of things resembling wool: soft hair or feathers, down, Plin. Of thin clouds: vellera tenuia lanæ, Virg. Proverb.: rixari de lana caprina, to dispute about trifles, Hor.

lanarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lana] pertaining to wool: herba, fuller's weed, Plin.

|| Subst.: lanarius, *li*, *m.* a worker in wool: Pl.

lanatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] furnished with wool, woolly: lanatae ovæ, unshorn, Col. Absol. lanata, arum, *f.* plus, sheep, Juv.

lanceus, *ae*, *f.* a light spear, with a lance long fastened to the middle of it, a lance, *carer*: Romanus miles inisil pili aut lanceis assultans, Tac.

lanco, *v.* lanx.

lanxio, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate: Sen. || Fig. to destroy, consume: lanxiosa bona, squandered, Cat.

lānxus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lana] woolen, of wool: pallium, Cic.: infula, Virg. (Hence Fr. *lance*.)

lanquē-facio, *fecī*, *factum*, 3. *v. a.* to make faint, weary, languid: Cic.

languens, *Parl.* [languē]. || **Adj.**: faint, weak, inactive, languid: incitare languentes, Cic.: languentes animo remissas, Caes.

languēo, 2. *v. n.* to be faint, weary, languid: quum de via languerem, was fatigued with my journey, Cic. Poet.: nos languet, Prop. 2. Esp. to be weak, faint, languid from disease: tristis languēbunt corpora morbo, Virg. || Fig. to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless: languet juvenis, Cic.: otio, id. Of things: languet vox, id. [In *languēo* the *n* is probably no part of the root: lassus appears to be connected with it.]

languesco, *gū*, 3. *v. n.* incept. [languē] to become faint, weak, languid: corpore languescit, Cic. Of things: Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes mild or mellow, Hor.: luna languescit, becomes obscured, Tac. 2. Esp. to be enfeebled by disease: to be ill, to languish: nec mea languescit corpora, Ov.

|| Fig.: to grow languid, listless, or inactive, to decline, decrease: consensus populi, si nos languescimus, debilitetur necesse est, Cic.

languidū, *adv.* faintly, feebly, slowly, *languidly*: nutare, Plin. Comp.: dictum languidius, with less spirit, Cic.

languidulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dim. [languidus] somewhat languid: Cat.

languidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [languē] faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid: homines vino languidi, Cic. Meton. of things: boves, collo trahentes languido, Hor.: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, dull, Quint.: flumen, sluggish, Hor.: aqua, Liv. Comp.: vina, more mellive, Hor. || Of the mind: feeble, powerless, inactive, listless: philosophos mollis, languidus, enervatus, Cic.: si qui antes aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, more sluggish, id.

languor, *oris*, *m.* [id.] faintness, feebleness, weariness, languor: (animus) quum languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, Cic. 2. Esp. weakness, languor, proceeding from disease: aquosa, dropsy, Hor.: languor faucium, Suet. || Of the mind: dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness: languori se desidiaeque dedere, Cic.: militum, Caes.

lanistia, *as*, *m.* [lanio] a mangling, lacerating (rare): ferarum, Cic. || Fig.: anguish of mind: Tac.

lanista, *ae*, *f.* [lanius] a butcher's stall: Liv.

lanificium, 1. *n.* [lanificus] the working of wool, i. e. spinning, weaving, etc.: usum lanifici docere, Just.

lanificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lana facio] that works in wool, i. e. by spinning, weaving, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib.

laniger, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lana gero] wool-bearing, fleecy: greges, Virg. || Subst.: laniger, *li*, *m.* a ram, Ov.: a lamb: timena, Phaedr.

lanio, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate: hominem, Cic.: vestem, Ov. || Fig.: et tua sacrilegae laniantur carmina linguae, id.

lanionis, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lanius] pertaining to a butcher: Suet.

lanista, *ae*, *m.* a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master: clemens, Cic. || Meton. an agitator, promoter of disturbance: populum Rom. cum Antiocho, lanista Aetolia, dimicare, Liv. 2. an assassin: num ille lanista omnino iam a claudis recessisse videtur, Cic.

lanitium (claudii), 1. *n.* [lana] wool: at tibi lanitium curae, Virg.

lanius, 1. *m.* [lanio] a butcher: Ter.: Liv.: Cic. 2. Meton. an executioner: Pl.

lanterna, *v.* laterna.

lantio, *inis*, *f.* [lana] wooliness, down, of plants, of the cheeks, etc.: flaventem prima lantio malas dum se queris Clytium, Virg.: comes graciles et lantio instat, Ov.

lanx, *lanxia*, *f.* a plate, platter, dish: in filiculis lanxibus, Cic.: opum de caelata sumere lanx, Ov.: often used in sacrifices: Virg.: lanx satuta (v. satur). || Esp. the scale of a balance: 321

frisk, frolic: licet lascivire, dum nihil veritas, Cic.: lascivire magis plebem quam sevirie, Liv.: exillit assus lascivique faga, *frisks*, Ov. || Fig. of style: toto et rerum et verborum et compositionis genere lascivunt, Quint. || *lascivus*, a, um, adj. allusive to run, swim, unreservedly, *scamion, peltant, playful, frolicsome*: baderat, Hor.: capella, Virg.: pueri, Hor.: verba, *scortive, playful*, Id. || *lascivious*, kind, *lawful, lascivious*: puellae, Liv. Of things: labellis ac sigillis lascivissimum picturarum et figurarum, Suet. [*Lascivus* prob. contains the same root as *laxus*, q. v.]

lassitudo, inis, f. [*lassus*] faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude: omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet, Pl.: erit ut lassitudine dormire, Cic.: lassitudine confici, Caes.

lasso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to render faint or languid, to tire, weary, fatigue: longior infirmum ne lasset epistola corpora, Ov.: brachia plagis, Prop.

lassulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat wearied: Cat.

lassus, a, um, adj. [*languo*, q. v.] faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted: lassus de via, Pl.: Romani litere ante opere castrorum et proelio fessis lassique erant, Sall. With gen.: lassus maris et viarum militumque, Hor. || Meton. of things: fructibus assiduus lassus humus, exhausted, Ov.: stomachus, Hor.: collum, drooping, Virg.

latē, adv. broadly, widely, extensively, often with long, far and wide: late longaque diffusus, Cic.: omnibus longe lateque sedificis incensis, Caes. Comp.: possidere agros, Cic. Sup.: super latissime continuatus, Cic. || Fig.: ars late patet, widely, Id. Comp.: latius perscribere, Caes. Sup.: fidei bonae nomen latissime manet, Cic.

latēbra, ae, f. [*latē*] a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat: latēbra ac silvis aut altibus se eripere, Caes.: tum latēbras animae, pectus mucrone recludit, the hidden seat of life, Virg.: solis defectus lunaeque latēbrae, the eclipses of the moon, Lucr. || Fig.: quum illa confregit ex latēbris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Id. 2. Esp. a water-fuge, preference, felignd excaus (only in sing.): videant, ne quaeratur latēbra perjurio, Id.

latēbricola, ae, c. [*latēbra*] that dwells in lurking-places or brothels: Pl. || *latēbrosus*, adv. in a hiding place: ne occidat, Pl.

latēbrosus, a, um, adj. [*latēbra*] full of lurking-holes or covert, hidden, secret: via, Cic.: locus, Liv. Poet.: pomez, i. e. full of holes, porous, Virg.

latēns, entis, Part. [*latē*]. || A. J. hidden, secret, unknown: saxa latēns, Virg.

latenter, adv. in secret, privately: clare, Cic.: amare, Ov.

latō, āi, 2. v. n. [*latō* to *laō*, root

of *laō*], to lie hid or concealed, lurk: ubi sunt, ubi latent, Pl.: abditē latere, Cic.: naves latent portu, Hor. Proverb.: latet anguis in herba, Virg. 2. Esp. to skulk, keep out of sight, in order not to appear in court: quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse liceat? Cic. 3. To hide, retreat: crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. || Fig. to be sheltered, safe: latere sub umbra Romanæ amicitiae, Liv. 2. Esp. with a non-personal subj.: with acc. (rarely with dat.) to be concealed from, unknown to: nec latere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. Absol.: id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep.

latō, ēris, m. a brick, tile: in latere aut in caemento, ex quibus urbs efficitur, Cic. Proverb.: latereum lavare, to labour in vain, Ter.

latōramen, inis, n. [later] earthenware: lateramina vasi, Lucr.

latōrulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small brick or tile: hanc contignationem laterculi astruxerunt, Caes. || Meton. a sort of cake or biscuit: Pl.

latōricus or *-tius*, a, um, adj. [id.] made of bricks: turris, Caes.: opus, or absol. latericium, brickwork, Id.

latōricus, v. latericius.

latērna (lanterna), ae, f. [*lampas*] a lantern, lamp: Cic.

latērnarius (lant.), ii, m. [*latērna*] a lantern bearer: Fig.: Catilinæ laternarius, pattern, example, Cic.

latēro, 3. v. n. incep. [*latē*] to lie hid: Cic.

latēx, icis, m. any liquid, esp. water (poet.): latēces simulatos fontis Averni, Virg.: desilit in latēces, Ov. Of wine: Lycaeus, Virg. Of other liquids: abundanti latēx, juice of wormwood, Lucr.: Palladii styces, oil, Ov.

latēbulum, i, n. [*latē*] a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den: quum etiam feræ latēbulis se tegant, Cic. Fig.: latēbulum et perfrugium doloris mei, Id.

latēclavius, a, um, adj. [*latē* clavi] having a broad purple stripe: (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families; v. clavius, mo. ii. 2.) tribunus, Suet. || Subst.: latēclavius, ii, m. one entitled to wear the *latus clavius*, a senator, patrician: a quodam latēclavio prope ad necem caecus, Id.

latēns, adv. in Latin: Cumanis petentibus ut publice Latine loquerentur, Liv.: scire, to understand Latin, Cic.: reddere, to translate into Latin, Id. Esp. Latine loqui, to speak with purity: ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, Id. Also, to speak plainly, to speak out: (gladiator) ut appellat, i, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, Id.

latinitas, ātis, f. [*Latinus*] pure Latin style, Latinity: acutus sum non dico Caecilius (malus enim auctor latinitatis est), sed Terentium, Cic.

|| The Latin rights and privileges, also called jus Latii (v. Smith's Ant. 92, and 220): Id.

latō, ōnis, f. [*latē*: v. fero] a bearing, bringing (only fig.): auxilii latō, a rendering of assistance, Liv. || Esp.: suffragi latō, a voting or right of voting, Id.: legis latō, a proposing of a law, a bill, Cic.

latō, avi, atum, i. v. n. freg. [*latē*] to be in the habit of concealing oneself, to lurk: latitans Oppianicus, Cic.: latitans aper, Hor. Of things: to be concealed: invisit atque latitans rebus confidere, Caes. 2. Esp. to keep before of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice: qui fraudationis causa latitavit, Cic.

latitudo, inis, f. [*latit*] breadth, width: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic.: fossae, Caes. 2. Meton. in gen. extent, size, compass: possessionum, Cic. || Fig.: verborum, a broad pronunciation, Id.

latō, ōris, m. [*latē*: v. fero] a bringer or bearer: only Fig.: a mover or proposer of a law: lator legis Semproniae, Cic.: rogationis, Liv. Absol.: latorum audacia, of the proposers of laws, Caes.

latrator, ōris, m. [*latro*] a Barker: poet. for a dog: Anubis, Virg. || Meton. a bawler, braveller: Quint.

latratus, ōis, m. [*latro*] a barking: apros latratu turbatis agens, Virg. In plur.: venator curru canis et latratibus instat, Id.

latrina, ae, f. [contr. from lavatrina; lavō] a bath: Lucil. || a privy: Pl.

latro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to bark. A. Neutr. i. scilicet latens, Cic. Poet. in the Imperf. Part. absol. latrans, i. a barking, a day. Ov. Passim impers.: scilicet cum latratu, quum solus obambulatipes, Id. 2. Meton. to roar, rumble, etc.: latrans stomachus, Hor. Kap. to rant, roar, bluster: latrant qui quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. B. Act. for allatrate, to bark at, bay: senem adulterum latrans Suburanus canes, Hor. || Fig.: to bark at, assail: si quis opprobriat dignum latraverit, Id. 2. Esp. to demand vehemently: illi alid aliud naturam latrare, Lucr.

latro, ōnis, m. [*latro*] a hired servant, mercenary: haec effatus ubi, latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. 2. Esp. a mercenary soldier, body guard: latrones, quos conduxit, Pl. || a freebooter, highwayman, robber, brigand: collecti ex praedoniis latronibusque Syriae, Caes.: cantabit vacuus corum latrone viator, Juv. 2. For latrocinium, a piece in the game of draughts: Ov. (Hence it. latrones; Fr. larron.)

latrocinium, ii, n. [*latrocinor*] the military service of a mercenary: apud regem in latrocinio fuisse, Pl. || highway robbery, piracy: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa cum-

prehensal, Caes. 2. Fig. in gen.:
rillainy, roguery, fraud: quod putares
hile latrocinium non iudicium futurum,
Cic. 3. Meton. a band of robbers:
al ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur, id.
(i) the game of draughts: Ov. (Hence
Fr. larcin; Eng. larceny.)

latrocinior, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [latro] *to perform military service as a mercenary, to be a hired soldier*; *ibit aliquo latrocinatum*, Pl. ||, *to act as a freebooter or pirate, to rob on the highway*: *Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exulem vivere*, Cic.

latruncŭlus, *l. m. dim.* [*id.*] a highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand: *mastrucati latrunculi*. *Cic.*

lātūmia, ae, v. *lautilmae*.
lātus, a, um, *adj.* broad, wide: fossa.
 Cic.: mare, id.: palus non latior pedi-
 bus quinquaginta, Caes. *Neut. absol.*:
 crescere in latum, to increase in width,
 Cic. de Off. 1. 13. *latum*, wide, extended.

Ov. *gloria*, *Plin.* 2. Of pronunciation: *broad*; *cujus tu lata (verba) imitari* Cic. 3. Of style: *diffuse, copious, prolix*; *oratio Academicorum liberior et latior*, *Id.*: *genus orandi latum et sonans*, Tac. 4. Of a vain-glorious person: *latus ut in Circo spatiare, that you may stalk proudly along*, Hor. [Same root as *πλατύς*; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.]

lātus, ēris, *n.* the side or flank: *cujus latus ille mucro petebat*, Cic.: *vellere latus digitis*, to twitch one by the side in order to attract attention, Ov.: *tegere latus alicui*, to walk by the

2. the lungs: esp. with ref. to oratory; and in gen. **physical strength**: neque ex te unquam es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis

tuls, Cic. ||. Meton. *the side, flank, lateral surface* of any thing (opp. to frons and tergum): collis ex utraque

parte lateris defectus habebat, Caes.:
tum prora avertit et undis dat latus,
the ship's side, Virg. Milit. *l. t.* of an
army, *the flank*: ex itinere nostros la-
tere aperto aggressi, *i. e. on the right*

Bank, the shield being carried on the left arm, *Caca*. Esp. a (ab) *latere* and a *lateribus*: *on* or *at the side*, *on* or *at the sides* (opp. to a *fronte*, and a *tergo*): a *tergo*, a *fronte*, a *lateribus* *tene-*

ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. Lessa freq. with ex: latere ex utroque, Lucr. 2. Post the body: pennis latus vocit. Or III. Fig.

penna latus vestit, Ov. III. FIG.: of companionship and intimate friendship: ut a senis latere nunquam discederem, *never left his side*, Cic.: insontes ab latere tyranni, *his confidants*, Liv.

2. *Latus dare* or *præbere*, in fencing: *to expose oneself to a thrust*: hence,

Fig.: saepe dabis nudum, vincat ut illa, latus, Tib.: nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor.
lātus, a, um, *Part.* [fero].
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lātuscūlum, *l.*, *n.* *dim.* [*lātus*] a *little side* (poet. and rare): *laneum*. *Cat.*

laudabilis, e, adj. [laudo] praise-worthy, *laudable*: honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic.: carmen, Hor. *Comp.*: vitae ratio laudabilior Cic.

laudā *laudat*, *adv. praiseworthy, laudably!* ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum. Cic.

inter, postremo ad debere vivendum, Cic.
laudatū, ōnis, f. [laudō] a praising,
 commendation: a *eulogy*, *panegyric*:
 quam lauream cum tua laudatione
 conferrem? with the *eulogy* pronounced
 by you, Cic. With *obj. gen.*: laudationes
 eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, id.
 2. Esp. a *funeral oration* or *panegyric*:
 funebribus, id. With *obj. gen.*:
 matronarum, Liv. II. 4.

laudatīvus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] In
rhetor. *laudatory*: Quint.

laudātor, ōris, m. [kl.] a praiser; a eulogiser, panegyrist: laudator integritatis et elegantiae, Cic.: temporis acti, Hor. 2. one who pronounces a funeral eulogy. *Ubi* 11. *Ubi* 11. *Ubi* 11.

laudatrix, laica, f. [Id.] she who praises (rare): Cic.: Venus, Ov.

laudatus, a, um, *Part.* [*laudo*]. **II.**
Adj.: praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent:
 artium omnium laudatarum procreatrix,
Cic.: virgo laudatissima formae dote,
Qv.

laudo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*laus*] to praise, commend, extol, eulogize: vituperare improbos asperius, laudare bonos ornatus, Cic.: legem ipsam, id.: agricolam laudat iuris peritus, extols his

2. *Esp. to pronounce a funeral oration or panegyric*: *quem quum supremo*

laurea, ae, f. (sc. arbor) [*laureus*]
the laurel-tree or bay-tree : Liv. : *spissa*

ramis laurea. Hor. 2. (sc. corona) a laurel wreath, laurel branch, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of triumphant generals, and of letters containing news of a victory: te

precor, o vates, assit tua laurea nobis,
Ov.: laurea donandus Apollinari, Hor.:
de Sarmatis lauream modo Capitolino
Jovi retulit, Suet. ||. Meton. a
victoria triumphe: quam lauream cum

laurēātus, a, um, *adj.* [laurea] crowned or decked with laurel, laureate: *imago*, Cic.: *litterae*, letters announcing a victory (so called, because bound up with laurel leaves); *laureatus*, Cic.: *quasi lauream cum tuis laudatione conferrem?* Cic.

laureōla, ac. *f. dim.* [*id.*] prop. *a*

laurel crown; hence, Meton. a triumph: Cle. Proverb.: laureolam in

dulci mala vino lavere, Hor. **B.** Neutr. lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hodie adeo, Liv. [Akin to *lavo* and to *lavo*, "to wash," q. v.]

laxamentum, i, n. [laxo] an extending, widening: ventus laxamentum sibi parat, Sen. **||** Fig. a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite: si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitum esset, Liv.: dare laxamentum legi, a liberal interpretation, Cic.

laxitas, a, um, Part. [laxo]. **||** Adj.: extended, wide: custodias, deest, Liv.: corpore laxati, released from the body, Cic. **||** S. Fig.: libidinis vincula laxati, released, id.

laxo, adv. widely, spaciously, loosely: via stridis laxo grassantia, Plin. Of time: laxus proferre diem, to appoint a later day, Cic. **||** Fig. unrestrictedly, freely: in huiusmodi laxo rapto sacra vivere artiores in pace res erant, Liv.

laxitas, itis, f. [laxus] roominess, spaciousness, extent: in domo clari hominis adhibenda est cura laxitatis, Cic.

laxo, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [Id.] **A.** Act.: to make wide or roomy, to expand, extend: forum, Cic.: manipulos, Caes. **||** 2. to open, undo, unwind: vincula epistolae laxavit, Nep.: claustra, Virg. **||** 3. to slacken, relax: laxare arcum, to unbind, Phaedr.: excusos rudentes, Virg. **||** Fig.: to lighten, relieve, recreate: a contentione disputationalis animos curamque laxemus, Cic.: animum ab assiduis laboribus, Liv. **||** 2. to relax, mitigate, abate, weaken: sibi laxare aliquid laboris, id. **B.** Neutr. to abate, lessen, fall: amona laxaverat, Id. (Hence it, *laxare*: Prov. *laxare*: Fr. *laisser*.)

laxus, a, um, adj. wide, loose, open, roomy: opp. to angustus and adstrictus: caesa, Virg.: male laxus in pede cileus haeret, Hor.: Janua, open, Ov.: ianuae, Cic. **B.** Meton. of time: tempus statuo satis laxum, sufficiently slack, id. **||** Fig.: si bellum cum eo hoste haberemus, in quo nequissime lazius locus esset, greater latitude or scope, Liv.: lazius imperium, not sufficiently strict, Sall. (Akin to *laxo*, *lavo*: Germ. *laxen*: Eng. *loose*: from *laxus* prob. comes *lascivus*.)

lax, ae, f. [leo] a lioness (poet. for *leona*): pectus ei ora leae, Ov.

laxans, ae, f. = *laxans*, a lioness: Virg.: Ov.

laxus, itis, m. = *laxus*, a bronze basin, kettle, or caldron, frequently given as a prize: tertio dona facit geminos ex aere lebetes, Virg. **||** 2. a wash-basin: Cic.: Ov.

lectica, ae, f. a litter, sedan, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards, in the city also: lectica octopora ferebatur, Cic.: lectica gestare aliquem, Hor. **||** 2. a bier or hearse: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.)

lecticarius, i, m. [lectica] a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman: Cic.

lecticulus, ae, f. dim. [Id.] a small

litter or sedan: lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic. **||** 2. a bier: elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. **||** 3. a couch or settee: lucubratoria lecticula, Suet.

lectio, onis, f. [lego] a gathering, collecting: lectio lapidum, Col. **||** 2. Exp. a picking out, selecting: iudicium, Cic. **||** 3. a reading, perusal: a reading aloud: delectabatur lectione librorum, id. Hence, lectio senatus, a reading or calling over the names of the senators: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck out from the list the names of those whom he considered unworthy: Infamia atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv.

lectisternator, oris, m. [lectisternium] a slave who arranged the couches for reclining on at table: Pl.

lectisternium, ii, n. [lectus sterno] a feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches before tables covered with viands: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.)

lectio, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [lego] to gather often or eagerly: Val. Max.

|| to read often or with eagerness: Pyrrhi te video libros lectitasse, Cic.

lecticulus, ae, f. dim. [lectio] light reading: Cic.

lector, oris, m. [lego] a reader: nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunae vicissitudines, Cic. **||** 2. Exp. a slave who read aloud to his master: Plin.

lectulus, i, m. dim. [lectus] a little bed, couch: Cic. **||** Exp. a couch for reclining on at meals: statute hic lectulos, Pl. **||** 2. a funeral-bed, bed of state: Tac. **||** 3. a reading-couch, settee, sofa: Ov.

lectus, a, um, Part. [lego]. **||** Adj. picked, select: lecti pauci, Cic. **||** 2. choice, excellent: lectissimi viri atque ornatiissimi, id.

lectus, i, m. [lectus, as, Pl.] [root *lego*, *la*, "v. lego"] a couch, bed: in lecto esse, Cic. **||** Exp. a bridal-bed: in lecto genialis, called *adversus* (because it was opposite the door), id.: Jugalis, Virg. **||** 2. a couch for reclining on at meals: lecto recumbere, Hor.

legalis, ae, adj. [lex] pertaining to the law, legal: genus quaestionum, Quint. (Hence it, *leale*: Fr. *loyal*.)

legatarius, a, um, adj. [legatum] enjoined by a last will or testament: legatariae editiones, Tert. **||** Subst.: legatarius, ii, m. a legatee: Suet.

legatio, onis, f. [lego] the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation: cum legatione in provinciam esset profectus, Cic.: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes.: in legationem proficisci, Liv. **||** 2. libera legatio, a free legation, i. e. a privilege granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character, but without the duties, of an ambassador: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. **||** 3. legatio votiva, a free em-

bassy procured for the purpose (often a mere pretext) of paying a vow in a province, id. **||** Meton. the duties of an ambassador, the subject of his mission: legationem renuntiare, to give an account of one's embassy, id. **||** 2. the persons attached to an embassy, or embassy: communem legationem ad Crasum mittunt, Caes. **||** 3. the office of a legatus, or lieutenant: legationem ejus praefectum cognoscite, Cic.

legator, oris, m. [Id.] one who bequeaths, a testator: Suet.

legatorius, a, um, adj. [legatus] pertaining to a legatus: Cic.

legatum, i, n. [lego] a bequest, legacy: Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic.

legatus, i, m. [Id.] an ambassador, legator: senatum legatos de aliqua re mittit, Cic.: legatos mittere ad indicendum bellum, Liv. **||** 2. a deputy, a lieutenant, lieutenant-general: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, Cic.: T. Labienus, legatus pro praetore, the principal lieutenant-general, Caes. **||** 3. Under the empire, a governor sent into a province by the emperor: Tac.

legifer, ae, um, adj. [lex ferro] law-giving (poet.): Minos, Ov.: Ceres (as the foundress of social life), Virg.

legio, onis, f. [lego] prop. a selecting: but always meton. a chosen body of foot soldiers, a Roman legion, divided into 10 cohorts, the number of men varying between 4200 and 6000 (respecting its constitution, changes, &c. v. Smith's Ant. 164 seq.): cum legionibus secunda castra, Liv.: decima legio, Caes.: Claudiana, Tac. **||** Meton. of the troops of other nations: legiones, soldiers: Brutillae Lucanae legiones, Liv. **||** 2. In gen. an army: cetera dum legio campis instructa teneretur, Virg. **||** Fig.: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, his forces, expeditis, Pl.

legionarius, a, um, adj. [legio] pertaining to a legion, legionary: legionarii milites legioni deo, Caes.

legiripus, ae, m. [lex and rrip, stem of *rumper*] a lawbreaker: perfure, legiripus, pernicies adolescentum, Pl.

legiripus, onis, m. [Id.] a lawbreaker: Pl.

legislator and **legum-lator** (better separately: v. *lator*), oris, m. a lawgiver, legislator: legumlator, Liv.

legitime, adv. according to law, legally, legitimately: is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. **||** Transf. duly, properly: studere, Tac.

legitimus, a, um, adj. [lex] fixed or allowed by the law, that is, some law, some special enactment: the word *legitimus* is properly a more comprehensive term than *legitimus*: "si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, all the time which the law allowed, that is, the lex de repetundis, Cic.: controversiae legitime ad civiles, which come under and are settled by laws, id.: justus et legitimus hostis, a lawful adversary, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id.

2. Subst.: legitima, orum, n. *plus usages prescribed by law* (rare): legitima quibusdam collecta, Nep. || Transf. in gen. *right, just, proper, appropriate, real, genuine*: numerus, Cic.: legitimum poema facere, Hor.: verba, Ov.

legionaria, ae, f. dim. [legio] a small legion: Liv.

lego, avi, stem, i. v. a. to send as ambassador: ut hoc quidem sententi relinquebat, ut legati ejus ordinis auctoritate legatur, Cic. 2. to transmit as ambassador, to announce, etc.: Gell. And in gen. *quint potius, quod legatum est tibi negotium*, id curas commissas, intrusted, Pl. || To appoint or choose as deputy or lieutenant: Dolabella me tibi legavit, choose me for his lieutenant, Cic. || In law: to appoint by will, to leave or bequeath as a legacy: usufructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, id. 2. With dat. of recipient and abl. of payer: to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir: uxori testamentum legat grandem pecuniam a filio, at qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat, id.

lego, legi, lectum, i. v. a. orig. to lay; hence, to lay in order, arrange, and thus, to gather, pick: duces, Cic.: herbas collibus, Ov.: apolla caecorum, Liv. Poet.: legere silva, to cind up: extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, spin the last thread of life, Virg.: vela, to furl, id. 2. to pick out, choose, select, elect: Judices, Cic.: cives in patres, Liv.: viros ad bella, Ov. 3. to go, pass, or wander through (poet.): pars cetera pontum pone legit, sails through, Virg.: Ioniunq rapax Icariumque legit, Ov.: vestigia alicuius, to follow one's footsteps, to track or pursue him: vestigia retro observata legit, Virg. 4. Exp. to sail by, to coast along: navibus oram Italicae, Liv. Fig. not to launch out, i. e. not to enter into details: primi laque litoris oram, Virg.

5. Exp. to take wrongfully, to carry off, steal: sacra divum, Hor. || Fig. to pick up, collect, brew, etc.: alicuius sermonem, to overhear, Pl. 2. to observe, survey: tumulum capit, unus omnes longum ordine possit adversos legere, Virg. 3. Exp. to read or peruse a writing: ut eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. With a personal object: Horatius fere solus legi dignus, Quint. 4. to read out or aloud, to recite: convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, Cic.: obturum impune legentibus aurea, Hor. Hence, legere senatum, to read or call over the names of senators (v. lectio, n. II.): censores fidei concordia senatum legunt, Liv. [The orig. meaning of the root was "to lay;" as in Gr. *lego*; Germ. *legen*; Eng. *lay*: hence *lec-tus*.] (Hence lt. *lappere*; Prov. *legir*; Fr. *lire*.)

legitimus, i. m. [lex] a pettifoggery lawyer: Cic.

legumen, inis, n. [lego] pulse, any leguminous plant: terra feta frugibus

et vario leguminum genere, Cic. Exp. the bean: lactum alicuius quassante legumen, Virg.

lemnisculus, i. v. lemunculus, 2. lemulus, i. m. = *lemulus*, a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pin-waker, yacht, cutter: classis lemborum, Liv.

lemma, inis, n. = *lemma*, a theme, matter, subject: Plin. 3. the argument or title of a poem, etc.: Mart. 3. the poem or epigram itself: Plin. 4. the assumption or lemma of a syllogism: Gell.

lemniscatus, a, um, adj. [lemniscus] adorned with pendent ribbons: palma, lit. a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the highest reward of a victor: ironically: multas esse infames palmas: hanc primam esse tamen lemniscatam, quas Romae referat, Cic.

lemniscus, i. m. = *lemniscus*, a ribbon which hung down from a crown or diadem, at the back of the head, the highest reward of a victor: turba coronas lemniscosque jactantium, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 224.)

lemures, um, m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres: Ov.: Hor.

lena, ae, f. [leno] a bawd, procurer: Improba, Ov. || Fig. she that entices, a seductress: non vides, quam blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic.

lenē, adv. (poet.) *softly, mildly, gently*: Ov.

lenimen, inis, n. [lenio] a soothing remedy: an alleviation, mitigation, solace (poet.): testudo laborum dulces lenimen, Hor.

lenimentum, i. v. [id.] a softening or soothing remedy: Plin. || Fig. an alleviation, mitigation: Tac.

lenio, ivi or ii. stem, i. v. a. and n. (past imperf. *leniant*, Virg.) [lenis] 1. Act. to make soft or mild, to soften, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe: stomachum laetantem, Ov.: vulnera, to assuage, heal, Prop.: clamorem, to soften, moderate, Hor. 2.

Fig.: illum aspepe leniviratum, Cic.: seditionem, Liv.: animum ferocem, Gall. || Neut. to become soft or mild, to be softened, mitigated: dum inae leniunt, Pl.

lenis, e, adj. smooth, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm: sensus judicat dulce, amaran; lene, asperum, Cic.: lenissimus ventus, id.: omnino, Hor.: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, more gradual, Cal. || Fig.: servitatem inonem reddere, Pl.: homo lenis et faciliis, Cic. With inf.: Mercurius non lenis precibus faia recludere, Hor. 2. Exp. of style: mild, gentle: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic.

lenitas, inis, f. [lenis] smoothness, softness, gentleness, mildness: vini, opp. asperitas, Plin.: Arar in Rhodanum inluit incredibili lenitate, Caes.: vocis, mildness, Cic. || Fig. mildness, gentleness, lenity: dare se ad lenitatem, id.: legum, id. 2. Exp. of style:

lenitas ejus sine nervis periculi potest, id.

leniter, adv. *softly, mildly, gently*: leniter ardens, Cic.: collis leniter acclivis, gently rising, Caes. || Fig.: quietly, calmly, moderately: tantum leniter an minaciter? Pl.: a cunctator atque agat lenius, without sufficient resolution, Caes. Sup. *lenissime* sentire, Cic. 2. Exp. of style: multa leniter, multa asperse dicta sunt, id.

lenitudo, inis, f. [lenis] smoothness, softness, gentleness (rare): Cic.

leno, inis, m. [lenio] a pimp, pander, procurer: perjuris leno, Pl.: impru-bissimus et perjuriatissimus leno, Cic. || Fig. a seducer, allurer: kno-nem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id.

lenocinium, ii, n. [leno] the trick of a pimp, pimping, pandering: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Pl. || Transf.: an allurement, enticement: Cic.: nec ullum orationi aut lenocinium addit aut pretium, coarsing, cajoling, Tac. 2. excessive or artificial ornament, flattery or nicety in dress: corporum lenocinia, Cic. 3. Exp. of style: meretricius ornamentum or allurement: Quint.

lenocinator, atus, i. v. ep. [id.] lit. to be a pimp, to pander: hence to flatter, wheedle, cajole: tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, he will be your slave, your pimp, Cic. || To forward, sur-promote: insitiae fertitati arte ac tempore, Tac.

lenolus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to pimping or procuring: acia, Pl. || lenis, tis, f. a lenist: Pelusiacus, Virg.

lento, adv. slowly: lento ac paulatim proceditur, Caes.: corpora lente assurgunt, cito extinguuntur, Tac. Comp.: ipse cum reliquis exigit lentus subsequitur, Caes. || Fig. calmly, dispassionately, indifferently: agere, Liv.: respondere, coolly, phlegmatically, Cic. Comp.: quum bene lentis dissipatur, id. 2. With consideration, attentively: nisi cum librum) lente ac fastidioso probavissim, id.

lento, i. v. n. inep. [lenio] to become pleasant, soft and mild in manner and digress lenitacit habendo, Virg. || Fig. to slacken, relax: lentescunt tempore curae, Ov.

lentificifer, era, erum, adj. [leniticus fero] bearing smooth-traits: Ov.

lentissus, i. f. and **lentissimus**, i. n. the smoothest-traits: viridis semperque gravata lentissus, poet. Cic.

lentitudo, inis, f. [lenitus] slowness, sluggishness, inactivity: conformation, Tac. || Fig. dullness, apathy, insensibility: Cic.: fibrosi judicant lentitudinis ac teporis, dullness, heaviness, Tac.

lenito, avi, atum, i. v. c. a. [id.] to make flexible, to bend: remum, to ply, Virg.

lentulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] rather slow: Cic.

lentus, a, um, adj. [perh. construction of lenitas from lenio] plant,

flexile, twisting, tenacious: lenta vitru-
lina, Virg.: lentis adhaerens brachia,
twining, Hor.: lentior salicis virgula, Ov.

2. *slow, sluggish, inamovable*: in
lento luctantur marmore tonae, Virg.:
sinae, Phaedr. || Fig. *lasting or*
continuing long, protracted: duellum,
Hor.: spes, Ov. 2. *slow, lingering*
lax, backward: infitilatores, backward
in their payments, Cic.: lentus in di-
cendo, drawing, id. 3. Of character,
sly, calm, *indifferent, phlegmatic, etc.*:
Hannibale lenti spectamus, Liv.:
lentus in suo dolore, Tac.

lenulus, *a. m. dim.* [leno] *a little*
pump: Pl.

lenusculus, *i. m. dim.* [id.] *a young*
pump: Pl.

lenusculus, *i. m. dim.* [a corruption
of lenibundus, from lenbus] *a*
small sailing vessel, a skiff: Caes.

leo, *ouis*, *m.* [Λεων] *a lion*: leo
validus, Lucr.: fulvus, Ov. || Me-
ton. *the constellation Leo*: Hor.

lepos, *adis*, *f.* = Λεώς, *a kind of*
shell-fish that adheres to rocks, a lim-
pet: Pl.

lepide, *adv.* *pleasantly, agreeably*,
charmingly, finely, prettily: lepide or-
nate, Pl.: ubi lepide voces esse tibi,
when you want to enjoy yourself, id. As
an affirmative answer: ego loquar?
Narc. *lepide* licet, by all means, id.
As a term of applause: facete, laute,
lepide: nihil supra, Ter. || *smartly*,
wittily, humorously: lepide in sociis
et personis lusi, Cic.

lepidea, *a. um, adj.* [root LEP = v.
lepor] *pleasant, agreeable, charming*,
fine, elegant, neat: f. ego bellus, lep-
idea, Pl. Comp.: non invenies alterum
lepideorem ad omnes res, id. Sup.:
o capitulum lepideissimum, Ter. In a
bad sense, *vice, effeminate*: hi pueri
tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. || *Esp.*
of speech: *smart, witty, facetious*:
scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto,
Hor.

Lepor and **lepos**, *ouis*, *m.* *pleas-*
antness, agreeableness, attractiveness,
charm: ludi ne id quidem leporis ha-
burum, Cic. 2. Of behaviour: *pleas-*
antness, grace, politeness, amiability:
in quo mihi videtur speciem fuisse
humanitatis, salia, enervata, leporis, id.

3. *Esp. of speech: pleasant, wit,*
humour: lantus in jocundo lepos, id.
[Lepor and lep-idea come from a root
tree which may perh. be akin to libet,
libet-].

lepor, *v. lepor*.

lepra, *arum*, *f. plu.* = Λεpra, *the*
leprosy: lepra, arum, Plin.

lepra, *ouis*, *m.* *a hare*: asritus sequi
leporis, Virg.: pavida, Hor. ||
Meton. *the constellation Lepus*: Cic.
[Beccol. *leporis*, *lepra*: Fr. *livre*.]

lepusculus, *i. m. dim.* [lepus] *a*
young hare, leveret: Cic. Fig.: id.

lepus, *m.* (only in acc. sing.) *a*
wailing, cry, funeral lamentation:
Cic.: Pl.

letalis (lethal), *a. adj.* [letum]

deadly, fatal, mortal: vulnus, Virg.:
ensis, Ov.

lētālis, *v. letalis*.

lēthargicus, *a. um, adj.* = Ληθαργ-
ικός, *drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin.

|| Subst. *lethargicus*, *i. m.* *a le-*
thargic person: Hor.

lēthargus, *i. m.* = Ληθαργος, *drow-*
siness, lethargy: Hor.

lēthē (leth.), *ēra, ērum, adj.* [letum]
death-bringing, deadly (mostly
poet.): letifer arcus, Virg.: letus, Ov.

lēto (letho), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.]
to kill, slay: Paris hunc letat, Virg.

lētom, *i. m.* *death*: emortuus leto
malo, Pl.: turpi leto perire, Cic.: leto
adhuc aliquem, to save from death,
Hor.

|| Meton. of inanimate sub-
jects, ruin, destruction (poet.): tenues
Teucrium res eripe leto, Virg. [Various
etym. proposed, but none certain.]

lētoparvus, *idis*, *f. adj.* = Λητοπαρ-
vus, *having a white shield*: phalanx, Liv.

lēvamen, *iula*, *n.* [lēvo] *an allevi-*
ation, mitigation, solace: quod alii esset
aliquid levamen, id. esset in te uno, Cic.

lēvamentum, *i. n.* [id.] *a light-*
ening, an alleviation, mitigation, consol-
ation: tribuit, Tac.: miseriarum, Cic.

lēvatio, *ouis*, *f.* [id.] *a lifting up*,
raising, elevating: Vitruv. || Fig. *an*
alleviation, mitigation, relief: allici
esse levationi, Cic. 2. *a diminishing*
(rare): viderum, id.

lēvātus, *a. um, Part.* [lēvo] *lifted*
up.

lēvātus, *a. um, Part.* [lēvo] *smoothed*.

lēvicitas, *a. um, Part.* [lēvo] *trivial*,
insignificant: res, Gell. || *Some-*
what light-minded, vain: levicitas
sane noster Demosthenes, Cic.

lēvidensis, *e. adj.* [lēvis densus]
slightly wrought, thin: leid. ||
Transf. *slight, poor*: munusculum,
Cic.

lēvi-fidus, *a. um, adj.* [lēvis] *of*
slight credit, untrustworthy: Pl.

lēvigātus, *a. um, Part.* [levo] *to*
make smooth, to smooth: omnes parietes
tectorio levigantur, Varr. || Meton.
to bruise small, pulverize, levi-
gate: semina, Cic.

lēvipes, *ēdis*, *adj.* [lēvis pes] *light-*
footed (rare): lepus, Cic.

lēvis, *e. adj.* *light in weight*, opp.
to gravis, eather, Lucr.: stipulae, Virg.:
armatura, *light armour*: levis arma-
tura, Numidae, Caes.: also, meton.
light-armed troops (v. armatura): levis
miles, *a light-armed soldier*, Liv.: levis
terra, *light, poor soil*, Virg. || Meton.
light of digestion, easy to digest:
levēs malvae, Hor. 2. *light in mo-*
tion, swift, nimble, quick: currus, swift,
Ov.: peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad
motus concursusque essent leviores,
Nep. 3. *slight, trifling, small*
(mostly poet.): ignis, Ov. || Fig. *Fig.*
light, unimportant, inconsiderable, tri-
ivial, slight: quod alia quaedam inania
et levia conquiras, Cic.: auditio, *a light*
unfounded report, Caes.: levis no-

men, Cic. Subst.: leve, *n.* *a trifle*:
in levi habitum, regarded as a trifle,
Tac.

2. Of character: *light-minded*,
capricious, fickle, inconstant, false:
homo levior quam pluma, Pl.: levee
amicitiae, Cic.: spes, vain, empty, Hor.

3. *mild, gentle, pleasant*: nunquam
erit alienis gravis, qui suis se con-
trahat leviem, Pl.: levior reprehensio,
Cic. 4. *easy to be done*: tandem eo,
quod levissimum videbatur, decursum
est, Liv. (Hence *It. leggiadro*.)

lēvis (and erroneously *laevis*), *e.*
adj. *smooth, not rough* (opp. to asper):
corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera:
Cic.: levisima corpora, Lucr.: levior
assiduò detrita aequore concilis, Ov.

Poet.: sanguis, *slippery*, Virg.: levis
Juvetas, *smooth, beardless*, id.: hence,
youthful, delicate, beautiful: pectus,
Virg.: colla, Ov. Also, *finely dressed*,
spruce, effeminate: vir, id. || Fig.
of style: *smooth, flowing*: oratio, opp.
to aspera, Cic.

lēvisomnis, *a. um, adj.* [lēvis som-
nus] *lightly sleeping*: Lucr.

lēvitas, *ātis*, *f.* [lēvis] *lightness*
(opp. to gravitas): plumarium, Lucr.:
armorum, Caes. 2. *agility, velocity*:
ubi tam volucrit haec levitate feruntur,
Lucr. || Fig. *light-mindedness*,
sickness, inconstancy, levity: quid est
inconstancia, mobilitate, levitate tur-
pulus? Cic.: mobilitas et levitas animi,
Caes. 2. *shallowness, vainness*: opi-
nionis, Cic.

lēvitas (laev.), *ātis*, *f.* [lēvis] *smooth-*
ness: specularum, Cic. || Fig. of
style: *smoothness, fluency, facility*:
levitas verborum, Quint.

lēvitor, *adv.* *lightly, not heavily*:
armati, *light-armed*, Curt. || Fig.
slightly, a little, not much: leviter
densae nubes, Lucr.: leviter inflexum
bacillum, Cic. Comp.: quanto con-
stantior idem in viditis tanto levius
miser, so much less, Hor. Sup.: ut
levissime dicam, to express it in the
mildest manner, Cic. 2. *without*
difficulty, with equanimity: id levis
ferendum est, id.

lēvo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [fut. perf.
levasso, Enn. in Cic.] [lēvis] *to make*
light, lighten, to relieve, ease: cantantes
ut canas, ego hoc te facere levabo,
Virg.: serpentum colla levavit, id.

2. Meton. *to lift up, raise, elevate*: ter
seae attollens cubitoque anixa levavit,
Virg. 3. *to take away, take*: allici
manicas atque arcta vincia, id. ||
Fig. *to lighten, relieve, console*: curam
et angorem animi sermone et consilio,
Cic.: fonte stitum, to stake, Ov. 2.

to lighten, lessen, alleviate, mitigate:
morbum, Liv.: fenua, Liv.: viam vario
sermone, Virg. 3. *to relieve, release*,
discharge, free from. With *abl.*: qui
hac opinione non modo verba, sed etiam
opere levandi sunt, Cic. With *gen.*: ut
me omnium iam laborum levass, Pl.

4. *to lessen, diminish, weaken, im-*

pair: inconstantia levatur auctoritas. Cic.: multa fides promissa levatur. Hor. **lævo** (levo), avi, alium, i. v. a. [**lævis**] to make smooth, to smooth, polish: levare ac radere tigna, Lucr.: corpus, levare. **l.** Fig. of style: to polish, soften: nimis aspera sano levabit cultu, Hor.

lævor (laevor), ôria, m. [**lævis**] smoothness: Plin. Meton.: vocis, Lucr.

lex, legis, f. [prob. same root as **licet**] a law: legem ferre: rogare, to propose, Cic.: legem promulgavit peritullique, gave notice of, and carried, Liv.: antiquare, to reject, Cic.: lex Porcia vetat, Sall.: leges duodecim tabularum, the laws composed by the decemviri, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. So of the laws of foreign and even barbarous nations: Belgæ, Aquitani, et Galli legibus inter se differunt, Cæs. Lege and legibus, according to law, legally: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter.: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret iudicium, Nep. 2. **Exp.** lege agere, to proceed according to law: (i) of the licitor, to execute a sentence: Fulvius præconi imperavit, ut licitorem lege agere juberet, Liv.: (ii) to bring an action according to law: lege egi in hereditatem paternam exheres illius, Cic. **II.** In gen. any rule or law, precept, regulation, mode, manner: versibus est certa quædam et definita lex, id. things qua ad idem lege mærant, Ov. Hence, sine lege, without control or restraint: jacent collo sparsi sine lege capiti, id. **III.** a contract, agreement, covenant: in contractu lege, a contract of sale, Cic. Hence of conditions of peace: pax data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. Fig.: homines ea lege natos esse, on that condition, Cic. (Hence **lit. legge**: Prov. let; Fr. loi.)

lexis, is=λέξις, a word: Lucr. in Cic. **libāmen**, inia, n. [**libo**] an offering to the gods, esp. of some liquid, and particularly wine, a libation (poet. for libamentum): summam carpens media inter cornus setus ignibus imposita sacris, libamina prima, Virg. **II.** Fig. what is first taken, a specimen, sample: libamina famæ, Ov.

libamentum, i, n. [**liba**] an offering to the gods, esp. a drink-offering, libation: ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur, Cic.

libella, ac, f. dim. [**libra**] an as, a small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius: Plin. Hence, the denarius being regarded as unity, heres ex libella, heir to one-tenth of the estate: Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. 2. a very small sum: tibi libellum argenti nunquam credam, Tib. Hence ad libellam, i. q. ad assensum to a farthing, exactly: **lib.** a lens, water-level, plummet-line: collocare et expolire aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitruv. (Hence **lit. libello**: Sp. wire; Fr. niveau.)

libellus, i, m. dim. [**liber**] the inner bark of a tree, used for writing-tablets: Cinna in Lat. **II.** Transf. a little book, pamphlet: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic.: libellus eum (Scipionem) palæstræque operam dare, to books, Liv. 2. In plur. a book-seller's shop (poet.): (to quæsitivum) in omnibus libellis, Cat. 3. a memorandum-book, journal, diary: si quid memorie causa retulit in libellum, Cic. 4. a memorial: non illi in libellis laudationum decreta miserunt, id. 5. a petition: libellos signare, to answer, Suet. 6. a note of invitation, a notice, programme: gladiatorum libellos venditare, Cic. 7. a placard, handbill: edere per libellos, Suet.: libellos Sex. Alfenui, procurator P. Quincti, deiecit, tears down the bills announcing the auction, Cic. 8. a letter: libellum ipsis habeo, id. 9. a libel, lampoon, pasquinade: libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cujuspiam edere, Suet. 10. a written accusation or complaint: componunt ipsæ per se formantque libellos, Juv.

libens (lub.), entis, Part. [**libet**] **II.** Adj.: acting willingly or with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure: studeo hercle audire, nam te ausculto libens, Pl.: quum totius Italiae concursus facit illius gloriam libens agnovisset, Cic. freq. in the abs. absol.: edepol me libente facies with my good will, i. e. fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic. 2. **Exp.** libens or libens merito (abbreviated **L. M.**), a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi libens merito vitulor, Pl. 3. Meton. glad, joyful, cheerful, merry: hilarum ac libentem fac te in gnati nuptis, Ter.

libenter (lub.), adv. willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Cæs. Comp.: ille adjurans, nusquam se unquam libentius (coenavisse), with a better appetite, Cic. Sup. id.

libentia (lub.), ac, f. [**libens**] delight, pleasure: Pl. **liber**, ôra, drum, adj. enjoying the condition of social freedom, free, not a slave: in jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic. 2. In a political sense: free, not under monarchical rule; also not in subjection to another people: hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitutis afficit, id. (ii) free from service, imposts, etc.: Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, id.: libera ac foederata oppida, id. **II.** Transf. in gen.: free or exempt from: not subject to, not amenable to: constr. absol., with ab, the abs., and poet. with gen.: ab omnium perturbatione liber, id.: omni liber metu, Liv.: liber laborum, Hor. 2. that acts as he pleases, in his own master, free, independent; also frank, bold, free-spoken: dictum est ab eruditissimis viris, nil sapientem liberum esse neminem, Cic.: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. Comp.: hoc

liberiores et solutiores sumus, id. Sup. liberrime Loll., most frank, most independent, Hor. 3. In a bad sense: unbridled, unchecked, licentious: adolescentis impudens et liber, Ter.: sit adolescentia liberior, somewhat free, Cic. 4. Of things: free, untrammelled, unimpeded, unimpeded, untrammelled, undisturbed, etc.: animus omni liber cura et angore, id.: animus religione, Liv.: mandata, fuit povera, lib. fatus, untrammelled, i. e. custodia, free custody, i. e. confinement to a house or to a town, id.: tantum ab est ut mese rei familiaris liberum quiddam est, free from debt, Cic.: aqua, less obstructed by land, Ov.: [**Lib-** comes from the root **li**, which occurs in **lib-et**, q. v.: the Greek **λευκός** contains the same root; and there was in Latin an old form **leobesus**.]

liber, ôri, m. [**liber**, an Ital. deity, corresp. to the Gr. Bacchus, hence] Meton. wine: præsuum Calibus ducere Liberrum, Hor.

liber, ôri, m. the inner bark or rind of a tree: obducunt libro aut coriæ trunci, Cic. **II.** Meton. (from the ancient use of the bark of trees for writing on) any writing consisting of several leaves: 1. Most freq. a book, work, treatise: Demetrii liber de concordia, id. Absol.: for some well-known book; as, a code of civil or religious laws; and esp. the Sibylline books: de conscribis adire libros Junia, the Sibylline books, Liv. 2. **Exp.** a division of a book: tres libri perfecti sunt de Natura Deorum, Cic. With libum: legi tum super quantum de Finibus, id. 3. a list, catalogue, register: id. 4. a letter, epistle: Nep. 5. a receipt, decree: liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. (Hence **lit. libro**: Fr. livre.)

liberalitas, e, adj. [**liber**] pertaining to freedom, relating to the freedom condition of a man: liberalis causa or liberale iudicium, a suit concerning a person's freedom: ego liberali illam assero causa manu, I formally assert that she is freeborn, Ter. **II.** Meton. befitting a freeman, honorable, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, gracious, kind: artes liberales, befitting a freeman, Cic.: spes liberalioris fortunæ, of a higher, more respectable station, Liv.: responsum, kind, gracious, Cic. 2. **Exp.** bountiful, generous, liberal: beneficentia liberalisque, id. With gen.: landis avidi, pecunie liberales erant, Sall. With in and acc.: in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet.

3. Of things: plentiful, copious, abundant: largum et liberale vitium, Cic. 4. Of personal appearance: open, engaging: pulcher et liberali vultu, Pl. **liberalitas**, ôtis, f. [**liberalis**] a way of thinking or acting befitting a freeman; nobleness, kindness, affability: liberalitate Liberos retinere setus est, quam metu, Ter.: qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, kind-

sex, Cic.

||. *Exp. generosity, liberality: beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id.* 2. *Meton.: a gift, present: decima parte liberalitatis apud quemque eorum relicta, Tac.*

Liberaliter, *adv. in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, gentlemanly, graciously: homo liberaliter educatus, Cic.: respondere, Caes.*

2. *Exp. bountifully, generously, liberally: benignus ac liberaliter, Cic.: instructus, Caes. Comp.: vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. Sup.: liberalissime polliceri, id.*

Libertas, *Genis, f. [libero] a freeing or becoming free, a delivering, release, liberation: ipsa liberatio et vacuatio omnis molestiae gaudium, Cic.: rem publicam et obtentu liberationis invadere, of setting it at liberty, Just. ||. Exp. in law, an acquittal, discharge: libidinosissime liberationes, Cic.*

Libertor, *Genis, m. [id.] one who frees, a deliverer, liberator: patriae libertatores, Cic.: urbis, Liv. As an epithet of Jupiter: libere se liquorem illum Jovi libertori, Tac. Meton.: libertor ille populi Romani animus, Liv.*

Libere, *adv. freely, unrestrictedly, without let or hindrance: animus somno relaxatus solute movetur et libere, Cic. Comp.: liberus vivendi fuit, potestas, Ter. ||. Exp. frankly, freely, boldly, openly: constanter et libere (me gessi), Cic.: libertus si dixero quid, Hor.*

Liberi, *orum, m. plu. (sing. very rare: gen. plur. liberum, Cic.) [liber] children (as opp. to the domestica, servi): cum confugibus et liberis, Cic.: ius trium liberorum, under the emperor's privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children (consisting in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, and in freedom from personal burdens), v. Smith's Ant. 250. In plur. of one child: Ter.: Cic.*

3. *grandchildren and great-grandchildren: habitus sis in liberum loco, id. ||. Hatus, of animals: liberis ortus oves, Pl.*

Libero, *avi, atum (fut. perf. liberamus, Pl.), i. v. a. [id.] to release from slavery, to free, manumit: servos, Caes.: sece, Cic. ||. In gen. to free, release, extricate, deliver, etc.: contrit. with acc. of pers. or thing delivered, ablat. either with or without ab. of that from which they are delivered: less freq. with gen.: teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, id.: aliquem periculo, Caes.: se acere alieno, to pay a debt, Cic. With gen.: aliquem culpe, Liv. With ex: multos ex incommoda, Cic. With acc. or pass. only: Bithynios quoniam Caesar decreto suo liberaverat, vis. from a division of their lands, id. 2. to exempt from taxes, etc.: vestigales multos ac stipendiarie liberavit, id. 3. to discharge, release a debt, promise, obligation, etc.: liberare promissum, to cancel promises, make them void, id.: nomina, to settle*

debts, Liv. 4. In law: to absolve or acquit: aliquem, opp. condemnare, Cic. (Hence *lit. liberare, limare; Fr. livrer.*)

Libertas, *ae, v. libertus. libertas* (old form, *loebertas*), *Genis, f. [liber] civil freedom, the condition of a freeman, as opp. to that of a slave: omnes homines natura libertati studere et conditionem servitutis odire, Caes. In plur.: tribus non condici possum libertatibus, Pl. Fig.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. 2. political freedom, liberty of a people not under monarchical rule, or not subject to another people (opp. to servitus et dominatus): alias nationes servitutem pati possunt: populi Romani est propria libertas, id. ||. In gen. the power of doing as one pleases, freedom from restraint, obligation, etc.: me maiorem largiri ei, qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam, id. With gen.: feminae omnium rerum libertatem desiderant, Liv. 2. permission: praecidere sibi libertatem vivendi, Cic. 3. Exp. freedom of speech or thought, frankness, boldness, candour: hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov.: libertas ingenii, Sall.*

Libertinus, *ae, v. libertinus, no. ii. 2. libertinus, a, um, adj. [libertus] pertaining to the condition of a freedman (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person): libertinus homo, a freedman, Cic.: mulieris libertinae sermo, of a freedwoman, Liv.: ut me libertino patre natum, of a father who is a freedman, Hor. ||. Subst.: libertinus, i, m. a freedman: a freedman (or woman) was libertinus with ref. to the class to which he belonged, and libertus with ref. to his master. The sons of liberti were ingenui, but could not have gentle rights: Tl. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic.: liberti centuriati, Liv. 2. libertina, ae, f, a freedwoman: ingenuissime an libertinam? Pl.*

Libertus, *i, m. [constr. of liberatus, from libero] a manumitted slave, a freedman: tibi servire mavelim multo, quam alii libertus esse, Pl.: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. 2. liberta, ae, f, a freedwoman: jam liberta auctus es? Pl.*

Libet (or *libet*), *libuit* and *libitum* est, 2. v. n. *imper. It pleases, is agreeable: libet mihi, tibi, etc. I (thou, etc.) am disposed, I like, I please, will: constr. with dat. of pers. or ablat.: quod tibi libet, idem mihi libet, Pl.: sin tibi id minus libet, non te urgebo, Cic. Plur.: cetera item, quae culque libuissent, dilargitus est, Suet. Abot.: rogita quod libet, Pl. 2. With infin. clause as subject: with or without dat.: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. 3. si libet, if you please; ut libet, as you please: adli. al libet, Pl.: ut libet, Ter.*

Libidinor (*libid.*), *i. v. dep. [libido] to indulge or gratify lust: a Suet.*

Libidinosus, *adv. according to one's pleasure, wishfully, lustfully: Cic.: Liv. libidinosus* (*libid.*), *a, um, adj. [libido] full of desire or passion, self-willed, licentious, sensual, lustful, libidinous: homo libidinosissimus, Cic.: caper, Hor. Of things: libidinosissime liberationes, self-willed, arbitrary, Cic. libido* (*libido*), *Genis, f. [libet] pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, inclination: ex bonis (perturbationibus) libidinem et laetitia, ut sit laetitia praesentium bonorum, libido futurorum, Cic.: ex libidine, Tac. ||. Exp. unlawful or inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wishfulness, wantonness: ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, Cic.: instruitur acies ad libidinem militum forte procurantium; deinde per libidinem acie metum deserunt locum, Liv. 3. sensual mire, lust: of animals, aest. rut: libido procreandi, Cic. 3. Meton. In plur.: volutuosus or obscene representations in painting and sculpture: id.*

Libitina, *ae, f. [Libitina, the goddess of funerals, hence] the trade of an undertaker: Val. Max. 2. a bier, a funeral pile: Mart. 3. death (poet.): multaque pars mihi vitabit Libitinam, Hor.*

Libitas, *a, um, Part. [libet]. ||. Subst. libita, orum, m. plu. the things that please one; hence, pleasure, will, liking, humour: Tac.*

Libo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [Acibo] to take a little from: libas ex omniibus, Cic. 2. Exp. to take a taste of, to taste: Jecur, Liv.: pocula Bacchi, Virg. 3. Poet. to touch lightly: cibos digitis, Ov. 4. to pour out in honour of a deity, to make a libation: duo rite mero libans carcheia Baccho, Virg. Poet. Transf.: Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. (H) And of things not fluid: to make an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate: certaeque fruges certaeque baccae sacerdotibus publice libant, Cic. 5. to lessen, diminish, impair: ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrecit, Lucr.: vires, Liv. ||. Fig.: to take out, cul, extract: ex variis ingenis excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic.*

Libra, *ae, f. [Aitra] the Roman pound, of 12 ounces: coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia in Capitolio Jovi donum posuit, Liv. ||. Transf. a measure or liquid: frumenti denos modios et totidem olei libras, Suet. 2. a balance, pair of scales: in alteram libras lanceae animi bonas imponebat, in alteram corporis, Cic.: libra et aere, for ready money, Liv. 3. a water-pipe, plummet-level, level: Col. Hence, ad libram, on a level, Caes. ||. Fig.: a balance (poet.): Pers. (Hence *lit. libra, kira: Fr. livre.*)*

Libramen, *Genis, m. [libro] a balance, poise: Liv.*

Libramentum, *i, n. [id.] weight: plumbi, Liv. 2. gravity, downward*

tendency: librumentum aquae, fall. Plin. || *Transf.*: a level surface, horizontal plane: extremitate et quasi librumentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, Cic.

Libraria, ae, f. [*libra*] she that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, a forewoman, head spinner, called also lanipenda: Juv.

Librariolus, a, m. dim. [*librarius*] a copyist, transcriber: a scribe: Cic. || a bookseller: ex librariolis Latinis, id.

Librarium, ii, n. [*libra*] a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-shelf: librarium illud legum vestrarum, Cic.

Librarius, a, um, adj. [*liber*] pertaining to books: libraria taberna, a bookseller's shop, Cic.: scriptor, a transcriber of books, Hor. || Subst.: librarius, i, m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary: Cic.: librarii mendum, Liv. 2. a bookseller: Sen.

Librator, oris, m. [*libro*] a letterer, a scribe: Cato || one who discharges mistakes by means of machines, an engineer: Tac. (ad. librorum).

Libratus, a, um, Part. [*libro*] || A. J. level, horizontal: Vitr. 2. poised, levelled: librato magis et certo ictu, Tac. Comp.: librator ictus, Liv.

Librilis, e, adj. [*libra*] of a pound, weighing a pound. Subst. librillia, lum, n. plu. (sc. saxa), stones of a pound weight: fundis, librilibus sudlubusque, Cato.

Libro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*libra*] to weigh, weigh out. Fig.: crimina in antitheta, Pers. 2. to make even or level: pavimenta, Cato. 3. to hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance: terra librata ponderibus, Cic.: tellus ponderibus librata sola, Ov. 4. to cause to hang or swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place: vela cadunt primo et dubia librata ab aura, are, are, v. and fro, id. 5. to cause to swing, to swing, hurt, launch, throw: summa telum librabat ab aere, Virg.: malleus dextra libratus ab aere, Ov.

Libum, i, n. a cake, pancake: rustica liba, Ov.: adora liba per herbarum subciunt epula, Virg. Often used in offering to the gods, esp. on birth-days: Juv. *Liburna*, ae, f. [*Liburni*, an Illyrian people] a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine: Cato: Hor. Also called *Liburnica*: Suet.

Libens, entis, Part. [*licet*] || A. J. free, unrestrained, forward, presumptuous, licentious: Prop. 2. Of things: licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

Libenter, adv. freely, according to one's own pleasure or fancy; and, in a bad sense, without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously: at quam libenter! Cic. Comp.: Romano, remoto metu, laxis libentisque futuris, Sall.

Libentia, ae, f. [*licet*] freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license: Dac. Licet... licet... licet. Tr. Hercules tunc infelicit cum sua libentia, Pl.: dare allici libentiam infinitam pe-

culinarum eripendarum, Cic. || Esp. the taking of a liberty that is not granted, boldness, presumption, license: homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. Freq. of style: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, id. 2. unbounded license, dissoluteness, licentiousness: deteriores omnes sumus licentia, Ter.: omnium rerum infamia atque intoleranda licentia, Cic. Of things: immensa licentia ponti, Ov.

Licentiosus, a, um, adj. [*licentia*] over-free, wanton, licentious: Quint. *Licet*, chi, citum, 2. v. n. to be for sale, to be valued at (rare): quanti liculescu tu scribis (hortos), how much they were valued at, Cic.

Licetor, licitus, 2. v. dep. to bid at an auction. Absol.: licetor Aebutius, Cic.: digito liceri, by raising the finger (the usual method), id. With acc.: heredes Scapulae si istos hortos liceri cogitant, to bid for the gardens, id.

Licet, cult and citum est (licentia for licitum, Pl.), 2. v. n. impers. it is lawful, allowed, or permitted: one may or can, one is at liberty: constr. with neut. pron. or inf. or subj. clause as subject; sometimes without any expressed subject; and with dat. of person: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: licet nemini contra patriam duere exercitum, Cic.: his cognosci licuit, quantum esset hominibus praesidium in animi firmitudine, Cato. 3. When the infn. has an expressed subject, it is regularly in the acc.: licet esse miseros, Cic. So even when the dat. of person is expressed: si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, id. But in this case, and esp. with esse and fieri, the subject of the infn. is freq. put in the dat. by attraction: quo in genere mihi negligenti esse non licet, id.: ut sibi triumphanti urbem invehi liceret, Liv. In this const. the dat. of the pers. is sometimes wanting: atqui licet esse beatus (sc. ille), Hor.

3. With subj. clause as subject: neque jam mihi licet ut meum laborem hominum periculis subvalendis non impertiam, Cic. 2. Particular phrases: (i) to express assent: be it so, see: Dac. cum rogato ut huc veniat. 7. licet, Pl. Hence (ii) in asking permission: Here, licetne? Chrem. loquere, Ter. Esp. in legal formulas: a, in examining witnesses: licet rogare? Cic.: 2. in asking the advice of a juriconsult: licet consulere? id.: 3. in summoning a witness: licet antestari? (v. antestor). (iii) With per, or dum: si per vos licet, if you have no objection, Pl.: dum per aetatem licet, Ter. (iv) in prayers and wishes: sis licet felix, Hor. || As a conjunction: granting, supposing, even if, although, notwithstanding. With subj.: licet caepit ibi hujus generis litteras mittam, et tamen non parcam operae, Cic.: licet haec quivis arbitrari suo reprehendat, certe levior reprehensio est, id.

Licetatio, onis, f. [*licetor*] a bidding

at sales: exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic.

Licetor, atus, i. v. dep. [*licetor*] to bid for: licitandi hostium capita, ut a price on their heads, Curt.

Licetus, a, um, Part. [*licet*] || A. J. permitted, allowed, allowed, lawful: sermo, Virg. Neutr. plur. about things allowed or lawful: ipse per licita atque illicita foedatus, Tac.

Licium, ii, n. the thurn or ends of a woman's throat: licia tela addere, Virg. || Meton. a threat of anything wrong, Plin. Often used in charms and spells: tum cuncta ligat cum fusco licia rhombo, Ov.

Lictor, oris, m. [*ligo*] a lictor, an attendant on a Roman magistrate: Romulus cum cetero habitis se augustior tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis (a finitima Etruria) fecit, Liv. Cic. (On the origin and office of the lictors, v. Smith's Ant. 330.)

Lictorius, a, um, adj. [*lictor*] pertaining to a lictor: Flor.

Lien, onis, and *liensis*, is, m. [*enlin, enlin, enlin*] the mill or spleen: at lienis, ubi affectus est, intumescit, Cels. || Fig. venation: quasi zona, liene clincta ambulo, Pl.

Lienosus, a, um, adj. [*lien*] splenic: cor lienosum, Pl.

Ligamen, onis, n. [*ligo*] a band, tie, bandage: Prop. (Hence *li*, *ligamen*; *li*, *liem*.)

Ligamentum, i, n. [*ligo*] a band, bandage: vulneribus ligamenta, Tac. *Ligarius*, i, m. [*ligum*] a carpenter, joiner: Pall. Hence, inter ligarios, a place in Rome, perh. the timber-market, Liv.

Lignatio, onis, f. [*lignor*] a felling or procuring of wood: Cato.

Lignator, oris, m. [*ligo*] a wood-cutter, one sent to get wood: Cato: Liv.

Lignosus, a, um, adj. dim. [*lignus*] wooden, of small objects: Cic.

Ligneus, a, um, adj. [*lignum*] of wood, wooden: ligneus ponticulus, Cic. turres, Cato. || like wood, dry, lignea conjux, Cat.

Lignor, atus, i. v. dep. [*ligo*] to felling or procure wood: lignandi atque squandi potestas, Cato.

Lignum, i, n. wood: in pler. ligna, ferebant: lignum ex lignis viridibus atque humilis fieri solet, Cic. Proverb.

In silvum ligna ferre, to carry only to Newcastles, Hor. || Meton. a writing-table: Juv. [Prob. from *ligno*, "to tie." (Hence *li*, *ligno*, *ligae*; old Fr. *laigme*.)

Ligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tie, bind, bond together, tie up, bandage, bind fast, wind or tie round, etc.: manus per terga ligatae, Ov.: crura fœmina, Phœdri: dum mula ligatur, is Arvernus, Hor.

3. Meton.: places in glacie ligata, i. e. frozen fast, Ov. || Fig.: a bond together, unite, combine: dimissata locis concordi pace ligavit, id. || Ligo is prob. connected with *ligo*, q. v. (Hence Fr. *lier*.)

lige, olea, n. a mallow, huc: longis
perare lignibus arva, Ov. **||**
Meton. (poet.): agriculturæ: Juv.
||
lingula, lingula, n. f. dim. [lin-
gua] a little tongue; hence transf.
1. a tongue of land: oppida posita
in extrema lingulis promontorieque,
Cæs. 2. a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet:
Juv.

lignarius, lignarius, lvi and li,
lign. 4. r. a. and n. [lign, root of ligo].
1. Act.: to lick: semosus places
apudmque jus, Hor. 2. Transf.:
dum ruri rurant homines, quos (pa-
rauli) lignant, whom they feed upon,
Pl. 3. Fig. to long for, lust after:
improbabilis lacra lignaria, Cic. ||
Neutr.: to be dainty: quæ (merci-
tes) cum amatore quum coquant,
lignanti, Ter.

lignitio (lignr.), olea, f. [lignr.]
lignitio, lignitio, n. f. [lignr.]
lignitio, lignitio, n. f. [lignr.]

lignum, l. n. a plant, privet:
ala lignata cadunt, Virg.: candidior
felis nigra, Galatæ, lignuri, Ov.

lignus, l. n. [lignus] a lily: candi-
da, Virg.: breve, short-lived, Hor.
Meton. a sort of fortification consist-
ing of several rows of piles, in which
were driven stakes, rising only four
inches above the ground: Cæs. (Hence
it lignis: Sp. Lævo: Fr. No.)

lignus, l. n. f. lig: lime proterere ali-
quid, Pl. ||
Fig. of literary com-
plications, a polishing, revision: limæ
labor et mora, Hor.

limacis, comp. adv. in a more po-
lished manner, more finely, elegantly:
scriptum, Cic.

limacis, a. um, adj. dim. [limac-
is] somewhat filed or polished: Cic.

limatus, a. um, Part. [limo]. ||
Adj.: polished, refined, elegant: vir
oratoris maxime limatus, Cic.

limax, scia, c. [akin to limus] a slug,
mud: implicitus conchæ limax, poet.
Col.

limbolaris, l. m. [limbus] a fringe-
man: textores limbolarii, Pl.

limbus, l. m. a border, hem, well, edge,
edge, fringe: Stenklam plecto chlamy-
6 m circumdata limbo, Virg.

limen, lina, n. the lintel of a door-
way (limen superum), the threshold
(limen inferum): Pl. ||
Meton. a door, entrance: intra limen cohære ac,
hæp within doors, id.: penetrare aulæ
et limina regum, Virg. 2. a house,
dwelling, abode: matronæ nula aucto-
ritate virorum contineri limine pot-
est, in the house, at home, Livr. 3.

Port the barrier in a race-course: limen
balneum, Virg. ||
Fig. a beginning,
commencement: in limine belli, Tac.

[Lim comes from the root lio in ligo,
for the limen was a tie, i. e. a bound-
ing point of timber employed to keep
the other timbers, more particularly
those which are vertical, from falling or
bulging out.]

limus, l. m. [akin to limen] a cross-
path, balk between fields. The Romans
usually had in their fields two broad and

two narrower paths. The principal balk
 running from east to west was called
 lines decumanus; that from north to
 south, cardo; that from east to west,
 prorsus; and that from north to south,
 transversus: Col.: Varr. ||

Meton. any boundary or limit between two
fields: partiri limite campum, Virg.

2. a fortified boundary-line, a
boundary-wall: cuncta inter castellum
Alisonem ac kthenum novis limitibus
aggeribusque permunita, Tac. 3. In
g. n. any path, passage, road, way: eo
limite Athenienses signa extulerunt,
Liv.: acclivia, Hor. 4. a channel:

soltio dum flumina currant limite, id.
5. the track or path of a comet,
meteor, torch, etc.: longo limite sulcus
dat lucem, Virg. ||
Fig. a distinction,
difference: iudicium brevi
limite falle tuum, Ov. 2. a way,
path: bene meritis de patria quas limes
ad coeli aditum patet, Cic.

limo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [lima] to
file: Plin. 2. to file off: plumbum
limatum, lead filings, id. ||
Meton. to rub, whet: cornu ad saxa limato, id.

Hence limare caput cum aliquo, to kiss,
Pl. ||
Fig. in g. n. to file, polish,
finish: quædam institui, quas limantur
a me politius, Cic. 2. Exp. to investi-
gate accurately, to clear of superficial-
ities: veritas limatur in disputa-
tione, id. 3. limare se ad aliquid,
to prepare oneself thoroughly, id. 4.

to file off, take away from, diminish:
tantum alteri affluit, de altero lima-
vit, id.

limo, i. v. a. [limus] to bespatter
with mud: caput alicui, Pl.

limosus, a. um, adj. [id.] full of
mud or slime, wiry, muddy: limosque
paucæ obducit omnia juncos, Virg.

limpidus, a. um, adj. [another form
of liquidus] clear, limpid: limpidus la-
cus, Cat. (Hence lt. and Sp. limbo.)

limulus, a. um, adj. dim. [limus]
conchual askance: Pl.

limus, a. um, adj. sidelong, askant,
askance: limis oculis aspiciere, to look
askance, Pl.: limis subriat oculis, Ov.

limus, l. m. slime, mud: silvæ li-
mus tenent in fronde relictum, Ov.:
profundo limo cum ipais equis hantati
sunt, Liv. 2. dirt of any kind: gravis
veteri cratere limus adhaeret, Hor.

||
Fig.: malorum, Ov.

limus, l. m. a girdle or apron
trimmed with purple, worn by the sacri-
ficing priests: velati limo, Virg.

limulus, a. um, Part. [limo].
limulus, a. f. [limulus] a linen thread,
a string, line: linea longinquæ per os re-
ligata, Plin. ||
Meton. a net: id.

2. Asking-line: Mari. Hence
proverb. mittere lineam, to cast a
line, try to catch a person. Pl. 3.

a plumb-line of masons and carpenters:
perpendiculo et linea uti, Cic. Hence
the phrases, ad lineam and recta linea,
in a straight line, vertically, perpen-
dicularly: id. 4. a thread-like st. of

or mark made with a pen, pencil,
 etc., a line: Apelli tui perpetuo con-

suetudo, nunquam tam occupatum diem
 agendi, ut non, lineam duo dno, exer-

cere, artem, quod ab eo in proverbium
 venit (vis, nulla dies sine linea), Plin.

6. a transverse line on the upper
 part of the seats in theatres to define the

space to be occupied by each spectator:
 quid frustra refugit? cogit nos linea

jungi, Ov. ||

Fig. a boundary-line,
limit, end, goal: si quidem est peccare
transire lineas, to go beyond
the mark, Cic.: mors ultima linea rerum
est, Hor. Hence, proverb.: extrema
linea amare, to love at a distance,
Ter.

lineamentum, l. n. [linea] a line
or stroke made with a pen, etc., a geo-
metrical line: in geometria lineamenta,
Cic. ||
Meton. a feature, lineam-
ent: quæ conformatio lineamentorum,
id.: habitum oris lineamentaque interi,
Pl. 2. In plur. designs, drawings,
delineations: adumbratum Deorum
lineamenta, Cic. 3. Fig. a feature,
lineament: animi lineamenta sunt pul-
chriora quam corpora, id.

linaris, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to
or consisting of linen, linear: Plin.

linis, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to
fashion to a straight line, to make
straight or perpendicular: bene lineata
carina, Pl.

linus, a. um, adj. [linum] of flax
or lint, flaxen, linen: linea vincula,
Virg.: amictus, Tac.

lingo, xli, notum, i. v. a. to lick,
lick up: mel mihi videor lingere, Pl.
(Root lio: c. Eng. lick: hence lingo.)

lingua, (old form lingua, like da-
grima for lacrima: cf. the letter D, i. 4.)
ae, f. the tongue: in ore sita lingua est,
 finita dentibus, Cic.: linguam exserere,
to thrust out the tongue, in token of
derision or contempt, Liv. ||
Meton. speech, language: bene Latium
divite lingua, Hor.: Aetolorum linguas
retundere, to silence, Liv. (||) the tongue
or language of a people: lingua Latina,
Græca, Cic.: utraque lingua, i. e. Greek
and Latin, Hor. 3. Poet. the sounds
made by animals: volucrum linguæ,
Virg. 4. a tongue of land: eminet in
altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv.

[Lingua must have been the orig. form,
as the grammarians state: cf. Germ.
zung: Engl. tongue.] (Hence Fr.
langue.)

lingula, v. ligula.
lingulæ, ae, c. [lingula] a goosip,
chatter-box: ea (uxor) lingulae est
notis: nunquam tacet, Pl.

lingiger, l. m. [lingu] a lingu gero]
lingin-scoring, clothes in linen, or lins
and her priestess: lingiger turb. Ov.

lino, lvi and lvi, lltum, i. v. a. to
dash, besmear, anoint, to spread or rub
over: spiramenta cera, Virg.: Sabinum
quod ego ipse testa conditum lvi (ac-
pice), which I myself have pitched, Hor.

||
Transf. to overlay, cover: tecta

auro, Ov. 2. to b. daub, bsmire: linit ora luto, id. ||| Fig. to be foul: splendida facta carmine toedo, Hor.

linquo, liqui, 3. v. a. to leave, quit, forsake, depart from: urbem exsul inquit, Pl.: terram, Cic.: nil intentatum nostri liquere potest, Ar.: liquere lumen, animam, vitam, to die: lumen linque, Pl.: linquebant dulces animas, Virg. || to leave or let alone, to resign, abandon: Iniquam naturam artesque videamus, Cic. ||| to leave in any place or condition, to leave in the lurch: herum in obsidione linquet, Pl.

IV. Pass. intrans. linquitur, it is left, it remains: Lucr.

linteatus, a, um, adj. [linteum] clothed in linen: legio, a legion raised among the Samnite patricians, so called from the place in which they took the military oath being roofed with canvas, Liv.

linteus, ōnis, m. [id.] a linen-weaver: Pl.

linteolum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small linen cloth: Pl.

linter, tris, f. (m. Tib.) a boat, skiff, wherry: linteribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Proverb. (i) loqui e linter, said of a speaker who sways his body to and fro, Julius in Cic.: (ii) naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, i. e. let me now turn to something else, Ov.: (iii) in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, you have a favourable opportunity, Tib.

|| Meton. a trough, vat, for wine: Virg.

linteum, i, n. [linum] a linen cloth: linteum cape atque exerge tibi manus, Pl. || Meton. linen: Tarquinibus (pollitelli sunt) linteae in vela, Liv. 2. a sail: certum est dare linteae retro, Virg.

linteus, a, um, adj. [id.] linen: linteae vestis, Cic.: linteae libri, an ancient chronicle of the Roman people, written on linen, Liv.: thorax, a linen breast-plate, Nep.

lintriculus, i, m. dim. [linter] a small boat or wherry: Cic.

linum, i, n. arov, a plant, flax: urit lini campum, scis, Virg. || Meton. linen, lint: reticulum tenuisimo lino, minutis maculis, Cic.: Massica integrum perdunt lino vitata saporem, strained through linen, Hor. 2. a thread: Ceis, Exp. the thread with which letters were bound: linum incidimus, legimus, Cic. 3. a fishing-line: nunc in mole sedens morderabar arundine linum, Ov. 4. a rope, line: subducere carbasia lino, id. 5. a hunter's or fisher's net, casting-net: id.: cymbae linque magister, a fisherman, Juv. (Hence It. lino; Fr. ligne.)

lippus, ōvis, itum, 4. v. n. [lippus] to have watery or inflamed eyes, to be blear-eyed: quum leviter lipprem, has linteras dedt, Cic. || Transf.: lippiant facies famo, burn, Pl.

lippitudo, ōnis, f. [id.] bleariness, rheum or inflammation of the eyes: diuturna lippitudo, Cic.

lippus, a, um, adj. blear-eyed: lippa mulier, Pl.: oculus, id. Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus, to everybody, Hor. || Meton. dim-sighted, purblind: fulgine lippus, Juv.

||| Fig. blind to one's own faults: vappa et lippus, Pers.

lique-facio, ſeci, factum, 3. v. a. Pass.: liqueſco, factus, fieri: to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy: glacies liquefacta, Cic.: liquefactum plumbum, Virg. 2. Meton. to disorganize: caeca liquefactae tabe medullae, Ov.

|| Fig. to weaken, enervate: quos nullae fuitiles incitantes languis languis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic.

liquefactus, a, um, Part. [lique-facio].

liqueſco, v. liquefacto.

liqueſcit, licui or liqui, 2. v. n. [cf. liquo] to be fluid or liquid (in lit. signif. only in imperf. part.): coelum ac terras camposque liquentes, Virg. || Fig. to be clear, apparent, evident (usu. only in 3d pers. sing.): quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaectatum est, Pl. 2. Esp. legal t. n. non liquet, it doth not appear, a formula, by which the judge declared his inability to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused (like the Scotch, non-proven): non liquere dixerunt (Judices), Cic. So, on the contrary, liquet: quum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, id.

liqueſco, licſi, 3. v. n. incomp. [liqueſcit] to become fluid or liquid, to melt: tabes nivis liqueſcent, Liv. || Meton. to become disorganized or putrid: (corpora) dilapsa liqueſcunt, Ov. ||| Fig. to grow soft, effeminate: qua (voluptate) liqueſcimus, Cic. 2. to melt or waste away: fortuna liqueſcit, Ov.

liquet, v. liqueſco.

Liquidus, ade, clearly, purely: coelum liquide serenum, Gell. || Fig. clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly: liquidus judicare, Cic.

Liquidusculi, a, um, adj. dim. [liquidus] somewhat more fluid or soft: Pl.

Liquidus, a, um, adj. (the first syll. sometimes long in Lucr.) [liquo] flowing, fluid, liquid: odores perfumes, Hor.: Nymphae, fountain-nymphs, Ov. Subst. liquidum, i, n. a liquid, water: tibi alit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. || Meton. clear, transparent, limpid: ignis, Virg.: aer, id.: color, Hor. ||| Fig. flowing, uninterrupted: genus hermonis, Cic. 2. clear, calm, serene: animo liquido et tranquillo es, Pl. 3. unmixed, unadulterated: at quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. 4. clear, evident, certain: auspiciis, Pl. Subst. liquidum, i, n. clearness, certainty: res ad liquidum ratione perducta, Vell. Hence, adverbially, in aliq. aliqualiquo confirmare, Cic.

liquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make

liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy: vitrum, Plin. ||| Meton. to strain, filter, clarify: vina liques, Hor. ||| Fig. to purify: liquata dies, Quint.

liquo, 3. v. n. dep. [liqueſco] to be fluid or liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve: tum toto corpore odor liquitur, Virg. ||| Fig. to melt or waste away: illico res foras labitur, liquitur, Pl.

Liquor, ōris, m. [id.] fluidity, liquidity: causae, quae vim habent frigoris et caloris, concretiones et liquoris, Cic. || Meton. a fluid, liquid: liquoris videntur lates, Lucr.: liquoris amulum, Cic. On the sea: quae medius liquor secernit Europae ab Aſia, Hor.

Lira, ae, f. the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge: Col. || Meton. a furrow: patentes liras facere, id.

Lira=Araos, trifles, bagatelles: Pl. ||| Lira, litis (old form litis, stilis), f. a strife, dispute, quarrel: philosophi aetatem in litibus continent, Cic. Fig. of things: liras est cum forma magne poeditiae, Ov. ||| Esp. a lawsuit: repeteo ac persequi lite atque iudicio aliquali, Cic.: litem suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and defends himself, id. 2. Subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment, poemacque constituant, Caes.: litem lite resolve, to explain one obscure thing by another equally so, Hor. [The old form stilis is prob. connected with Germ. Streit.]

littatio, ōnis, f. [lito] a favourable sacrifice: Liv.

Littera (littera), ae, f. a letter: sus rostro alit humi A litteram impressit, Cic.: facere litteram or litteras, to write, Pl.: littera salutaris, i. e. A. (absolut.) and tristis, i. e. C. (condemno), which were used in voting: Cic. || Meton. a word, a line: ad me litteram nunquam misit, id. 2. a hand-writing: Alexidis manus amulam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae litterae, id. 3. Esp. plur. a letter, epistle: litteras resignare, to smother a letter, Pl.: litteras litteras litteras, litteras allatas, litteras rociand: hence, liber litterarum missarum et alitarum, a letter-book: L. M. (i. e. litterae missae): L. A. (i. e. litterae aliae): Cic. Poet. in sing.: quam legis a raptis Briseide littera venit, Ov. (ii) a writing, document, paper, list, notarial act, diploma, etc.: litterae publicae, Cic. (iii) an account-book: id. (iv) an edict, ordinance: praetoris litterae, id. (v) written monuments, literature: abest historia litteris nostris, it wanting in our literature, id.: artem litteris sine interprete percipere, merely from books, id. (vi) history, as derived from written monuments: cupidissimus litterarum fuit, Nep. (vii) literary composition: non nihil temporis tribuit littera, id. (viii) learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters: alit mihi

error tinctus literis: audierit aliquid, legitur, Cic.

Literarius (litt.), a, um, adj. [litera] pertaining to reading and writing: literarius ludus, an elementary school, Quint. Tac.

Literatus (litt.), adv. with plain letters, in a clear hand: rationes perscriptae acite et literate, Cic. 2. **learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly:** belle et literate dicta, clever sayings, id. Comp.: literatus Latine loquitur, id.

Literator (litt.), ōris, m. [litera] a teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor: App. 11. a grammarian, critic, philologist: Cat. In opp. to literatus (a man of real learning), a smaller, schoolist: Suet.

Litterarius (litt.), se, f. [id.] a writing formed of letters, the letters, or alphabet: litteratura Graeca, the Greek alphabet, Tac. 11. the science of language, grammar, philology: Quint.

11. learning, erudition, scholarship: fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litteratura, Cic.

Litteratus (litt.), a, um, adj. [id.] lettered, marked with letters, branded: encalutus, Pl. 11. learned, liberally educated: Canius nec infactus et satis litteratus, Cic. Esp. of critics and expositors: quem litteratissimum fuisse iudico, id. 2. pertaining to learning, learned: otium, learned leisure, id.

Litteralis (litt.), ae, f. dim. [id.] a little letter, a note. 11. Plur.: a short letter, a note: id. 2. grammatical knowledge, learning, liberal studies: id.

Litterator, ōris, m. [littera] a party in a lawsuit, a litigant: Quint. Tac.

Litigiosus, a, um, adj. [litigium] full of disputes, quarrelsome: disputatio, Cic. 2. fond of dispute, contentious, litigious: homo minime litigiosus, id. 11. Meton. of the object, disputed: praedolium, id.

Litigium, i, n. [litigio] a dispute, quarrel: Pl.

Litio, avi, atum, i, v. n. [lit, litis, litio] to dispute, quarrel: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Pl.: Hirtium cum Quintilio accerrime litigasse, Cic. 11.

Exp. to dispute at law, litigate: id.

Lito, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to sacrifice under favourable auspices, to obtain favourable omens. A. Neutr.: nec auspicio, nec litato instrument aciem, vitulos favourable omens, Liv. With dat.: cum pluribus diis immolatur, qui tandem eventit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur, Cic. With abl. of the thing: proxima hostia litatur saepe pollicemur, id. 2. Meton. of the victim itself: to give a favourable omen, promise a successful event: victimam diti patri caecia litavit, Suet. 3. Act.: sacra, Ov.: sacris litata, Virg. 11. Fig. to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy: litatus Lentulo, parentem Cethego, Cic.

Litteralis, a, adj. [littera] pertaining

to the sea-shore: diti littorales, that guard the shore, Cat.

Littoreus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the sea-shore, shore, beach: arena, Ov.: aves, Virg.

Littora and its deriv. v. liter.

Littus, v. litus.

Littura, ae, f. [litio] a smearing, anointing: Col. 11. Esp. a smearing of the wax on a writing tablet, in order to erase something written; an erasure, correction: also meton. a passage erased, an erasure: unius nominis littura, Cic.: curam mita littura coferre, Hor. 2. a blot, smear: littura suffusa quod habet, maculosa litturas, Ov.

Litus, a, um, Part. [litio]

Litus (littus), ōris, n. the sea-shore, coast, beach, strand: solebat Aquillus quarentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire: qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. Proverb.: litus arare, to labour in vain, take useless pains, Ov. (11) In litus arenas fundere, to send coals to Newcastle, id. 11. Meton. a landing-place: Suet. 2. the shore of a lake: Larium litus, Cat. 3. the bank of a river: Cic. 4. land situated on the sea-side: cui litus arandum dedimus, Virg.

Litatus, i, m. [prob. an Etrusc. word; prim. signif. crooked; v. Smith's Ant. 240] the crooked staff borne by the augurs, an augur's wand: dextra manu baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem litum appellaverunt, Liv. 11. a curved trumpet, clarion: lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. 2. Fig. an investigator, author: lituus meae protectionis, Cic.

Livens, entis, Part. [liveo]

Adj. black and blue, bluish, livid: livens plumbum, Virg.

Livéo, 2. v. n. to be black and blue, livid: vivent rubigine dentes, Ov. 11.

Fig. to be envious: livet Carinus, rumptitur, furit, plorat, Mart. 2. With dat. to envy: livere iis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac.

Livesco, 3. v. n. incomp. [liveo] to turn black and blue, become livid: digitus liveat in pedibus, Lucr.

Lividulus, a, um, adj. dim. [lividus] somewhat envious: Juv.

Lividus, a, um, adj. [liveo] bluish, blue: vada, Virg.: racem, Hor. 2.

Exp. black and blue, livid: ora livida facta, Ov. 11. Fig. envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious: invidi et malevolus et lividi, Cic.

Livor, ōris, m. [id.] a bluish or leaden colour, a black and blue spot: tum succos herbasque dedi quos livor abiret, Tib. 11. Fig. envy, spite, malice, ill-will: obtractio et livor, Tac.: livor ac malignitas, Suet.

11. Livis, m. ashes: lix cinis est, Inquit M. Varro, foci, Plin. (Hence Sp. lix: Fr. lie.)

Lixa, ae, m. a suttler: Liv. In plur. camp-followers, consisting of stewards, cooks, servants, etc.: lixas e castris submovit, Val. Max.

livinus, a, um [lix] made into lye: uvae in cinere livivo tingere, lye-ashes, Plin. (Hence It. livacia, Sp. lezia; Fr. lessive.)

Locatio, ōnis, f. [loco] a placing, a disposition, arrangement: locatio verborum, Quint. 11. Esp. a letting out, leasing: locationes praediorum rustroorum, the farming out of the Macedonian crown-lands, Liv. 3. Meton. a contract of letting or hiring, a lease: Cic.

Locatarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to letting or hiring out: locatoria provincia, where one will be a mere letter out, Cic.

Locatus, a, um, Part. [loco] 11. Subst. locatum, i, n. a letting or hiring out: Iudicia quae sunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic.

Locito, i, v. r. a. freq. [id.] to let or hire out: Ter.

Loco, avi, atum (locassim for locaverim, Pl.: locassint, Cic.), i. n. a. [locus] to place, put, lay, set: locare insidias aliquid, Pl.: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. 2. Esp. locare in matrimonium or matrimonio, or simply locare, to give in marriage: virginem locare aliquid, Pl.: in matrimonium, id.: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. 3. to let, lease, hire, or farm out: vectigalia locare, id.

With abl. of the price or rent: agrum frumento, Liv. 4. to contract or bargain for: statum facienda locare, Cic.

5. locare se or locare operam suam, to hire oneself out, hire out one's services: quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manu locem, Pl.: vocem, to become a public crier, Juv. 6. to put or lend out money on interest: argentum, Pl. 11.

Fig. in gen. to place, put, set: inter recte factum atque peccatum m-ia locabat quaedam, Cic.: beneficium apud gratos, to confer upon, Liv. 2.

Exp. locare nomen, to become surety: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. louer.)

Loculus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little place: in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Pl. 11. Exp. a coffin: equites in loculis asservati, Plin. 2. Plur. loculi, a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer or basket: gestis numum in loculis demittere, Hor.: e peculiaribus loculis sua, out of his own pocket, Suet.

Locuples, ōtis (gen. plu. locupletum and locupletum), adj. [derived by the ancients from locus plenus; but etym. unknown] rich, opulent: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic.: locuples aquila, i. e. the lucrative post of centurion, Juv.

With abl.: praeda locuples, Sall. Comp.: locupletior negotiator, Quint.

Supt.: locupletissimae urbes, Caes. 11. Fig. well stored or provided, richly supplied, rich: Lysias oratione locuples, rebus ipse jejunior, Cic. 2.

Transf. responsible, trustworthy, safe, sure: locuples reus, that can fulfill his engagements, Liv.: locuples auctor, or testis, a sufficient surety, a credible witness, Cic.

locupletator, *oris, m.* [locupletor] an enricher: familiarum, Enur.

locupletio, *avi, atum, i. n. a.* [locuplet] to make rich, enrich: homines fortunatis, Cic. || **Fig.**: templum picturis, id.

locus (old form stlocus like stlis for lis), *i, m.* (In *plur.* loci, *single places*: loca, *places connected with one another, regions*: a place: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic. Gallii qui ea loca incolerant, Caes., ex (de) loco superioris, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habuit, Cic.: ex inferiore loco, to speak before a judge, id.: locum dare or cedere, to give way, yield, Sall. 2. **Exp.** a place or seat in the theatre, circus, or forum: locum ad spectandum dare, Cic. 3. **a place, spot, locality**: magis reprehendendus sum, quod Piraea scripserim, quam quod ad idem non enim hoc ut oppido praeposit, sed ut loco, id. **Exp.** the site, of a city which no longer exists: locus Pherae, Plin. || **Fig.** a topic of discussion, a matter, subject, point: loca recitata revolvare, Hor. **Exp.** the grounds of proof (usu. *plur.*): quum pervestigare argumentum aliquod velum, locus nosse debemus, Cic. 2. **room, occasion, place, situation, time, etc.** for doing anything: quem locum prohibeas virtutis tuas spectas? Caes.: in postis non Iliero solo locus est aut Archilcho, there is room for, Cic.: si ego in istos aem loco, dem potius aurum, if I were in your position, Pl.: se eodem loco illos quo Helvetios habiturum, he would regard them as standing in the same position relatively to himself, Caes. Hence, loco or in loco, in the right place, seasonably: postulati loco versus attulit, Cic.: dulcis est desipere in loco, Hor. **As a partitive genitive**: quo loco for quo loco, Cic. Also, of time: interea loci for interea, Ter.: adhuc locorum, Nithero, Pl.: ad id locorum, to that time, till then, Liv. 3. **position, degree, rank**: summus locus civitatis, Cic.: huius Caesaris maiorum locum restituerat, Caes. So *esp.* of birth: Tanaquil summum loco nata, Liv. Of things: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, Cic. 4. **Loco**, adverbially: in the place of, instead of, for: criminalis loco putant esse, quod vivam, id. (Hence *lit. luogo*, for *lieu*).

locuta, *ae, f. a locut*: Plin.

locutio (loquutio), *onis, f.* [loquor] a speaking, speech, discourse: ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. 2. **Exp.** pronunciation: locutio emendata et Latina, id.

locutus (loqu.), *a, um, Part.* [loquor]

locutula, *ae, f. dim.* [locut] a small covert, blanket: Suet.

locus, *icla, f.* a blanket, counterpane: Juv. (Hence *for. lodier*).

loebertas, loebesum, *v. liber.*

logica, *ae, or logica, ea, f.* = *λογική* (*κ. τέχνη*), logic: Cic.

logos, *a, um, adj.* = *λογος*, logical: Cic.

logos (-os), *i, m.* = *λόγος*, a word: non logos logos, Pl. || **Exp.** mere words, empty talk: dabuntur dotis tibi sexcenti logi, id. 2. **a witty saying, bon-mot, jest**: logos ridiculosus, id.

lollus (lollus), *(collig.) or lolligula* (coll.), *f. dim.* [lollig] a little cuttle-fish: Pl.

lolligo (loll.), *inis, f.* the cuttle-fish: Cic.

lollum, *ii, n.* dormel, cockle, tares: infelix lollum et sterile dominatur avenae, Virg.: lollu victitare, to have bad eyes (because the ancients thought that the use of tares for food injured the sight), Pl. (Hence *lit. gaglio*, *loglio*: Sp. *yojo*).

lomentum, *i, n.* [lavo] a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin: Mart. || **Fig.**: a means of cleansing: Coel. in Cic.

longaevus, *a, um, adj.* [longus aevum] of great age, aged, ancient (poet.): longaevus parens, Virg. **Abol.**: longaeva, an old woman, Ov.

longe, *adv.* long, lengthwise: longe lateque, in length and breadth, far and wide, Cic. 2. **a long way off, far off, at a distance**: longe absum, audio sero, id. **Comp.**: longius non discedam, id. || **Fig.** of time: long, for a long period: longe prospicere futuros casus, id.

2. **Of speech**: long, at length, diffusely, tediously: haec diu longius quam instituta ratio postulat, id.

3. **Longe esse**, abesse, with *dat.*: to be far away, i. e. to be of no assistance, of no avail: longe his fraterum nomen populi R. futurum, Caes. 4. **greatly, very much, by far**: esp. with *Comp.* and *Sup.*: errat longe, Ter.: longe melior, Virg.: longe nobilissimus, Caes.

longinquitas, *itis, f.* [longinquus] length, extent: itineris, Tac. 2. **Exp.** distance: quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferrunt, Cic. || **Transf.** of time: long, long continuous or duration: aetatis, Ter. 2. **Abol.**: long duration, length of time: dolores longinquitate producti, Cic.

longinquo, *adv. v. longinquus.*

longinquus, *a, um, adj.* [longus] long, extensive: linea, Plin. 2. **Exp.** far removed, far off, remote, distant: nos longinqui et a te ipso misal in ultimis gentes, Cic.: nationes, Caes. **Neutr. abol.**: ex (e) longinquo, from afar, from a distance: e longinquo inuasi, Plin.: Tac. 3. **living far off, foreign, strange**: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. || **Transf.** of time: long, of long duration or continuance, tedious: vita, Pl.: oppugnatione, Caes. **Comp.**: longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. 2. **Exp.** long deferred, distant: cum se perrumpendi periculi vel in longinquum tempus differendi, Cic.

longiter, *adv. far*: Loc.

longitudo, *inis, f.* [longus] length: in hac immensitate latitudinis, longitudo, altitudinis, Cic. || **Transf.** of time: long, long duration (rare): orationis, id.

longitudo, *a, um, adj. dim.* [longus] rather too long (rare): Cic.

longitudo, *adv. rather far*: haud longitudo ex hoc loco, Pl.

longitas, *a, um, adj. dim.* [longus] rather long: iter, Cic.

longum, *adv. long, a long while* (poet.): longum, formose, vale, Virg.

longitudo, *inis, m.* [longus] a long pole: falces praesentibus insertae affluque longitudo, Caes.

longus, *a, um, adj. long, tall*: longo interfecto intervallo, Cic.: longissima epistola, id.: longa navis, a warship, man-of-war, Caes.: an nescis longe regibus esse manus, have far-reaching or powerful hands, Ov. 2. **Exp.** far off, remote, distant: longinquus (rare): longa domo militis, Just. 2. **great, vast, spacious** (poet.): longa freta, Hor. || **Transf.** of time: long, of long duration or continuance, tedious: spe longus, id.: horae quibus expectamus longe videbatur, Cic.: longa interfecta mora, Caes. Hence, longum est, it would take long, it would be tedious: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc brevis dicam, Cic. **Ellipt.** without *inf.*: ne longum ait, ne longum faciam, not to be tedious, to speak briefly: ac, ne longum ait, Quirites, tabellas proferre iussimus, id.: ac ne longum fiat, videte, id. vitae summa brevis species nos vult inchoare longum, that looks far into the future, Hor. 2. **Of persons**: prae, tedious: nolo esse longus, Cic. 2. **Of pronunciation**: longa syllaba, id.

loquacitas, *itis, f.* [loquax] talkativeness, loquacity: Cic.

loquax, *is, a, um, adj.* [loquax] talkative, glib, chattering: litigiosa, Cic.

loquax, *is, a, um, adj. dim.* [loquax] somewhat loquacious: Loc.

loquax, *is, a, um, adj.* [loquor] talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious: nimis loquax, Cic.: senectus est natura loquax, id.: homo loquacissimus obmutuit, id. || **Transf.**: ranae loquaces, Virg.: uides, in which the young birds chirp, id.

loquela, *ae, f.* [id.] speech, discourse: fuditeque has ore loquelas, Virg. || **Transf.**: a language: Gna loquela, Ov.

loquitor, *ator, i, n. a. dep. freq.* [id.] to speak often, chatter: alioqui [id.] loquor, citius (quatinus) j. v. a. and a. dep. 2. **Neutr.** to speak, talk any (colloquially): as opp. to dicere, orare, to speak oratorially: Scipio mihi bene bene et loqui videtur et dicere, Cic.: pure et Latine loqui, id. With *dat.*: male loqui aliquid, to speak evil of any one, Pl. || **Fig.** to speak, declare, show, clearly indicate: oculi nimis arguti quaedammodo animo a facti sumus, loquantur, Cic.: cum cha i

destra locuta est, has written upon it, Or. 2. Poet. to rustle, murmure: pino loquente, Virg. 2. Act. to speak out, to say, tell, utter, name: loquere tuum mihi nomen, Pl.: ne singulas loquar urbes, mention, Liv.: hence, loquuntur, they say, it is said: Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare iuga loquatur, Virg. 2. to talk of, speak about, hanc eor on one's lips: omnia magna loquens, Hor.

Loramentum, i, n. [lorum] a thing: capita loramentorum, Just.

Loratus, a, um, adj. [id.] bound with straps: iuga, Virg.

Loratus, a, um, adj. [id.] of things, made of things: Pl.

Loricæ, æ, f. [id.] a leather cuirass, a corselet of things: lata insignis loricæ, Cic.: graves loriciæ, Liv.

Meton, a, um, adj. 1. a breast-plate, parape: turres atque loricæ, Plin. 1. loricæque ex cratibus attexturæ, Cæc. 2. [Fig.] Hibros mutare loricæ, to exchange arms for arms, Hor.

Meton, a, um, adj. 1. a [lorica] to clasp in a cuirass: statua lorica, Liv.

Loricilla, æ, f. dim. [id.] a small breast-plate: meton: a small breast-plate: Hirt.

Loris, æ, f. [id.] [lorum pes] creek-footed, bandy-legged: loripedem rectus deridet, Juv.

Lorum, i, n. a thing: vincere vis? en ostendo manus: tu habes lora, Pl.

Meton, a, um, adj. 1. a bridle, reins: lora ducere equos, Liv.: lora dare, to give the reins to the horses, Virg. 2. a whip, lash, scourge: loris urti, Hor. 3. the leather balls, worn by children of the poorer sort: Juv.

Lotum, i, n. wine: Suet.

Lotos and **lôtus**, i, f. = **lauris**: the lotus plant or tree: Plin. 2.

Meton, a, um, adj. 1. a lotus, to give the reins to the horses, Virg. 2. a whip, lash, scourge: loris urti, Hor. 3. the leather balls, worn by children of the poorer sort: Juv.

Lotos, i, v. lotos.

Lotos, a, um, Part. [lavo].

Lubens, lubenter, v. libens, etc. 1. v. libet.

Lubido, inia, v. libido.

Lubris, avi, atom, i. v. a. [lubricus] to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate: Juv.

Lubricus, a, um, adj. slippery: loculi lubrici, Pl.: fastidium, Liv.

Meton, a, um, adj. 1. that easily slips or glides, slippery, shiny, lubricous: nura lubricos oculos fecit, Cic.: angua, Virg. 2. [Fig.] slippery, cunning, slickish, hazardous: critica, via vitæ præcepit et lubrica, Cic.: cupiditas dominandi præcepit et lubrica, id. Poet. with the inf.: vultus nimium lubricus apicit, Hor. Subst.: lubricum, i, n. a lubrico venari, Cic. 2. gliding, sliding: ænara, fluctans, Ov. 3. slippery, deceitful: nequiquam patrias tenent lubricas artes, Virg.

Lubricus, æ, f. [Lucania] a kind of meat-essence invented by the Lucanians: Cic.

Idæ bos, Lucanien on, for elephant

(because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus): Lucr.

Lucar, æris, n. [lucus] the pay of actors: Tac.

Lucellum, i, n. dim. [lucrum] a small gain, slight profit: lucelli aliquid dare, Cic.

Lucio, xi, 2. v. n. [root LUC: v. lux] to be light or clear, to shine, beam, glitter: (stella) luce lucebat allena, Cic.: globus lunæ, Virg.: faces, Ov. Impera: lucet, it is light, it is day: nondum lucebat, Cic. 2. Meton: to shine or show through, to be discernible, visible (poet.): si qua Arabio lucet bombyx puella, Prop. 3. Fig. to shine out, to be conspicuous, clear, evident: nunc Imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic. (Hence it. lucere: old Fr. *luisir*: Fr. *luisir* and *lucir*.)

Lucos, imp, m. plu. one of the three tribes in which Romulus (or one of his successors) divided the Roman patricians: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 190.)

Lucerna, æ, f. [lucio] a lamp, oil-lamp: in sole lucernam adhibere nihil interest, Cic.: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat, i. e. evening entertainments, Hor. 2. Meton: a nocturnal labour, lucubration (poet.): hæc ego non credam Venustus digna lucerna? Juv.

Lucosco and **lucisco**, 3. v. n. incomp. [id.] to begin to shine: al. lucescit, Virg. 2. Impera: lucescit or luciscit, the day is breaking: quom lucisceret, as soon as it was light, at break of day, Cic.

Lucid, adv. = luce, by day: Cic.

Lucidè, adv. clearly, plainly, distinctly: lucide verbum definire, Cic.

Lucidus, a, um, adj. [lux] containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining: lucidus ær, Lucr.: sidera, Hor.: gemma, Ov. 2. Meton: brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white, etc.: lucida puella, id.: ovis, Tib. 3. Fig. clear, perspicuous, luminous: lucid: ordo, Hor. Comp.: res lucidior, Quint.

Lucifer, æra, ærum, adj. [lux fero] light-bringing: lucifera pars Lunæ, Lucr.: luciferi equi, the horses of Luna, Ov. 2. Subst. Lucifer, æri, m. the morning star, the planet Venus: stella Veneris, quæ Lucifer vocatur, Latine dicitur lucifer, quom antegreditur solem, quom subsequitur autem Hesperus, Cic. Hence, Poet. day: Ov.

Lucifugus, a, um, adj. [lux fugio] light-shunning: blattæ, Virg. Fig.: homines, Cic.

Lucina [Lucinus], the goddess of childbirth and Meton. childbirth: Lucina pail, Virg.

Lucisco, v. lucesco.

Lucratus, a, um, adj. [lucrum] pertaining to or attended with gain, gainful, profitable, lucrative: opera, Quint.

Lucrificatio, fecti, factum, 3. v. a. and pass. lucrificatus, factus, fieri (written

separately: me esse hoc trecentos Philippi facturum lucrif, Pl.) [lucrum factio] to gain, win, acquire, get, make: quid si ostendo in hac una optioe lucrificari tritici modos centum? Cic. 2. Fig.: traduc equum ac lucrificæ cenariam notam, esteam yourself fortunate that you have escaped it, Val. Max.

Lucrificatus, a, um, Part. [lucrificatio].

Lucrificabilis, æ, adj. [lucrum factio] gainful, profitable: dies, Pl.

Lucrificatus, a, um, adj. [id.] gainful, profitable: Pl.

Lucrifugio, v. lucrificatio.

Lucrifuga, æ, comm. [lucrum fugio] gain-fleeing, gain-shunning: Pl.

Lucripeta, æ, m. [lucrum peto] a gain-seeker, a fond of lure: Pl.

Lucror, atus, i. v. a. dep. [lucrum] to gain, win, acquire, get, make: quom lucrari impune posset auri pondo decem, Cic. 2. Fig.: lucratur indicia veteris infamie, i. e. I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them of it.

Lucrosus, a, um, adj. [id.] gainful, profitable, lucrative: voluptas, Ov.

Lucrum, i, n. gain, profit, advantage: rem gero et facio lucrum, Pl.: vendendi quaestus et lucro ducentur, Cic.: ponere or deputare in lucro, to count as gain: omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter.: quem sors dierum cunque dabit lucro appone, Hor.: de lucro prope jam quadriemum vivimus, at the mercy of another, Cic. 2. Meton. wealth, riches: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov.

Luctamen, inia, n. [luctor] a wrestling: Lamp. 2. Meton. a struggling, striving, toil, exertion, contest, fight: remo luctamen abeat, Virg.

Luctans, ntis, Part. [id.] 2. A. J. reluctant: luctantis ocula carpere, Ov.

Luctatio, onis, f. [id.] a wrestling: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic. 2. Transf. a struggle, contest: tetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. 2. Fig. of abstract things: a struggle, contest: nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant, Cic.

Luctor, æris, m. [id.] a wrestler: fortior in fulva novus est luctor arena, Ov. Fig.: (vinum) pedes captat primum, luctor dolosus est, Pl.

Luctificabilis, æ, adj. [luctus factio] sorrowful, afflicted: Pac. in Pers.

Luctificus, a, um, adj. [id.] causing sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woeful: Alecto, Virg.

Luctuosus, a, um, adj. [luctus sonus] loud-sounding, mournful, doleful: luctuosus mugitu, Ov.

Lucto, i. v. a. = luctor, to wrestle: dum luctat, Ter.

Luctor, atus, i. v. dep. to wrestle: luctator Olympis Milo, Cic. 2. Transf. to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend: in pestilenti atque arido solo luctari, Liv. With inf. (poet.): infracta luctatur arundine telum eripere, Virg. Of things: tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, Hor. 2. Fig. to

struggle, strive, contend: cum aliquo luctari, Cic. With inf.: deducere verum, Ov.

luctuosus, *adv.* **luctuosus**, *adverbially*: Imperatores vestri luctuosus nobis prope, quam vobis perierunt, Liv.

luctuosus, *a. um, adj.* **[luctus]** causing sorrow, *luctuosus*, *adverbially*: o diem illum republicae luctuosum, Cic.: luctuosissimum exitum, id. || *feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad*: Hesperia, Hor.

luctus, *us, m.* **[lucto]** sorrow, mourning, lamentation: filius luctu perditus, Cic.: luctu atque caede omnia complentur, Sall.: dare animum in luctus, Ov. || Meton. mourning apparel, mourning (worn for deceased or exiled friends, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu nactus, aequalebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. 2. *a source of grief*: tu non inventa reperta luctus eras levior, Ov.

lucubratio, *onis, f.* **[lucubro]** a working by lamp light, nocturnal stud., *lucubration*: lucubrationes detraxi, Cic.: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, the evening's gossip, id. || Meton. what is done or composed at night, a *lucubration*: perire lucubrationem meam nolui, id.

lucubratorius, *a. um, adj.* **[id.]** for working in at night: Suet.

lucubrator, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.* **[lux]** 1. Neutr. *to work by lamp-light, work at night*: ancillae lucubrantes, Liv. || Act.: *to make by lamp-light, to compose at night*: parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractoribus noctibus, Cic.

luculentus, *adv.* **luculentus**, *excellently, well*: luculente diem habere, Pl.: luculente scripsit, Cic.

luculentior, *adv.* *l. q. luculente, splendidly, well*: hoc quidem sane luculenter, very well said, Cic.

luculentus, *a. um, adj.* **[lux]** full of light, bright: camino luculento uti, brightly burning, Cic. || Fig.: distinguished, excellent, beautiful: luculenta et festiva femina, Pl.: navigia, Cic. 2. *respectable, considerable, rich*: luculentae divitiae, Pl.: patrium, Cic. 3. *luminous, clear*: verba luculentiora, id. 4. *lucky, fortunate*: dies, Pl. 5. *trustworthy*: auctores, Cic.

luculus, *i. m. dim.* **[lucus]** a small grove: Suet.

lucumo (lucōmo, and sync. lucmo), *onis, m.* **[an Etrusc. word]** an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests: Cic.

lucus, *i. m.* *a wood or thicket of trees sacred to a deity*: Albani tumuli atque lucus, Cic.: lucus frequenti silva septus, Liv. || Transf. in gen. a wood (poet.): aut quos Oceano propter gerit ludia lucos, Virg.

lucens, *us, m. i. q. lux, light*: only in *abl. sing.*: cum primo lucu, at day-break, Ter.

ludia, *ae, f.* **[ludus]** an actress, a female dancer: Mart. || *a gladiator's wife*: Juv.

ludibrium, *i. n.* **[ludo]** a mockery, derision, a jest, scoff, sport, trick: quodsi ludicula haec ludibriaque esse videmus, Lucr.: hosti ludibrio esse, Cic.: legati ludibrium auditu dimisique, Liv. With gen. *subj.*: ille (Bias) haec ludibria fortunae ne sua quidem putavit, worldly goods, Cic. With gen. *obj.*: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 2. *abuse, violence done to a woman*: in corpore ludibria desiere, Curt. || Meton. a laughing-stock, butt: is ludibrium veritus, quam comes, Liv.: ludibrium ventis debere, Hor.

ludibundus, *a. um, adj.* **[id.]** playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton: milites ludibundi Benevrentum rediere, Liv. || Transf. playing, i. e. at one's ease, free from danger: coelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

ludiceo or **ludicernus** (the nom. sing. *m.* is not used), *ca, crum, adj.* **[ludus]** that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive: exercitatio, Cic.: versus et cetera ludica pono, Hor. || Esp. pertaining to stage-plays: ludicra arca, the histrionic art, Liv.: ludicras partes sustinere, to appear on the stage, Suet. Subst. ludicrum, *i. n.* a show, public games: a stage-play: Olympiorum solenne ludicrum, Liv.

ludicrus, *v. ludiceo.*

ludi-facio, *fēci, factum, i. v. a.* **[ludus facio]** to make game of: Pl.

ludificabilis, *e, adj.* **[ludifico]** employed as means of ridiculing: lud. Pl.

ludificatio, *onis, f.* **[id.]** a making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking: exacta prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, Liv.

ludificator, *oris, m.* **[id.]** one who makes game, a mocker: Pl.

ludificatus, *us, m.* **[id.]** a mocking, mockery, derision: Pl.

ludiflor, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* **[ludus flos]** to make sport of, make game of, to delude, deceive: Pl. Absol.: si luttare ac diutius ludificare videatur, Cic.

ludiflor, *atus sum, i. v. dep.* **[id.]** to make game of, mock, turn into ridicule: to delude, deceive: lepide ludificari aliquem, Pl.: virginem, Ter. Absol.: aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic.

|| Meton. to thwart, frustrate, by tricks or contrivances: locationem, Liv.

ludi-magister, *tri, m.* a schoolmaster: Cic.

ludio, *onis, m.* **[ludus]** a stage-play, pantomimist: Liv.

ludius, *i. m.* **[id.]** a stage-player, pantomimist: ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. || *a gladiator*: Juv.

ludo, *si, sum, i. v. a. and n.* *to play*: to play at some game, with *abl.* of the game: ludere alea, Cic.: trocho, Hor. With *acc.*: aleam, Suet.: par impar,

Hor. Absol.: lustrum per omnes dies, Suet. 2. *to play, sport, frisk, frolic*: suppeditat et campus noster et stadia venandi honesta exempla ludandi, Cic.: in numerum ludere, dance, Virg. 3. *to sport, as a lover with his mistress*: ludiasti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor. || Fig. *to sport, or play with, to practise as a pastime, amuse oneself with*: videant ad ludendum ne an ad pugnandum arma sint sumpturi, Cic.: ludere quae vellem calamo permitti agresti, Virg. 2. *to act, to play counterfeited, mimic*: civem boem ludi, Coel. in Cic. 3. *to spend in play or amusement, to sport away*: otium, Mart. Hence, ludere operam, to throw away one's labour, Pl. 4. *to make sport or game of, to ridicule, rally, banter*: Domitius in senatu lusi appulo collegam, Cic. 5. *to delude, deceive*: ludere aliquem dolis, Ter.

ludus, *i. m.* **[ludo]** a play, game, diversion, pastime: novum sibi game excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. 2. Esp. in plur. public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions: ludos committere, id.: ludia, during the games, Pl. Freq. with an *adj.* in *neutr. plur.*: ludi Taurilia, Liv. Sometimes for stage-plays, in opp. to the games of the Circus: venationes autem ludosque et cum collega et separatim edidi, Suet. 3. *a school of any kind*: in ludum ire, Pl.: ludus litterarum, Liv.: ludus descendit, Cic. || Meton. of something easy or trifling mere sport, child's play: quum illa perdiscere ludum esset, id. 2. sport, jest, joke, fun: per ludum et per negligentiam aliquo pervenire, id.: amoto quaeramus peria ludu, Hor.: ludos facere aliquem, to make game of, banter, Pl. trane et operum ludum facit et redit, in labour at its vain, losses, id. 3. the pleasures of love, amorous dalliance: amoris da ludum, Hor.

ludula, *ae, f.* **[ludus]** an expiation, a punishment: Lucr.

lues, *is, f.* a spreading fluid: Lk. Macer. || Meton. a spreading or contagious disease, a plague, pestilence: lues et pestifer annus, Virg. || Fig. any spreading evil, common calamity or misfortune: of war, Tac.: of a storm at sea, id.

lugēo, *xi, ctum, i. v. n. and a.* *to mourn, lament*: J. Neutr.: luget senatus, moeret equestris ordo, Cic. 2. *to wear mourning, be in mourning*: annum feminis ad lugendum constituisse majores, Sen. || Act.: lugere mortem alicuius, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quam (urbem) ex suis faucibus ereptam esse luget, id. In pass.: lugere nobis, Ov. 2. *to mourn, be in mourning for* (v. luctus): matronae annum, ad parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv.

lugubris, *e, adj.* **[lugeo]** pertaining to mourning, mourning: lamentatio, over the dead, Cic.: vestis, mourning apparel, Ter. Subst. lugubria, *i. m.* plu. mourning garments, sable weeds:

luparia induere. Ov. *Neutr. ad.*: cometae sanguine lugubre rubent. Virg. *II. Meton.* that causes mourning, diastros: lugubre bellum. Virg. *2. dolus, plaintive: vox, Luct.*

lumbifragium, *i. n.* [lumbus frangit] a breaking of the loins: Pl.

lumbus, *i. m.* an intestinal worm, man-worm, stomach-worm, Plin. *II. as earth-worm: foras, lumbice, qui sub terra crepant modo, Pl.*

lumbus, *i. m.* the loin: lumborum tenuis, Cic. nautique caput lumbosque maligno fuisse dolat, Hor. Euphem.: the organs of generation, Juv. [Same as Germ. lende: Eng. loins.]

lumen, *inis, n.* [for lucmen, from luc, root of luceo] light: solis, Cic.: solare, Ov. *II. Meton.* a light, a lamp, torch, etc.: lamine appositio, Cic.: lumen in navibus, Liv. *2. a bright colour (poet.): lumen juvenae purpureum, Virg. 3. daylight, a day (poet.): lumen quarto, id. 4. the light of life, life (poet.): lumen adempitum, Virg. 5. light of the eye, the eye (metaph. poet.): lumbinus amuletus, Cic.: astantes lumbus larvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg. 6. an opening for the light, a light: Plin. Esp. a window: cum M. Baculeus aedes I. Fufo videret, in mancipio lumbina, uti tum esset, ita receipt, Cic. *III. Fig.* on excellent or distinguished person or thing, an ornament, glory, lumbinary: certa dicendi lumbina, id.: lumbinus altitudo obstruere or officers, to obscure one's glory or reputation, id. *2. a guide, preserver: hunc (puerum) lumen rebus nostris dabit futurum, Liv. 3. light, clearness: ordo est maxime, qui memorie lumen affert, Cic.**

luminaria, *ium, n. plur.* [lumen] a window-shutter, a window: Cic.

luminosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of light, light, luminous: aedificia, Virg. *II. Fig.* bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable: luminosae parietes oratoria, Cic.

luna, *ae, f.* the moon: solis annuos cursus spatia menstrualis luna consequitur, Cic.: lunae defectus, Liv.: labur luna, eclipsed, Juv. *II. Meton.* a month: Ov. *2. a night: roscida luna, Virg. 3. the figure of a crescent or half-moon, which the senators wore on their shoes: Juv.*

lunaria, *e, adj.* [luna] pertaining to the moon, lunar: cursus, Cic. *II. masculine, crescent-shaped: cornus, Ov.*

lunatus, *a, um, Part.* [luno] *Ad.*: crescent-shaped, lunated, falcat: lunatae peltes Amazonum, Virg.

luno, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [luna] to bend like half-moon or crescent, to crook like a sickle: arcum, Ov.

lunula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a little moon, an ornament worn by women: aurea lunula, Pl.

lunus, *lun, i. v. a.* to wash, lare. [Akin to lare, lavio, but rarely used except in compounds: s. diluo, eluo.]

lūo, *lul, j. v. a.* to pay a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. *2. to atone for, expiate: stuprum voluntaria morte luere, Cic.:noxam pecunia, Liv. 3. to atone by expiation or punishment: pericula publica, id. 4. luere poenas or poenam, to suffer, undergo: itaque mel peccati luo poenas, Cic.: poenam pro caele, Ov. [This root has prob. no connection with the preceding, but is akin to Gr. λύω; Germ. lassen; Eng. loose: whence prob. laxus, lascivus, etc.]*

lūpa, *ae, f.* [lupus] a she-wolf: rapidae tradis ovile lupae, Ov. *Fig. a prostitute: Pl.: Liv.*

lūpanar, *aris, n.* [lupa, no. II.] a brothel, house of ill fame: Juv.

lūpatus, *a, um, adj.* [lupus] furnished with wolf's teeth, i. e. iron prickles shaped like a wolf's teeth: Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, with caris as armed, Hor. *II. Subst.* lupati, orum, m., and lupata, orum, n. *plur.* (sc. freni or frena) a bit armed with sharp teeth: duris parere lupata, Virg.

lūpillus, *i. m. dim.* [lupinus] a small lupine: Pl.

lūpinus, *a, um, adj.* [lupus] pertaining to a wolf, wolf's: libera, Cic.

lūpinus, *i. m., and lūpinum, i. n.* a lupine: Plin. On the stage, lupines were used as substitutes for money: hence, quid distant aera lupina, Hor.

lūpus, *i. m.* a wolf: torva laeana lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Virg.: lupus Martialis, sacred to Mars. Hor.: vox quoque Moerim jam fugit ipse: lupi Moerim videre priores (from the belief that if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw the wolf, the man became dumb), Virg. Proverb.: lupus in fabula or sermone, like, talk of the devil: de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabula: venit enim ad me, Cic. (II) lupum auribus tenere, to catch a Tartar, to be in a situation of difficulty, Ter. (III) hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires, Hor. (iv) ovem lupo committere, to set the fox to keep the geese, Ter. (v) lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking: as we say, to bell the cat, Pl. (vi) lupus ultro fugiat oves, of something unprecedented, Virg. (vii) lupus (ovium) non curat numerum, the wolf does not care for the number of the sheep, will attack any number, id. *II. Meton.* a voracious fish: Hor. *2. a bit armed with points like wolves' teeth (frena lupata): et placido duro (equo) accipit ore lupos, Ov. 3. a hook with which things were hoisted: in alios lupi supreme ferret injecti, Liv. [Cf. Gr. λύκος: perh. the Latin vulpes and Eng. wolf are connected with this word.]*

lūrus, *onis, m.* a gormandizer, glutton: luro, edax, furax, fux, Pl.

lūridus, *a, um, adj.* pale yellow, sallow, vana, ghastly, lurid: maculari macula luridis, Pl.: luridus Orcus, Hor. *II. Meton.* that renders pale or ghastly: horror, Ov. (Hence lt. lardo.)

lūror, *oris, m.* a yellowish colour, sallowness, paleness: Luct.

luscina, *ae, f.* (maec. luscinius, II, Phaedr.) the nightingale: luscinius soliti impenso pranderet coemptas, Hor.

lusciniola, *ae, f. dim.* [luscina] a little nightingale: Varr. Proverb.: metuo lusciniolae ne defuerit cantio, of something highly improbable, Pl. (Hence lt. rossignuolo; Sp. ruiseñor; Fr. rossignol.)

luscinius, *II, m. v.* luscina.

lusciosus and **luscifolius**, *a, um, adj.* [luscus] dim-sighted, purblind: edepol tu quidem caecus, non lusciosus, Pl.

luscifolius, *a, um, v.* lusciosus.

luscus, *a, um, adj.* one-eyed: Cic. *II. Transf.* hollow-eyed, purblind: status luscus, Juv.

ludo, *onis, f.* [ludo] a playing, play: Cic.

lūito, *i. v. n. freq.* [id.] to play: Pl.

lūtor, *oris, m.* [id.] one who plays, a player: sic ne perdidit, non cessat perdesse lutor, Ov. *II. Fig. a play-bill or wanton writer: tenerorum lutor amorum, id. 2. a bantier, mocker: Pl.*

lūstrinus, *a, um, adj.* [lustror] pertaining to play: lusoria pila, a playing-ball, Plin.

lustralis, *e, adj.* [lustrum, no. I.] relating to purification from guilt, expiatory: lustrale sacrificium, a sacrifice of purification, Liv.: aqua, lustral water, holy water, Ov. *II. Meton.* of or belonging to a period of five years (from the quinquennial general sacrifice of purification): certamen, Tac.

lūstratio, *onis, f.* [lustror, no. 2.] a purification by sacrifice, a lustration: lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 244.) *II. Meton.* (from the fact that the priest carried the lustral sacrifices round the person or thing to be purified) a going or wandering about: lustratio municipiorum, Cic.

lustratus, *a, um, adj.* [lustrum] pertaining to purification: dies, the eighth (or ninth) day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name: Suet.

lūstro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [lucor] to make light, illumine: delphinus baud nimio lustratus nitore, Cic.

lūstro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [lustrum, no. I.] to purify by means of a propitiatory offering: in lustranda colonia ab eo, qui eam deduceret, Cic.: ibi instructum exercitum omnem movet auribus lustravit, Liv. *II. Meton.* (v. lustratio, no. II.) to go round, wander over, traverse: Pythagoras et Argyppum lustravit et Persam Magos adit, Cic.: pedites barbari lustrant Rhodope, Hor.

2. to review an army (because accompanied with a sacrifice): exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. 3. In gen. to review, survey, observe, examine (poet.): totum lustrabat lumine corpus, Virg. Fig.: omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

lustror, 1. v. n. dep. [lustrum, no. 2.] to frequent brothels, to vench: Pl.

lustrum, 1. n. [lūo, no. 2.] a purificatory sacrifice, lustration, made by the censors every fifth year, after completing the census, and in which a pig (or ram), a sheep, and an ox were offered (suovetaurilia): Liv.: lustrum condidit et taurum immolavit, Cic.

|| Meton.: any expiatory offering: quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus lustra sacrificavi, Liv. 2, a period of five years, a lustrum: hoc ipso lustrum, Cic. 3. In gen. a period of several years. Of four years (of the Julian calendar): Ov.: ingens lustrum, a hundred years, at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4, the Capitoline games, occurring every fifth year: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 245).

lustrum, [lūo, no. 2.] a slough, bog, morass: Varr. || Transf. a haunt or den of wild beasts: lustra ferarum, Virg. 2, a wood, forest: postquam altum ventum in montes atque invia lustra, id. 3, a brothel: in lustris tempus aetatis consumere, Cic. Hence, Meton. debauchery: studere lustris, Pl.

lūsus, a. um, Part. [ludo].

lūsus, ūs, m. [id.] a playing, a play, game: virgineis exercent lūsus undas Naldae, Ov.: aleae, Suet. || Meton. anything done by way of sport or amusement: a joking, trifling, etc.: dant de se respondentibus venustissimos lusus, make themselves ridiculous, Quint. 2, amorous sportive dalliance, toying: sunt apti lūsus anni, Ov.

lūtēolus, a. um, adj. dim. [luteus] yellowish: mollia luteola pingit vacinia caltha, Virg.

lūtēus, a. um, adj. [lūtum] dyed with the herb lutum: chrysocolla lutea, Plin. || Meton. golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow: pallor, Hor. 2, rose-coloured: Anrora in roseis fulgebant lutea bigla, Virg.

lūtēus, a. um, adj. [lūtum] of mud or clay: defingit Rheii luteum caput, Hor.: luteum opus, of a swallow's nest, Ov. 2, bemired, muddy, debauched: Vulcanus, Juv. || Fig. dirty, vile, worthless: homo, Cic.

lūtō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to bedaub with mud or clay: granaria, Cato.

|| In gen. to bedaub, bemear: crasis luteus anomia, Pers.

lūtulentus, a. um, adj. [id.] muddy: sine, Hor. || Fig. filthy, dirty, nasty, vile: lūtulentus Caesoniue, Cic. 2, Of style: turbid, impure: (Lucillus) quum fueret lūtulentus, Hor.

lūtūlo, 1. v. a. [id.] to bespatter with mud: Fig. to asperse: Pl.

lūtum, 1. n. a plant used in dyeing yellow: yellow weed, dyer's weed, wild jam crocus mutabit vellera luto, Virg. || Meton. a yellow colour, yellow: id.

lūtum, 1. n. mud, mire: volutari in luto, Cic.: crates luto contingere, Caes. Proverb.: in luto esse or haerere, to

stick in the mud, i. e. to be unable to proceed: nunc homo in medio luto est: nomen necit, Pl. As a term of reproach: Cic. || Transf. loam, clay, potter's earth: pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. Fig.: quibus mellore luto innox praecordia Titan, of better clay, i. e. of better materials, Juv.

lux, lūcis, f. light, the light of the sun, stars, etc.: quum id solis luce videatur clarior, Cic. 2, Esp. daylight, day: ante lucem, id.: prima luce adesse, Caes. Hence ad. adverbially, luce, lux, by daylight, in the daytime: quis audeat luci, Cic.: luce, Ov. 3, the reflected light, splendour, brightness of polished bodies: luce coruscus athena, Virg. || Meton. the heavenly bodies: illae, quae fulgent luce, Cic. 2, a day: centesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, id. Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, summer, Virg.: lux brumalis, winter, Ov. 3, life: corpora luce caerentum, Virg. 4, an eye, the eyesight: damnum lucis ademit, Ov. || Fig. the public view, the public, the world: nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, Cic. 2, encouragement, help, succour: civibus lucem ingenti et consilii porrigere, id. 3, a light, an ornament: hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, id. 4, light, illustration, elucidation: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, id. [Root lūo, which appears in lūco, lūcerna, etc.; also in Gr. λυγρός, λυγρός, λυγρός; Germ. leuchten: Eng. light, lighten.]

lūxo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [luxus] to put out of joint, to dislocate: luxata in locum reponere, Sen.

luxor, 1. v. dep. [id.] to riot, revel, live luxuriously: luxantur, luxuriantur, Pl.

luxuria, ae, and **luxuriōs**, ūi, f. [id.] rankness, luxuriance of trees and plants: luxuriam segetum tenera deperant in herba, Virg. || Fig. riotous living, luxury, extravagance: animus qui nunc luxuria et lascivia diffinit, Ter.: res ad luxuriam pertinet, Caes. Of style: in oratione, ut in herbis, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, Cic.

luxuriō, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and **luxuriōr**, atus, 1. v. dep. [luxuria] to be rank, luxuriant (of the soil, of plants, etc.): ager assidua luxuriabat aqua, Ov. 2, to have in abundance or excess: luxuriatque toris animosum peccus, Virg. 3, to swell, increase: membra luxuriant, id. || Fig. to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot: luxuriantia composit, Hor. 2, to wanton, sport, skip, frisk: equus luxurians, Virg. 3, to be wanton or licentious, to reel, run riot, to be dissolute: ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv.

luxuriōs, ade. wantonly, immoderately, excessively: Cato. 2, luxuriously, voluptuously: cum libidinis luxuriose vivere, Cic. Comp.: luxuriosius epulari, Nep.

luxuriōsus, a. um, adj. [luxuria]

rank, luxuriant, exuberant: frumenta, Cic.: seget, Ov. || Fig. immoderate, excessive: luxuriose otio esse, Sall. 2, immoderate, extravagant, wanton: amor, Ov. 3, excessive, profuse, luxurious, voluptuous: reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic.

luxus, ūs, m. a dislocation, luxation: Cato. || Fig. excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery: in vino ac luxu, Cic.: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, Sall. 2, splendour, pomp, magnificence: ad domus interior regali splendida lura instruitur, Virg.

lychnūchus, 1. m. = λυχνύχης, a lamp-stand, candlestick: liguolus, Cic. **lychnus**, 1. m. = λυχνός, a light, a lamp: Cic.

lymphae, ae, f. water: esp. pure or spring water (poet.): lymphae puteales, Lucr.: fluvialis, Virg. [Same word as Nymphae.]

lymphaticus, a. um, adj. [lymphae] perh. orig. one attacked with hydrophobia; hence, in gen.] distracted, frantic, panic-struck: lymphaticus pavor, a panic, Liv. || Subst.: lymphaticum, 1. n. the disease of a lymphaticus: Pl.

lymphātus, a. um, Part. [lympho] || Adj.: distracted, crazy, bent oneself: lymphati et attoniti, Liv.

lympho, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and a. [lymphae] to drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad: hac herba pota lymphati homines, Plin.

|| Neutr.: lymphantes animi, driven crazy, mad, id.

lynceus, a. um, adj. [lynx] relating to the lynx, which was famed for its sharp sight. Transf. sharp-sighted: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic.

lynx, lyncea, com. = λυγξ, a lynx: lynceus Bacchi varior (Bacchus was represented as drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg.: lynceus quae clarissima omnium quadrupedum cernunt, Plin.

lyra, ae, f. = λύρα, a lyre, lyre, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara (v. Smith's Ant. 245): carae lyrae parens, Hor.: Thracianis digitis increpuisse lyram, Ov. || Meton. lyric poetry, song: imbellis lyra, Hor. 2, a constellation, the Lyre: exierit Lyra, Ov.

lyricus, a. um, adj. [lyra] pertaining to the lyre or lyric, lyric: lyrii soli, Ov.: vates, Hor. || Subst. lyrici, orum, m. plur. lyric poems: Plin. 2, lyrici, orum, m. plur. lyric poets: Quint.

lyristes, ae, m. = λυριστής, a harp-player, lyrist: Plin.

M.

M, m, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, resembling in form and sound the Greek Μ; it belongs to

the class of liquids or semivowels, and is closely connected with the labial series. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final *m*; but its sound was faint, and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. Hence arose the rule of versification respecting the elision of final syllables terminating in *m*. To this also are owing the forms attigam, dice, ostende, facie, recipie, for attigam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; and the forms donec for donicum, coelo, coepto, for con-eo, con-erecto, etc. Initial *m* cannot be followed by *n*, as in Greek; hence *μῆν* became *μήνα* in Latin. **II.** Interchange of *m* with other letters: **1.** With *n*: e. g. *eumdem* for *eumdem*; *quorundam* for *quorundam*; *imbellis* for *imbellis*; *imprimis* for *imprimis*; *immanis* for *immanis*, etc. So the Latin termination *m* generally corresponds to the Greek final *ν*, in the inflections both of nouns and verbs. **2.** With *b*: e. g. *hicinus* and *hibernus*; *tumens* and *tuber*; *glomus* and *globus*. **3.** With *v*: e. g. *pro-magnum* is prob. another form of *promagnum*.

III. The only change of *M* in the Romance languages is into *n*: e. g. Lat. *magnum*, It. *magno*, Sp. *magno*, Fr. *grand*. So with the omission of *r*, *sp. m. scilicet*, e. g. Lat. *scutula*, Sp. *scutela*, Fr. *scutelle*. **4.** When followed by *n*: e. g. Lat. *autumnus*, *columna*; It. *autunno*, *colonna*; Fr. *automne*. **5.** Omission of *n* before *n*: e. g. Lat. *dominus*, *sonitus*; Sp. *don*, *sonido*; Port. *domo*, *sono*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *M*, usu. denotes the praenomen Marcus, and less freq. noster, monumentum, municipium; *M'* denotes the praenomen Manlius. **5.** As a numeral, *M*, standing for CIO, denotes the number 1000.

MACELLARIUS, *a*, um, adj. [macellum] pertaining to the meat-market or provision-market; taberna, Val. Max.

MACELLARIUS, *li*, m., *a*, um, adj. dealer in meat or other provisions; Suet.

MACELLUM, *i*, n., *a*, um, a provision market (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold), surrounded by a maceria or wall, whence its name: venio ad macellum, rogito places, Pl.; putarem annonam in macello cariorum fore, Cic.

MACULOSUS, *a*, um, n. [macula] to be lean, meagre; Pl.

MACULOSUS, *cra*, *crum*, adj. lean, meagre: taurus, opp. pinguis, Virg. **2.** Of things: solum exile et macrum, Cic. Fig.: si me palma negata macrum, docta redact opimum, meagre from disappointment, Hor.

MACULATIO, *onis*, *f*. [macrare] a steeping, soaking, maceration: Virg.

MACULATIO, *ae*, *f*. an inclosure, a wall: totum et macerium sui in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant, Caes.

MACULOSUS, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. *a*. [perh. another form of maculosus] to make soft or tender to soften by steeping, to macerate: alimentum, Ter. **II.** Meton. to stain, to smudge, to mar: multus

late morbus homines macerat, Pl. **III.** Fig. to fret, vex, torment: cur me excrucio? cur me macero? Ter.: me macerat Phryne, Hor. Reflect.: maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, Ov.

MACROSCOPUS, *j*, v. n. *incep*. [macro] to grow lean or thin, to become meagre: tuo moerore macror, macroscopo, conenseo et tabesco miser, Pl.

MACHAERA, *ae*, *f*. = μάχαيرا, a sword: ni habes machaera foret, Pl.

MACHERUM, *i*, n. dim. = μάχερον, a small sword: Pl.

MACHAEROPHORUS, *i*, m. = μάχεροφόρος, a sword-bearer, a satellite: Cic.

MACHAONIS, *a*, um, adj. [Machaon] surgical: Ov.

MACHINA, *ae*, *f*. = μηχανή, a machine, i. e. any artificial contrivance for performing work, an engine, scaffolding, staging, casel, warlike engine, military machine, etc.: omnes illae columnae machinae appositae delectae sunt, Cic.: torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina lignum, Hor. Of warlike engines: machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. **II.** Fig. a device, contrivance: esp. a trick, artifice, stratagem: totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tanquam machinam comparari, Cic.: quantas moveo machinas! Pl. (Hence It. *macina*.)

MACHINAMENTUM, *i*, n. [machinor] a machine: an instrument, organ: machinamenta alia quatundis muris portabant, Liv.

MACHINATIO, *onis*, *f*. [id.] artificial contrivance, mechanism: quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, Cic. **2.** Meton. a machine: tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. **II.** Fig. a trick, device, machination: Cic.

MACHINATOR, *oris*, m. [machina] a machine-maker, machinist, engineer: inventor, ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum (Archimedes), Liv. **II.** Fig. a contriver, inventor: omnium architectus et machinator, Cic.

MACHINOR, *atus*, *i*, v. *a*. *dep*. [id.] to contrive skilfully, to devise, design, frame, invent: incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. **II.** Esp. in a bad sense, to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot: necem alicui, Liv.: periculum alicui, Sall.: pestem in aliquem, Cic. Perf. part. in pass. sign.: indidum a P. Antonio machinatum, contritum, inverted, Sall.

MACHINORUS, *a*, um, adj. [id.] skilfully constructed: navigium, Suet.

MACIES, *ei*, *f*. [macro] leanness, meagreness: profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: a qua imbecillitate, qua macie? Cic.: equi macie corrupti, Ov. Of things: aegre macie deficit, Ov. **II.** Fig. of style: meagreness, poverty: qui haec oes et hanc maciem probant, Tac.

MACILENTUS, *a*, um, adj. [macies] lean, meagre: macilentio ore, Pl.

MACIS, *idis*, *f*. a fictitious spice: Pl. **MACRESO**, *criti*, *j*, v. n. *incep*. [macro] to grow lean, meagre: macrescit pecus, Col. Fig.: invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, *primes away* at, Hor.

MACRITUDO, *inis*, *f*. [id.] leanness, meagreness (for macies): Pl.

MACROBOLIUM and **MACROBOLLUM**, *i*, n. = μακροβόλον, large-sized paper, royal paper: Cic.

MACROBILIS, *e*, adj. [macro] deadly: plaga, Lucr.

MACULATUS, *us*, m. [id.] a slaying, killing: maculatu parentis, Lucr.

MACRO and **MACTI**, v. *macius*.

MACRO, v. *macies*.

MACRO, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. *a*. *freq*. [root MAC, to be great:] v. magnum] to magnify. Fig. to extol, glorify, honour: eos ferunt laudibus et maciant honoribus, Cic. **2.** Esp. to glorify or worship a deity: puerorum extis dea manes maciare, id. **II.** Meton. to offer up or sacrifice in honour of the gods: lectas deo bene bidentes, Virg.: maciata veniet lenior hostia, Hor. **3.** In gen. to afflict, punish, overthrow, ruin, destroy: hostes patriae aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque maciatis, puris, penia, Cic.: aliquem morte, id. Without ablative: perditos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae maciandos, to offer up, immolate, Tac. (Hence Sp. Port. *malvar*.)

MACIUS, *a*, um, Part. [v. macro], lit. magnified: hence, glorified, honoured, adored (most freq. in the mac. voc. macie, in addressing a deity to whom a sacrifice is offered): Jane pater, macie vino inferio esto, Cato.

II. Transf. as an encouraging or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men: macie, macie virtute (esto), maci virtute este, etc.; and simply macie, good luck! hail to thee! etc.: in responses, bravo! well done! go on!: tantumne ab re tua est olli tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas? Macie virtute! Cic.: macie esto virtute, Hor. In plur.: maci virtute milites Romani este, Liv. Abok.: Macie that's right! well done!: Macie in obliqua oratio: juberem (te) macie virtute esse, Liv. **3.** For maciatus: At, wounded: boves Luciae, ferro male maciatae, Lucr.

MACULA, *ae*, *f*. a spot: bos maculis insignis et albo, Virg.: in ipsi quasi maculis (terra), ubi habitatur, in those spots, i. e. small places, Cic. **2.** Esp. a spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole, etc.: maculas antefer de vestibus, Ov. **3.** Meton. a mesh in a net: reticulum minus maculis, Cic. **II.** Fig. a blot, stain, blemish, fault: inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Pl.: est hujus oculi labes quadam et macula, virtuti invidere, Cic. (Hence It. *macchia*, magis, *stigma*: Fr. *macule*.)

MACULOSUS, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. *a*. [macula] to be made spotted, to spot, speckle: (only poet.): telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. **2.** Esp. to spot, stain, defile, pol-

lute: terram tabo, Virg. || Fig. to defile, dishonour, disgrace, etc.: rex ille optimi regis caedo maculatus, Cic.: partus uos paritudo, Liv.

maculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] full of spots, spotted, speckled, mottled, variegated: maculosae tegmine lyncei, Virg. 2. Esp. spotted, blotched, stained, defiled: vestis, Cic.: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov. || Fig. defiled, polluted, filthy: senatores, Cic.: mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, unnatural, abominable, Hor.

macō, *facio*, feci, factum, 3. v. a. pass. *macō*, factus, fieri [madeo] fact to make wet, to wet, moisten, soak: spongiam (opp. exprimere), Suet.: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel madefacti potius, Cic. Poet.: terram suo madefacto odore, steeped, filled, Ov. || Esp. to drench with wine, to intoxicate: Pl.

macōfactus, a, um, *Part.* [madeo-facio]

madō, *facio*, factus, fieri, v. *madeo*. **madēns, entis, *Part.* [madeo] || *Adj.*: wet, moist: campū, wet, marshy (corresp. to paludes), Tac.: nix sole madens, melting, Ov. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated: mersus viuo et madens, Sen. Abol.: distensus ac madens, Suet.**

madō, 2. v. n. [akin to *puō*] to be wet or moist, to become wet, to drip or flow with: natabant pavimenta vino, madabant parietes, Cic.: plurima suo sanguine terra madet, Virg. 2. Esp. to be drenched with wine, to be drunk, intoxicated: membra viuo madent, Pl.

3. to boil soft or thoroughly, to be boiled, sodden: collaryae facite ut madeant et colligula, id. || Fig. to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in: Socraticis madet sermonibus, is full of, familiar with, Hor.

madēco, dōi, 3. v. n. *incept.* [madeo] to become moist or wet: semesta madescunt robora, Virg.: tellus nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab austro, Ov.

madidē, *adv.* *magis*, non vides me ut madide madeam? how thoroughly soaked, gloriously drunk, I am, Pl.

madidus, a, um, *adj.* [madeo] moist, wet, drenched: fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, Cic.: capilli madidi myrrha, Ov. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated: madidus vino, Pl. || Meton. soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked: madidiora lenticula, Plin.

madūlus, ac, m. [id.] a drunken man: Pl.

maēander, dri, m. [Maiaepos, the river Maender] a crooked or roundabout way, a twisting, winding, meandering: quos tu maēandros, quae devetricula flexioneque quaesisti? Cic. 2. Meton. an inviolated or winding border: Virg.

maēna (maēna), ae, f. = *μαῖνα*, a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor: accipenserem maēnae non anteponeo, Cic.

maenīanum, l. n. a projecting gallery, balcony of a house (first made use of by a Maenius); usu. plur.: Cic.

maerō (moer.), 2. v. n. and a. (deponent form dub.) [like maestus, akin to miser] || Neutr. to be sad or mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament: quum immolanda Iphigenia uratis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, maerent Menelaus, Cic.: dictis maerentia pectora mulet, Virg.: fletus maerens, mournful lamentation, Cic. || Act. to mourn over, bewail, lament, bewail: calamitatem rei publicae, id. With acc. and inf.: qui patriam nimium tarde coudere maerent, id. [The Eng. *mourn* contains the same root.]

maerore (moer.), v. *maereo*. **maesor** (moer.), oris, m. [maereo] mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation: maesor est aegritudo febrilis, Cic.: clausi in tenebris cum maerore et luctu vitam asigunt, Sall.: lacere in maerore, Cic. In *maer* accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id.

maestior (moest.), *adv.* mournfully: vestitae, Pl.

maestitia (moest.), ae, f. [maestus] sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy: ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, Cic. Of things: gloominess, severity: orationis, id.

maestitudo (moest.), inis, f. [id.] sadness (for maestitia): Pl.

maestus (moest.), a, um, *adj.* [like maerore, kindr. with miser] sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy: quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicio? Pl.: maestus ac sordidatus senex, Cic.: maestissimus Iliector, Virg. Of things: maestas manus, Ov.: timor, Virg. || Meton. gloomy, severe by nature: oratores maestis et inculti, gloomy, Tac. 2. In gen.: connected with mourning, causing, or showing sadness, sad, unhappy, unlucky: vestis, a mourning garment, Prop.: funera, Ov.

māga, ae, f. [μαγος], an enchantress, witch: cantus artesque magiarum, Ov.

magallia, ium, n. plur. [a Panic word] little dwellings, huts, tents: miratur molem Aeneas, magalla quondam, Virg.

magē, *adv.* for magis: Pl.: Virg.

magiō, es, f. = *μαγία* (sc. *τέχνη*), the magic art, magic, sorcery: Plin.

magicus, a, um, *adj.* = *μαγικός*, pertaining to sorcery or magic, magical: magicae artes, Virg.: superstitiones, Tac.

magis, *adv.* (apocop. form *māge*) in a higher degree, more completely, more, rather. 1. With verbs: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod vos non vestra hoc sponte faciat, petam, Cic. So magis est quod ut, there is greater reason, there is more cause that: magis est quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem, id.: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute viciase, Caes. With *ad*, instead of quam: Albanum aede Palernum to magis appositis delectat, Hor. With *utrum*, followed by an, instead of quam: jam scibo, utrum

haec me magis amet, an maritum, Pl.

2. With adjectives and adverbs, esp. those which have to comp.: ar magis magna atque uber, quam difficilis et obscura, rather, Cic. With *ad*, instead of quam: ab secundis rebus magis elitio solio locant, Liv. Rarely with *atque* for *quam*, in the second clause of the comparison: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter.

|| *Abol.* or without the second clause: nemo fuit magis severus ne magis continens, id.: quod est magis verisimile, Caes. 3. With comparatives: magis est dulcis, Pl. 3. Strengthened with various particles: qualls in dicendo Hierocles Alalabensis, magis etiam Menecles, frater eius, Iust, Cic.: quum Vincigrotius nihil magis in seque locum descenderet, Caes.

4. By reduplication, magis magis, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and post. also, magis magis more et more: quum quotidie magis magisque perdit homines tectis ac templis urbis minarunt, Cic.: magis deinde ac magis, Suet. || In (non neque, nec) magis quam: non more than or just as much as: or neg. no more than or just as little as: datus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, just as much to the city as to its owner, Cic.: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. (Hence *It. mai*; Fr. *mais*; and from *magis* *It. gli ammai*; Fr. *jemais*.)

magister, tri, m. [from the root *ma-*, whence *magnus*; correl. to *maior*, from *minus*] a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor, etc.: the Dictator in the earliest times was called *magister populi*, the chief of the people: (sapient) appellatur *magister populi* (is enim dicitur est), Cic.: Lartium moderatorem et magistrum consilium appositum, Liv. The chief of the cavalry, appointed by the dictator, was called *magister equitum*: dictator *magistrum equitum* dicit L. Tarquitium, id.: *magister morum*, the chief of the censor, Cic.: *magister sacrorum*, the chief-priest, Liv.: *auctor*, the conductor of an auction, Cic.: gubernatores ac *magistri navium*, Liv. 2. Esp. a teacher, instructor: pueri apud magistrōs exercebant, Cic. Of things: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac *magister*, id. 3. a guardian, tutor, pedagogue: senes me filius reliquit quales magistrum, Ter. 4. Fig. an adviser, instigator, author (rare): *magister ad despondendum* illius tempus, Cic. (Hence *It. il maestro*; Fr. *maître*.)

magisterium, ii, n. [magister] the office of a *magister*, of a president, chief, director, superintendent, etc.: duximus ac *magisterio* equitum honorata familia, Suet.: morum, the censorship, Cic. The *magisteria* delectant a *magistris* instituta (sc. conviviū), the custom of having presidents at feasts, id. 2. Esp. the office of a governor, tutor, of

instructor of youth, *tutorship, guardianship* (rare): *jam excoisit mihi setas ex magistro tuo, I have now outgrown your tutorship*, Pl. || *Fig. teaching, instruction, advice: virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo*, id. (Hence *It. maestra*.)

magistra, ae, f. [id.] a mistress, superior, conductress, directress, etc.: *huc magistra, mistress, instructress*, Ter. || *Fig.: vita rustica paromise magistra est*, Cic. *Adject.* (poet.): *arte magistra, with the aid of art*, Virg. (Hence *It. maestra*; and through the low Latin magistrissa, *It. maestra*; Fr. *maître*; Eng. *mistress*.)

magistratus, ūs, m. [id.] the office or rank of a magistrate, a *magisterial office, magistracy*: *honores magistratus, imperia, potestates*, Cic.: *magistratu habere*, id. *obtinere, to hold, administer*, Caes.: *ingredi, to enter upon*, Sall. (Respecting the different kinds of Rom. magistracies, v. Smith's Ant. 246.)

As a general rule, magistratus is used of civil offices only, and not of military commands, which were called *imperia*: for examples vide *Imperium*, no. 1. Sometimes, however, we find it applied to military commands: Nep. Occasionally magistratus denoted magisterial offices in the city, in opp. to those in the provinces: Sall. || Meton. a magistrate, public functionary: *est proprimus munus magistratus*, intelligere, s. *perire personam civitatis*, Cic.: *seditioni*, Sall.

magnuminimtas, ūtis, f. [magnuminim] greatness of soul, *magnuminimty* (rare): Cic.

magnuminus, a, um, adj. [magnuminim] great-souled, *magnuminimous*: *vir fortis, magnanimi*, Cic.: *heros*, Virg.

magnum, ūtis, m. = *μέγας*, with or without *lapis*, a *magmet*, the magnetic iron ore, of which several varieties exist: *lapis, quoniam magneta vocant parlo de nomine Græci*, Magnetum quia di patris in finibus ortus, Lucr.: Cic.

magnumus, a, um, adj. [magnum] *that talks big, boastful, bragging*: *deco*, Pl.

magnum-facio (and separately, *magnum-facio*), j, v. a. to make or think much of: Pl.

magnum-facio, adv. nobly, *magnum-faciently*, splendidly, excellently: *magnum-facient*, Cic.: *vincere, splendidly, gloriously*, id. || In a bad sense: *pompous, proudly*: *incedere*, Liv.

magnum-facienter, adv. nobly, *magnum-faciently*: *Vitr. Comp. magnificienter et dicere et sentire*, Cic. Sup. s. *consultant*, *magnificientissime genere*, id. || *considerably, much*: *magnificientius virtutes appetere et ardentius*, id.

magnum-facientia, ae, f. [magnum-facient] greatness in action or feeling, nobleness, eminence, high-mindedness: *magnum-facientia*; et *magnificientia et desipientia* adhibenda est rerum humanarum, great-

ness of soul, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: *grandeur, magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness*: *epularum, id.*: *exhaustus magnificientia publicorum operum*, Liv. In a bad sense: *verborum magnificientia, pomposity of language, bombast*, Cic.

magnum-facio, avi, atum, t, v. a. to value greatly, esteem highly: Ter. || to magnify, extol, praise highly: Plin.

magnum-facient, a, um, adj. *Comp. magnificientior*: Sup. *magnificientissimus* [magnum facio] great in action or feeling: *noble, distinguished, eminent, high-minded*: *vir factis magnificus*, Liv.: *animus excoltus magnificusque*, Cic.

3. In a bad sense, *haughty, bragging, boastful*: *cum magnifico milite, urbes verba qui inermis capit*, Pl. Of things: *verba*, Ter. || Transf. of things: *splendid, sumptuous, magnificient*, etc.: *magnificæ villæ*, Cic.: *funera*, Caes. Of style: *magnificientius dicendi genus et ornatius*, Cic.

magnum-facientia, ae, f. [magnum-facient] sublime or elevated language, a lofty style or strain: *Homeric*, Cic.

|| In a bad sense: *pompous language, magniloquence, brag,rodomontade*: Liv.

magnum-facient, a, um, adj. [magnum-facient] *that speaks in a lofty style*, *noble*, *Homeric*, Stat. || In a bad sense: *that speaks in a pompous style; magniloquent, vaunting*: Tac.: Ov.

magnum-facient (also separately, *magnum-facient*), j, v. a. [magnum-facient] to esteem greatly, prize, think much of: *magnum-facient et amari*, Ter.

magnum-facient, ūtis, f. [magnum-facient] greatness, bulk, magnitude: *mundi*, Cic.: *flumina*, Caes.: *corporum*, id. In plur.: *magnitudines regionum*, Cic. Of number and quantity: *pecunie*, id. || *Fig. of abstract things: acerbissimis et odii*, id.: *poenæ*, Caes. 2. Esp. rank, dignity: *Imperatoria magnitudo*, Tac.

magnum-facient (also separately, *magnum-facient*), adv. very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly, etc.: *ego tibi Romanam prosperandum, magnopere censeo*, Cic.: *nulla magnopere clade accepta*, Liv. Separately: *magnopere opere abs te peto*, Cic. Sup.: *meministi mihi te maximopere dicere*? Ter.: a te *maximopere etiam atque etiam quæso* et *peto*, most particularly, Cic.

magnum, a, um (old fem. gen. *magnum* for *magne*, Pl.), adj. *Comp. maior*, us; *sup. maximus*, a, um, great, large, tall, broad, full, etc.: *magna et pulchra domus*, Cic.: *aquæ, great floods, inundations*, Liv.: *oppidum maximum*, Caes. Of the voice: *loud*: *magna voce confiteri*, Cic. || Of mental or abstract qualities and things: *great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous*: *virtus*, Caes.: *causa, great, important*, Cic. *Absol. need*, quoniam *id magnum et arduum est, something great*, id. || *III. Esp. of age*, In *Comp.* and *Sup.* with or without *nati* or *annis*: *older, the elder the older* or

eldest: *audiri ex majoribus natu*, id.: *hic una e multis, quæ maxima natu*, Pyrgo, Virg.: *annos natu major quadrangula*, Cic.: *cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annis natu, above the age of fifteen*, Liv. *Absol.*: *ex duobus filijs major*, Caes.: *maxima virgo*, the eldest of the Vestal virgins, Ov. In plur. *absol.* *maiores*, um, *m. ancestors, forefathers*: L. Philippus, *vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus*, Cic.: *maiores natu, of the Senate*: *de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulemus*, Liv. || *IV. Of rank and dignity*: *chief, head, most important*, etc.: *Juppiter optimus maximus, most or all-powerful*, id.: *praetor maximus*, in ancient times, the dictator, id. || *V. Of value or price*, in the neutr. *absol.* *magni* and *magno*. *high, dear, at a high price*, etc.: *majoris et maximi, higher, highest, very high*: *emere agros potuerunt quam volent magno*, Cic.: *magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, cost him dear*, Liv. *Comp.*: *multo majoris alape mecum veneunt, at a much higher price*, Thædr. Hence, 2. Of value, importance, or worth in gen.: *magni existimans interese ad decus, to be of great importance*, Cic.: *extollere aliquid in majus, more highly than it deserves*, Tac. || *VI. Magnum* and *maximum*, adverbially: *greatly, excessively*: *magnum clamat*, id.: *exclamat derепente maximum*, id. [Root *mag*, same as *Sana*, *mag*, "crevere;" the verbal root has disappeared in Lat.: cf. Gr. *μαγνός*, *μέγας*; Germ. *macht*; Eng. *middle*, *much*, *might*, also Lat. *mactus*, *mactio*,] (Hence, from *major*, *It. maggiore*; old Fr. *majeur*; Fr. *maire*.)

magnum, i, m. = *μάγος*, a *Magian*, a learned man or philosopher among the Persians: Cic.

magnum, a, um, adj. [magnum] *magical* (poet.): *artea*, Ov.

magnum, ūtis, m. a gelded bear, a barrow hog: Varr. As a term of reproach: *in hoc majali*, Cic.

magnum, ūtis, f. [magnum] the magnitude or greatness of a thing, dignity, majesty, esp. of the gods: *dil non censent esse suæ majestatis, præsignificare hominibus quæ sunt futura*, Cic. Of men: *regia*, Caes.: *senatus*, Liv.: *patria, the paternal authority*, id.

2. Esp. the sovereign power of the Roman people: *majestatem populi* it. defendere, Cic.: hence, *crimen majestatis læsæ* or *minutæ*, and *majestas læsa* or *minuta*, and *majestas alone, high treason, an offence against the sovereign authority* (Smith's Ant. 246): *legionem sollicitare, res est quæ legem majestatis tenet, by the law against treason*, id. *læsæ majestatis accusari*, Sen. || In gen. *honour, dignity, excellence, splendour*: *majestas et pudor matronarum*, Liv.: *quanta illi fuit gravitas*: *quanta in oratione majestas*: Tac.

majus, i, m. = *μάγος*, a *Magian*, a learned man or philosopher among the Persians: Cic.

majus, a, um, adj. [magnum] *magical* (poet.): *artea*, Ov.

majalis, ūtis, m. a gelded bear, a barrow hog: Varr. As a term of reproach: *in hoc majali*, Cic.

majestas, ūtis, f. [magnum] the magnitude or greatness of a thing, dignity, majesty, esp. of the gods: *dil non censent esse suæ majestatis, præsignificare hominibus quæ sunt futura*, Cic. Of men: *regia*, Caes.: *senatus*, Liv.: *patria, the paternal authority*, id.

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majus, a, um, adj. [magnum] *magical* (poet.): *artea*, Ov.

Calendae Majae, id. (Hence lt. *Maggio*; Fr. *Mai*; Germ. *Mai*.)

majusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [major] somewhat greater or larger; somewhat great (rare): cura, Cic. || Meton.: somewhat older: Thalis, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter.

māla, ae, f. [mando, cf. scala, from scando] the cheek-bone, jaw: ambrosas subigat malla absumere mentas, Virg. || Meton.: the cheek (in plur.): (Juvenas) molli vestit lanugine nasus, Lucr.

māloia, ae, f. = *malacia*, a calm at sea, dead calm: tanta subito malicia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes.

mālisso, i, v. a. = *malaxo*, to render soft or supple, to soften: Pl.

māllous, a, um, adj. = *malaxos*, soft, supple, pliant: Pl. || delicate, luxurious: Pl.

mālo, adu. comp. pāpus, sup. persimō: badly, ill, veragely, wickedly, unfortunately, etc.: male olere, Cic.: dum male optatos nondum premis inscius axes, foolishly wished for, Ov.: male facere with dat. of pers. to do harm to, puniā, injure: illi isti Segullo male faciunt, puniā hūi, Cic.: male emere, to give too much, id.: equitatu agrum adversariorum male habere, to harass, annoy, Caes.: hoc male habet virum, annoys, vexes him, Ter.: male se habere, to feel ill or low-spirited, id.: male vivere, to lead an unhappy life, Hor.: male cadere, to turn out unluckily, Caes. 2. very much, violently: male metuo, Ter.: rauti, Hor. 3. very little, scarcely: male vira, Ov. 4. When connected with an adjective, it freq. gives it the opposite meaning: male sanus for insanus, not sane, deranged, Cic.: gratus, i. e. ungrateful, Ov.: statio male fida carinis, unsafe, Virg. (From male aptus, Prov. malekant; Fr. *malade*.)

māle-dicax (and separately, male dicax), fclis, adu, foul-mouthed, abusive, slanderous; Subst.: a slanderer: Pl. **māle-dicō**, adu, slanderously, abusively: Cic.: Liv.

māle-dicōna, entis, Part. [maledico]. || Adj.: foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: maledicētes homines, Pl. Comp.: maledicentior, id. Sup.: in maledicentissima civitate, Cic.

māle-dico (and separately, male dico), xl, cum, 3. v. n. to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse: conētr.: abod, or with dat.: alfid est maledicere, allude accusare, Cic.: optimo viro maledicere, id. Pass. impers.: indignis si maledicetur, maledictum id esse dico, Pl.

māle-dictio, ōnis, f. [maledico] evil-speaking, reviling, abuse (rare): Cic. **māle-dictio**, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to revile or abuse often or much: Pl.

māle-dictum, i, n. a. foul or abusive word: maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic. **māle-dictus**, a, um, Part. [maledico]. **māle-dicus**, a, um, adj. [id.] foul-

māle-dictio, ōnis, f. [maledico] evil-speaking, reviling, abuse (rare): Cic. **māle-dictio**, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to revile or abuse often or much: Pl.

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māle-dictus, a, um, adj. [id.] foul-

māle-dictus, a, um, adj. [id.] foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: conviciator maledicus, Cic. Transf. of things: civitas, Id.

māle-facio (and separately, male facio), fclis, factum, 3. v. n. to do evil, harm, to injure: allici, Pl.

māle-factor, ōris, m. [malefacio] an evil-doer, malefactor: Pl.

māle-factum (and separately, male factum), i, n. an evil deed, injury: agere, Cic.

māle-ficiōs, adu. mischievously: Pl. **māle-ficiōtia**, ae, f. [maleficus] a deed, ill, mischievous conduct, harm, injury: Plin.

māle-ficium, ōis, n. [id.] a doing ill, mischievous conduct: ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. 2. an evil deed, offence, crime: conscientia malefictum, Cic. 3. fraud, deception: Quint. 4. enchantment, sorcery: Tac.

māle-ficiōs (in MSS. also *malificus*), a, um, adj. [malefacio] that does ill, vicious, wicked, criminal: Subst.: an evil-doer, criminal: homo natura maleficus et injustus, Cic.: malefica vita, Tac. Sup. maleficientissimus (cf. magnificus): Suet. 2. Esp. pertaining to sorcery, magical: carmina et devotiones aliaque malefica, enchantments, charms, Tac. || Meton. hurtful, noxious, mischievous: superstitio, Suet.: natura malefica, inimical, unpropitious, Nep.

māle-suādu, a, um, adj. [male suado] ill-advicing, seductive (poet.): vitellia, Pl. Of things: fama, Virg. **māle-volens** (malivol), entis, adj. ill-disposed, spiteful, envious, malevolent (rare): Pl. Sup.: malevolentissimae obtractions, Cic.

māle-volētia (maliv.), ae, f. [malevolens] ill-will, dislike, hatred, spite, malevolence: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alientis sine enolumento suo, Cic.: malevolentia est invidia, Sall.

māle-volūs (maliv.), a, um, adj. [malevolens] ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malevolent: con a tr. with dat. or in and acc.: omnibus est malevolus, Cic.: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Of things: sermone, id. Subst.: malevolus, i. m. an ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy: id. Malevola, ae, f. a female hater, enemy: mea inimica et malevola, Pl.

māli-fer, a, um, adj. [malum fero] apple-bearing (poet.): Abella, Virg.

māli-ficiōs, v. maleficus.

māli-gnū, adu. ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly: maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. Comp.: Curt. || Meton. stingily, grudgingly: ager maligne plebi divilus, Liv.: quipiam laudare, Hor.

māli-gnitās, ōtis, f. [malignus] ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity: malignitatis falsa species liberalitatis inest, Tac.: malignitatis auctores, Liv. || Meton. stinginess, niggardliness: Pl.: Liv.

māli-gnus, a, um, adj. [contr. for mal-

genus; cf. benignus] of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant: maligni caupones, Hor. Of things: leges, Ov.: oculi, Virg. || Meton. stingy, niggardly: malignus, largus, Pl. Fig.: fama, Or. 2. barren, unfruitful: colles, Virg. 3. scanty, petty, small: altius, id. (Hence Fr. *malin*, *malin*.)

māli-tia, ae, f. [malus] bad quality, badness: terrae malitia, Pall. Fig. wickedness, vice: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipionis placuisse, Sall. 2. Esp. craft, cunning, malice: malitia est versuta et affinis nocendi ratio, Cic. In plur.: collatio nostrarum malitiarum, Pl.

māli-tiōs, adu. wickedly, knowingly, perditionally: agere quippiam dolose aut malitiose, Cic. Comp.: id.

māli-tiōna, a, um, adj. [malitia] full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious: homo, Cic. Of things: juris interpretatio, id.

māli-volens, v. malevolens, etc.

māli-volūs, i, n. dim. [malivus] a small hammer or mallet: Cels. || Meton. a hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot for planting: Col. 2. a kind of fire-dart used in sieges: malevolens et facies ad inflammandum urbem comparare, Cic. (Fr. Smith's Ant. 247).

māli-vus, i, m. a hammer, mallet, maul: Pl. Of the maul or ass for felling animals to be sacrificed: (Fr. Proverb.: malleum sapienterum vidi excusso manubrio, Pl. (Hence It and Sp. maglio; Fr. mail; and the verbs, lt. *magliare*; Sp. *majar*; Fr. *mailier*.)

mālo, mālini, malle, trivis, v. a. (old forms: mavolo for malo, Pl.: mavolus for malle, etc., id.) [māgis volo] to wish or choose rather, to prefer: contr. with acc., with sup., with acc. and inf. or with simple inf.: ambigua, malle-malibet, Tac.: munit illam esse deum, Hor. With acc. of the subject and inf.: vera autem et sapientis animi magnitudo principem se esse mavult quam videri, Cic. With subj.: malleum cognovimus, id. With comp. adl. for quam: salus his malleum ludos spectantes, quare hoc these, Hor. 2. Pleonastic with *potius* and *magis*: ab omnibus se deotius potius quam ab se defences esse mavult, Cic.: strengthened by *malis* or *haur* paulo: meo iudicio malito stare malo quam aliorum, much rather, id.

|| Esp. with dat. of person: to be more favourable to: quanquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, id.

mālobethron (malobethrum), i, n. = *malobethron*, an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared: Plin. || Meton. the oil procured from this plant, *malobethron*: coronatus nīlentes malobethro Syris capillis, Hor.

mālum, i, n. an evil, misfortune, calamity, etc.: orare, ut ei, quod pos-

res mal facere, facere, Pl.: quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. || Esp. punishment, torture: malo demandum urbi canum potestatem, Liv. 2. Auri, injury, detriment: clementiam illi malo lude, was injurious, unfortunate, Cic. || As an interjection of dislike and aversion: quid tu, malum, me sequere? Pl.

malum, i. n. = μήλον (Doric μάλον), an apple; also, any tree-fruit having a kernel within (opp. to nut); hence, of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.: Plin. Proverb., ab ovo usque ad mala, i. e. from beginning to end (from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs and ending with fruit), Hor.

malus, a. um, adj. Comp. pejor, plus: sup. pessimus, a. um: bad, either physically or morally, (opp. to bonus), bad, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked: malus et nequam homo, Pl.: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic.: libido, Pl.: di in malum rem, go and be hanged! Ter. 2. *unfortunate, unsuccessful*: pugna, Cic.: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. 3. *ugly, ill-looking*: haud mala est mulier, Pl. 4. *slip, roguish, vicious*: pessimae puellae, Cat. 5. *Of weight*: pondus, Pl. In *neutr. sing.* for adv. male, no gallina malum resonet dura palato, Hor. (Hence Prov. max: Fr. mauvais: malheur, from lat. mala hora, like bonheur, from bona hora.)

malus, i. f. = μήληδ, an apple-tree: steriles planti malos gessere valentes, Virg. || Meton. m. a mast of a ship: quoniam all malos caudant, Cic.: saucius, injured, Hor. 2. a mast or pole, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached: Liv.

malva, ae. f. [μάλαν] the mallow: Plin.: Cic.: Hor.

mamilla (mamm.), ae. f. dim. [mamma] a breast, pop. teat: Juv.

mamma, ae. f. [same root as mater] a breast, pop. esp. of females, rarely of males; also, a teat, dug of animals: pueri isti date mammam, give him the breast, Pl.: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammam appetens, Cic.

mammellatus, a. um, adj. [id.] for mammosus, having large breasts: Pl.

mammosus, a. um, adj. [mamma] having large breasts, full-breasted: Laber. Of animals: canes feminae, Varr.

manabilla, e. adj. [manos] flowing, running: Fig. penetrating: Lucr.

manaspe, ipm. m. [manus capere] a purchaser, one who purchases any thing from the state, or agrees to pay a certain sum by way of farm or the like, a reader, farmer, contractor, etc.: si res abiret ab eo manaspe, quem ipse apponisset, contractor for building, Cic.: operarius, one who hires labourers to let them out again, Suet.: itinera fraude mancipium et incuria n. magistratum interrupta, of the contractors for repair-

ing the roads, Tac. || Transf. surety, bondsman, i. q. praes: ego mancipem te nihil moror, Pl.

mancipio, v. mancipium, ad init. **mancipium** (mancipium), li. n. (the contr. form of the gen. mancipi, like imperi, ingenti, etc., predominates in jurid. lang.) [manceps] a formal mode of purchase among the Romans by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money: a legal, formal purchase (mancipatio) per aes et libram: v. Smith's Ant. 247: hoc in mancipio Marius non dixerat, at the sale, Cic. || Meton. a possession, property, right of ownership, acquired by such purchase: mancipio (dat.) dare, or accipere, to give or take possession of: Ca. M. cum in mancipio tibi dabo: Cu. Ego ab lenone quicquam mancipio accipiam? Pl.: res mancipi (for mancipi, also res mancipi for mancipium), property, that of which we can dispose: in its rebus repetenda, quae mancipi sunt, Cic.: sui mancipii esse, to be one's own master, Brut. In Cic.

2. *Exp. a slave obtained by mancipium, a slave in general*: mancipia locuplet egret aeris Cappadocum rex, Hor.: mancipia argento parata, purchased slaves, Liv.

mancipio (mancupio), avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make over or deliver up as property by means of a formal act of purchase (v. mancipium), to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell: alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl.: quendam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, gives a title to, Hor. 2. Fig.: luxu et saginae mancipatus emptusque, Tac.

mancipatio, **mancipium**, and **mancupio**, v. mancip.

mancus, a. um, adj. maimed, infirm in a limb or member, esp. in the hand: mancus et membrum omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. || Fig. infirm, defective, imperfect: manca ac debilis praetura, id.: fortuna, Hor. (Hence It. mancar: Fr. manquer.)

mandator, oris, m. [mando] one who gives a charge or commission: Gal.

|| Transf. one who investigates or suborns accusers or informers: delatores mandatoresque erant ex licentia veteri, Suet.

mandatum, i. n. [id.] a charge, order, commission, injunction: ut mandatum acies me procurasse, have performed the commission, Cic. More *prop. plur.*: his mandatis eum ab se dimittit, Caes.: frangere, Hor. Poet. with *inf.*: producere virum dabit et mandata reverti, and enjoin him to return, Ov.

mandatus, us, m. [id.] (only in abl. sing.) a command, mandate: Cic.

mando, avi, atum, i. v. a. [manus do] lit. to put into one's hand; hence, to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command: constr. with acc. of thing and dat. of pers., with subj. or acc. and *inf.*: praeterea typos tibi mando, Cic. Voluseno mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur, Caes. ||

Meton. in gen. to commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust: aliquid alcuius fidei, Ter.: alium magistratum, Caes.: illam virum, to give in marriage, Pl.: se fugae, to betake oneself to flight, Cic.: litteris, to commit to writing, Cic. 2. To send word to, announce, inform: mandare ad aliquem noli, Suet.: senatus mandavit, bellum se ei illaturum, Eur.

mando, di, sum, 3. v. a. to chew, masticate: animalia alla sugunt, alla carpunt, alla vorant, alla mandunt, Cic. Poet.: (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aureum, champ, Virg.: trista vulnera saevo dente, i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals, Ov.

|| Meton. in gen. to eat, devour: lora mandere, Liv. Pret. N. humum, like mordere humum, to bite the ground, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. (Root MAN, same as Gr. μάω-μαι.)

mandra, ae. f. = μάδρα, a stall: milurum, Mart. || Meton. a herd of cattle: Juv.

manducos, avi, atum, i. v. a. [a lengthened form of mando] to chew, masticate: manducato candido pane, Varr. || Meton. to eat: buccas, Aug. In Suet. (Hence It. mangiare: Fr. manger.)

manducos, i. m. [manduco] a glutton: Pompon. || a ludicrous masked figure representing a person cheating, used in processions, etc.: Pl.

mane, neutr. indecl. (old abd. mani, like lucti, vesperi: Pl.) the morning, morn: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor.: (litteras) multo mane mihi dedit, very early in the morning, Cic. || As adv. in the morning, early in the morning: postridie ejus diel, mane, Caes.: hodie mane, this morning, Cic.: cras mane, to-morrow morning, Ter. With other adverbs: bene mane, very early in the morning, Cic. (Hence It. dimani, domani: Fr. demain.)

maneo, nei, nsum, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to maneo]. || Neutr. to stay, remain: facilius esse rem, se maneat, sup. proficiscantur, Caes.: in loco, id.: in patria, Cic. Pass. impers.: In Italia fortasse manebit, id. 2. Esp. to stay, tarry, pass the night: sub Jove frigido, Hor.: extra domum patris, Liv. 3. To wait: haud mansit, Pl.

4. Fig. to remain, last, endure, continue: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, would adhere to, Jul. Caes.: in vita, to remain alive, Cic. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: munitiones, Caes.: regna, Virg. With dat.: manent ingenia senibus, Cic. Absol.: quoniam illud maneat, et fixum sit, id. || Act.: to wait for, await: hostium adventum mansit, Liv. 2. Esp. to await one (as his fate): quis me manet exitus? Ov.: quae (acerba) manent vitas, Liv.

manes, lum, m. plu. [manus: lit. the good, benevolent] with or without dil, the infernal deities, manes (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits): deorum manium iura sacra sunt, Cic. 2. the

souls of the dead, ghosts, shades: nec patris Anchise cinerem manare revelli, Virg.: manes Virginiae, Liv.

|| Meton. the *Lower World*, infernal regions (poet.): manes profundus, Virg. And in apposition: fabulae manicae, Hor. 2. punishments inflicted in the *Lower World* (likewise poet.): quique suos patitur manes, Virg.

3. a corpse: accipiet manes parva testa meos, Prop.

mango, ônis, m. [μάνγανος] a dealer who polishes up and sets off his scores: gemmarum, Plin. 2. Esp. a dealer in slaves: mangones, qui colorem fucco mentuntur, Quint.

mangonicus, a, um, adj. [mango] pertaining to a dealer: quaestua, Suet.

mâni, abl. v. mane, ad init.

manicae, arum, f. plu. [manus] the long sleeve of a tunic, reaching to the hand, and therefore serving as a glove: et tunicae manicae (habent), Virg.: miror, tamdiu morari Antonium: solet enim accipere ipse manicae, fur-gloves, muffs, Cic. Worn by soldiers as a protection: on armlet, gauntlet: Juv.

|| Meton. a handcuff, manacle: manicas allici injicere, Pl.: manicipia locantem occupat, Virg. (Hence Prov. manega: Fr. manche.)

manicatus, a, um, adj. [manicae] furnished with long sleeves: tunica, Cic.

maniotia, ac, f. dim. [manus] a little hand: Pl.

manifestarius, a, um, adj. [manifestus] plain, clear, evident, manifest (for manifestus): fur, Pl.

manifeste, adv. clearly, evidently, manifestly: App. Comp.: manifestus ipsi apparere, Virg.

manifesto, adv. clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly: ut tota res a vobis manifesto debereretur, Cic.

manifesto, avi, atum, i, v. a. [manifestus] to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest: aliquem latentem, Ov.: gratum voluntatem, Just.

manifestus, a, um, adj. [manus] and root was to bind: v. fas: hence lit. bound or grasped by the hands palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest: Penates multo manifesti lumine, Virg.: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferri, Cic.: peccatum, id. || Esp. convicted of, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying: constr. absol., with gen. or inf.: nec magis manifestum ego hominem unquam ullum videri vidi, Pl.: ut conjuratos quam maxime manifestos habent, Sall. With gen.: mendacii, Pl.: vitae, giving manifest signs of life, Tac. With inf.: dissente manifestus, id.

manipularis, manipulus, v. manipularis, etc.

manipretium, v. manupretium.

manipularis (syncomp. manipularis, Ov.) e, adj. [manipulus] pertaining to a maniple or company: pertica suspensor portabat longa maniplos: unde manipularis nomina niles habet, Ov.: manipulares iudices, qui once were common

soldiers, Cic. || Subst. manipularis, is, m. a soldier regarded as belonging to a maniple, a private: I. Fabius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes.

manipularius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a maniple or to a common soldier, Suet.

manipulatum, adv. [id.] by hand, by bundles: Plin. || By maniples: manipulatim structa caesa, Liv.

manipulus (syncomp. manipulus, in poets), i, m. [manus] and root of plenus] a handful, a bundle of hay, etc.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr.: Virg. || Milit. i. t. a company, maniple of foot soldiers (in the early times of the republic the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 maniples each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into maniples. The name was derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus: v. Smith's Ant. 165): adeo ut iidem ordines manipuli que constant, Caes. (Hence Sp. mango.)

mannus, i, m. [a Celtic word] a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob: agens mannos, Lucr.: Hor.

mâno, avi, atum, i, v. v. and a. A. Neutr. to flow, run, trickle, drop, distill, etc.: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov.: lacrima, Hor. || Meton. of things not liquid: to diffuse or extend itself, to spread: atr, qui per maria manat, Cic.: alvei manantes per latera, leaky ships, Tac. || Fig.: quum malum manaret in dies latius, daily spread farther, Cic.: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2. Esp. to flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate from: peccata ex vitis manant, Cic.: ab Aristippo Cyrenaeica philosophia manavit, id. 3. to slip or escape from: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. 2. Act.: to cause to flow, to give out: lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. Poet.: poetica mella, to distil poetic honey, i. e. to be a poet, Hor.

mansio, ônis, f. [maneo] a staying, remaining, stay, continuance: is a sepe mecum de tua mansione, aut decessione communicat, Cic.: diutinae Lemni, Ter.

|| Meton. a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation: pecorum mansio, Plin. 2. Esp. night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn: hence also a day's journey: delinde ad primam statim mansioem febrim nactus, Suet. (Hence It. magione: Fr. maison.)

mansito, i, v. n. sub. [id.] to stay, tarry, abide, dwell: sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansue-facio, feci, factum, i, v. a. pass. mansuefactus, factus, fieri [mansueco facio] to make tame, to tame: ut assuescere ad homines et mansue fieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, posunt, Caes. || Fig. to make gentle, to pacify: plebem, Liv. 2. to civilize: a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculti, Cic.

mansuefactus, a, um, Part. [mansuefactus]

mansuetio, pass. v. mansuefactio. mansuetus, us, and this, adj. tame, mild, etc.: Pl.

mansuetor, sibi, sibi, i, v. a. and n. inep. [mansueco] lit. to accustom to the hand: hence] i. Act. to tame, to make tame: silvestria animalia, Varr. || Neutr. (q. mansuetum fieri) to become or grow tame: buculi triduo fere mansuecunt, Col. Fig. to grow tame, gentle, mild, soft: neciaque humanis precibus mansuecere corda, Virg.

mansuetus, adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, etc.: Cic.

mansuetus, a, um, Part. [mansueco] || Adj.: tame: as, Liv.

2. Fig. mild, soft, gentle, quiet, etc.: illud quæro, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fulescat ferus, Cic. (comp.: ira, Ov. Nup.: ut mansuetissimus videret, Cic. (Hence It. manso.)

mansuetudo, inis, f. [mansuetus] tameness: elephantii, Just. || Fig.: mildness, gentleness, clemency: clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem uti, Caes.: imperii, Cic.

manus, a, um, Part. [mando] || Part. [maneo]

mantle (mantille), is, n. and mantellum (mandillum), il, n. [maneo] a towel, napkin: tonsaque ferant mantella villa, Virg.

mantellum and mantellum, i, n. a cloak, mantle: Fig.: nec mendacis subdolis mihi usquam mantellum est mea, Pl. (Hence It. and Sp. manto: It. smantico: Fr. manteau.)

mantica, ae, f. [manus] a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau: mantica cili (mulo) limbo osere ulceret, Hor. || Fig.: sed non videmus, mantice quid in torpo est, i. e. do not learn to know ourselves, Cat. (Hence It. mantaco.)

mantile and mantillum, v. mantile.

mantiosior, atus, i, v. dep. [parere] to prophesy, divine: Pl.

manito, i, v. n. and a. freq. [maneo] I. Neutr. to stay, remain, wait: Pl.

|| Act. to wait for: aliquem, id.

manubialis, e, adj. [manus] pertaining to the hand, that is held in or fills the hand: manubialis saxa, that can be thrown with the hand, Tac. (Hence Sp. mangual.)

manubialis, arum, f. plu. [id.] money obtained from the sale of booty (opp. to praeda, the booty itself): qua ex praeda aut manubilis haec ab te donatio constituta est? Cic.: sedem Fortis Fortunae de manubilis faciemum locavit, Liv. 2. In gen. the booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy: contrarii armorum manubilia, Flor. 3. Transl. unlawful gain, plunder: ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet.

manubialis, e, adj. [manubialis] pertaining to booty: Suet.

manubiarus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to booty; trans. i. ancibus manubiarum, *that brings one profit*, Pl.

manubius, a, um, adj. [id.] taken from the enemy; Pl.

manubius, il, n. [manus] a handle, hilt, haft; trulla excavata, manubrio auro, Cic. Proverb. eximere aliquid a manu manubrium, to deprive one of an opportunity, Pl.

manufactus, a, um, more correctly written as two words, manu factus.

manula, ae, f. [manus] a long sleeve reaching to the hand = manica; Pl.

manubiarus, il, m. [manulea] a maker of sleeves or cuffs; Pl.

manubiatum, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with long sleeves; homo, Suet.

manumissio, onis, f. [manumitto] the freeing of a slave, manumission; (Respecting the various forms of manumission, see Smith's Ant. 248): Cic.

manumissus, a, um, Part. [manumitto].

manumitto (also separated), mist, missum, j. v. a. 11t. to let go from the hand; hence, to set at liberty, to emancipate, manumisi a slave: alienos manumisi, cognatos manumittimus, Pl.: at eunt servi de cognatorum sententia manumissi, Cic.

manu-pretium (manipr.), il, n. (and apocryph. manus pretium) a workman's or artist's pay, wages; in auro, praerogative manu pretium, nihil interstitum sit, Liv. 2. Fig. in gen. pay, reward; manupretium poeticae civitatis, Cic.

manus, fls, f. a hand; quam vero apicis, quaque multarum artium militum manus natura homini dedit! Cic. Epicturus in manus sumere, i. e. to read his writings, id.: in manibus nostris hostes videbantur, seemed to be close to us, Caes.: proelium in manibus facere, near at hand, Sall.: ad manum esse, at hand, in hand, near, Liv.: error a manu, a scribe, secretary, Suet.: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere, with hands and feet, i. e. with might and main, Ter.: per manus tradere, to deliver from hand to hand, to hand down from father to son: traditae per manus religiones, Liv.: manu, by hand, i. e. artistically, opp. to natura: oppidum et natura loci et manu munitione, Caes.: urbe manu munitione, Cic.: dat Cotta manu, gives away, Caes.: manum non vertere, not to turn the hand, proverb. for, not to take the least pains; qui se fatentur virtutis causa ne manum quidem versuros fuisse, Cic. || Meton. the fist, the armed hand, personal valour: Caes.: manu fortissimus, Liv. 2.

force, violence, fighting, close combat: non venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic.: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 3. power, might: haec non sum in nostra manu, Cic. (ii) Esp. the legal power of a husband over his wife; id. 2. manus extrema or ultima, the last hand, the finishing touch: manus extrema non accessit ejus operi-

bus, id.: bello extremam manum imponere, to put the finishing hand to, bring it to a close, Virg. 5. hand-writing; in gen. style of artist, workmanship: librarii manus, Cic.: artificum, Virg. 6. For pars, a side: est ad hanc manum scellum, Ter. 7. In gambling, a stake: quas manus remisit, I have thrown up, Aug. in Suet. 11. In fencing, a thrust, alii: rectae, aversae, tectaeque manus, Quint. 8. the trunk of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. 10. manus ferreae, grappling-irons: manus ferreae atque harpagones paraverant, Caes.

11. a band or corps of soldiers: Ma-
drubalem propediem affore cum manu
handuquum contemnenda, Liv. (ii)
In gen. any body of persons, a number,
company, multitude, gang, etc.: Romam
veniet cum magna manu, Cic.: purpu-
ratorum et satellitum, Liv.: magna ma-
nus clientium, Suet.

mapula, is, n. [a Punic word] an African hut, cottage (gen. in plur.): aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapula illi vocant, Sall. 2. a vil-
lage: Liv.: raris habitata mapula tectis,
Virg.

mappa, ae, f. [acc. to Quint. a Punic word] a napkin, table-napkin: Varius
mappa compescere risum vix poterat,
Hor. || Transf. a cloth with which
the signal for starting was given to
racers in the circus, a signal-cloth:
Juv.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *nappe*).

marces, 2. v. n. to wither, droop,
shrink, shrivel: marcescit urbs, Mart.
|| Fig. and meton. to be faint,
drowsy, feeble, languid, laxy, mar-
cescit luxuria, vino et epulis per totam
hiemem confecti, Liv.: stomachus, Suet.:
pax, Tac. Absol.: totis marcentem
aquillis recreabam, Hor.

marcesco, j. v. n. incept. [marceo]
to wither, pine away, decay: fagus et
cervus celeriter marcescunt, Plin.: vino,
Ov. || Fig. to become weak, feeble,
powerless, to languish: equitem mar-
cescere desidia, Liv.

marcidus, a, um, adj. [id.] withered,
wasted, shrunk, decayed, rotten: lilla
marcida, Ov. || Fig. weak, feeble,
languid, enervated: somno aut libidi-
nis vigillia, Tac.

marcor, oris, m. [id.] decay, rotten-
ness: Plin. || Fig. faintness, lan-
guor, indolence: ducis, Vell.

mare, is, n. (abl. sing. mare, Lucr.:
Ov. etc.) the sea: mare infundum, Pl.:
ventosum, Hor.: vastissimum, Cic.:
vastum atque apertum, Caes. Poet. as
a figure for hard-heartedness: te
saevae progenere feras aut mare, Ov.
In apposition with Oceanus: proximum
mare Oceanum in Andibus hielemarat,
Caes. Proverb.: (i) clames licet, et
mare coelo confundam, homo sum, i. e.
wake a great bluster, Juv. (ii) maria
et montes polliceri, i. e. to promise
more than one can perform, Sall. (iii)
In mare fundere aquas, i. e. to carry
coals to Newcastle, Ov. 2. Esp. of

some particular sea: mare nostrum,
the Mediterranean; Caes.: superum, the
Aethiatic, Cic.: inferum, the Strutsan
Sea, id. || Meton. sea-water, salt-
water: Chium maris experta, unmixta
Chian wine, Hor. 2. Of the air: id
omne aëris in magnum fertur mare,
into the expanse of air, the atmosphere,
Lucr. [Same as Sans. vari, "water";
Eng. water, etc.: v. letter m.] (Hence
Fr. *mer*.)

margarita, ae, f. a pearl: Cic.
margaritum, i, n. (for margarita),
a pearl: gignit et Oceanus margarita,
Tac.

margin, avi, atum, i. v. a. [margo]
to furnish with a border or margin:
viae marginando, Liv.

margo, inis, m. and f. an edge,
brink, border, margin: fontis, Ov.:
lilri, Juv. || Meton. a boundary,
frontier: imperii, Ov. (Hence It. *ma-
gine*; Fr. *marge*.)

marinus, a, um, adj. [mare] per-
taining to the sea, sea-, marine: marini
terrenique humores, Cic.: Venus, sea-
born, Hor. (Hence Fr. *marin*.)

marisco, ae, f. a large inferior
kind of fig: pingues mariscoe, poet.
Col. || Meton. the piles: tumidae
mariscoe, Juv.

marita, ae [maritus] a married
woman, wife: Hor.: Ov.

maritalis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining
to married people, matrimonial, nup-
tial: vestis, Ov.: capistrum, the mar-
riage-halter, Juv.

maritatus, a, um, Part. [marito]
married: et non maritata, perli. which
is at a wife's disposal, Pl.

maritimus (also written maritimus),
a, um, adj. [mare] pertaining to
the sea, sea-, maritime: homines mari-
thimi, naves, mariners, Cic.: civitates,
Caes.: imperium, the chief command at
sea, Cic. || Subst.: maritima,
orum, n. plu. maritime ports or places,
the sea-coast: in maritimis sum, id.

|| Fig. changeable, inconstant,
like the sea: mores, Pl. (Hence from
fem. It. *maremma*.)

marito, avi, atum, i. v. a. [maritus]
to marry, give in marriage: maritan-
tum principem suaderent, Tac. ||
Transf. of plants: to wed, i. e. to
fasten to another tree: adulta vitum
propagine altis maritat populus, Hor.

maritus, a, um, adj. [mas] pertai-
ning to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal,
nuptial: foedus, the conjugal tie, Ov.:
lex, respecting marriage, a marriage-
law, Hor. Rarely in prose: vagabulum
per maritas domos dies noctesque, i. e.
the houses of married people, Liv. 2.

Transf. of plants: wedded, i. e. tied
up: arbores, Cato. || Subst.: ma-
ritus, i, m. a married man, husband:
ut maritus sis quam optime (mulieris),
Cic.: patitur, Juv. 2. Transf. a
lover, suitor, bridegroom (poet.): agram
nulli quondam flexere marito, id. 3.

Of animals: oleus maritus, i. e. a he-
goat, Hor.

marmor, *ōris*, n. = *μάρμαρος*, marble: in omni marmore, Cic.: tu secunda marmora locas, Hor. || Meton. a piece of wrought marble, marble statue, etc.: hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit, Ov.: and in plur. marmora, public monuments: incisa nota marmora publica, Hor. || Poet. the white foaming surface of the sea: lento luctantur marmore tonasse, Virg. (Hence Fr. *marbre*.)

marmoreus, a, um, adj. [marmor] made or consisting of marble, marble: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic.: facere or ponere aliquem marmoreum, to make a marble statue of, Virg. || Transf. pertaining to marble, marble: ars, Virg. || 2. resembling marble, marble-like, marble (mostly poet.): cervix, Virg.: Paros, so called on acc. of the white marble found there, Ov.

marra, *ae*, f. a sort of hoe, a weeding hook: Juv.

maris, *tis*, m. [Maris, ante. *Mavors*, the god of war; hence, Meton.] war, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest, etc.; also, the art of war: Martem accendere cantu, to incite to battle, Virg.: apertus, fighting in the open field, Ov.: equitem suo alienoque marte pugnare, i. e. to fight both in their own fashion (on horseback) and in one which was strange to them (on foot), Liv. Poet.: mares forensis, a legal contest, Ov. Proverb.: suo (nostro, vestro) marte, by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others: rex ipse suo marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. || 2. military resources or circumstances: parati prope aequo marte ad dimicandum, Caes. || 3. the issue of a war or a battle, the fortune of war: aequato marte, Liv. || 4. the planet Mars: Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet *rupōis*, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic. (Hence from Martis dies, *It. martedì*; Fr. *Mardi*.)

marredipium, *li*, n. = *μαρδίνιον*, a pouch, purse: Pl.

martialis, e, adj. pertaining to Mars: lupus, sacred to Mars, Hor. Subst.: Martiales, the priests of Mars: Martiales quidam Larini appellabantur, ministri publici Martia, Cic. The term Martiales was applied also to the soldiers of the legio Martia, *Id.*

marticōla, *ae*, m. [Mars colo] a worshipper of Mars: Geica, Cic.

martigena, *ae*, m. [Mars, and GEN. root of *gignere*] begotten by Mars (poet.): Martigena Quirinus, Ov.

martina, a, um, adj. [Mars] pertaining to Mars: lupus, sacred to Mars, Virg.: legio, Cic.: gramen, *l. e.* the Campus Martius, Hor. || 2. Meton. warlike, martial: marita Penitentes, Virg.

mas, *māris*, m. a male (opp. to *femina*), of gods, human beings, animals, and plants: congressio maris et feminae, Cic.: marium experts, Suet. ||

|| 1. male: mares homines, Pl.: mas

vitellus, a male yolk, *i. e.* which would produce a male chick, Hor. Of plants: ure mares oleas, Ov. || 2. Meton. masculine, manly (poet.): maribus Curulis, Hor.: marem strepitum fids intrastidie Latinae, a vigorous, noble strain, Pers.

masculinus, a, um, adj. [masculus] male, masculine: of human beings, animals, and plants: membra, the male organs of generation, Phaedr. || Meton. in gramm. of gender, masculine: Quint.

masculus, a, um, adj. dim. [mas] male, masculine. Subst. a male: bona femina, et malus masculus, Pl. Incoertus infans natus masculus in femina esset, Liv. || Meton. worthy of or befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold: proles, Hor.: Sappho, *Id.* (Hence *It. maschio*; Fr. *malin*.)

massa, *ae*, f. = *μαῖσα*, that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass: massa picis, Virg.: lactis coacti, cheese, Ov. Of metals: versantique tenaci forcipe massam, Virg.: contactu gleba potenti massa fit, a mass of gold, Sappho, Ov.

mastigia, *ae*, m. = *μαστιγίς*, one that is always being flogged; a scoundrel, rascal, rogue: non manum abstinere, mastigia? Ter.

mastrica (mastriga), *ae*, f. [a Sardin. word] a sheepskin, a skin: Quint. As a term of abuse: a sheepskin, a swiney: Pl.

mastrucatus, a, um, adj. [mastruca] clothed in a sheepskin: Cic.

matra, *ae*, f. v. *matris*.

matris, v. *matris*.

matello, *ōnis*, m. dim. [*Id.*] a pot, vessel: Corinthius, Cic.

māter, *tris*, f. a mother: si quidem istius regis matrem habemus, ignoramus patrum, Cic.: mater familias or familiae, the mistress of a house, matron (v. familia, *li*, 2). Of animals: excretio prohibet a matribus hoedus, Virg. || Meton. a nurse: Pl. Applied to priestesses and old women: jubentes te salvere, mater. Sa. Salvete puellae, Pl. To goddesses: Virg.: mater magna, or aboul. mater, *i. e.* Cybele, the mother of all the gods: matris magnae sacerdos, Cic. Of the earth, as the mother of all: exercitum Dis Manibus matrique Terrae debet, Liv. Of the trunks of trees, etc.: plantas tenero abscondens de corpore matrum, Virg.

|| 2. mother, *i. e.* maternal love: simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. || 3. a producing cause, origin, source, etc.: mater omnium bonorum artium sapientiae est, Cic. [The same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *matrī*; Gr. *μήτηρ*; Germ. *mutter*; Eng. *mother*.]

matrōcula, *ae*, f. dim. [mater] a little mother: Cic.: Hor.

matrōfamilias and **matrō familias**, v. familia, *li*, 2.

matrīa, *ae*, and **matrīs**, *is*, f. [prob. from mater, the mother-stuff], the materials, stuff, matter, of which

any thing is composed: *materia rerum*, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic.: materiam superabat opus, Ov. || 2. the wood of a tree, timber for building (opp. to ligna, fire-wood): caeca, Caes.: materiae, lignorum aggregatus, Tac. || Fig. matter, subject matter, subject, topic, ground, theme: materiam artis esse dicimus in qua omnis ars et facultas, quae conficitur ex arte, versatur, Cic.: materia aequa viribus, a subject suited to your powers, Hor. || 2. a cause, occasion, source, etc.: materiam ingentis decoris, Liv.: ne quid materiam praebere Neroni, occasion of jealousy, Suet. With inf.: materia dicere, for dicendi, Cic. || 3. natural abilities, talent, genius, disposition: fac, tuus in isto C. Laellii, M. Catonis materiam adeo indeole, *Id.*: non sum materia digna gerere tua, thy unsuited disposition, *Id.*

matrīarius, a, um, adj. [materia] pertaining to stuff, wood, timber: fabrica, carpentry, Plin. || Subst.: materiarius, *li*, m. a timber-merchant: Pl.

matrīes, *is*, v. *matris*.

matrīo, *atum*, *i. v.* a. [materia] to build of wood (rare): nodus materiat, of bad wood-work, Cic.

matrīor, *i. v.* dep. [*Id.*] to sell or procure timber: Caes.

matrīs or **matrīs** (moderis), *is*, and **matrāa**, *ae*, f. [a Celtic word] a Celtic Gaelic, pike: Caes.: Liv.

matrīnus, a, um, adj. [mater] pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal: paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.: tempora, time of pregnancy, Ov.: Caesar cingens materna tempora myrta, *i. e.* of Venus, the mother of Aeneas, and hence of the Caesars, Virg.

matrītera, *ae*, f. [*Id.*] a mother's sister, an aunt by the mother's side: Cic.: Ov.

matrīmaticus, a, um, adj. = *μαθηματικός*, pertaining to mathematics, mathematical: disciplinae, *i. e.* geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics, Gell. || Subst.: mathematicus, *ae*, f. the mathematician: Sen. || 2. astrology: adductus mathematicus, Suet. || 3. mathematician. *l. m.* a mathematician: Cic. (||) as *astrologus*: mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperandus fallax, Tac.

matrīalis, e, adj. [mater] pertaining to a mother: matrīalis festa, Ov.: or simply Matrīalis, the festival of Mater Matuta, *i. e.* *Id.*, celebrated annually on the 11th of June: *Id.*

matrīcida, *ae*, c. [mater caedo] a mother's murderer, a matricide (rare): Cic.: Suet.

matrīcidium, *li*, n. [matricida] the murder of one's mother, matricide: Cic.

matrīmonium, *li*, n. [mater] + *ed-look*, marriage, matrimony: aliquem (vir) tenere, to be one's wife, Cic.: aliquid illam suam in matrimonium dare, to give in marriage, Caes. (v. Smith's

Ant. 120 aeg.).

Matrimonia, orum, n. plu. uices: matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae deditur, Tac.

matrimus (the quantity of the 1 is doubtful), a, um, adj. [id.] that has a mother still alive: decem ingenui, decem virginis, patrum omnes matrilimique, Liv.

matrux, icla, f. [id.] a female animal kept for breeding: Varr. Matrona of plants: the parent stem: Suet.

matrona, ae, f. [id.] a married woman, wife, matron (properly a wife set in manna, whereas mater familias always denoted one in manu: v. Smith's Ant. 250). The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, and is used even by Ennius of women of quality, ladies: ubi laeta vides summo genere natas summatas matronas, Pl.: ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor. Hence, an appellation of Juno: hinc matrona Juno (stetit), id. Only rarely of a married woman, woman in general: quae (dea) partus matronarum tæstatur, Cic.

matronalis, e, adj. [matrona] pertaining to a married woman or matron, commonly, matronly: oblitae decoris matronalis, of womanly honour, Liv.: geae, the matron's cheeks, Ov. Subst. matronalia, tum, n. plu. a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March, id.

matra, ae, f. a mat made of rushes: scirpea matra, Ov.

mattea (also written mattea and mattea), ae, f. = *matrua*, a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy: Suet.

mattea, ae, v. mattea.

matula, ae, f. a vessel, pot for liquids: Ulp. As a term of abuse, a singleton, noodle: Pl. Esp. a chamber-pot, urinal: id.

matutinus, ae, betimes, quickly (rare): equal, Liv.

matutius, ae, betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon: satis matutius occurrit, Caes.: ubi consularia, mature facio opus est, Sall. Comp.: maturius pervenit, Cic. Sup.: maturissime et maturissime: res maturissime vindicanda est, as early as possible, id. 2. prematurely, too soon: mature feri senem, id. 2. Fig. seasonably, at the proper time: custodes mature sentunt, id.

maturoscus, rui, i, v. n. incip. [maturo] to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity. Lit. of fruits: quum maturare frumenta incipient, Caes. Fig.: partus maturascunt, Cic.

matutius, ae, f. [id.] ripeness, maturity: frugum, Cic.: neque multum a maturitate aberrant (frumenta), Caes.

Fig. the full or proper time, perfection, ripeness, maturity: maturitate signandi, Cic.: maturitas Gallii, mental maturity, ripe understanding, Tac. In plur.: maturitates temporum, the maturing of the seasons, i. e. the

development of their distinctive characters, Cic.: but, maturitas tempore, the ripening of the corn in due season, Liv.

2. promptness, expedition: poenae, Suet.

maturo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] A. Act to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity: uvas, Tib. Reflect.: to grow ripe, ripen, come to maturity: omnia maturata, ripened, Cic.

Fig. to hasten, accelerate. With acc.: domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet, Liv.: iter, Caes. With inf.: to make haste, to hasten: venire, Cic.

2. to hurry too much, precipitate: ni Catiline maturasset signum dare, had not Catiline given the signal too soon, Sall. Poet.: multa maturare datur, i. e. to do betimes, Virg. B. Neutr. to make haste, hasten: successor tuus non potest maturare, Cic.: maturavit Romanus, Liv.

maturus, a, um, adj. (esp. usually maturissimus; less freq. maturissimus, Tac.) ripe, mature: lit. of fruits: poma matura et cocta, opp. cruda, Cic.

Transf. in gen. ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely, etc.: soles, powerful, Virg. With dat.: filia matura viro, marriageable, id.: progenies matura militiae, Liv. Of mental qualities: annis gravis aetate animi maturus Aletes, mature in judgment, Virg.: scribendi tempus maturius, more seasonable, more favourable, Cic.

2. early, speedy, quick: hiemes, early, Caes.: iudicium, quick, Cic. [Maturus, perh. orig. mac-turus, from an obsol. verbal root MAG, same as Sans. mah, 'crescere': v. magnus.] (Hence old Fr. *maîr*; Fr. *mûr*.)

matutinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to the morning, morning: tempora, the morning hours, Cic.: frigora, Hor.: arena, the morning-hunt in the circus, Ov.: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, was early a-foot, Virg. (Hence It. *matutino* and *matutina*; Fr. *matin*, *matinée*.)

mausoleus, a, um, adj. [Mausolus] pertaining to Mausolus, Mauselean: sepulchrum, or obel. mausoleum, i. n. = Mausoleion, the magnificent tomb erected in memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia: Plin. Hence transf. in gen. a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum: Caesarum, Suet.

maulo, v. malo, ad init.

maurortus, a, um, adj. [Mavora, old form of Mars] pertaining to Mars: meton. martial, warlike: Amazon, Vav. Fl. 2. pertaining to the planet Mars: fulgor, Cic.

maxilla, ae, f. dim. [mala] the jawbone, jaw: maxillae superiores, Plin.

maxillaris, e, adj. [maxilla] pertaining to the jaw, maxillary: dentes, the maxillary teeth, grinders, Cels.

maxime (maximate), adv. in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very, etc.: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, most especially, Cic.: loca maxime frumentaria, Caes. 2. Strengthened with

unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, and other particles: maxime omnium belli avida, Liv.: hoc uno praestantius vel maxime feris, Cic. With an adverb: ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, id. 3. With ut quisque . . . ita (maxime, potissimum or minime), the more . . . the more (or less): hoc maxime optati est, ut quisque maxime opti indignat, ita ei potissimum optulari, id. 4. In gradations: first of all, in the first place: hujus industriam maxime quidem velle, ut imitarentur li, quos oportebat: secundo autem loco, ne alterius labori invident, id. 5. Especially, particularly, principally: scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia codit, id. So in the phrases, quum, tum maxime, tum . . . tum maxime, ut . . . tum maxime: but more especially: scio et perpexi saepe: verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Pl. With nunc, nuper, tum, quum: just, precisely, exactly: cum his, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes.: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores eum circumsteterunt valentissimi, Cic. 2. In colloq. lang. to denote emphatic assent: certainly, by all means, very well, yes: and with immo, to express emphatic dissent, certainly not: Ar. Jace, pater, talos, ut porro nos jactamus. De. Maxime, Pl.: scilicet res ipsa aspera est, sed vos non timetis eam. Immo vero maxime, Sall.

maximitas (maxumitas), itis, f. [maximus] greatness, magnitude: Lucr. **maximopere**, v. magno opere.

maximus (maxum), a, um, v. magnus.

maisonomus, i, m. (acc. to others, maisonomon, i, n.) = *μακρονόμος* (sc. *κλικος*), a dish, charger: Hor. **maimet**, for mea or mea ipsius: culpa, Pl.

meapte, for mea or mea ipsius: causa, Ter.

meatus, us, m. [meo] a going, passing, motion, course: solis lumenque meatus, Lucr.: coeli, Virg.: Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, discharges itself through six channels or mouths, Tac.

meastor, v. ecastor.

mechanicus, a, um, adj. = *μηχανικός*, pertaining to mechanics, mechanical: disciplina, Mecl. II. Subst. mechanicus, i, m. a mechanic: Suet.

med, for me: Pl.

medix (medix), icis, m. a magistrate among the Oscans: with the epithet tuticus in one word, medix tuticus or medix tutus: Liv.

medeia, idis, f. [Μαίεια] Median, magical (poet.): medelides herbae, Ov.

medens, entis, Part. [medeor]. II. Subst. a physician: Lucr.: Ov.

meddor, 2. v. n. dep. to heal, cure, be good for or against: constr. with dat., rarely with contra or with acc.: morbo, Cic. Abol.: aegrecedit medendo, his disorder increases with the remedy,

Virg. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi
debeam, rostrum curo, i. e. to neglect
matters of importance while attending
to trifles, Cic. H. Fig. to remedy,
relieve, amend, correct, restore, etc.: in-
opiao rei frumentariae, Cæsar. With
acc.: quas (cupiditates) mederi possis,
Ter. Pass.: medendas valetudinis, Suet.

mediastinus, i. m. [medius] a helper, common servant, drudge: tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas, Hor.

mēdīca, ae. *f.* = *Medica*, an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media; Burgundy clover, lucern: *Ving.*

mēdicābilis, ē, adj. [medicor] that can be healed or cured, curable (poet.). With dat.: ergo ubi visus eris nostrae medicabilis arti. Ov.

medicamen, *inis*, *n.* [*medicor*] a drug, medicament, remedy, medicine: violentia medicaminibus curari, Cic. 2. Fig. a remedy, antidote (poet.): iratae medicamina fortis praebet, Ov. Transf. a poisonous drug, poison: lufum delectabili cibo boletorum venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, Tac. 2. a coloring-matter, tincture, dye: Plin. Esp. a paint, wash, cosmetic: Ov.

medicamentum, *i. n.* [*id.*] a drug; remedy, physic, medicine, medication; medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Also of external remedies: medicamentis delibutus, *id.*

II. Transf. like the Gr. φάρμακον, of every artificial means for producing physical effects: a hurtful drug, poison: coquere medicamenta, Liv.: amatorium, a love-potion, philter, Suet.

III. Fig. a-remedy, relief, antidote:
multorum medicamentum laborum, Ctc.

2. an embellishment: *medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, id.*

mēdicātus, ūs, m. [id.] a charm
(poet.): Ov.

medicīna, ae. f. (s. ars) [medicus] the healing or medical art, medicine, surgery: ut *medicina* (ars est) *valetudinis*, Cic. 2. (s. taberna) the shop of an apothecary or surgeon: per *medicinas*, per *tonstrinas*, Pl. 3. (s. res) a remedy, medicine: *facere altius Cic.*

|| Fig. a remedy, relief, antidote:
sed non egeo medicina: me ipse conso-
lor. kl.

medicinalis, *a. adj.* [medicina] pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal: cucurbitulae, *cupping-glasses* (M.).

médicinus, a, um, *adj.* [medicus]
pertaining to physic or surgery, medical:
Varr. (Hence Fr. *médicine*.)

médicoo, avi, atum, i. r. a. [id.] to heal, cure (for mederi): (apes) odore galbani, Col. || Transf.: to besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate: semina, Virg.: medicatus somnus, produced by a juice or a charm. Ov.

2. to colour, dye: lana, medicata
fucis, stained, dyed, Hor. 3. to poison,
render poisonous: boletum medicatum,
Suet.

mäd'leer etm. i. v. a. dep. [td.] tr.

heal, cure. With *dat.*: senibus medi-
cantur anhelis, Virg. With *acc.*: cus-
pidis ictum, id. ||. Fig.: to cure,
relieve: cum ego possim in hac re me-
dicari mihi. Ter.

mēdicus, a, um, adj. [medeor] *pertaining to healing, healing, curative*, *medical*: medicus adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. || Subst. **medicus**, i, m. *a medical man, physician, surgeon*: medicus nobilissimus atque optimus aequirit, Cic.

mōdīō, adv. in the middle, middling-ly, moderately: Tac.

mēdiōtas, *ētis*, *f.* [medius] the middle, place in the middle, midst: viz. audeo dicere medietates, quas Graeci μεσότητες appellant. Cic.

mēdīmnum, *i. n.*, and **medimnus**, *i. m.* = μέδιμνος, a Greek bushel (containing 6 modii): medimnum triticis scribitur Cic.

mediocris, *e*, *adj.* [*medius*] *middle*, *moderate*, *tolerable*, *ordinary*, *indifferent*, *mediocre*: orator, *Cic.*: *copiae*, *Caes.* *Freq.* with a *neg.* *not insignificant*, *not common* or *trivial*: *non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia. Ter.*: *non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat. Caes.*

mediocritas, *f.* [*mediocritas*] a middle state between too much and too little, a medium, mean; moderation
 mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic., auream quaevis mediocritatem diligit, the golden mean, i.e. between poverty and great wealth, Hor. In plur.: mediocritates illi probant, moderate passions, Cicero.

II. meanness, insignificance, mediocrity: *hominum*. Vell.

mediocriter, *adv.* moderately, tolerably; ordinarily, not particularly: *ordo annalium medicriter nos retinet*, Cic.: *non medicriter animos perturbare*, in no slight degree, Caes. ||

with moderation, calmly, tranquilly (rare): *aliquid ferre*, Cic. *Comp.*: *hoc vellem mediocris*, id.

medioximus (medioxumus), a, um, adj. [medius] that is in the middle, middlemost: Ita me dii deaeque superi atque inferi et medioximi, i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities. Pl.

mēdītābundus, a, um, *adj.* [medi-
tor] earnestly meditating, designing:
with acc.: Just.

mēditāmentum, i, n. [Id.] a think-
ing upon, a preparation: bell. Tac.

meditātē, adv. *thoughtfully, designedly*: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, *knowest thoroughly*, 17.

mēditatio, ōnis, f. [meditor] a
thinking over, contemplation, medita-
tion: stultam esse meditationem futuri
mali, aut fortasse ne futuri quidem. Cic.

II. Meton. preparation: multa
commentatio atque meditatio. id.

mēditātus, a, um, *Part.* [*meditor*].
mēdi-terrānēus, a, um, *adj.* *mid-*
land, inland, remote from the sea (opp.
to maritimus): nascitur ibi plumbum

album in mediterraneis regionibus, in
maritimis ferrum, Caes.: homines max-
ime mediterranei, Cic.

meditor, *atna*, 1. v. a. and s. dep. [same as *medere*; cf. better 1, m. 1.]
[4] constr. with acc., ad, de, inf., a relative clause, or ablat.: to practice, exercise oneself in, meditate, study: *illivestrum tenui musam meditari arena*, Virg.; *Demoisthenes perfecti meditando*, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic.; *ne ad eam rem meditare, id est de tua ratione meditare, id est designatus alio incessu esse meditab-*

perfur, id.: ineditabor, quomodo cum illo loquar, id. ||. to revolve in one's mind, design, purpose, intend, etc.: fugam ad legiones, Suet.: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, Cic. ||. In pass. signif.: esp. in part. perf.: thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied: ea, quae meditatus

et praeparata inferuntur, Cic.: *doll, Pl.*
mēdium, *il. n.* [*medius*] *the middle*:
 in medio aedium sedna, Liv.: *medu-*
 stans hostia ad aras, Virg.: *tanquam*
arbiter honorarius medium ferire vo-
luisse, to cut through the middle, Cic.

¶ Transf. the public, the community, the world; also, the presence of the public, publicity, etc.: *ponam in medio sententias philosophorum*, id. *rem in medium proferre*, to publish, make known, id.: *quum iarentia verba sustulimus e medio*, adapt words from the people, common words, id.: *tulere hominem de medio*, to put out of the way, id. Esp. in medium, for or on behalf of the public: *communes utilitates in medium afferre*, id.: *cedere*, to fall or devolve to the community, Tac.: *conferre laudem*, i. e. so that all may have a share of it, Liv. 2. In medio relinquere, to leave undecided: *nil interrum nullam nominabo, tantum in medio relinquam*, Cic.

medius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, that is in the middle, *mid*, *middle*: *versus* *præ*, *primæ*, *et* *mediæ*, *et* *extremæ* *pars* *attenditur*, *Cic.*: *in foro* *medio*, *is* the middle of the forum, *Id.*: *in solio* *medio* *concedit*, *sit* in the middle, *Or.*: *medium* *arripere* *aliquem*, *to* *seize* *one* *by* the middle, *around* the body, *Ter.*: *With* *abl.* *si* *medius* *Pollucæ* *et* *Castore* *ponar*, *Or.* *With* *inter*: *quum* *inter* *bellum* *et* *pæcem* *medium* *adhi* *est*, *there* *is* *no* *medium*, *Cic.* *With* *gen.*: *locus* *mediæ* *medinæ* *reclinum* *serm*, *Quæ*.

II. Fig.: middling, common, ordinary: media bella, Liv.: medium officium, common to all, Cic. 2. moderate, temperate: media oratio, Liv. 2. undetermined, undecided, neutral: media res, Cic.: medium se cernere, Liv.

4. *that acts between, mediator*; also *that inclines neither way*: *medius inter-* offer, as a mediator, Virg.: *partis cr-* *mediusque belli*, Hor. [Cf. Sans. *mad-* *Aya*; Gr. *μέσος*; Germ. *mitte*, *mit*; Eng. *mid*: the Lat. *medi-* or perh. belongs to this root.] (Hence *it medi-* and from *medius* dies *mausoli*; Fl.

medi: from medius locus, Fr. *milieu*, and from media nox, Fr. *minuit*.

medius fidus, and **medius fidus** [Fidus, a surname of Jupiter] as an oath or asseveration (= me deus Fidis servet, etc.): by Heaven! most certainly!; unum medius fidus tecum sem libentibus posuerim, Cic.

medix, v. *medix*.

meditationis, v. *medix*.

medulla, ae. f. dim. [medulus] marrow: quum hic fervor tanquam in vena medullae inaderit, Cic. 2. Transf. the pith of plants, the inside, kernel: vitis medulla, Col. 11. Fig. the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerentibus, Cic.: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov. (Hence *It. medolla*; Fr. *moelle*).

medullitas, adv. in the marrow, to the very marrow: Varr. 11. Fig.: aliquam anare, heartily, in one's inmost soul, Pl.

medullula, ae. f. dim. [medulla] marrow: asneria, Cat.

megasthenes, um, m. plu. = *μεγαστήρης* the grandees in a king's office: Tac. **megale**, **megarocula**, and **megarocula**, v. *berculus*.

melio, i. v. n. to make water: sacer est locus, extra melite, Pers. Transf. ditior aut fortasse melioris meliat eodem (i. e. concubant cum eadem), Hor.

mel. mella (abl. sing. melli Pl.), s. honey: vitula abundat lacte, caseo, melle, Cic. 11. Fig. sweetness, pleasantness: potissima mella, Hor. Proverb. (1) mel mihi videor lingere, it seems to me as sweet as honey, Pl. (11) mella petere in medio flumine, i. e. to seek for what is not to be found, Ov. (Cf. Sans. *madhu*, "honey"; Gr. *μέλι*.) (Hence *It. miele*; Fr. *miel*.)

melancholicus, a, um, adj. = *μελαγχολικός*, having black bile, melancholy: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic.

melantrus, i. m. = *μελαντρος* (black-tail), a kind of sea-fish: Ov.

melitum, i. n., and **melitulus**, i. n. dim. [mel]. A term of endearment, little honey, darling, pet: Pl.

melis, Gr. plur. of *melos*, q. v.

meliosa, a, um, adj. = *μελιώδης*, musical, tuneful, melodious: sonora, Lucr. 2. Esp. lyric, lyrical: poëma, Cic.

melitosis, i. f. = *μελιτώσις*, a kind of cancer, melitis: Ov.

melitula, orum, m. plu. = *μελιτώλα*, honey-apples, previously called *maia-apples* (maius mala): Hor.

melina, ae. f. [melica, "a badge"] a purse or wallet of badge-skin: Pl.

melina, ae. f. [mel] mend: Pl.

melinura, i. v. melinura.

melius, a, um, adj. = *μῆλιος*, pertaining to quinces, quince: Plin. 11. Subst. n. a quince-yellow garment: Pl.

melior, ius, better: comp. of bonus, q. v. (Hence *It. migliore*, *migliore*; Fr. *mieux*; from adv. *melius*, *It. meglio*; old Fr. *mels*; Fr. *mieux*.)

melisphyllum and **melisophyllon**, i. n. = *μελισφυλλον* and *μελισοφυλλον* (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, balsam, also called *aplasmum*: Virg.

melius, comp. adj. and adv. v. bonus and bene.

meliusculus, adv. rather better, pretty well: cum meliuscule tibi esset, when you were somewhat better (of a convalescent), Cic. 11. rather more: Pl.

meliusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [melius] somewhat better, rather better: of a convalescent: Ter. Of things: meliusculum est monere, Pl.

melifer, a, um, adj. [mel fero] honey-producing, melliferous (poet.): apes, Ov.

melilla, ae. f. dim. [mellina] a term of endearment, a little honey, little sweetheart: Pl.

mallina, ae. f. [mel] sweetness, deliciousness, delight: Pl.

melittus, a, um, adj. [id.] of honey, honey: melitti favi, Varr. 2. succeeded with honey: placenta, Hor. 11. Fig. honey-sweet, darling, lovely: Cicero, Cic.: oculi, Cat.

melos, i. n. (Greek plur. mele, mela, Lucr.) = *μέλος*, a tune, air, strain, song, lay: longum, Hor.

membrana, ae. f. [membrum] a membrane, skin: natura oculos membranas tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. Of the skin or slough of snakes: Ov. 11. Meton. the thin skin of plants and other things: Plin. 2. a skin prepared for writing, parchment: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno membranam poscas, Hor. 3. the surface, outside (poet.): Lucr.

membranilla, ae. f. dim. [membrana] a little membrane or skin: Cels. 11. Meton. a parchment, a document written on parchment: Cic.

membratim, adv. by limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. 11. Transf. in gen. piecemeal, singly, generally: gestum negotium, Cic.

2. Esp. of style: in short sentences: dicere, id.

membrum, i. n. a limb, member of the body: membrum, id est partium corporis, alia videntur proprii eorum usque a natura esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes, Cic. 11. Transf. of thing, a part, portion, division: ratio, Ov.: omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. 2. Esp. of style, a member, clause: quae Graeci *κῆματα* et *κῆλα* nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dictimus, id. [Membrum comes apparently from the same root as *memor*, *mem-nura*, etc.: this root *mem*, with which *mem* is connected, prob. signified "to divide," "to measure," and hence *mem-brum* signified "a part, member, or limb."] **memet**, acc. of ego with *mel*.

memini, isse, v. n. *aged*. [a re-duplicated perf. of the root *mem*, but

with imperf. sign.] to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of, to bear in mind: constr. with gen., acc. of person and thing, with de, a relative clause, the subj., acc. and inf. (usually the imperf. inf.): vivorum memini, Cic.: numeros, Virg.: de Herode, Cic.: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, id.: meministi Catonem mecum disserere, id. Poet. of things: Lucr. 11. Transf. to be mindful, i. e. to be careful, to take care (chiefly in imperat.): mementoote hos esse perlicendos, Cic. 2. to hold in remembrance, i. e. be grateful for: patriae beneficia meminisse, id. 3. to make mention of, to mention: meministi ipse de exsiliis, id. [Root *mem* appears in Sans. *man*, "to think"; Gr. *μνήσκω*; the Lat. *mon-eo* belongs to the same root: the Latin root prob. signified orig. "to think, to notice carefully," hence *memini*, "I have noticed carefully, I remember."] **memor**, oris, adj. [memor or instead of *mem* or from root *mem*: v. *memini*] mindful of, remembering: hence also, careful, reverential, grateful, etc.: constr. with gen., acc. and inf., a relative clause, and absol.: se eorum facti memorem fore, Caes.: *memor* Lucullum perlicere, Plin.: *vive memor* quam sis aevi brevis, Hor.: *memorem* et gratias esse, Cic. Of things: cadum Marsi memorem duelli, i. e. made during the Marston war, Hor.: *ira, vindictae*, Virg. 2. Esp. possessed of a good memory: homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. Proverb.: *memorem* esse oportet, a liar should have a good memory, Quint. 11. Poet. transfer, that reminds: nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, Hor.

memorabilis, ae. adj. [memoro] heard, of, conceivable: hocce credibile est aut memorabile? Ter. 2. worthy to be mentioned, memorable, remarkable: vir, Liv.: familiaritas, Cic. **memoranda**, a, um, Part. [memoro]. 11. Adj.: worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated: juvenis memorande, Virg. **memoratus**, us, m. [id.] a mentioning, relating: a relation: istaec lepidula sunt memoralata, Pl.

memoria, ae. f. [memoro] the faculty of remembering, memory: ubi me fugiet memoria, Pl.: bona, Cic. 11. Transf. (the exercise of the faculty) memory, remembering: rei memoriam deponere, Caes.: traditur memoriae, prolapsum occidisse, it is related, Liv. 11. Meton. the time of remembrance, period of recollection, and in gen. time, lifetime: multi superiori memoriae se in alias civitates contulerunt, in earlier times, Cic.: patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes.: post hominum memoriam, since the memory of man, Cic. 2. an historical account, relation, narration: liber, quo iste omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, id.: sine ulla pristina auc-

toris memoria, Suet. 3. Of something future: *a thought, design*: ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, Liv.

memōriālis, *e*, *adj.* [memoria] pertaining to memory or remembrance: libellus, *a memorandum-book*, Suet.

memōriōla, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [id.] *a weak memory*: memoriola vacillare, Cic.

memōritar, *adv.* in or from the memory, by heart: orationem memoriter habere, Cic.

memōrō, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* *v. a.* [memor] to call to remembrance, remind of: memorare amicitiam ac fœdus, Tac.

||. to mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of. With *acc.*: superhiam, Cic. With *de*: de natura nimis obscure memoravit, id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse, memorabat, Pl. (Hence *lit. memorare*: old Fr. *membre*.)

menda, *ae*, *f.* *a fault, defect, blemish* of the body: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. ||. Transf. of style, etc.: *a mistake, error, blunder, slip of the pen*: Suet.

mendaciloquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mendacium loquor] *false-speaking, lying, mendacious*: nihil est stolidius neque mendaciloquus, Pl.

mendaciolus, *um*, *i.* *n. v.* mendaculum.

mendacium, *ii*, *n.* [mendax] *a lie, untruth, falsehood, deceit*: mendacium magnum et impudens, Cic. ||. Meton. of things: famae mendia, Ov.

mendaculoctum, *i.* *n.* *dim.* [mendacium] *a little lie, little action*: Cic.

mendax, *âcis*, *adj.* [mentior] *given to lying, false, mendacious*: subst. *a liar*: mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Pl.: quum mendax homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, Cic. With *gen.*: rei, Pl. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. Comp.: Parthus mendacior, Hor. Sup.: mendacissimus, *the greatest liar*, Pl.

||. Meton. of things: *false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit*, etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia visa, Cic.: fundus, *that does not yield the expected produce*, Hor.

mendicabulum, *i.* *n.* [mendico] *a beggar, mendicant*: Pl.

mendicatus, *ûis*, *f.* [mendicus] *beggary, pauperism, indigence*: In summa mendicatus esse, Cic.

mendico, *avi*, *atum*, *i.* *v. a.*, *a mendicant*, *beggar*, *pauper*, *indigent*. [id.] *to beg, ask for alms, go a begging*: mendicantem vivere, *to live by begging*, Pl.: pennis mendicatus, Juv. (Hence Fr. *mendier*, *mendiant*.)

mendiola, *ae*, *f.* [id.] *a beggar's garment*: Pl.

mendiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *beggarly, needy, in want, indigent*: subst. *a beggar, mendicant*: paupertas et malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. As a term of abuse: *a beggar*,

ragamuffin: Ter. ||. Meton. in *gen. poor, paltry, pitiful*: instrumentum mendicum, Cic.

mendosus, *ade*, *faultily, falsely*: mendose colligia, Pers. Sup.: ars mendosissime scripta, Cic.

mendosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mendum] *full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect*: mores, Ov. Comp.: historia mendosior, Cic. ||. A *ct.* *that commits faults, makes mistakes*: servus mendosus, Id. 2. *false, deceptive*: mendosum pro mendose, adverbially, *falsely*: mendosum tinnire, Pers.

mendum, *i*, *n.* *a blemish, fault*: rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov.

||. *an error, blunder*: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Fig.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, *mistake, error*, Id.

mens, *mentis*, *f.* [from the root MEN: v. memini] *lit. the faculty or power of recollection, or of association of ideas*; and this being the foundation of the reasoning or logical faculties, hence, *the pure intellect, the intellectual faculties, the understanding, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection*, etc. (Hence sometimes found with *animus*, as being only a part, or the more active principle, of the soul):

bulc ex tempore dicenti effudit mens, *his recollection vanished*, Cic.: mens animi vigilat, Lucr.: sanum mentis esse, *to be of sound mind*, Pl.: mentis uase, *to be in one's senses*, Cic. With *gen.*: non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestas, quam aequilatis tunc, *he thought himself of*, Id. ||. Transf. the heart, disposition, feelings: mala mens, *malus animus, bad disposition, bad heart*, Ter. 2. *courage, resolution*: mens mollis ad calamitates perferenda, Caes.: demittunt mentes, *lose courage*, Virg. 3. *opinion, thoughts, determination*: his ego sanctissimis reipublicae vocibus et eorum hominum, qui hoc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic. 4. *plan, design, intention*: Dolabella classem ea mente comparavit, Id.

mensa, *ae*, *f.* *a table*: cibos in mensam alium apponeret, Pl.: ad mensam consistere, *to wait at table*, Cic. ||. Meton. of food: parvior mensa uti, Tac.: secunda mensa, *the second course, the dessert*: haec ad te scripsi, apposta secunda mensa, *during the dessert*, Cic. 2. *the guests at table*: quum primum isiorum conducti mensa choragum, Suet. 3. *a butcher's block*: mensa lanonia, Id. 4. *a money-changer's counter*: mensam poni jubet atque effundit saccos nummorum, Hor. 5. *a sacrificial table*: mensae deorum, Virg.

mensarius, *ii*, *m.* [mensa] *a money-changer, banker*: mensarii numularii, Fest. 2. *Especially a state banker*: Cic.

mensalo, *ûnis*, *f.* [MEN: v. metior] *a measuring, measure*: vocum, *metre, quantity*, Cic.

mensis, *is*, *m.* (*gen. plur.* some-

times mensum, Cic.: Ov.), *a month*: lunae cursus qui quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses dominantur, Cic.: mense primo, *at the beginning of the month*, Virg. (Hence *lit. mear*: Prov. mex: Fr. *mois*.)

mentor, *ûria*, *m.* [root MEN: v. metior] *a measurer*: to maria et terae numeroque carentis arenae mentorem cohilient, Archita, Hor. ||. *Especially a surveyor*: Ov. 2. *an architect*: Plin.

mentrâlis, *e*, *adj.* [mensura] *monthly, every month, for a month*: menstruales cupulae, Pl.

mentrâna, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mensis] *pertaining to a month, that happens every month, monthly*: usura, Cic. ||. *that lasts a month, for the space of a month*: spatium, Id.: menstrus ciberis, Id. Subst. *menstruum*, *i.* *n.* *a month's provisions*: Liv.

mentula, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [mensa] *a little table*: Pl.

mentura, *ae*, *f.* [root MEN: v. metior] *a measuring, measure*: mensuram facere alicuius, Cic. ||. Meton. that by taking any thing is measured, a measure: majore mentura reddere, Cic.: ex aqua, *i.* *e.* *clepsydra*, Caes. 2. *rhizom*: aliquid sub aurum mensuram aliquid cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. ||. Fig.: dare aliquid mensuram bibendi, *to prescribe how much he should drink*, Ov.: mensura fœci creedit, *sive*, Id.: buccae, *the measure of one's mouth, powers of eloquence*, Juv.

mentus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [mentor].

menta (mentha), *ae*, *f.* = *mentha*, *mint*: Ov.

mentha, *v*, *menta*.

mentiens, *entis*, *Part.* [mentor].

||. Subst. *a fallacy, sophism*, *a trans.* of the Gr. *ψευδισμός*: Cic.

mentio, *ûnis*, *f.* [root MEN: v. memini] *a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, mention*: civitate, Cic.: cum in eorum mentionem incidit, *accidentally happened to mention them*, Id.: mentionem facere de puella, *to propose for a girl*, Pl. With *subi.*: mentione illata a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv. In plur.: accessiones mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serere, *to throw out hints*, Id.

mentior, *ûtus*, *a*, *v. n.* and *a*, *dep.* (old *ut*, *mentibitur*, for *mentior*, Pl.)

A. *N. ut*, *to speak falsely, to lie, deceive*: aperte, Cic.: in re aliqua, Id.: de re aliqua, Id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: certam me sententiam habere bonam, Ov. ||. Fig. of things: *to beguile, deceive*: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentitur, oratio vix nequitiae, Cic.

B. *Acc.* *to pretend, feign*, etc.: tantum rem, Sall. 2. *to promise falsely*: noctem, Prop. 3. *to assume an appearance, simulate, counterfeit*: nec varios disceit mentiri liana colores, Virg. Perf. Part. pass.: agnare, Ov.

[Mentior from root MEN, of me-min-i, prob. signified orig. "to invent".]

mentitio, *ûnis*, *f.* [mentior] *a lying, deception*: Auct. Her. (Hence *lit.*

mensas; Pr. mensonga; Fr. mensage.

mentis, a, um Part. [mentior].
mentum, i, n. the chin of men and animals: Hercules mentum paulo attritum, Cic. 2. Meton. the beard: necno crines incanisque menta regis Romani, Virg. [Perh. same as Eng. mouth.] (Hence Prov. mento; Fr. menton.)

mo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to go, to pass: quo simul mearis, Hor.: in ortem measse, Tac. Of things: sidera, Ov.

mophila, is, f. a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, mophila: Virg.

mopto, i, a me ipsum: Pl.
mercedibus (also synop. meracibus), a, um, adj. dem. [mercas] too badly paid, with very little mixture: Pl.

merces, a, um, f. [mercas] pure, unmixed, esp. of wine: vinum merces, Cic. Of other things: helleborum, Hor. 11. Fig.: libertas, Cic.

mercabilia, e, adj. [mercor] that can be bought: meretrix, Ov.
mercans, antis, Part. [mercor]. 11. Subst.: a buyer, purchaser: Suet. (Hence It. mercante; Fr. marchand.)

mercedor, oris, m. [id.] a trader, merchant, esp. a wholesale dealer, opp. to caupo (a retailer): Cic.: Caes.

mercedarius, a, um, adj. [mercor] mercantile: Pl.

mercedifera, ae, f. [mercor] trade, traffic, commerce: mercatura, si tennis est, sordida patanda est, sin magna est copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. 2. Fig.: ad quos (Athenas et Cratippum) cum tanquam ad mercatum bonarum artium sis profectus, to the purchase of, id. 11. Meton.: goods, wares, merchandise: Pl.

mercedis, is, m. [id.] trade, traffic, buying and selling: turpissimum mercedis, Cic. 11. Meton. a place for trade, market, mart: frequens mercedis, Virg.: habere mercedum, to hold a market v. feir, Cic. 2. any public assembly: in mercato Olympiaco, Just.

mercedilla, ae, f. dim. [merces] small wages, poor pay: infimi homines mercedilla adducti, Cic. 11. hire, rent, income: constituere mercedulas praedictum, id.

mercedarius, a, um, adj. [id.] that does any thing for wages or pay; paid, hired, mercenary: caesus, Cic.: miles, Liv.: testis, hired, bribed, Cic. 2. Of things: mercedaria arma, Liv.: vincula, his hiring fetters, i. e. his salaried office of praeco, which kept him confined, Hor. 11. Subst. mercedarius, 11. m. a hiring, hired servant, day-labourer: non male praecipiant, qui ita jubent uti servis, ut mercedariis, Cic.

merces, otis, f. [merx] hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, bribe, etc.: maximum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall.: ne ars tanta abducatur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic.: uti ab Arvernīs Sequanisque Germani mercede arrouse-

rentur, Caes.: magna mercede pacisci cum aliquo, Liv. 2. Transf. rent, revenue, income, interest: merces habitacionum annuae, house-rents, Caes.: quas hic capit mercedes execat, interest on capital, Hor. 11. Fig. reward, wages: mercedem allicius rei constituere, Cic.: non alia bibam mercede, on any other terms, Hor. 2. punishment, cost, injury: temeritatis merces, punishment, Liv.: gaudeo, to eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, price, cost, Cic. (Hence It. merco; Sp. merced; Fr. merci.)

merces, otis, f. merx.

mercedimonium, i, n. [merx] goods, wares, merchandise: Pl.: Tac.

mercor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [id.] 1. Neutr. to trade, traffic: dico luctum esse me mercatum, Pl. 11. Act. to buy, purchase: cons. tr. with acc. of thing and abl. of pars, with ab. de, and with abl. or gen. of the price: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: fundum de pupillo, id.: aliquid tanto pretio, id. 2. Fig.: ego haec officia meranda vita puto, to be purchased with life, id.

merda, ae, f. dung, ordure, excrement: corvorum, Hor.

merda, ade. purely, wholly, entirely: Pl.: Plin.

merenda, ae, f. a luncheon, an afternoon meal: Pl.

merens, entis, Part. [merco]. 11. Adj. that deserves or merits, whether well or ill: constr. with de, rarely with dat.: quem perisse, Ita de republica merentem, doleo, Cic.: quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui, Pl.

merito, ti, itum, and **meritor**, itus, 2. v. a. and a. A. Act. to earn, gain, get, acquire: non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic.: aera, Hor. Fig.: gloriam, Plin. Esp. Milit. t. t.: mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere (lit. to earn pay), to serve as a soldier, serve in the army: adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit, Cic.: merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, id.: merere pedibus, to serve in the infantry, Liv.

2. to buy, purchase: uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Pl. 11. Meton. to deserve, merit: constr. with acc., subj., inf., and absol.: mereri praemia, Caes.: respondit, scis meruisse ut decoraretur, Cic.: quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov.: dignitate meam, si meror, tuaria, v. f. I. deserve it, Cic. meror, to do, commit: culpam, Ter.

2. Neutr. to deserve or merit either praise or blame, etc.: constr. with de: in Plaut. also with erga: ut ut erga me est merita, Pl. Esp. with bene, male, optime, etc.: de rebus bene mereri, Cic.: stet haec urbe praecleara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id.

meror, itus, v. merco.

meretricis, ade. after the manner of harlots, meretriciously: Pl.

meretricius, a, um, adj. [meretrix] pertaining to harlots, meretriciously: quaestus, Cic. domus, a courtesan's

house, Ter. 11. Subst. meretricium 11, n. the trade of a harlot: meretricium facere, Suet.

meretricella, ae, f. dim. [id.] a courtesan: meretricula Leontium, Cic.

meretrix, icis, f. [merco; who earns money, esp. by prostitution; hence] a prostitute, courtesan: proterva meretrix procaxque, Cic.

mergas, arum, f. plu. [merges] a two-pronged pitchfork: Pl.

merges, itis, f. a sheaf of corn: cerealis mergite culis, Virg.

mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to dip, dip in, immerse; absol. to plunge into water, to sink: eos (pulos) mergi in aquam jussit, Cic.: nec me Deus aequore merat, Virg. Absol.: ut dejectus ad caput aque Ferentinae, crute superne injecta mergeretur, Liv. 11. Transf. to sink down, sink in, to plunge or drive in, to fix in, etc.: mergetur in effossum terram capita, id.: canes merat in corpore nostris dilacerant dominum, Ov. Reflect. Bootes, qui vix vero alto mergitur Oceano, sinks into, sets in, Cat.

2. Esp. to hide, conceal: merat mores in cortice vultus, Ov. 11. Fig. to sink, overcloud: aliquem malis, Virg.: se in voluptates, Liv. Esp. in part. perf.: Alexander merus secundis rebus, overclouded with prosperity, id. [Prob. connected with mare, which signified orig. "water;" the g in mergo, as in spargo, tergo, vergo, being no part of the root.]

mergus, i, m. [mergo] a diver, a kind of sea-bird: Ov.: Hor.

meridianus, a, um, adj. [meridies] pertaining to mid-day or noon: tempus, Cic.: hence, meridiani, sc. gladiatores, gladiatores, who fought at mid-day, Suet. 11. Meton. southern, southerly: circulus, the equator, Sen. Subst. meridianum, i, n. the south: Vell.

meridiatio, otis, f. [meridio] a mid day nap, siesta: Cic.

meridies, is, m. * [merus dies, lit. pure, unmixed day, erroneously derived by Varr. from medius dies] mid-day, noon: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. 11. Meton. the south: infestissim solum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, id.

meridio, i. v. n. and **meridor**, i, v. dep. [meridies] to take a mid-day nap or siesta: dum ca meridiare, Suet.

meritissimo, v. merito.

merito, otis, according to desert, deservedly, justly: quanquam merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. Sup. meritissimo, id.

merito, avi, atum, i. v. a. f. freq. [merco] to earn, gain: villicus, qui sesteria densa meritasset, Cic.

meritorius, a, um, adj. [id.] by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money: vehicula, hackney coaches, Suet.: artificia, Sen. 2. Subst. meritoria, orum, n. plu. rooms let out for a short time, lodgings: Juv. 11. Esp. that earns money by prostitution: pueri, Cic.

mēritum, *t. n.* [id.] *that which one deserves*; desert; either reward or punishment: nihil suave meritorium est, Ter.

|| *that by which one deserves, a merit*; esp. in a good sense, a service, kindness, benefit: propior eorum (militum) divinum aliquid immortalē meritum, Cic.: et hercule merita tuo feci, accipere in gratulatio, Pl.: Sullani temporis memini, i. e. the slaughter which was caused by his proscriptions, Cic.

meror, *ōria*, *m.* [id.] *a reaper*: Cic. || *Fig.*: sator scelorum et meror maxime, Pl.

meretrices, *a. um, adj.* [meror] pertaining to a reaper: meretrice cortice, a reaper's basket, Cic.

meretur, *a. um, Part.* [meretur].

met, a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronom. adj.; Eng. self: v. ego, tu, and meus.

metra, *ae, f.* [metior] the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course; a turning-post, goal, of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 87): nunc stringunt metas interiore rota, Ov.: meta fœdibus evitata rotis, Hor. || *Fig.*: in hoc flexu quasi ætatis hæcmet ad metas notitia mulieris, i. e. he was unfortunate, Cic. 2. Transf.: any turning point: præstat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, Virg. (II) a goal, end, extremity, limit (poet.): vitas metam tangere, Ov.: optata, Hor. || *any thing of a conical or pyramidal form*: ipse collis est in modum metas, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv.: umbra terræ est meta nuda, Cic.

metrops, *ōpis, f.* = μέτροψ, a bird that devours bees; hence also called apiastra, the bee-eater: Virg.

metuo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [mergo] to dip in, immerse: balantique gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Virg. || *Fig.*: overhelm: meror civilibus undis, plunge myself into, Hor.

merula, *ae, f.* a blackbird, used, merle: evolare merulas, Cic.

|| *Transf.* a fish, the sea-carp: merulae virentes, Ov. (Hence *lit. merula, emersion*: Sp. emerul, emersion; Fr. emersion.)

merum, *t. n.* [merus] pure, unmixed wine: Inunguitare se in merum, Pl.: Hor.

merus, *a. um, adj.* pure, unmixed, unadulterated, esp. of wine not mixed with water: vina, Ov. Hence, *Fig.*: velut ex diutino ælii nimis avide merum haurientes libertatem, Liv. Of other things: argentum merum, Pl.: undae, Ov. || *Meton.* bare, naked, uncovered: pes, Juv. 2. In gen. bare, nothing but, only, mere: nihil, nisi semper merum, Ter.: mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. || *Fig.* pure, real, genuine, unadulterated: libertas, Hor.

merx, *clis, f.* goods, wares, commodities, merchandise: invendibili merca oportet ultro emptorem adducere: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl.: fallaces et fuscos, Cic. || *Fig.*: in gen. a thing: ut ætas mala mala merx est tergo, Pl. Of persons: mala merx hæc, et callida est, a bad piece of goods, id.

metas, *is, f.* (acc. sing. messim, Pl.) [mēto] a reaping and gathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest: Cic.: messim facere, to get in the harvest, Plin. Of the gathering of honey: Virg. || *Meton.* the harvested crops, the harvest: illius immensus ruperunt horrea messes, id. 3. the outstanding or unharvested

crops: adhuc tuis messis in herba est, your wheat is still in the blade, i. e. you are premature in your expectations, Ov. 3. the time of harvest, harvest time: si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. || *Fig.*: pro benefactis mali messim melle, to receive evil for good, to reap in gratitude, Pl.: Sullani temporis memini, i. e. the slaughter which was caused by his proscriptions, Cic.

metator, *ōria, m.* [id.] a reaper: Cic. || *Fig.*: sator scelorum et metator maxime, Pl.

metetrices, *a. um, adj.* [metor] pertaining to a reaper: metetrice cortice, a reaper's basket, Cic.

metetur, *a. um, Part.* [mēto].

met, a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronom. adj.; Eng. self: v. ego, tu, and meus.

metra, *ae, f.* [metior] the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course; a turning-post, goal, of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 87): nunc stringunt metas interiore rota, Ov.: meta fœdibus evitata rotis, Hor. || *Fig.*: in hoc flexu quasi ætatis hæcmet ad metas notitia mulieris, i. e. he was unfortunate, Cic. 2. Transf.: any turning point: præstat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, Virg. (II) a goal, end, extremity, limit (poet.): vitas metam tangere, Ov.: optata, Hor. || *any thing of a conical or pyramidal form*: ipse collis est in modum metas, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv.: umbra terræ est meta nuda, Cic.

metallum, *t. n.* = μέταλλον, a metal, gold, silver, iron, etc.: aurum, Virg.: color metallis libertas, i. e. than gold and silver, Hor. || *Transf.* a mine: metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv.: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, Suet.

metamorphōsis, *is, f.* = μεταμορφωσις, a transformation, metamorphosis: in plur. Metamorphoses, -ōn, the Metamorphoses, the title of one of Ovid's poems: Quint.

metaphōra, *ae, f.* = μεταφορά, a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another (in pure Lat. translation, Cic.): Quint.

metator, *ōria, m.* [metor] one who mēto out or marks off boundaries: castrorum metator, Cic.

metidolōsus, *a. um, adj.* [metus] full of fear. || *Pass.* fearful, timid: nullus est hoc metidolōsus aequus, Pl. || *A. c.* frightful, terrible: res, id.

metior, *mensus, 4. v. a. dep.* to measure, mete (lands, corn, etc.): metiri agrum, Cic.: frumentum, id.: pedes applicabiles, to measure by syllables, id. 2. with dat.: to measure out, distribute by measure: frumentum militibus metiri, Cæsar. 3. *Poet.* transf. to measure by passing through, to walk or sail through, traverse: æquos carina, Ov. 4. *In part. perf.* with pass. sign.: mensa spacia

conficere, Cic. || *Fig.* to measure, estimate, judge, consider: with abl.: oculo latius, Hor.: peccata vitia, Cic. With encl. (rare): Adellitas, quam ego et mea conscientia metior, id. [The root may also appear in Lat. in the form, whence comes the part. met-out, and met-our, met-our, met-out, and prob. membrum: met-out and met-out belong to the same root.]

meto, *atim, t. v. a.* [meto] to measure, mark out, etc.: loca, Virg.

meto, *metendi, metuum, 3. v. a. to reap, mow, crop*: in metendo occupato, Cæsar: pabula falce, Ov. Proverb.: (I) ut esementum feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic.: (II) mihi istuc nec acitior, nec metior, i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me, Pl.: (III) sibi quisque ruri metit, every one looks out for himself, id. Of the vintage: postremum metio, Virg. Of bees: purpureoque metant flores, id.

|| *Meton.* In gen. to cut off, pluck off, crop (poet.): vinea lila exuma metit, Ov. 2. *Esp.* to mow down in battle, cut down: proxima quasque metit gladio, Virg. So of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, Hor. (Hence *lit. metiere*: Sp. mear.)

metoposcopy or -ōs, *t. n.* = μετοπισκοπία, one who looks at, examines by examining the forehead, a metoposcopy: Suet.

metor, *mensus, 1. v. a. dep.* [meto] to measure, measure off, mete out: certum, Ov. || *Meton.* to define by boundaries, lay out: castra, Cæsar: agrum, Liv.

metreta, *ae, f.* = μετρητή, an Attic measure for liquids, containing 12 congi (χόαι) and 144 uncia (about 9 galls English): naris metretas quæ trecentas tolleret, of the burden of 3 pints metretas, Pl. || *Meton.* a large vessel, cask: hic tipum capiti incutit, ille metretum, Juv.

metrion, *a. um, adj.* = μετρικόν, pertaining to measuring or measure: leges metricas, Plin. || *Esp.* relating to metre, metrical: metrical pedes, Quint.

metrum, *t. n.* = μέτρον, a measure: esp. a poetical measure, metre: Quint.

metuens, *Part.* [metuo]. || *Adj.* fearing, afraid of, anxious for: with gen. or ablat.: contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor. Comp.: non fuit lium metuitorum ulla decorum, Ov.

metuo, *ti, atum* (nihil ante metuum, Lucr.), 3. v. a. and s. [meto] 1. *Act.* to fear, be afraid of: metuere aliquem, Cic.: supplicia vobis metuere debent, to fear from you, id. With inf.: tentare apem certamine metuentem, Liv. With ac, ut, non: to fear or apprehend less, lest and: metuere fratrem, ne intas sit, Ter.: ornamenta, quæ locavi, metuo, ut possim recipere, Pl. Of insanim. subject: illum ager penna metuente solvi læsuperis, Hor. 2. *To recover*: perire, Ter. 3. *To beware of, guard against*: nocuum corporibus metue-

metus, Anstrum, Hor. || Neutr. to fear, to be afraid; with de: neque tam de sua vita, quam de me metuit, fears not so much for his own life as for me, Cic. With ab: metuetis ab Hannibale, afraid of Hannibal, Liv. With dat: to be anxious about or for: spectet, Virg. With depend. sentences: metu quid futurum denique esset, I dreaded, awaited with fear, Ter.

metus, ūs, m. fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety: in metu esse, to be in fear, be fearful, Cic. in metu concipere, to become afraid, Ov.: capere, Liv. With gen. object: est metus futuras aegritudinis sollicita expectatio, Cic. With acc: metus ab hoste et cive, Liv. With acc. and inf.: quantus metus est mihi, vultu huc salivum nunc patrum! Ter.

Ter. 2. Poet. of religious awe: laurus sacra comam multoque metu servata per annos, Virg. Of poetic awe: evo! recent membra trepidat metu, Hor.

metus, a, um, f. fear. [metuō] || *metus*, a, um (vocat. meus for mihi: prope tale manu, sanguis meus, Virg.: gen. plur. meum for meorum: pietas majorum metum, Pl.). pronoun, adj. [me] my, mine, belonging to me: descriptio, made by me, Cic.: non mea est simulatio, is not my way, Ter. In appos. with gen.: meum factum dicantave consilia, Liv.: meus hic est: hunc vorat, I have him, Pl. In voc. mi, my dear! my beloved!: o mi Aechina, o mi germane! Ter. Also in plur.: mi homines, mi spectatores, dear people, good spectators, Pl. Objective: crimina mea, accusations brought against me, Liv. || Subst. mei, orum, m. plur. my friends or relatives, my adherents, my followers: flamma extrema meorum, Virg. 2. meum, i. n. my own, mine: obonati, potat de meo, at my expense, Ter.: puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere, it is my duty, Cic. (Hence it. mio; Fr. mien, mon.)

met, ūs, f. ego. || ūs, v. meus. *metus*, a, ūs, f. a crumb, little bit, morsel: suri, Laec.: saliens, t. e. mica salis, Hor.

micans, antis, Part. [mico]. || Adj. twinkling, sparkling, glittering, gleaming: micantes stellae, Ov.

micare, ūs, i. v. n. to move quickly in a vibrating or quivering manner, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, pulsate: vixit aeternae micare non desinunt, Cic.: Inque micat ore tristitia, Virg.: equus micat auribus, id. 2. micare (sc. digitis), to raise the fingers suddenly whilst another guesses the number of them, as in the modern Italian game of *numeri*: frog, resorted to, like our boys, to decide some matter: quid enim sors est? item propemodum: quod micare, quod talia iocera, Cic. Proverb.: dignus est, quicquam in tenebris micare, i. e. he is a thoroughly honest man, id. || Meton. to flash, gleam, glitter, sparkle: micant gladii, Liv.: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor.

micturio, 4. v. n. desider. [mingo] to desire to make water, to make water: micturitur hic, Juv.

migratio, ōnis, f. [migro] a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration: haec migratio nobis misera, Liv. || Fig. of speech: a transferred meaning, figure: cui verbo (delicti) domicilium esse proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, metaphorical uses, Cic.

migro, avi, atum (migrasit for migraverit, Cic.), i. v. n. and a. || Neutr. to change one's abode, remove, migrate: itaque non solum iniquissimi sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.: ad integra omnia, Liv. 2. Fig. to go away, depart: ex hac vita, to die, Cic.: equite migravit ab aere voluptas ad oculos, Hor. (||) to change, pass into: omnia migrant, Laec. || Act. to carry away, transport, transfer (rare): relictis quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 2. Fig. to transgress, break, violate, opp. to servare: huius civile migrare (opp. conservare), Cic.

militis, i, q. m. m. i. p. v. ego. *mille*, millesimus, etc., v. mille, millesimus, etc.

mille, ūs, c. a soldier: esp. a foot-soldier: miles, qui locum non tenuit, Cic.: scribere, to enroll, Sall.: deligere, Liv.: dimittere, to discharge, Cic. Of foot-soldiers, infantry, in opp. to eque: tripartito milites equitaeque in expeditionem misit, Caes. Opp. to the general: a common soldier, private: strenui milites et boni imperatores officia simul exequabatur, Sall. || Meton. the soldiery, the army: hic miles magis placuit, Liv. 2. a raw recruit, i. e. inexperienced: et rudis ad partem et nova miles eram, Ov. 3. a retainer, follower: miles erat Phoebeus, id. 4. a piece in some game of skill: id.

militaris, e, adj. [miles] pertaining to soldiers, war, or military service, soldier-like, warlike, military: militares poeri, soldiers' children, officers' sons, Pl.: tribuni, Cic.: vir, Tac. Of things: disciplina, Liv.: signa, military ensigns, standards, Caes.: aetas, the age for bearing arms from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year, Liv.: via, a military road, id. Subst. militaria, ūs, m. a military man, soldier, warrior: omnesque militaris inter sequeles equitatis? Hor.

militarius, adv. in a soldierly or military manner (rare): Liv.: Tac. *militarius*, ūs, f. adj. [miles] soldier-like, military: gradus, Pl.

militia, ūs, f. [id.] military service, warfare, war: in militia disciplina profectus est, Cic.: munus militiae sustinere, Caes.: militiae magna scientia, Sall. 2. Militiae, in war, on the field of battle: usu, opp. to domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, at home and in the field: militia domique, Liv. || Meton. the soldiery, military: cum omni militia interfertur, Just. 2. military spirit,

courage, bravery: virilis militiae uxor, Flor. 3. a civil service, office, profession, employment, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, Cic.

militia, ūs, f. dīm. [militia] a short, insignificant term of military service: semestris militiae tumens, Suet.

milito, avi, atum, i. v. n. [miles] to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier, or simply to serve: in ejus exercitia Catonius filius tiro militabat, Cic.: sub signis alijcuius, Liv. || Fig. of other than military service, and esp. of love-affairs: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, et militavi non sine gloria, Hor.

millum, ūs, n. millet, Virg. *mille* (also written mile), plus. milia (milia), card. num. a thousand, thousands, sometimes in the sing. subst. with gen.: in the plur. always subst.: mille et quingentes passibus abesse, Caes. With gen.: mille hominum, Liv. Plur.: sexcenta milia mundorum, id. Rarely without a gen.: sagittarios tria milia numero habebat, Caes. Distributively: in militia aeriis aces singulos, on every thousand, Liv. 2. Esp.: mille passuum or simply mille, a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile (142 yards less than the English statute mile): ut mille passuum conficiatur, Cic. || Meton. innumerable, countless (poet.): mille trabes varios adverso colores, Virg. (Hence It. miglio; Fr. mille.)

milleſimi, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. [mille] a thousand each, a thousand: milienſium navium, Pl.

milleſimus, a, um, adj. [id.] the thousandth: millesimam partem vix intelligo, Cic.

miliarium, ūs, n. [id.] a milestone: quum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium miliarium condesceret, Cic. Esp.: miliarium or miliarium aureum, a milestone set up by Augustus in the forum, Tac. Hence Meton. a Roman mile: Suet.

miliaris (miliaris), a, um, adj. [id.] containing or comprising a thousand: decurias, Varr.: porticus, a thousand feet in length, Suet.

milles (milles), adv. a thousand times: quinquies milles, Plin. || Meton. innumerable times: moretur prius milles, Cic.

milvius (also milvius, quadrisyl.), a, um, adj. [milvus] pertaining to the kite: milvina pitumae, Plin. || Subst. milvina, ūs, f. (sc. fames) a kite's, i. e. a ravenous appetite: Pl.

|| Fig. rapacious, insatiable: Lichium plagiarium cum suo pullo milvino trocta exigere, Cic.

milvus (poet. also, milvius, trisyl.), i. m. a bird of prey, a kite, glede: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. Proverb.: dives aru Caribus, quantum non milvus oberret, of extensive possessions, Pers. || Meton. a fish of prey, a gurnard: (metuit)

opertum miluus hamum, Hor. 2. a

constellation: Ov. (Hence *It. mibia*.)

mima, ae, f. [mimus] a female mimic or mime: Cic.

mimoloe, adv. like a mime: Cat.

mimulus, a, um, adj. = *μυμυλος*, pertaining to mimes, mimic, farcical: ne aut scurrilous locus sit aut mimulus farcical, extravagant, Cic.

mimographus, i, m. = *μυμογραφος*, a writer of mimes: Suet.

mimula, ae, f. dim. [mima] a female mime, actress: Cic.

mimus, i, m. = *μυμωρ*, a mimic actor, mime: Cic.

mimus, i, m. = *Μετων*, a mimic play, mime, farce: Tutor, mimus velles, id.: mimus scribere, Ov. 11. Fig.

any thing farcical, pretended, unreal: of the sham triumph of Calpurnia, Suet.

min, for mimum, q. v.

min, for minime, v. ego.

mina (mna, Plin.), ae, f. = *μνᾶ*, a Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina: the mina was of different values in the various systems of weights adopted in Greece (v. Smith's Ant. 431): as an Attic silver weight it was nearly equal to 16 oz., and hence as money of account (for it was not a coin), the mina was worth about £4 sterling: argenti, Pl.: also absol. Cic.: auri, Pl.

minaciæ, arum, f. plur. [minax] threats, menaces: minaciæ ego istas flocci non facio tuas, Pl. (Hence *It. minaccia*: Prov. *menassa*: Fr. *menace*.)

minaciter, adv. threateningly, menacingly, with threats or menaces: adversarios minaciter terrore, Cic. Comp.: minaciæ dicere quam facere, id.

minax, arum, f. plur. [minex] lit. the projecting points or pinnacles of walls: minax murorum, Virg. 11. Fig. threats, menaces: virtutum hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. 2. Of things: frigoris, Ov.

minanter, adv. threateningly, with threats: multa minanter agant, Ov.

minatio, ōnis, f. [minor] a threatening, threat, menace: minationes, Cic.

minax, acis, adj. [id.] lit. jutting out, projecting: minaci pendentem scopulo, overhanging, projecting, Virg. 11. Fig. threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces: Indulomarus late minax atque arrogans, Cic. Sup.: adversus barbaros minaciassimus, Suet.

2. Of things: aequor saevum et minax, Ov.: pesilentia minacior, Liv.

minio, 2. v. n. [min] red, minae, emineo, promineo] to put, project: Lucr.

minerva, ae, f. [Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; hence, meton.] genius, learning, skill, art: rusticus crassa Minerva, Hor.: tertia Minerva, contrary to the bent of one's genius, id.

11. Transf. a working in wool, spinning and weaving: tolerare solo vixit tenuique Minerva, Virg.

mingo, minax, mictum, and mictum, i. v. n. to make water: in me veniens mictum atque caesum, Hor.

minimus, a, um, adj. [minium] painted with vermilion: minimus Jupiter (i. e. statua Iovis), Cic.

minutulus, a, um, adj. dim. [minutus] coloured with red lead or cinnabar: cerialis, Cic.

minutus, a, um, Part. [minio] minutus (minime), sup. adv. last, very little: quomodo minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter.: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commean, extremely seldom, Caes. Strengthened with omnium and gentium: ad te minime omnium pertinebat, Cic.: illa exclamat, minime gentium, not for anything in the world, Ter. 2. Inreplies, as an emphatic negative, by no means, not at all: M. An tu haec non credis? A. Minime vero, Cic. Strengthened with gentium: Non Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? De Minime gentium, Ter.

minimus, a, um, v. parvus, ad fin. **minio**, atum, i. v. a. [minium] to colour with red-lead or cinnabar, to paint red: quae quidem, verore, ne miniatia cerula tua pluribus locis notanda sint, with your red-lead pencil, Cic.

minister, tra, trum, adj. and sub. [minus; ike magister from magis] an inferior, one subject to another, a servant: centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. 2. An attendant priest, minister: ministri publici Martia, Cic. 3. Of public officers: ministros imperii tui, under-officials, id.: pacis bellicue ministros, assistants, advisers, Virg. 4. In gen. a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor (both in a good and in a bad sense): iudici homines ministros praebent in iudicio oratores, i. e. inform the orator what the law is, Cic.: regis ministri, the supporters, friends, Sall.: Calchante ministro, with the help of Calchas, Virg. 5. Fig.: legum ministri magistratus (sunt), the executors, Cic.: ministro baculo, with the aid of a staff, Ov.

ministerium, i, n. [minister] the office or functions of a minister, attendance, service, ministry: an office, occupation, employment, administration, etc.: aquila velut ministerio missa capiti (pileum) apte reponit, Liv.: diurna, Ov.: triste, Virg.: Quirinus scribis ministeria consulatum adeptus, Tac. 11. Meton. a suite of attendants: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, i. e. licitors, viatores, etc., id.: varia arenae ministeria, managers of the games, Suet. (Hence *It. mestiero*: Sp. *monester*: Fr. *métier*.)

minister, ae, f. v. minister.

ministratrix, ōris, m. [ministrō] an attendant, waiter, servant, Sea. 11. Transf. in gen. one who helps, advises, serves, etc.: ministratorem exhibere, to provide the assistant, the instructor, Suet.: cum te ipsum, Sulpici, objurabam, quod ministratorem peteres, non adversarium, Cic.

ministratrix, icis, f. [id.] for ministratrix, a female attendant, handmaid: ministratrices oratoris, Cic.

ministro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [minister] to attend, wait upon, serve, esp. at table: constr. with dat. (rarely acc.) of the pers. and acc. of the thing; or absol.: servī ministrant, Cic.: coena ministratur pueris tribus, Hor.: ministrare alicui festilibus, to serve up, Tac. With acc.: nosmet inter nos ministramus, Pl. 11. Transf. to manage, direct, execute, supply, furnish, etc.: ministrare (naves) velia, Virg.: facis furis Clodianis, Cic. Also of inanimate subjects: furor arma ministrat, Virg.: vinum verba ministrat, Hor.

minutabundus, a, um, adj. [minutor] threatening: Liv.

minuto, i, v. a. for minutor, to threaten: quae minitas mihi, Pl.

minutor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [minutor] to threaten, menace: constr. with dat. of pers. and acc. or abs. of thing; with *in*, acc. and *in*, and absol.: ista horribilla minister purpurata tula, Cic.: Caesaris gladio, Sall.: quod nunc minitares facere, Ter.: cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Pl.

minum, i, n. (apoc. form. min. Virg. in Quint.) [a Spanish word] native cinnabar, vermilion, or sulphur of mercury: Prop. 11. minium, red oxide of lead: Plin.: Virg.

minor, atus, i. v. dep. [minue] lit. to put, project: geminque minatur in coelum scopuli, Virg. 11. Transf. to threaten, menace: constr. with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing; and with acc. and *in*: croceum minari alicui, Cic. Of things: nec semper feriet quodcumque minatur arcus, though my strike is aimed at, Hor. 2. Esp. a promise boastfully (poet.): aequi valens erat multa et praecura minantia, id.

minor, av, Comp. of parvus, q. v. (Hence *It. minore*, *meno*: Fr. *moindre*, *moins*.)

minimus, for minime, q. v.

minimus, for minuius, v. parvus.

minio, ōis, atum, i. v. a. and s. [minus] A. Act. to make smaller, to lessen, diminish; hence, to break in pieces, chop, grind, etc.: sumptus civitatum, Cic.: rem familiarem, Hor.: minuitur corpora artus, dimittit in size, Ov.: ligna, id. 11. Fig. to impair, detract from, diminish: gloriam alicuius, Cic.: spem, Caes.: suspensionem protectionis, Cic.: religionem, Nep. 2. To refuse, destroy: minuitur est haec opinio, Cic. 3. To restrict, restrain: magistratum, censuram, Liv. 4. To alter, modify: nec in ea causa minueris haec quae facis, ne in maius sum sententiam, Ter. 5. Neutr.: minuerunt aetate, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes.

minus, a, um, adj. smooth: mna ovila, smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly, Pl.

minus, comp. adv. less: Ita imperium semper ad optimum quousque a minus bono transferitur, less good, not

to good, Sall.: minus late, Cæsar. With quem: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam ab te sum provocatus, Cic. With atque: qui peccatus minus atque ego? Hor. Elliptically: maderetum tri minus XXX. diebus Græciam sanguine, Cic. 2. Esp. non (sed) minus quam (atque) not less, no less, quite as much: non minus nobis jocundi atque illustres sunt illi dies, quos conservavimus quam illi quibus nascimur, id.: laudibus haud minus quam præmio gaudent militum animi, Liv. (ii) Nihil minus, by no means: Ter. (ii) Nihil minusque, minus et (ac) minus, less and less: nihl minus minusque obtemperat, id. (iv) Also alone, as an emphatic negation, not at all, not: nonnumquam ex quæ prædicta sunt, minus evenient, Cic. (v) Si minus, sin minus, if, not, but if not, otherwise: Syracusa, si minus supplicio affici, ac custodiri oportebat, id. (vi) Quo minus, and as one word, quominus, lit. by which the less: used as a conjunction to connect subj. clauses with principal verbs implying hindrance, etc.: stesidie per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, volebatur, Cæsar. Reversed, minus quo: ne veretur, minus jam quo redat domum, Ter. minusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [minus] rather less, rather small: nomen, i. e. very short, Pl. vilia, Cic. minuscul, a, um, [minusculus] a dish of mixed meat: Juv. minutissim, a, um, [id.] piccolissimo, in little bits: nasterium consecutum minutissim, Varr. 2. bit by bit, gradually: interrogare, Cic. minutus, adv. into small or fine pieces, finely, minutely: sal minate tritum, Col. || Fig. in a petty, paltry manner: res minutius tractare, Cic. 2. minutely, closely, accurately: Quæst. minutus, a, f. [minutus] smallness, fineness, minuteness: ad minutum redigere, to make quite small, reduce to powder, Sen. minutulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] very little, very paltry: Pl. minutus, a, um, Part. [minutus] || A. J. little, small, minute: diffo omnes magni minutique, Pl. Of things: litteræ, id.: opuscula, Cic. 2. Fig. petty, paltry, insignificant: alii minuti et angusti, id. (Hence Fr. menu.) mirabilis, e, adj. [miror] to be wonderful at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable: strange, singular: nec hoc est tam re, quam dicti lamptum atque mirabile, Cic. hic tibi sit potius quam te mirabilis hic, Her. Comp.: quo laeta majora ac mirabiliora faciet, Cic. With acc. and inf.: res esse intrinseci, haud mirabile est, Ter. With relat. clause: mirabile est, quam non multum differat, Cic. With abl. supine: mirabile dictum Virg. (Hence It. meraviglioso; Fr. merveille.) mirabiliter, adv. wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordi-

narly, surprisingly: mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep.: cupere, Cic. Comp.: mirabilibus augere, id. mirabundus, a, um, adj. [miror] astonished, full of wonder or astonishment: Liv. miraculum, i. n. [id.] a wonderful, strange, or marvellous thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle: wonderfulness, marvellousness: portentosa et miracula philosophorum somniantium, strange and wonderful opinions, Cic.: adjectum miracula huic pognæ, Liv.: omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg.: miraculatum magnitudinis, extraordinary size, Liv. (Hence It. miraciglio; Sp. milagro.) mirandus, a, um, Part. [miror]. || A. J. wonderful, admirable, strange, singular: in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. miratio, ðnis, f. [id.] wonder, admiration: mirationem facere, Cic. mirator, ðnis, m. [id.] an admirer: mirator rerum, Ov. miratrix, icæ, f. [id.] she that wonders or admires (poet.): Juv. mirè, adv. wonderfully, admirably, strangely, very: puero multiplici mire favent, Cic. mirificus, adv. wonderfully, admirably, extraordinary, exceedingly: delectat, Cic. mirificus, a, um, adj. [mirus facio] causing wonder or admiration, wonderful: extraordinary, admirable: strange: homo mirificus, Cic. Of things: turris mirificis operibus extracta, Cæsar. Sup.: mirificissimum facinus, Ter. mirmillo (murmillo), ðnis, m. [murmillo] a kind of gladiator that used to fight with a Thracian (Threx), or a net-fighter (retaliator), and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest (whence the name): v. Smith's Ant. 195: ille ex mirmillione dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic. miror, atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. to wonder or marvel at, to be astonished or amazed at: constr. with acc., acc. and inf., with relat. clause, etc.: negligentiam hominis, Cic.: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum de-cendere, id.: mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret harnasex, harnaspicem cum vidisset, id. || to look on with wonder, to admire: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa cæcilia, Sall. Poet. with the gen.: justitiæne prius mirer belline laborum? Virg. mirus, a, um, adj. wonderful, astonishing, admirable, extraordinary: mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic.: miris modis odiose aliquem, wonderfully, exceedingly, Ter.: mirum in modum conversus hominem mentes, astonishingly, surprisingly, Cæsar: mirum ni, nisi, or quia, it would be wonderful, I am very much mistaken, if not, i. e. most probably, undoubtedly: mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in coena puerulum, Pl.: mirum, quia ab avo ejus aut proavo acciperem, id.

miscellaneus, a, um, adj. [miscellus] mixed, miscellaneous: turba miscellanea of all sorts, App. || Subst. miscellanea, orum, n. plu. a heap of broken meat, a paltry, hodgepodge, the coarse diet of gladiators: Juv. miscellus, a, um, adj. [miscuo] mixed: uvæ miscellæ, Cato: ludi, of several kinds, Suet. miscuo, miscui, mistum, or mixtum, 2. v. a. to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend: constr. with abl., dat., cum, and abol.: (sortes) pueri manu miscuerunt, Cic.: mella Falerio, Hor.: setum cruori, Ov.: cumque lacrimis miscuit usque suas, id. 2. Esp. to have carnal intercourse with: corpus cum aliqua, Cic.: sanguinem et genus, to intermarry, Liv. 3. to mix, prepare a drink: alteri miscere maleum, Cic.: pocula alcul, Ov. 4. Reflect. or with prom. reflect.: to mingle with others, to unite, assemble: miscet (se) viris, Virg.: ipsa ad prætoris densæ miscerunt, assemble, id. 5. Miscere manus or proelia, to join battle, engage (poet.): miscere manus, Prop.: vulnera, to inflict wounds on each other, Virg. 6. Of storms: to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil (poet.): coelum terraque miscere, id. Hence, Prov.: coelum terras et mare coelo mittere, to disturb heaven and earth, cause great commotion, Liv. || Fig. to mix, mingle, unite, etc.: animum aliquem cum suo miscere, Cic. 2. Esp. to share with, impart to: to take part in: miscere se partibus aliquem, to mix oneself up with, Vell. 3. to throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb: to stir up, occasion, excite: omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.: coetus, Tac. (Hence It. miscchiare; Sp. mezclar, meclar: Fr. mêler, mélange.) misellus, a, um, adj. dim. [miser] poor, wretched, unfortunate: homo, Cic. Of things: redactus sum usque ad hoc misellum pallium, Pl. miser, a, um, adj. wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable, etc.: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic.: miserrimus fui fugiendo, am completely tired out, Ter. With gen.: cultus miser, anxious about, Hor. Of things: amor, Virg. Often inserted parenthetically: oas atque peltis sum, misera, macritudine, Pl. 2. sick, ill: quo morbo misera sum, id. 3. bad, worthless: hominem perditum misericumque, Ter.: carmen, Virg. miserabilis, e, adj. [miseror] pitiable, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched, sad: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Comp.: miserabilior, causæ mortis, Liv. || mournful, plaintive: aspectus, Cic.: elegi, Hor. miserabiliter, adv. pitifully, sadly, miserably: emori, Cic. || mournfully, plaintively: scripta epistola, id. miseratio, ðnis, f. [miseror] a pining, pity, compassion, commiseration:

cum quadam miseratione delectare, Cic.

|| In rhetor. a *pathetic speech*: miserationibus uti, id.

misere, *adv.* wretchedly, miserably, lamentably: vivere, Cic. || *vehemently, violently*: misere amare, Pl.: lividire, Ter.

misericors, *ui*, *itum*, 2. v. n. [*misere*] to pity, *compassionate*, *commiserate*: ipse sui misere, Lucr. || *Impers.* misereat, *it excites pity or compassion*: con str. with acc. of person who experiences, and gen. of that which gives rise to the feeling: misereat te florum, tui te nec misereat nec pudet, Pl.: eorum nos misereat, Cic. With acc. instead of gen.: Meneclem vicem misereat me Ter.

misericors, *itua*, 2. v. dep. [*id.*] to have pity, to pity, *compassionate*. With gen.: misereantur storum, Cic.: deum miseris nominis Romani, Liv. || *Impers.* misereatur, misereantur (*misertum*) est, etc., *it excites pity or compassion*: (on constr. v. misereo): cave te fratri pro fratri salute obscurocin misereatur, Cic.: me ejus miseritum est, Pl. With the gen. only: ut supplicium misereatur, *that we should feel pity for supplicants*, Cic.

misericors, 3. v. n. *incept.* [*misereo*] to feel pity, have compassion (poet.): his lacrimis vitam damus et misercorsis ultro, Virg. || *Impers.*: *it excites pity or compassion* (on constr. v. misereo): inopie nunc te misereant mel, Ter. || *to become wretched, miserable*: Pl.

misericors, v. misereo, no. II. **misericors**, v. misereo, no. II. **misericors**, *ae*, f. [*misere*] wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress, etc.: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. || *irksomeness, trouble, fatigue*: miseriam capere, Ter. || *anxiety*: Stoli omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credunt, Cic. || *Exp. poverty*: in urbe vis patrum in dies miserieque plebs crescebat, Liv.

misericordia, *ae*, f. [*misericors*] tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy: misericordia est segnitudo est miseria alterius injuria laborantis, Cic.: puerorum, for the children, id.: misericordia vulgi, for the common people, Caes. || *Meton.* *plaintiveness, pathos*: haec magnae cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, id. || *a pitiful state or condition, unhappiness*: Pl.

misericors, *dis*, *adj.* [*misere* cor] tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful: misericors esse in aliquem, Cic. Comp.: misericorsior, Pl.

misericors, *adv.* sadly, wretchedly, lamentably: alloqui, Cat.

misericors and **misertus**, *Part.* [*misereor*].

misericors, *atus*, 1. v. dep. [*misere*] to lament, bewail, deplore: quis illas ceat mulier, quae ipse se misereat? Pl.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes.

|| *to pity, commiserate*: juvenem,

animi miserata, Virg.: miserandum in modum, in a pitiable manner, Cic.

misericors, or -*itus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*mitto*] discharged from military service: praetorianus, Suet.

misericors, 1. v. a. freq. [*id.*] to send often: ad me litteras misericors, Pl. **misericors**, *e*, *adj.* [*id.*] that may be thrown, that is thrown or hurled, missile: lapides misiles, sling-stones, Liv.: ferrum, a javelin, Virg. || *Subst.* missile, *is*, *n.* a missile weapon, missile, a javelin: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. || *misilla*, *lum*, *n.* *plur.* or res misiles, presents thrown by the emperors among the people: sparsa et populo misilla omnium rerum, Suet.

misericors, *dis*, f. [*id.*] a letting go, a sending, despatching: litterarum, Cic. || *a release from captivity, liberation*: munus pro misericors, id.

|| *a discharge from service* (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, etc.): a dismissal: praemium misisionis ferre, Caes.: quibus (misilibus) senatus misionem redituque in patriam negasset ante belli finem, Liv. (Of the various kinds of military discharge, v. Smith's Ant. 167.) Of a quaestor: Suet. Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur misio laeso, Mart. Hence, spectaculum sine misione, in which the gladiators fought to the death, Liv. || *a cessation, termination*: ante ludorum misionem, Cic.

misericors, *a*, *um*, v. misicors.

misicors, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. freq. [*mitto*] to send repeatedly: auxilia, Liv.

misicors, *oris*, *m.* [*id.*] one who sends, throws, or shoots, an archer (rare): Cic.

misicors, *is*, *m.* [*id.*] a sending away, a sending, despatching: missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare conserverat, Caes.

|| *a throwing, hurling*: pili, Liv. *Meton.* *a shot*: vix abeant nobis missus bis mille sagittae, two thousand bow-shots, Lucr. || *a course, round, heat* in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet.

misicors (mix.), *adv.* miscedly: Lucr.

misicors (mix.), *ae*, f. [*misceo*] a mixing, mingling: rerum, Lucr. ||

Fig. a mixing, mingling: vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet.

misicors (mix.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*misceo*].

misicors, *adv.* mildly, softly, gently (rare): mite convivere, App. Comp.: mittu ille perit, Ov. Sup.: quam mitissime potest legatos appellat, Caes.

misicors, *ae*, f. dim. [*mitra*] a head-band, a kind of turban: Cic.

misicors, 3. v. n. *incept.* [*mitto*] to become mild or mellow: to ripen: uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. || *In gen.* to grow mild, soft, gentle, calm: hiema, Liv.: frigora, Hor. || *Fig.*: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, id. || *to moderate, abate*: discordiae mitescunt, Liv.

mitifico, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [*mitifico*] to make mild or mellow: mitifica-

tus cibum, well digested and changed into chyle (al. modificatus), Cic.

mitifico, *onis*, f. [*mitto*] a soothing, mitigating, mitigation (rare): Cic.

mitigo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [*mitto* ago] to make mild, mellow, soft or tender: cibum, to make soft or tender by boiling or roasting, Cic.: agros, to cultivate, make fruitful, id. || *Fig.* to make gentle, to tame, soothe, assuage, appease, mitigate, etc.: acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis, id.: alique pecunia, Tac.

mitis, *e*, *adj.* mild, mellow; of the soil, kindly, fruitful; of a river, gentle, placid: sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg.: mite solum Tiburia, Hor. || *Fig.* mild, soft, gentle: nihil tam vidi mitius, nihil tam placatum, quam tua mens fratrem esse in aeterna team, Cic.: consilium, Ov. With dat.: possiditis mitior, towards the penitent, Tac. Of style: Thucydides et posteriorum suorum, multo maturior fulescit et mitior, riper and mellow, more easily understood, Cic. (Hence it mazzo).

mitra, *ae*, f. = mitra, an Asiatic head-dress, a cap, turban: in Graecia et Rome vixit only by women or effeminate young men: Plin.

mitto, *mitis*, *misium*, 3. v. a. to let go, cause to go, send, send off, despatch: filium suum foras ad propinquum suum quendam mittit, Cic.: legatos ad deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. Of things: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic. || *2.* With the ellipse of a clause containing nuntiare, dicere, etc.: Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, and ambassadors to inform me, id. || *to send, yield, furnish, export*: India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Saba, Virg. || *to let or bring out, to put forth, emit*: sanguinem incisae venae, to let blood, Cels.: so Fig.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, to bleed, i. e. drain, exhaust, Cic.: serpens horrenda avis misit, gave forth, emitted, Ov. || *to send, throw, hurl, cast, launch*: pila, Caes.: fulmina, Hor. || *Of throwing dice*: talos in pyrrum, id. || *to let go, loose, to release, dismiss*: quatuor equo carcere misit equos, Ov.: mittit me intro? will you let me in? Pl. Rep. In the connective, *mittam facere*: miserrum fieri, to be let loose, at liberty, Nep.: miseros facere, to release, remounce, Cic. || *VI.* *to dismiss from the mind*: moerentium timorem mittit, Virg.: leves ope, Hor. || *2.* *Exp.* of speech, to pass over, emit, come forth: mitto proelia, praetero oppugnationes oppidum, Cic. (Hence it mittare: Fr. mettre).

mitis and **mitulus** (mythus), *is*, *m.* = mitulus, a kind of musk, musk-moose.

mitis, *ae*, v. mine.

mitis, *ae*, v. mine.

mitis, *ae*, v. mine.

mitis, *ae*, v. mine.

mitis, *ae*, v. mine.

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mitis, *ae*, v. mine.

mitis, *ae*, v. mine.

bilia, from moveo] easy to be moved, movable: mobiles turres, Curt.: oculi, Cic. 2. *mobile*, active, fleet, etc.: pernix manu manibus, pedibus mobilitas, simile of foot, Pl.: venti, the fleet winds, Ov. 11. Fig. *pliable*, *pliant*, *compliant*: mobilitas aetas, Virg.: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 2. *changeable*, *inconstant*, *fickle*: nec in te animo fui mobilis, Cic.: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes.

mobilitas, ita, f. [mobilis] *movability*, *mobility*: animal mobilitate celerissima, Cic.: mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem pedum praestant, the rapid movement, Caes. 11. Fig. *inconstancy*, *fickleness*: quid est inconstancia, mobilitate, levitate turpis? Cic.

mobilitas, adv. with easy or rapid motion: cor mobilitur palpitare, Cic. Comp.: reverti mobilitus, Lucr. 11. Fig.: omnes fere Gallos ad bellum mobilitur celeriterque excitari, easily, Caes.

mobilitas, i. v. a. [mobilis] to make motion, to make quick: Lucr. *moderabilis*, e, adj. [moderor] that can be restrained, moderate: Ov.

moderamen, inis, s. [id.] a means of managing or governing, e. g. a rudder; hence, management: iniusus moderamine navis, Ov. 2. Fig.: rerum, the management of affairs, the government of the state, id.

moderanter, adv. with moderation: Lucr.

moderatus, adv. with moderation, moderately: moderate et clementer his dicere, Caes. Comp.: moderatus id volunt fieri, Cic. Sup.: res moderatissime constituta, id.

moderatum, adv. moderately, gradually: crescere, Lucr.

moderatus, ōnis, f. [moderor] a limiting, restraining, controlling; moderation: effrenati populi, Cic.: moderatio modestaque in dicendo, id. 11. regularly, arrangement: moderatio numerorum, id. 2. guidance, government: mundi, id.

moderator, ōris, m. [id.] a manager, governor, director: rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic.: equorum, Ov. *moderatrix*, icis, f. [id.] she who restrains or controls, a directress, governess: Pl.: Cic.

moderatus, a, um, Part. [modero]. 1. Adj. restrained, controlled; moderate: moderati senes, Cic.: Of things: ventus, Ov.: mores, Cic. Comp.: quidam annona moderator? Vell. 1. *modero*, avi, atum i. v. a. [modus, q. v. supra] to keep within bounds, restrain, control: ego voci moderato meae, Pl. 11. Meton. to regulate: moderatum sequabile aliquid, Cic. [There must have been a neuter non modus, moderis: otherwise we could not account for moderate and moderate.]

moderor, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to set a measure, set bounds: non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, Pl. 2. Fig. to restrain, control, moderate, mitigate: with dat.: moderari uxoriibus, Cic. With acc.: duritiam legum, Suet. 11. Meton. to manage, regulate, govern, direct: with acc.: deus, qui regit et moderatur, et movet id corpus, Cic.: equos moderari ac flectere, Caes.

modestus, adv. with moderation, moderately: modeste insolentiam continere, Cic. 11. modestly, humbly: in-tueri, Ter.

modestia, ae, f. [modestus] lit. the keeping within due bounds, freedom from excess of any kind: hielesia, modestia, Tac. 11. Of the intellect: modestia: ille varie diserebat, de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia, id. 11. Of moral conduct or behaviour: moderate-ness, moderation, sobriety: eam virtutem Graeci εὐπορίας vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam, Cic. 2. Esp. unassuming conduct, discretion, moderation, sobriety of behaviour: non minus ea in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. 3. *shamefacedness*, modesty: vultus, Quint. 4. *honor*, chastity: neque sumptus, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. 5. *correctness*, propriety: Cic.

modestus, a, um, adj. [modus: v. modero] keeping due measure or limits, moderate, not excessive: rari per Italian Caesaris agri, modesta servitia, intra paucos libertos domus, Tac. 11. moderate, unassuming, modest: vir modestus et frugi, Cic. 2. mild, gentle, kind: o modestum ordinem, id. 3. chaste, modest, decent, shamefaced: mulier proba et modesta, Ter.

modestus, e, adj. [modus] containing a modius or Roman peck: Pl. *modestus*, adv. with proper measure or restraint, moderately; modestly: modice hoc faciam, Cic.: se respicere, in good order, Liv. 11. slightly, not much: locuples, id. 11. meanly: modice instratus torus, Suet.

modicollis, a, um, adj. dim. [modicus] very moderate, very little: Suet. *modicus*, a, um, adj. [modus] observing a proper measure or limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling: potiones, Cic.: Andromache, of a moderate size, not too large, Ov. 11. moderate, temperate, modest, etc.: domi modicus, Sall. 2. In gen. middling, ordinary, mean, scanty, etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic.: Graecis hoc modicum est, not frequent, id. With gen.: Sabinus modicus origina, Tac.

modificatus, a, um, Part. [modifico] to measure, moderate, etc.: Cic. *modius*, il, m. (gen. plur. modium, Cic.) [prob. same root as metior] the Roman corn-measure, a peck, containing

sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 192 Eng. gallons: tritici modius, Cic. Of other things besides corn: ut metuentibus dimidium (annulorum aereorum) super tres modios expleat, Liv. Proverb.: (i) verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul deponere esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, Cic.: (ii) pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, id.

modō, adv. (modō, post. Cic.) [modus] lit. by measure, with a limit: hence it serves to express restriction; only, but: semel modo, only once, Pl.: paulum modo, Cic.: modo facito ut illam serves, only see that, Ter. For dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. dum, solum, and tantum. 2. Negatively: non modo ... sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed), not only ... but also: ut non modo secunda sperare debeat, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, Cic. 3. Esp. in restrictive clauses, for allo or aliquo modo: any how, at all, only, provided: servat est sermo, qui modo tolerabilis conditio est servituta, who is in any tolerable condition, id. (ii) So freq., si modo, if only, tute si (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, id. (iii) modo si for dummodo: if only, provided that: persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. (iv) also without si, for dummodo, with subj.: if only, provided that: quos valeudo modo bonis sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. So too, modo ne for dummodo ne: if only not, provided that not: si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, id.

4. Modo non, all but, almost, nearly: modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. 5. With imperatives, just, now: sequare hoc modo, Pl.: vido modo, Cic. Indignantly: quin tu i modo, begone now, Pl. 11. Of time: just now, just: (i) Of present time: advenis modo, Ter. (ii) Of time just past: just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately: eum illi villae antior modo factus, Cic. Elliptically: aperiesset videt de toto modo millibus unum, out of so many thousands lately existing, Ov. Opp. to nunc: qui nunc primum te advenisse dicas, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. (iii) Of time just to come: immediately, directly, in a moment: domum modo ibo, Ter. 2. Modo ... domum ... now ... now, at one moment ... at another ... sometimes: Colta meus modo hoc modo illud, Cic.: citius modo tardus incedens, Sall. With another ade. Instead of the second modo: modo ... nunc, Ov.: modo ... aliquando, Tac. Sometimes instead of the first modo: saepe cum tribus anellis, modo laeva inani, Hor. 3. modo ... tum (deinde, postea, etc.) at first ... then, at one time ... at another: nol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic.: modo ... modo ... postquam, Tac. (Hence i. mo.)

modulāre, *adv.* *moderately, according to measure, in time, harmoniously:* modulate canentes tibice, Cic.

modulāto, *ōnis, f.* [modulor] a regular measure: operis modulationes, Virg. **II.** *Exp.* a rhythmic measure, modulation in singing and playing, melody: Quint.

modulātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who measures rhythmically, a director of music, a musician, Hor.

modulātus, a, um, Part. [modulor]. **II.** *Adj.* properly measured, in time, melodious, musical: ipso modulato dolore verba fundebat, Ov.

modulor, *atus, i, v. dep.* [modulus] to measure off properly, to measure: Gell. **2.** to regulate, arrange: Plin.

II. *Exp.* poetry, music, and rhythm in gen.: to measure rhythmically, to modulate: ipsa natura, quae modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Hence **2.** Meton. to sing, play, dance, etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsupedum modulantes incessebant, beating time to, accompanying with the dance, Liv.: verba fidibus Latina, Hor. *Pass.*: barbitus Lesbio modulatus civi, played by, id.

modulus, *4, m. dim.* [modus] a small measure, a measure: ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, two feet high, Hor. *Proverb.*: metiri quæque suo modulo ac pede, id.

modus, *1, m.* [same root as metior] a standard by which any thing is measured, a measure: modis quibus metirentur rana, Varr. **2.** the measure or size of any thing: de modo agri scriptis, Cic. **3.** *Exp.* proper measure, due measure: modum alcuius rei habere, to observe measure in a thing, not to exceed the bounds of moderation, id.

Hence, *Fig.* moderation: sine modo modestaque, Sall. **4.** In poetry and music: rhythm, time, measure, metre, mode: lyrici, Ovi.: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor. **II.** Meton. a bound, limit, end, restriction, etc.: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, to set bounds to, Cic.: imponere alcui, Liv. With the gen. gerund: modum legendi aliquid facere, Cic. **2.** a way, manner, mode: in modum venti, according to the direction of the wind, Liv.: nec semper (hæc partes) tractantur uno modo, Cic.: omnibus modis niser sum, in every way, completely, Ter. *Poet.* with *inf.*: nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex, Virg. Hence modo, in modum, or ad modum, with gen. or *adj.*: in the manner of, like: servorum modo, elegantly, Liv.: in postum modum, in our manner, Tac.: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, in this manner, Caes.

3. In grammar: the voice or mode of a verb: in verbo sunt octiduum per genera, tempora, personas, modos, Quint. (Hence *It.* *moda*: Fr. *mode*.)

mochea, *ae, f.* = *μοχλῆ*, an adulteress: ne sequeretur mocheas, Hor.

mocheia, *1, v. a.* [mocheia] to commit adultery with: aliquam, Pl. **mocheor**, *atus, i, v. dep.* [id.] to commit adultery (poet.): Hor.

mocheus, *1, m.* = *μοχλῆς*, a fornicator, an adulterer (pure Lat. adulter): Ter.: Hor.

moenia, *ium, n. plu.* [moenio, munio] town walls, ramparts: domitilla conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, moenibus sequebantur, Cic.: altissima, Caes. **2.** *Poet.* In gen. walls or inclosures of any kind: moenia navis, Ov.: theatri, Lucr. **II.** Meton. a city inclosed by walls: nulla tam pernicious moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparatur, to our walls, i. e. our city, Cic. *Poet.*: Ditis magni sub moenia, the citadel, realm of Pluto, Virg.

moenosa, for murena, v. *munus*.

moenia, for munia, q. v.

moenio, for munio, q. v.

moenitas, Part. [moenio] v. munio.

moerere, *moeror, moeror, v. macreo and maeror.*

moeris, *1, for murus, q. v.*

moestiter, *moestitia*, *moestitudo*, *moestus*, v. *maestiter*, etc.

moirus, *1, v. murus.*

mola, *ae, f.* [molo] a mill of any kind: pumicea, Ov. **II.** *grits* or grains of *spell* coarsely ground and mixed with salt (hence called mola salis), with which the heads of victims were besprinkled; also used at weddings (v. Smith's Ant. 315): sparge mola, Virg.: mola et vinum inasperere, Cic.

molaris, *e, adj.* [mola] pertaining to a mill or to grinding, mill: molaris lapide, a mill-stone, Plin. **II.** Subst. molaris, *1, m.* a mill-stone: poet. for any large stone: rantis vastique molaribus instat, Virg. **2.** (sc. dens) a grinder, molar tooth: Juv.

mole, *is, f.* a shapeless, huge, heavy mass. In gen. (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.: vasta se mole moventem pastorem Polyphemum, Virg. **2.** *Exp.* a huge, massive structure, part of stone: a dam, pier, mole; a foundation, etc.: molem atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris Jaciebat, Caes.: moles opposita fluctibus, moles, Cic. **3.** *sculpture apparatus, machines, munitions of war:* refectis vineis, aliæque mole belli, Liv. **II.** *Fig.* greatness, weight, might, strength, great quantity, heap, etc.: molem invidie sustinere, Cic.: via consili experta mole ruit sua, Hor. **2.** a burthen, difficulty, labour, trouble: transveham naveband magna mole, Liv.: tanta mole erat Romanam condere gentem, Virg. **3. distress, calamity: major exorta domi moles, Liv. (Hence *It.* *molo*: Sp. *muelle*: Fr. *mole*.)**

molestus, *adv.* with trouble or difficulty: moleste fero, I take it ill, it annoys me, Cic. **2.** in a troublesome or offensive manner: of style, in a laboured manner, affectedly: mimice ac moleste, Cat.

molestia, *ae, f.* [molestus] trouble, troublesome circumstances, annoyances, annoyances, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike, etc.: sine molestia me habent molestum to yourself, Cic.: fasces habent molestias, are attended with, id. Of style: stiffness, affectation: diligens elegantia sine molestia, id.

molestus, *a, um, adj.* [mole] troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying: abscede hinc, molestus ne sis! Pl.: provincia molesta, Cic. **2.** *Exp.* of style: laboured, affected: simplex in agendo veritas, non molestia, id.: verba, Ov. **II.** Meton. dangerous, injurious: otium, Catullus, tibi molestum est, Cat.

mollimen, *inla, n.* [mollor] a great exertion, effort, endeavour, attempt, undertaking: quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus vacuum Romanis vastibus apem, Hor.: aciebris, Ov.: res, sua ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.

mollimentum, *1, n.* [id.] a great exertion, effort, endeavour, attempt, undertaking: quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus vacuum Romanis vastibus apem, Hor.: aciebris, Ov.: res, sua ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.

mollor, *ims, 4, v. a. and a dep.* [mole] **A.** Neutr. to put oneself in motion, to exert oneself, to endeavour, struggle, strive, toil, etc. (rare): agam per me ipse et mollor, Cic. **2.** *Exp.* to set sail, sail (either of persons or ships): mollientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv. **B.** Act. to set in motion (with exertion and effort), to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace, etc.: validum in ritus molire bipennem, Virg.: ancora, to weigh anchor, Liv.: terram, to till the ground, Virg.: corpora ex somno, is rouse from sleep, Liv. **2.** to construct, erect, build, etc.: murus, Virg.: classica, id. **II.** *Fig.* of any undertaking, attempt, or design, esp. when accompanied with labour and difficulty: idem molliri coepit, he endeavoured to ingratiate public credit, Liv.: strenue et multi aliquid calamitatis alicui, to try to bring upon, Cic.: crimina et accusationes, is bring about, find fault, Tac.: de occupando regno moliena, striving to usurp the government, Cic.

mollis, *ōis, f.* [mollor] a putting in motion: a laborious undertaking, contrivance: mollito agrorum, cultivation, Col.: quæ molitio (of the creation of the world), Cic. **2.** For demolitio: facillia molitio eorum valli erat, a tearing out, demolishing, Liv.

mollitor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who undertakes, an attempter, author, framer, contriver: effector mundi molitorque Dens, Cic.: navia, Ov.

mollitrix, *icis, f.* [id.] she who attempts, contrives: Suet.

mollitus, a, um, Part. [mole]

mollitus, a, um, Part. [mole]

mollitudo, *3, v. n.* [mole] to become soft: ebur, Ov. **II.** *Fig.* in

become soft, mild, gentle; also, to become effeminate, unmanly: tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.: pectora, Ov.

molliculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] soft, tender, delicate: coxae, Pl. || Fig. voluptuous: Cat.

mollio, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. a. [id.] to make soft or supple, to soften: frigusque daretur humor, et idem vicissim mollior tepetactus, Cic.: mollire lanam trahendo, to spin, Ov.: artus oleo, Liv.: dum ferrum molliat ignis, Hor.

|| Fig. to render easier, lighter, or less disagreeable: Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua molliabat, Cic.: iram, Liv.: clivum, to make the ascent easier, Caes. 2. to soften, render effeminate: legiones, Cic. (Hence Fr. *moullir*.)

molli-pes, Edis, adj. [molliis pes] soft-footed (poet.): boves, poet. Cic.

molliis, e, adj. soft, tender, mild, pleasant, pliant, supple: molle litus, Caes.: arena, Ov.: lana, id.: arcus, unbruit, unstrung, id.: mollissima cora, Cic.: Euphrates mollior undis, gentiler, calmer, Virg.: fastigium, gentile, not steep, Caes. Proverb.: molli brachio oburgare aliquem, i. e. in a gentle, forbearing manner, Cic. || Fig. tender, delicate, susceptible: homo mollissimo animo, most sensitive, id.: mollioris animi, in tender youth, Ov. 2. pliant, supple, yielding: molliis animus et ad accipiendum et ad defendendum offensivum, Cic. 3. soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak: philocephus tam molliis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, id.: vita, Ov.: sententia, Cic. 4. soft, pleasant, mild, easy: orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, id.: verba, Hor.: molliis versus, an elegiac or amatory poem, opp. to durus versus, an heroic poem, Ov. 5. touching, affecting: querelae, Hor. 6. changeable, fickle: nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. (Molliis is usu. derived from *mollis*: but it is prob. the same word in Germ. and Engl. male.) (Hence old Fr. *moll*; Fr. *mou*, *malle*.)

mollior, adv. softly, gently, agreeably: ares mollior molliamque subterruit, Cic.: excedunt alii spirantia molliora aera, more gracefully, Virg. || Fig. to quod ferendum est mollior sapientia, calmly, patiently, Cic.: interpretari mollius aliquid, rather mildly, favourably, Tac.

mollior (mollicia), ae, f. and **mollicies** (mollicies), si, f. [molliis] weakness, pliability, flexibility, softness: mollior cervicium, Cic. || Fig. tenderness, susceptibility: agilitas mollioribus naturae, sensitive disposition, id. 2. weakness, irresolution: animi est ista mollior, non virtus, inopiam paupis ferre non posse, Caes.: mollior et inertia animi, Sall. 3. volupturnousness, effeminacy: civitatem mores lapsi ad molliitatem, Cic. 4. unchastity: corpora, Tac.

mollior, inis, f. [id.] suppleness, flexibility, softness: mollior ad similes spongia, Cic. || softness, susceptibility: humanitatis, id.

mollior, a, um, Part. [mollio]. molo, ui, itum, 3. v. a. to grind in a mill: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter.: molita cibaria, ground corn, Caes. (Hence Fr. *moudre*.)

mollicinarius, ii, m. [moloche, "a mallow"] one who dyes with the colour of mallows: Pl.

molossus, a, um, adj. = *Malossot*, Molossian. In prosody, pes, a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (e. g. Arpinas, evertunt): Quint.

monere, inis, n. [for movinen, from moveo] movement, motion: e salso consurgere monine ponti, i. e. from the salt bilious, Lucr.

momentum, i, n. [contr. from movimentum, from moveo] a balancing or oscillating motion: a balance, equivoque: astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, their balance, equilibrium, Cic. || Meton. an alteration: nullum momentum annonae facere, to effect no alteration in the price of corn, Liv. 2. a particle sufficient to turn the balanced scales, hence a particle, a part, a point: myrrhae momentum, Plin.: officiorum, parts, Cic. 3. Esp. of time: a short time, brief space, moment: parvis momentis multa natura affingit, instantis, moments, id.: parvo momento, in a short time, Caes.: momento temporis, in a moment, Liv. || Fig. 1. a cause, impulse, weight, influence, importance, moment: minimi momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes, Cic.: parvae res magnam in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, influence, Caes.: momenta potentia, motives, Ov.: levi momento aestimare, to consider of little moment, Caes.

monedula, ae, f. a jackdaw, dove. Proverb.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedula committent, Cic. As a term of endearment: Pl.

mondo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. [from the root *tax*; cf. *memini*; lit. to cause to think, cause to remember; hence] to remind, admonish, warn, instruct, teach. Constr. the direct object in acc. (or nom. in pass.); the indirect in acc. when expressed by a neut. pron. or adj. in gen., with de, and by a clause: sometimes absol.: ea (auctoritas) adhibetur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic.: oro, ut Terentium, monentis de testamento, id.: id ipsum, quod me mones, id.: Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, Tac.: monere te atque hortari, ut in rempublic, incumbere, Cic. 2. Of things as subjects: sol caecos instare tumultus aesepe monet, Virg.: immortalia ne speres monet annus, Hor. || Meton. to teach, instruct, tell: momente et denuntiant te, Cic.: velut divinitus

mente monita, Liv. 2. to admonish, foretell: vates Helenus quum multa horrenda moneret, Virg. 3. to punish, chastise: puerili verbera moneri, Tac.

moneria, is, f. = *moneris* (sc. *raus*), a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley: Liv.

moneta, ae, f. [Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence] the place for coining money, the mint: ad Philotaurum scripti de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppia, i. e. taken from the mint or borrowed from the Oppia, Cic. 2. coin, money: victiciae concedit prius moneta mores, Ov. 3. a stamp or die for coining money: a nova moneta, of a new stamp, Mart. Hence, Fig.: communis feriat carmen triviale monetae of the common stamp, in ordinary style, Juv.

monetalis, e, adj. [moneta] pertaining to the mint; minted, coined: Cic.

monile, is, n. a necklace, collar: quum (Eriphya) vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic.: colloque monile baccatum, Virg. Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilla collo, Ov. (Hence It. *maniglio*, *rmaniglia*; Sp. *manilla*; Fr. *manille*.)

monimentum, v. monum.

monitio, onis, f. [monitio] a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition (rare): monitio acerbitate, oburgatio contumelia caret, Cic.

monitor, oris, m. [id] one who reminds, an admonisher, monitor: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter.: officii, Sall.

2. Esp. a remembrancer, prompter, assistant: video nihil non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. (1) a nomenclator: per monitorem appellandi sunt, id. || one who reminds another of his duty; a preceptor, tutor, etc.: praecceptorum monitoris non fatui, id.: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor.

monitum, i, n. [id.] an admonition: meis consiliis, monitis, Cic. || a prophecy, warning: Carmentis Nymphae, Virg.

monitus, a, um, Part. [moneo]. monitus, us, m. [id.] a reminding, warning, admonition (poet.): monitu nutricula, Ov. || Esp. an admonition from the gods by omens, etc., a warning by oracles, lightning, etc.: fortunae monitu, Cic.

monogrammus or -os, i, m. = *μονογράμμος*, lit. of pictures, that consist of lines merely, an outline, sketch; hence, transf. shadowy: Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic.

monopodium, ii, n. = *μονοπόδιον*, a table or stand with one foot: Liv.

monopolium, ii, n. = *μονοπωλίον*, the exclusive privilege of selling, a monopoly: Suet.

monosyllabus, a, um, adj. = *μονοσύλλαβος*, monosyllabic: monosyllaba, sc. verba, Quint.

mōnotrophus, *i. m.* = *μονότροφος*, one who eats by himself: *monet inter nos ministrum, monotrophus, Pl.*
mons, *m.* = *μόναιον*, mountain: *montium altitudines, Cic.* *altissimi, Caes. Proverb.*: *parturit montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*, said where much is expected, but little happens. *Hor.*

|| *Transf. a large mass, quantity, heap*: *argenti montes, Pl.* *mons Tusculanus, a lofty, splendid building in or near Tusculum, Cic. Proverb.*: *montes arsi polliceri, to make extravagant promises, Ter.* 2. *a rock in gen.* (poet.): *fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus axis, Virg.*

monstrāti, *ōis, f.* [monstro] *a showing: Ter.*

monstrātor, *ōis, m.* [id.] *a pointer out, inventor, teacher: aratri, l. e. Triptolemus, Virg.*

monstrātrus, *a, um, Part.* [monstro] || *Adj. conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable: et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac.*

monstro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [in-form-strum] *to show, point out, inform, teach: iter, Curt.* *palman, Cic.* *digit, Hor.* || *Esp. to ordain, institute, appoint* (poet.): *monstratas excitatas, Virg.* *ignis, Ov.* 2. *to denounce, inform against: all ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac.* 3. *to advise: alci bene, Pl.* 4. *to demonstrate, prove: Plin.* 5. *to describe, represent: pueritia ac iuventa qualem monstravit, Tac.* 6. *to incite: ira monstrat, Virg.* (Hence *II. monstrare, Fr. montrer.*)

monstrāse, **monstrātrus**, *v.* *monstro*, *monstro*.

monstrum, *i. n.* [monoe] *lit. that which teaches or points out: hence any occurrence out of the usual course of nature, supposed to indicate the will of the gods: an omen, portent: quia ostendunt, portentum, monstrant, praedictum, ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia dicuntur, Cic.* 2. *Esp. of something foreboding evil: an evil portent, unlucky omen: monstra Deum, Virg.*

|| *Transf. any ugly, misshapen, or unnatural person or thing, a monster, monstrosity: monstrum hominis, your monster of a man, Ter.* Also with respect to character: *nulla jam perniciēs a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, Cic.* *fatale, of Cleopatra, Hor.* *Of beasts: succinctum latrantibus lingua monstra, i. e. canibus, Virg.* *Of things: of the sea, Id.* 2. *In gen. of any unusual or extraordinary appearance or thing: a prodigy, marvel: non mihi jam futurum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic.*

monstrōse and **monstrōsus**, *adv.* *strangely, unnaturally, monstrously: cogitare, Cic.*

monstrōsus or **monstrōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [monstro] *strange, preternatural, monstrous: monstruosissima bestia, of the ape, Cic.*

monitūus, *a, um, adj.* [mons] *pertaining to a mountain, mountain-:*

flumen, taking its rise in a mountain, Virg. *homines asperi et montani, Caes.* 2. *Subst. montani, orum, m. pl.* *montētrius, id.* || *Full of mountains, mountainous: montana Dalmatia, Ov.* 2. *Subst. montana, orum, n. pl.* *mountainous regions: Inter montana, Liv.*

monticōla, *ae, c.* [mons colō] *a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer* (poet.): *monticolae Silvani, Ov.*

montivagus, *a, um, adj.* *mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains in fens, Lucr.* *montivagus cursus, Cic.*

montōsus or **montōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [mons] *mountainous, full of mountains: regio, Cic.*

monūmentum (mōnūm), *i. n.* [monoe] *that which preserves the remembrance of anything, a memorial, monument: pecunias monumentaque, quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, memoriae, votive offerings, Caes.* 2. *buildings, statues, etc. erected by or in remembrance of a person; esp. a tomb, sepulchral monument: regia, Hor.* *Marli, the temple built by him, Cic.* *senatus, the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate, Id.* (|| *Meton. a sepulchre, tomb: sepulcrum est in monumento avunculi, Nep.* 3. *a written monument or record: monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history, chronicles, Cic.* 4. *a token or means of recognition: ciastellam domus offer cum monumenta, Ter.* || *Fig.: monumentum laudis, a memorial, Cic.* *monia, Virg.*

mōra, *ae, f.* [prob. confused with mōrā] *a delay, hindrance: tarditas sententiarum, moraque rerum, Cic.* *moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes.* *facere delectat, Liv.* *facere creditoribus, to put off payment, Cic.* *nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, I will without delay, Ter.* *so freq. in the poets: nec (hand) mora: Ov.: Virg.*

2. *Esp. a stop or pause in speaking: morae respirationesque, Cic.* || *Meton. anything that delays, a hindrance: restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum ea, Liv.* 3. *a space, space of time: dolor finitus est mora, Ov.* 3. *a staying, sojourning: signis mora, Liv.*

mōra, *ae, f.* = *μῆρα*, *a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men: Nep.: Cic.*

mōrālis, *a, adj.* [mōra] *pertaining to manners or morals, moral: Cic.: Quint.*

mōrātor, *ōis, m.* [mōror] *a delayer, loiterer: Liv.* 2. *an advocate who spoke only to gain time: Cic.*

mōrātrus, *a, um, Part.* [mōror].

mōrātus, *a, um, adj.* [mōra] *mannered, having certain manners: viri bene morati, Cic.* || *Adapted to manners or character, characteristic: potius, id.* *recte morata fabula, in which the characters are accurately drawn, Hor.*

|| *In gen. conditioned, constituted, circumstanced: Ita haec morata est Janua, is of such a nature, Pl.*

moribundus, *a, um, adj.* [morbus] *sickly, diseased (rare): spes moribunda, Varr.* || *Causing sickness, unwholesome: via, Lucr.*

morbus, *i. m.* [prob. from same root as morbi] *a sickness, disease, distemper, illness, malady, of body or mind.* || *Bodily: morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem: agrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic.* *in morbo esse, to be sick, id.* *ex morbo convalescere, to recover, id.* || *Mental: morbus et cupiditas, id.* *ut si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Hor.* 2. *distrahe, afflictio: Pl.* (Hence *Part. mormo: Sp. mormo: Fr. morve.*)

mordācter, *adv.* *bitingly: lima mordacius uti, more sharpely, Ov.*

mordax, *ācis, adj.* [mordeo] *biting, given to biting, snapping: mordax canis, Pl.* 2. *Meton. stinging, sharp, biting: urtica mordax, stinging, Ov.* *mordaci ferro icta pinna, deep-cutting, Hor.* (|| *Of taste: pungent, tart: acetum, sharp flavoured, Pers.* || *Fig. biting, disposed to bite, virulent, satirical: Cynicus, smarting, Hor.* *Of things: carmen, Ov.* 2. *searing, corroding: sollicitudo, Hor.*

mordō, **mordōri** (old form *mordēdi*), *morsum, i. v. a.* *to bite, to bite into: canes mordere possunt, Cic.* *terram, to bite the ground, bite the dust, of those slain in battle: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore mordendi, Virg.*

3. *Esp. to eat, devour: comest* (poet.): *estrate fast hold off, to press or cut into: laterum juncturas stula mordet, claps, Virg.* *rura quae stula quiescit mordet aqua, seeps away, id.* *dentis, Hor.* 2. *to nip, bite, sting: matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, wip, pinch, id.* || *Fig. to bit, backbite, sting, pain, hurt: Invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter.: morderi dictis, Ov.* 2. *adv. actively, grievously: valde me mordaciter epistolae tuae, Cic.*

mordicōse, *v. mordicitus.*

mordicitus, *adv.* *with bites, with the teeth: asini me mordicitus accubant, Pl.* (Some read *mordicibus*, from *mordices*.)

mordicus, *adv.* *by biting, with bites, with the teeth: mordicus arripere, Pl.* *premere capita mordicus, Cic.* || *Fig.: verba tenent mordicus, id.*

mōrs, *adv.* *foolishly: Pl.*

mōrētum, *i. n.* *a country dish composed of garlic, vinegar, etc.: Ov.*

mōrībundus, *a, um, adj.* [moris] *dying: jacentem moribundumque videtis, Cic.* || *Act. causing death, deadly, unwholesome* (poet.): *moribunda sepe Pindari, Cat.*

mōrigēro, *atus, i. v. a.* *to mortify, to comply with, gratify: Pl.*

mōrigēror, *atus, i. a.* *to gratify, to comply with, gratify: humer, endearour, please, subducent, Ter.: voluptati aurum morigerari debet otio, Cic.*

morigerus, a, um, adj. [id.] *comparing, obsequious, obedient*: meo me aequus est morigerrum patri. Pl.

moriolus, moriolus, f. *part. moriolus*. Virg. *Inf.* moriol mori (part. Pl.) i. e. *a dep. to die*: moriendum certe est. Cic.: desiderio, of desire, id. || Transf. of things, to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, vanish, lose strength, etc.: unguenta moriuntur, lose their strength, Plin. Of fire: flammæ et vidi nullo concutiente mori, die out, go out, Ov. || Fig.: ut iste interpositus sermo deliciarum delectatione moretur, Cic.: gratia, Ov. (Hence *la morie*; Fr. *mourir*.)

moriyris, yris, f. = *μωρίριος*, an unknown fish in Pontus: Ov.

moriolus, a, um, adj. = *μωρολόγος*, that talks foolishly, foolishly: sermones, Pl. Subst. *a fool*: id.

mōrōr, aius, i. a. n. and a. dep. (uor). A. Neutr. to delay, tarry, stay, remain, wait, linger, loiter: quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic.: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviris abeam, I do not hesitate to, I will immediately, Liv.: ne multa moror, to be brief, in short, Cic. B. Act. to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder: morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: eam, Cic. || Fig. with nihil, to let a thing go, i. e. to be satisfied with it, to care nothing about it, to have nothing to say against it, etc.: consat, with acc., Inf., and acc. and inf.: C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv.: negativ. ex Graculum morari, id.: alieno uti nihil moror, I do not want to, Pl. 2. to detain the attention, amuse: morata recte fabula vultus oblectat populum meliusque moratur, Hor.

mōrōr, i. v. n. dep. [*μωρόρος*] to be foolish, be a fool: Suet.

mōrōs, ade, peevishly, morosely: morose ferre hominum ineptias, Cic.

|| scrupulously, carefully: Plin. *Sup.*: morosissime, Suet.

mōrōsitas, itis, f. [*morosus*] peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness (rare): si in morositate inutilet et odioso luctatione, Cic. || over-scrupulousness, peevishness: affectionate et morositatis multa obcurat stultum, Suet.

mōrōs, a, um, adj. [*moos*] wayward, capricious, peevish, fretful, capitious, morose: usque eo difficile ac morosum sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic.: canities, Hor. 2. *over nice or scrupulous, fastidious*: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. || Transf. of things: morbus, stubborn, Ov.

mors, tis, f. [*morior*] death: omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic.: mortem sibi committere, to kill oneself, Caes.: obire, to die, Cic.: morti dare, Hor. In pler. when several persons are spoken of: praeclarae mortes sunt imperatorum, Cic. || Meton. a dead body, corpse: mortem ejus (Clodii) laetari, id.

moriundula, ae, f. dim. [*moruus*] a biting, bite: App. 2. a biting with the lips, a kissing, Pl.

moruum, i, n. [*mordeo*] a bit, little piece (poet.): lanæ mora, Cat.

moruus, a, um, Part. [*mordeo*].

moruus, ita, m. [id.] a biting, a bite: contra avium minorum moruus munitur vallo aristorum, Cic.: nec tu menasur moruus horreæ futuros, i. e. the eating of your tables, Virg. 2. Transf. a catching hold; and Meton. that which catches hold, as a prong, anchor, etc. (poet.): claudere moruus roboris, to loosen the grip, id.: unco non alligat ancora morui, id. || Fig. a malicious attack, etc.: carmina venenare odio obscuro morsue, Cic. 2. vexation, grief, pain, etc.: sic mea perpetuus curarum pectora moruus habent, *gnawings, pains*, Ov.: doloris, a bite, sting, Cic.

mortalis, e, adj. [*mors*] subject to death, mortal: quid in his mortale et caducum, quid divinum aeternumque sit, Cic. || Transf. mortal, perishable, transient: neque me vero poenitet, mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, id. 2. *human, mortal*: mortalis mucro, of human workmanship, Virg.: opera, Liv. Subst. mortalis, a man, a mortal: Pl. Esp. in plur. mortales, mortals, men, mankind: diu numquam inter mortales certamen fuit, Sall. (|| mortalis, hum, n. plur. human affairs: Virg.)

mortalitas, itis, f. [*mortalis*] the being subject to death, mortality: a dying, death: omne quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, Cic. || Meton. mortals, mankind: contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt.

mortifernus, a, um, adj. [*mors*] dead (only of animals); hence, pertaining to an animal that has died, carrion: mortificae ovis carne vesci, Varr. As a term of abuse: mortifera, you carrion, Pl.

mortifer or **mortiferus**, a, um, adj. [*mors* ferre] death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly: multa mortifera, Cic.: bellum, Virg.

mortuālis, itum, n. plur. [*mortuus*] ac. carmina, funeral songs, dirges: Pl.

mortuus, a, um, Part. [*morior*] || A. Adj.: dead, deceased: sanguine tauri poto mortuus concidit, Cic. Proverb.: mortuum esse aliquid, to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him, Pl. Subst. mortuus, i, m. a dead person, dead man: mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Proverb.: mortuo verba facere, to talk in vain, Pl. 2. Transf. of things: dead, decayed, withered, passed away, etc.: lacerti mortui, Cic.: plausus, id. b. Mare mortuum: (i) the North Sea of Europe, Plin. (ii) the Dead Sea of Judaea, Just.

mortuus, a, um, adj. dim. [*moruus*] black, dark-coloured: Pl.

mortuum, i, n. = *μωρον* and *μωρον*: several plants seem to be confounded under this name: nigra mora, Hor. may

be either the mulberry or the blackberry: in duris haerentia mora rubella, blackberries, Ov.

mōrus, a, um, adj. = *μωρός*, foolish, silly: amor moros hominum moros et morosus facit, Pl. || Subst. morus, i, m. a fool, simpleton: morus ea, id. 2. mora, ae, f. a foolish woman: id. (Hence Sp. *marrio*.)

mōrus, i, f. = *μωρός*, a mulberry-tree: arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis, ardua morus erat, Ov.

mōs, mōria, m. *manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont* of individuals or communities, as determined not by laws, but by their own will and pleasure: more et exemplo Populi R., Caes.: huncine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex huius vivere? Ter.: alieno more vivere, according to the will or humour of another, id.: morem aliquid gerere, v. gero, no. ii. 5: virginibus Tyrilis mos est gestare pharetram, it is the fashion with, they are accustomed, Virg.: quod jam in morem venerat, had become customary, Liv. 2. Esp. in a moral point of view, conduct, behaviour: in pler. *manners, morals, character*: suavissimi mores, Cic.: iust, id.: totam vitam, naturam, moreaque aliquid cognoscere, character, id. || Transf. of things: quality, nature, manner: coeli, Virg.: morem venis tenet, mode, fashion, Just. 3. *precept, law, rule*: morsueque viris et praemia ponet, Virg. (Hence Fr. *moeurs*.)

mōtio, ōis, f. [*moveo*] a moving, motion: principium motus, Cic. || Fig.: motiones animi, emotions or affections of the soul: id.

mōtiōnula, ae, f. dim. [*motio*] a slight motion, shaking: in medicine, a slight attack of fever: Suet.

mōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [*moveo*] to keep moving, move about (poet.): Zephyris motantibus, Virg.

mōtas, a, um, Part. [*moveo*].

mōtas, ita, m. [id.] a moving, motion: orbis, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic.: crebri motus terrae, earthquakes, Curt. Poet.: a stir, preparation for departure: motus praesentis futuros, Virg. 2. Esp. artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing: haud indecoros motos more Tusco dabant, gesticulated, Liv.: Ionici, dances, Hor. Of the gestures of an orator: Cic. Of military movements, evolutions: Nep. || Fig. a movement of the mind, mental operation, thinking, emotion, affection, passion: quum semper agitur animus, nec principium motus habet, Cic.: Manto, divino concita motu, impulse, inspiration, Ov. 2. Esp. a political movement, sudden rising, tumult, commotion: omnes Castillae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic.: servilia, a rising of the slaves, Liv. 3. a change, reversion: motum in republica insperare, Cic. 4. In rhetoric: a figure of speech: Quint.

mōvens, entis, part. [*moveo*] || A. Adj.: moveable: ex ea praeda, q^u

multangulus (multiang.), a. um, adj. [multus angulus] *having many angles*; **multangulus**: Lucr.

multatatus (mult.), a. um, adj. [multa] *pertaining to fines*: Liv.

multatilo (mult.), a. um, f. [multo] *a penalty, amercement, fine*: *misera est multatio bonorum*, Cic.

multatilis (mult.), v. multatilis. **multatimus**, a. um, adj. [multus] *multicellular*, i. e. *very small, drifting*: para, Lucr.

multibibus, a. um, adj. [multus bibo] *much drinking*: lena, Pl.

multicavus, a. um, adj. [multus cavus] *many-holed*: pumex, Ov.

multicius, or **-tius**, a. um, adj. soft, transparent: Valerian. Aug. in Vopisc. Aurel. || Subst. **multicia**, orum, n. pla. sc. *vestimenta, soft, transparent garments*: *an decent multicia testem?* Juv.

multi-facio, feci, 3. v. a. for magnifico, *to make much of, to esteem or value highly*: Pl.

multifarium, adv. *on many sides, in many places*: *multifarium defossum arum*, Cic.

multifarius, a. um, adj. [multus] *manyfold, various*; **multifarium**: Gell.

multifidus, a. um, adj. [multus finis] *many cleft*, i. e. *cleft or divided into many parts*: faces, Ov.

multiformis, e. adj. [multus forma] *many-shaped, multiform*: qualitates, Cic.

multiflorus, a. um, adj. [multus flore] *multiflora, having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet.): *multiflori tibia buxi*, Ov.

multigenus, e. adj. [multus genus] *of many kinds*: *multis et multigenis opus est tibi militibus*, Pl.

multigenus, a. um, adj. [id.] *of many kinds, various*: Lucr.

multigermis, a. um, and **multigermis**, e. adj. [multus germen] *yoked many together*; *multigermi equi*, Liv. || Fig. *many, manyfold, complex, various*: *libere multigermis*, Cic.

multiloquax, acia, adj. [multus loquax] *talkative, loquacious*: Pl.

multiloquum, il, n. [multus loquor] *talkativeness*: Pl.

multiloquus, a. um, adj. [id.] *talkative, loquacious*: coquus, Pl.

multimodis, adv. *in many ways or modes, variously*: *multimodis injuriis* ea, Ter.

multimodis, a. um, adj. [multus modus] *manyfold, various*: ara, Liv.

multiplex, v. multiplex.

multiplex, acia, adj. [multus plica] *that has many folds*: *alvus est multiplex et tortuosa*, Cic. || Transf. *that has many windings or concealed places*: *vide serpens multiplica lapu et eraticu*, id.: *domus, the labyrinth*, Ov. 2.

that has many parts, manyfold, many, numerous, various: *lorica multiplex*, Virg.: *fecus*, Cic. || Fig.: *acrumina*, Pl.: *genus orationis*, Cic. 3. *inconstant, changeable, fickle*: *natura*, id.

3. *sty, cunning* (opp. simplex): *multiplex ingenium pueri*, id. 4. *much, great, possessing much or many*: *multiplex quam pro numero damnum est* (for multiplices), *greater than the number would warrant* Liv.

multiplicabilis, e. adj. [multiplico] *manifold*: poet. Cic.

multiplicatio, onis, f. [id.] *a making manyfold, increasing, multiplying*: Sen.

|| Esp. in arithmetic, *multiplication*: Col.

multipliciter, adv. *in manyfold or various ways*: Sall.: Quint.

multiplico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [multiplex] *to multiply, increase, augment*: *ses alienum*, Caes.: *multiplicata gloria*, Cic. || Esp. in arithmetic, *to multiply*: *multiplicantur in se duo latera*, Col.

multipotens, tis, adj. c. [multum potens] *very powerful, very mighty*: *multipotens pectus*, Pl. (ad. multipotens).

multitudo, onis, f. [multus] *a great number, multitude*: *nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipse poterant in provincias nostras redundare*, Cic.: *navium*, Caes. || Esp. *a great number of people, a crowd, multitude*: *tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conficibat*, id. 2. *Of the common people, the crowd, the multitude, populace*: *ex errore imperitiae multitudinis*, Cic.

multivulus, a. um, adj. [multus volo] *wishing or longing for much* (poet.): *muller*, Cat.

multo, adv. *by much, much, a great deal, by far*: *with comparatives*: *multo facilius atque expeditius iter*, Caes. *With verbs*: *virtutem omnibus rebus multo antepones*, Cic. 3. *With Sup.* (rare): *multo maxima pars*, id.

3. *With particles denoting a difference*: *multo aliter*, Ter.: *non multo secus, not far otherwise, not very differently*, Cic. 4. *In specifications of time, before ante and post*: *non multo ante*, Cic. 5. *Very rarely with the positive for multum*: *maligna multo, very*, Ter.

multo or **multeto**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [multa] *to punish*: mostly of judicial punishment. *With abs.* of the means or method: *accusatore multo et poene multavit*, Cic.: *populos stipes* *to sentence them to pay*, id.

With the dat. of the person for whose benefit: *Veneri esse multatum*, id. || Meton. *to torment, distress*: Col. 2. *to suffer, endure*, as punishment: *miseria*, Pl.

multum, adv. *much, very much, greatly, very, often, far, etc.*: *salve multum*, *gnate mi*, Pl.: *non multum confidere, not very much*, Caes.: *res multum et saepe quaesita*, Cic.: *longe comes multumque superabit*, id. *With adjectives*: *multum loquaces, very talkative*, Pl. *With Comp.* (poet.): *multum robustior illo*, Juv.

multus (old form, moltus), a. um, adj. *Comp. plus*; *Sup. plurimus*: *In sing. much, great*; *in plu. many*: *multo labore quaerere aliquid, with great exertion*, Cic.: *multum saltem dicere aliquid, to greet heartily*, Pl.: *multum est, it is of importance*, Virg.: *minime multum remiges, exceedingly few*, Cic. *Multi* = *oi πολλοι*, *the many, the common mass, the multitude*: *numerarer in multis, among the herd of orators*, id. *Esp. unus e or de multis, one of the multitude, a man of no distinction*: *tenuis L. Virginis unusque e multis*, id. *The sing. also, is used poet. for the plur.*: *trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, with many dogs*, Hor.: *multa victima*, Virg. *Neutr. plur. multa, many things, much*: *nimum multa*, Cic. *Of time*: *jam multum diel processerat, a great part of the day*, Sall.: *ad multum diem, till late in the day*, Cic.: *ad multum denique die, when the day was far spent*, Caes. *Neutr. plu. about*: *ne multa, or no multis, not to be prolix, in short*: *ne multa*: *peragitur a coactoribus*, Cic. *Sometimes multa is used adverbially*: *much, greatly, very*: *multa reluctari*, Virg. 2. *Esp. too much, overmuch, excessive*: *supplex modica, non multa*, Nep. 3. *Speaking much, diffusely, prolix*: *qui in aliquo genere aut inconvincens aut multus est*, Cic. 4. *Frequent, frequently present*: *in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse*, Sall. || Comp. *plus, pluris*; *plur. pluris, pluris* [from the root *PLX*, whence plenus, complo, etc.]; *hence, orig. ple-us, ple-u-ri*; cf. *Sup.* more. *In the sing. (seldom strictly an adj.)*: *pretii pluris, of greater value*, Varr. 2. *In statements of value the gen. pluris is used with the ellipsis of pretii*: *of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer*: *ager multo pluris est, is worth much more*, Cic.: *pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem*, Pl. 3. *Usually as a neut. subst.*: *ne plus minusve loqueretur*, Suet. *tantum et plus latine puer mihi deberet*, Cic. *With a partitive gen.*: *nostris casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris*, id.: *plus hostium*, Liv. *With quam*: *confitor eae plus quam elicias esse*, Cic. *With abs.*: *de pauperate tacentes plus poscente ferunt, more than the importunate*, Hor. *In the plur.*: 1. *Comparatively*, *quos omnes qui aere alieno premantur, quos plures esse intelligi quam putarant*, Cic. 2. *Positively*: *many, several*: *pluribus praesentibus eas res lactari volebat*, Cic.: *quae consuetudo sit, pluribus verbis docere*, Cic. *Elliptically*: *quid ego plura dicam?* id. (ii) *Euphemistically, plures, oi πλείονες, the dead*: *quin prius me ad plures penetravi?* Pl. || *Sup. plurimus, a. um, [from PLX; whence, plurimus and plurimulus, from which are formed plurimus, plurimulus, the latter for plurimus; and, lastly, in analogy with the comparative plus, pluris, the form*

plurimus, most, very much or many (usu. plur.). *hujus sunt plurima simulacra*, Cae. : nos plurimis ignotissimis gentibus, Cic. In *sing.* : me plurima praedia onustum, Pl. Esp. in the standing form of salutation : Imperit salutem plurimum : et salutem plurimum dicit (abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters. Poet. : medio quum plurimus orbe sol erat, very powerful, oppressive, Ov. And collectively : plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum dicit equis Argos, very many, Hor. 2. Esp. in statements of value, the *gen. plurimi* is used with the ellipsis of *pretii* : of the greatest value or importance ; at a very high price : immo unice unum plurimi pendit, valuisse very highly, caetera very much, Pl. : quod plurimi alii possideret, Cic. In the *neutr. absol.* (substantively) : ut haberet quam plurimum, id. In the *neutr.* with *partitive gen.* : sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, id.

mulus, *m. a. m.* a mule : ciltellarius, Cic. As a term of abuse, *you mule*, *you ass* : mulie, nihil sentis, Cat.

mundanus, *a. um, adj.* [mundus] pertaining to the world, *mundane* : anima mundana, Macr. 2. Subst. *mundanus*, *l. m.* a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite : Cic.

mundus, *adv.* cleanly, neatly, prettily : Pl.

munditer, *adv.* cleanly, neatly : cum seculo munditer nos habemus, Pl.

munditia, *ae, and mundities*, *sl. f.* [mundus] cleanliness, cleanliness : munditia illecebre animo est amantium, Pl. 2. In *gen.* neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness, in furniture, dress, etc. : munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. 3. Fig. of style : neatness, terseness : id. 2. politeness of manner, urbanity : mundities urbanas, Sall.

mundulus, *a. um, adj.* dim. [id.] cleanly, neat, spruce : Pl.

mundus, *a. um, adj.* clean, neat, elegant : supplex, Hor. 2. Transf. of mode of living : neat, elegant : homines, Cic. : cultus iusto mundior, too elegant dress, Liv. 3. Fig. of style : neat, fine, elegant : verba, Ov.

mundus, *l. m.* [mundus, *adj.*] toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress (of a woman) : mundities et ornatus et cultus, haec seminarum insignia sunt : hunc mundum muliebrem appellatur majores nostri, Liv. 2. Transf. in *gen.* : an implement : operae messoriae mundus, implements for the harvest work, App. Hence, in *mundo*, in readiness : nempe habeo in mundo, Pl. 3. = *κόσμος*, the order of the universe, the world, esp. the heavens and the heavenly bodies : ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaverimus, the heavens, Cic. : innumerabiles, id. 2. Meton. like our world, for the earth : inhabitants of the earth, mankind

(poet.) : quicquomque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. (Hence *l. mundo*; Fr. *monde*.)

munerarius, *l. m.* [munus] an exhibitor of gladiators : Thraecum mirumilli parem, munerario imparem dixerat, Suet.

munerator, *oris, m.* [munero] an exhibitor of gladiators : Flor.

munerigerulus, *l. m.* [munus *gero*] a bearer of presents : Pl.

mūnro, *avi, atum, r. v. a.* [munus] to give, bestow, present ; to present with : ea, quibus rex te munera constituerat, Cic.

mūnro, *atus, i. v. dep.* [id.] to give, present to, bestow, etc. : natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic.

mūnia (old form *mōnia*), *orum, a. plur.* (in *clasa. per.* only in *nom.* and *acc.*) [munia] duties, functions, esp. official or professional duties : munia candidatorum, Cic. : munia vitae servare, Hor.

mūnicipio, *ipia, c.* [munia capio] an inhabitant of a municipality or free town, a burgher, citizen : municeps Cossena, a citizen of (the municipality of) Cosa, Cic. 3. Transf. a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman : municeps noster, id. Poet. of things : municeps Jovis advenisse lagenas, bottles, the countrymen of Jove, i. e. Cretan bottles, Juv.

municipalis, *e, adj.* [municipium] pertaining to a municipality, municipal : est ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. As a term of contempt, like our provincial : municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv.

municipatim, *adv.* by municipia : municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet.

municipium, *ii, n.* [municeps] a town, esp. in Italy, subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws, a free town (cf. *municeps*) : Sex. Roetus sui municipii facile primus, Cic. : Italiae municipium, id. : milites in proxima municipia deducti, Cae. Sometimes for *colonia* : L. Castronius longe principis municipii Lucania, Cic.

municipio, *adv.* boundtfully, munificently : dare, Cic. : adjuvare, Liv.

municipiositas, *ae, f.* [munificus] bounty, munificence : Caesar beneficis ac munificencia magnus habebatur, Sall.

municipio, *t. v. a.* [id.] to present with : aliquem aliquo re, Lucr.

municipiosus, *a. um, adj.* [munus facio] bountyful, liberal, benevolent, munificent : ut munificus sim bonis, Pl. : in dando munificum esse, Cic. 3. Of things : opes, Ov.

municipium, *inis, n.* [munio] for munimentum, a defence, fortification, rampart, enclosure : munimen ad imbreas, a defence against the rains, Virg.

mūnimentum, *i, n.* [id.] a defence, fortification, rampart, bulwark, protection, muniment : ut instar muri haec sepes munimenta praerent, Cae. : fossa, haud parvum munimentum, Liv.

Of a defence or covering for the body : munimenta togae, Juv. 3. Fig. defence, protection, shelter : id munimentum (Horatium Cocleum) illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit, Liv. : nulli noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.

mūnio (anciently *mōenio*), *lvi or ii, itum, a. v. n.* and *a.* Neutr. to raise a wall, to fortify : undique quod idoneum ad munimentum pararent, congererent, Nep. 2. A *ct.* to build a wall around, to defend with a wall, to fortify, secure, put in a state of defence : palatium, Liv. : locum, Cae. With *obj.* : Alpihus Italiae munierat auto natura, Cic. : castra vallo fovebat, with palinades and a trench, Cae. 2. Transf. : in *gen.* to defend, protect, shelter : spica contra arvum moriens munitor vallo aristarum, Cic. 3. To make a road, to make passable : quasi Appius Caecus viam munierit, id. : rupem, Liv. 3. Fig. to defend, secure, protect, shelter : munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. : se contra peridium, id. 2. Munire viam, to make or open a way : alibi viam ad stapura, id.

mūnio, *oris, perh. a* [id.] a kind of war : pacem aut munitionem, Cic.

mūnio, *e, adj.* [munus] ready to be of service, obliging : Pl.

mūnitio, *onis, f.* [munio] a defending, fortifying, protecting : milites munitione prohibere, Cae. : summum, a bridging over, Tac. 2. Meton. a means of fortification or defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, investment, walls : nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari (fons) disjunctus esset, Cic. : facere, Cae. : munitiones et castris, Tac. 3. A making, paving, or repairing a road : ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic. 2. Fig. : aditum ad causam et munitionem (i. e. vice), id.

mūnio, *t. v. e. freg.* [id.] to make passable, to open (a road) : viam, Cic.

mūnior, *oris, m.* [id.] a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner, etc. : Tac. : Liv. : Post. : Troj. : t. e. polio, the builder of the walls of Troy, Ov.

mūnialis, *a. um, Part.* [munio] 1. Adj. : defended, fortified, protected : securus, *adj.* : podicibus munita contra team cupiditatem, Cic. Comp. : se munitionem ad tuendam vitam esse fore, id. Sup. : munitissima castra, Cae. 2. Subst. *munitia*, *orum, a. plur.* roads that have been repaired, rendered passable : Liv.

mūnia (old orthog. *mōenia*) : mōniera militaria, Lucr. 3. *oris, a.* a service, office, charge, function, duty : munus curare, to discharge an office, Pl. : secretis munere fungi, Cic. : republicae, a public office, id. 3. Meton. a work : sollicitudo, a book written in soliloquy, id. 2. A service, favour : totum munus hoc tal est, quod monstror digni praeterantium, it is entirely owing to your favour, Hor. (H) Exp. the last

service to the dead, burial: *suprema munera*, Virg. 3, *apresent, gift*: *bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere*, Cic.: *munere aliquem donare, to present one with a gift*, Virg.: *munera Liberi, wine*, Hor. (H) *Esp. a public show, entertainment, exhibition*, in particular a *show of gladiators* (as being provided gratuitously by various magistrates): *erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabitur, Cic.*: *functus erat adidilio maximo munere, i. e. gave a splendid exhibition*, Id. (H) *a public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual*: *Pompeii munera, the theatre*, Vell. Fig. of the universe: *moderator tanti operis et muneris*, Cic.

mūnuscūlū, *i. n. dim.* [munus] *a small present*: Cic.

mūraena, *ae, f.* = *mūraena*, the *muraena*, a kind of eel: *muraenam exadavit*, Pl.

mūrailla, *e, adj.* [murus] *pertaining to a wall, mural, pla. used in fighting from walls*, Caes.: *tormentum, for battering walls*, Virg.: *falces, hooks for pulling down walls*, Caes.: *corona, a mural crown, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls*, Liv. (Hence It. *muraglia*: Fr. *muraille*.)

mūrex, *ica, m.* the *purple-fish*, a kind of *venenose mollusk*, from which the *Tyrian purple* was obtained: *Beaenae, Hor.* The shells were used for adorning grottoes: *summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae*, Ov. || *Meton, the purple dye, purple, made from the juice of this mollusk*. The colouring matter is contained in a vesicular reservoir near the stomach: *Tyriquo ardebat murice laena*, Virg. 2. Of bodies shaped like a mollusk. (i) *a pointed rock or stone*: *acuto in murice remi obaxi crepues*, Id. (H) *a caltrop*: *murices ferros in terram defodisse Dartum, qua hostem equites emisurum esse credebant*, Curt.

mūria, *ae, f.* *salt liquor, brine, pickle*: *ut melius muria, quam testa muria remittit*, Hor.

mūriatōne, *a, um, adj.* [muria] *pickled or lying in brine*: Pl.

mūriatōs (murric), *i, m.* [perh. *mus caedo*, mouse-killer] as a term of abuse, a *coarsed, petrover*: Pl.

mūrtina, *a, um, adj.* [mus] *of mice, mouse*: *pelles, the skins of martens, muses*, and the like, Just.

mūrtillō, *v. mūrtillō*.

mūrtur, *aria, n.* a *murmur, murmuring*: *a humming, roaring, growling, etc.*: *murmur populi*, Liv. Of indistinct speech: *Ov.* Of the humming of bees: *strepit omnis murmur campis*, Virg. Of things: *a murmur, roar, rumbling, crashing, rumbling*: *et murmur maris, et dulcedo orationis sunt ducta a ceteris sensibus*, Cic.: *magno murturi murmur coelum*, Virg. Of a volcanic mountain: *Aetnael verticis*, Suet. Of wind-instruments: *cornum*,

the sound, Hor.: *inflati buxi*, Ov. (Hence It. *mormorio*.)

mūrtūdrillū, *i. n. dim.* [murmur] *a murmuring*: Pl.

mūrtūdro, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* [Id.] *to murmur, mutter*: *secum murmurat*, Pl. Of discontented persons: *to mutter, grumble*: *servi murmurant*, Id. ||

Of things: *to murmur, roar, rumble*: *murmurans mare*, Cic.: *unda*, Virg.

mūrtūra (murra, murra), *ae, f.* = *mūrtūra*, a material of which costly vessels were made, supposed to be flint spar: *Plin.* (v. *mūrtūrinus* and *mūrtūreus*.)

mūrtūreus (murreus, myrrineus), *a, um, adj.* [murra] *pertaining to murra, murraen*: *pocula, made of murra*, Prop.: *Sen.*

mūrtūrinus (murinus, myrrhinus), *a, um, adj.* [Id.] *pertaining to murra, murraen*: *arilla, made of murra*, Plin.

|| *Subst. myrrina, orum, n. plu.* (et. vasa), *vessels of murra, murraen vases*: *murquina et crystallina ex eadem terra effodimus quibus pretium faceret ipsa fragilitas*, Id. (v. *Smith's Ant.* 257.)

mūrtūrinus for *myrrhinus*, *q. v.*

mūrus (old orthography, *moorus*), *i, m.* *wall, esp. a city wall*: *muri urbis*, Cic.: *Helvii intra oppida murosque compelluntur*, Caes. (H) *the wall of a house*: Cic. *Poet.*: *muri=urbs*: *Ov.* || *Transf. the rim of a pot, etc.*: *Juv.* || *Fig. a wall, safeguard, protection, defence*: *lex Aella et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis*, Cic. Also of persons: *Quantum murus Achilles*, Ov. (*Murus* belongs to the same root as *murio* and *moenia*, the *n* and *v* being interchangeable.)

mūra, *mūria, c.=mūra*, a *mouse*: *non solum iniquissimi, sed etiam mures inligerunt*, Cic. The ancients included under this name the rat, marten, sable, ermine, etc. *Fig. of parasites*: *quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum*, Pl. [This word occurs in all the cognate languages: Sans. *mūrah*; Gr. *mūs*; Eng. *mouse*, etc.]

mūsa, *ae, f.* = *Moosa*, a *mouse*: hence, *meton. genius, wit, talent, taste*: *crassior mus, in a plain or rude manner, without much refinement*, Quint. 2, *a song, a poem*: *musa proax*, Hor. In plur. *sciences, studies*: *musee agrestiores*, Cic.

mūsa, *ae, f.* a *fly*: *puer, abige muscas*, Cic. *Transf. of troublesome or inquisitive persons*: Pl.

mūscatūrum, *il, n.* [mūsa] *a fly-flap, fly-brush*, used also as a clothes-brush, made of peacocks' tails: *Mart.*

mūscapūla, *ae, f.* and *mūscapūlū*, *i, n.* [mus capio] *a mouse-trap*: *Plaut.*

mūscapūlū, *i, v.* *mūscapūla*.

mūscapūla, *a, um, adj.* [mūscus] *full of moss, mossy*: *fontes*, Virg. *Comp.*: Cic.

mūsciculus, *i. m. dim.* [mus] *a little mouse, the common mouse*: Cic. ||

Transf. a sea-mouse: Pl. (al. myti-

lus.) 2, *a muscle of the body*: *Cels.* Fig.: *hanc (historiam) ossa, musculi, nervi decunt*, Plin. 3, in milit. lang. *a shed, mantle*: *Caes.* (Hence Fr. and Eng. *muscle*.)

mūscus, *i, m.* *moss*: *musco circumlita saxa*, Hor.

mūscum, *i, and mūscum*, *il, n.* = *Moosvies*, a seat of the *Muses*, a *museum*; *a library, academy, study*: *Suet.*

mūscus, *a, um, adj.* = *Moosvies*, *pertaining to the Muses, poetical or musical* (poet.): *musea mele, Lucr.*

mūscia, *ae, and mūscia*, *ae, f.* = *moosvies*, the art of *music, music*; also *poetry*, and every higher kind of artistic or scientific culture or pursuit: *musicam Damonem aut Aristoxenum tractante* Cic. *Proverb.*: *occulat musicae nullum esse respectum, a concealed talent brings no reputation*, Suet.

mūscia, *adv.* *pleasantly*: Pl.

mūscia, *ae, v.* *musica*.

mūscia, *a, um, adj.* = *moosvies*, *pertaining to music, musical*: also *pertaining to poetry, or to the highest pursuits of science, practical, scientific*: *leges musicae, the rules of music*, Cic.: *applicare ad stadium musicum, the art of poetry*, Ter. || *Subst. musica, i, m.* *a musician*: *musicorum aures*, Cic.

2, *musica*, *orum, n. plu.* *musica*: *in musica numeri, et voces, et modi*, Id.

mūscia, *i, v.* *musicum*.

mūscia, *i, v. n.* and *a. v. v.* [mus so]. || *Neutr.* *to be silent, not to let oneself be heard*: also *to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble*: *ita clam quidam muscantes*, Liv. || *Act.* *to say in a low tone, to mutter*: *to be silent respecting*: *accipienda et muscanda injuria adolescentium est, to be borne in silence*, Ter.

mūscia, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a. [mutio]* *to say in an undertone, to mutter, murmur*: *soli Aetoli id decretum clam muscantes carpebant*, Liv. *Poet.* of the murmuring sound of bees: *Virg.* 2, *to keep silence*: *aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum musari, to hear or brook in silence*, Pl. || *Meton.* *to be in fear or uncertainty*: *muscari rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet*, Virg.

mūscatōs, *i, m.* and *mūscatōum*, *i, n.* *a must-cake or lawel-cake*, a kind of wedding-cake mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: *Juv.* *Proverb.*: *laetorem in mustaceo quærere, i. e. to look for fame in trifles*, Cic.

mūstella or *mustella*, *ae, f.* [mus] *a vessel*: *certum est mustelae pothecae nunquam credere*, Pl.

mūstillus (mustell), *a, um, adj.* [mustela] *pertaining to a vessel, vessel*: *color*, Ter.

mūstium, *i, m.* *new or unfermented wine, must*: *duice*, Virg. *Poet.* *in plur.*: *musta, orum, for Astemum*: *tercentum musta videri*, Ov. Fig.: *quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem fugendam*, Cic.

mutabilis, *a. adj.* [mutō] *changeable, mutable*: omne corpus mutabile est, Cic.: varium et mutabile semper femina, an *inconstant thing*, Virg.: animus vulg. Liv.

mutabilitas, *atis*, *f.* [mutabilis] *changeableness, mutability*: mentis, Cic.

mutatio, *onis*, *f.* [mutō] *a changing, altering*: a change, alteration, mutation: consilii mutatio optimus est portus poenitentiae, Cic.: Absol.: cupidō mutationis, of a revolution, Tac.: || an exchanging, exchange, barter: mutatio vestis, Ter.

mutio, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [mutū] *to cut or top off, to cut short, clip, crop*: to maim, mutilate: naso arbutusque mutilatis, Liv.: caudam colubae, Ov.

|| Transf. to make shorter, to shorten, to diminish: aliquem, i. e. to curtail his fortune, rob him, Ter.: exercitum, Cic.

mutinus, *a. um, adj.* *maimed, mutilated*: naves (ad mutilatas), Liv. Of animals which have lost a horn or horns: alces mutilas sunt cornibus, Caes.: || Fig.: mutila sententia, Cic.

mutio or **muttio**, *iv*, *i. v. n.* *to mutter, mumble, speak in an under tone* (poet.): nihil jam muttio audeo, Ter. [Mutio, muso, mutus, Gr. μῦσις, come from *mu*, a sound produced by closing the lips.]

mutatio or **muttio**, *onis*, *f.* [mutio] *a muttering, mumbling*: PL.

mutuus, *a. um, Part.* [mutio] *mutual*.

mutō, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a. and n.* *A. Act. to move; neque se luna ququam mutat, does not move*, Pl.: ne quis invitavit civitate mutetur, *be forced to leave, be driven from*, Cic.: || Meton. to alter, change: consilium, Caes.: fidem cum aliquo, *not to keep one's word*, Pl.: facilis mutata gens, *changeable, fickle*, Tac.: orationem, *to vary one's expressions*, Cic.: || 2. Esp. to colour, dye: aries croceo mutabit vellera luto, *dye yellow*, Virg.: || 3. to make better, to improve: placet tibi factum, Micio! *Mr. Non, si quæsum mutare, Ter. 4. to make worse, to spoil*: in the pass. of wine, *to turn*: vinum mutatum, Hor.

|| 3. to exchange, interchange, barter: pecoris et mancipiorum prædæ mutare cum mercatoribus vino advectionis, for wine, Sall.: vestem cum aliquo, *to exchange clothes*, Ter.: || 4. to desert, forsake: mutare principem, Tac.

B. Neutr. for mutari, to alter, change: quantum mores mutaverint, Liv. (Hence Fr. *muer*.)

mutō, *onis*, *m. the penis*: Hor.

muttio, *muttio*, *etc.*, *v. muttio*, *etc.*

mutuatio, *onis*, *f.* [mutuor] *a borrowing*: Cic.: translationes quasi mutationes sunt, id.

mutuatus, *a. um, Part.* [mutuor].

mutū, *adv. mutually*: in return: responde, Cic. (al. *mutuo*).

mutūto, *i. v. a.* [mutuor] *to wish to borrow*: PL.

mutūto, *adv. in return, by turns*, 366

reciprocally, mutually: exercere officia cum multis, Suet.

muttor, *atus*, *i. v. a. dep.* [muttus] *to borrow*: mutuari pecunia, Caes.: a Coello mutuabimur, Cic.: || Fig. to borrow, to take for one's use, to derive from: orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, id.: verbum a simili, *to speak metaphorically*, id.: consilium ab amore, Liv.

mutus, *a. um, adj.* [on etym. v. mutio] *that does not speak, silent, dumb, mute*: vere dici potest, magistratum esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic.: Of animals which can utter only inarticulate sounds: bestia, id.: agna, Hor.: || Of things: dumb, mute, silent: tintinnabulum, Pl.: arica, the plastic arts, arts of design, opp. to eloquence, Cic.: also, the silent arts, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Virg.: nunquam vox est de mea muta, Ov. Of places, silent, still: mutum forum, elinguent curiam, tacitum et fractum civitatem videbatis, Cic.: Of times: nullum fuit tempus, quod magis debuerit mutum esse a litteris, in which nothing should have been written, id. (Hence Fr. *muet*.)

mutuus, *a. um, adj.* *borrowed, lent*: nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum argentum, *to lend you money*, Pl.: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, *to borrow money*, Cic.: || 2. Fig.: si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, *borrow shame, if you have none*, Pl.: || Transf. reciprocal, mutual: funera, Virg.: officia, Cic.: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, *on both sides*, Liv. Subst. mutuum, *i. n. reciprocity, exchange of good offices*, etc.: quid tu existimes esse in amicitia mutuum nescio, Cic.: mutuum facere, *to do the same, return like for like*, Pl.

myōpōra, *ōnis*, *m.* = μυωπώρα, *a kind of light piratical vessel*: Cic.

myrica, *is*, or **myrica**, *ae*, *f.* = μύρις, *the tamarisk, a kind of shrub*: Plin. Proverb.: pinguis corticibus sudent lectes myricæ, of something impossible, Virg.

myrrillo, *v. mirrillo*.

myrrōlōn, *ae*, *m.* = μυρρολῶν, *a dealer in ornaments, essences, balsams, etc., a perfumer*: PL.

myrrōllum, *il*, *n.* = μυρρολλιον, *a perfumer's shop*: PL.

myrrha (murra, murra), *ae*, *f.* = μύρρα, *the myrrh-tree*, Plin. 2. Meton. the gum which exudes from the tree, myrra: crines myrrha madidi, Ov.

myrrha, *v. murra*.

myrrheus (murrheus, murrus), *a. um, adj.* [myrrha] *anointed or perfumed with balsam of myrrh* (poet.): Hor.

myrrhinus (murrhinus, murrinus), *a. um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrrh*, myrrh: murrhinus odor, PL.

myrrhinus, for murrhinus, *q. v.*

myrrina and **myrra**, *ae*, *f. v. myrra*.

myrtetum (mursetum), *i. n.* [myrtus] *a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-*

grove: collis vestitus oleastro ac myrtetis, Sall.: litora myrtetis lætissima, Virg.

myrteus (murteus), *a. um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrtles, myrtle*: myrtica silva, Virg.: || Transf. furnished or adorned with myrtle: coma, Tib.

myrtum, *i. n.* = μύρρον, *the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry*: Virg.

myrtus (also, myrra or murra, *ae*, *f.*) *i. f.* (gen. myrtus, Virg.) = μύρτος, *a myrtle, myrtle-tree*: viridi caput impedit myrto, Hor.: Poet. *spare of myrtle-wood*: pastoralia prædicia cupide myrtum, Virg.

myrta or **myrtia**, *ae*, *m.* = μύρτις, *a priest of the mysteries of Ceres*: Ov.

myrtægonus, *i. m.* = μύρταγον, *one who conducts through secret and sacred places in order to show them, a mystagogue*: Cic.

myrtærium, *il*, *n.* = μύρταριον, *the secret worship of a deity, divine mystery*: of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: Cic.: myrtæ facere, *to celebrate the sacred mysteries*, Nep.: Also, the festival on which these mysteries were celebrated: in quem diem Romana incident mysteria, the festival of the goddess Bona Dea, Cic.

|| Transf. in gen.: a secret thing, secret, mystery: rethorum mysteria, id.

myrtas, *ae*, *v. myrta*.

myrticus, *a. um, adj.* = μύρτικος, *pertaining to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mystical* (poet.): vannus lacdi, Virg.

N.

N is the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form and sound to the Greek Ν. It is one of the liquids or semi-vowels, and is closely allied with the dental mutes. There appears to have been a general tendency in Latin to get rid of the sound of n before s; hence we find *sus* for *snus*; *mensis* for *mnensis*, etc. This occurs also, but less frequently, before other consonants; e.g. *læterna* for *lænterna*; *lingula* for *lingula*. So, too, at the end of words, where, indeed, it is very rare; *aliqui* for *alioquin*; *ceterique* for *ceteroquin*, etc. On the other hand, n is sometimes (as in Greek) inserted before the final gutturals of roots, to make a strengthened form from which the imperfect tenses are derived: e.g. *lupus*, *lup-ⁿ*, "touch"; *liq-ⁿ*, *li-n-ⁿ*-ge, "have."

|| Interchanges of n with other letters. These are almost wholly confined to its assimilation with, or change into, the other liquids. 1. For its changes with l and m, vide those letters.

2. Before r it is assimilated: e.g. *tr-ruo*; *cor-rumpo*. || 3. Changes of n in the Romance languages. These, for the most part, are similar to those which occur in Latin itself. 1.

Initial *n* undergoes no change. 2. Medial *n* is changed (1) into *l*: e. g. *Lat. onerum, lt. releno.* (II) It is omitted, often with some modification of the accompanying vowels: e. g. *Lat. diurnum, furvus, abersum, infernum; Fr. jour, four, hiver, enfer.* This takes place especially when *n* is after *i*: e. g. *Lat. constare, lt. costare, Fr. coster; Lat. mensis, lt. Sp. Port. mesa, Fr. mois.* (III) *n* becomes *gn, ã, or ã*: e. g. *Lat. granivore, lt. granivire, Fr. groyer, Sp. granir, Port. granir.*

IV. As an abbreviation, *N* usually stands for *natus, nefastus dies, nepos, etc.* *N* = *nations, natus, nostri, nostro, etc.*, *numera, numero, etc.* *N. L.* = *nummi domini nostri. N. L.* = *non liquet (v. liquo).* *N. M. V.* = *nobilis memoriae vir.* *NN. BB.* = *nobilis.*

Initial. NP. = *nefastus prior.* NVM. = *nummus.*

naetus, a, um, Part. [nanciscor]. *naeo, ñe, ado. = nae, vi, truly, verily, really, indeed; nae tu, si id fecisses, melius, fames tuae consuluisse, Cic.* *Ep. in oaths: nae ista edepol examinus est optima, Pl.* *medius fidus nae tu omisit locum praecuram, Cic.*

naevia, v. nevia.
naevus, i, m, a mole on the body: est corporis macula naevus, Cic. *egregio imperos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor.*

naïas, ñias, and naïs, ñias and ñios f. = Naïas and Naïs (floating, swimming, that is in the water), a water-nymph, Naiad: illum fontana petebant numina, Nalades, Ov. Adj.: puellae Naldae, Virg. II. *Transf. in gen. a nymph (hamadryad, nereid): Naldae vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Ov.*

naïs, ñias and ñios, v. naïas.

nam, causal or explanatory conj. placed in prose at the beginning of a sentence, *for, for example, thus: quamobrem, Quirites, celebrato illos dies non contigebat ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores dñs immortalibus iusti habiti sunt, sed profecto iustiores nunquam, Cic.* *Poet. after another word: ego nam videor mihi sanus, Hor.*

II. In transitions or to anticipate an objection relating to something which has been omitted: *una domus erat, item victus laque communis. Nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? Cic.*

III. In emphatic interrogations, (in good prose, usually subjoined to a pron. or placed after a word): *cujusnam prodii est Superbi Tarquini somnium? id. Placed first: nam quid ego? aut quae nam sponte fortuna salutem? Virg. [Ox. *for*; Germ. *moat*; Eng. *now*.]*

namque (also written **nanque**), *conj. [nam que] an emphatic nam, for indeed, for truly, for (usu. at the beginning of a sentence): namque est ille, puer quod erat meus, Hor.* *After a word: virgini venienti in forum (ibi*

namque in tabernis literarum ludi erant), Liv.

nanciscor, nactus (In the best MSS. also freq. *nactus*), *v. a. dep. [root naeo: cf. Sans. naksh, "obtinere" to get, obtain, receive; to meet with, light on, find: unde anulum istum nactus? Ter.: quoniam nacti te inquit sumus aliquando otiosum, Cic.: se in silvas addiderunt, locum nacti egregie et natura et opere munition, Caes.: vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic.]*

nanotus, Part. [nanciscor].
nanus, v. nanque.

napaeus, a, um, adj. = napaeus, pertaining to a wooded vale or dell: nymphas napaeas, dell-nymphs, Col. Hecate. II. *Subst. Napaeae, arum, f. plus, the dell-nymphs: faciles venerare Napaeas, Virg.*

nardium, a, um, adj. = nardus, of or made of nard: vinum, flavoured with nard oil, Pl.

nardus, i, f., and nardum, i, n. = nardus, nard: various aromatic plants are included under this name: Plin. vii. Meton. nard-balsam, nard-oil: Aegyptiaca nardo potamus uncti, Hor.

naïs, i, f. [another form of nasus] a nostril, usu. plu. nares, tum, the nostrils, the nose. Sing.: et late rictus et pande loquenti naris erat, Ov. Plur.: nares eo, quod omnis odor ad supera ferretur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. 2. the nose, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: ne sordida mappa nares corrugit, cause you to turn up your nose, Hor.: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, i. e. keen, acute, Phaedr.: homo naris obesse, of a thick nose, i. e. slow of apprehension, Hor.: nartibus uti, to turn up the nose, i. e. to banter, ridicule, id.

narrabilis, e, adj. [narro] that can be narrated: Ov.

narratio, ñis, f. [id.] a relating, narrating, a narration, narrative: narrationes credibiles, Cic. II. Esp. in rhetoric: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio, id.

narrator, ñis, m. [id.] a relater, narrator: narratores facti, Cic.

narratus, a, um, Part. [narro]. II. Subst. nartum, i, n. that which is told or narrated: Hor.

narratus, ñs, m. [id.] a narration, narrative: Ov.

narro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [gnarus] lit. to make known, hence, to tell, relate, narrate: narrare virtutem tellibus, Ter.: male, bene narrare, to tell bad or good news: male narras de Nepotis filio, Cic. With acc. and inf.: mihi Philargyus narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse vehementius, id. With subj.: narrat, ut virgo integra etiam tum alet, Ter. With de: qua (epistola) Crassi libertum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine mactaque narrasse, Cic. Of

things: quid istaec tabellae narrat? Pl. Impera, narratur and narrat, it is said, they say: propter Paridis narratur amorem Graecia Barbariae lento collissa duello, Hor. II. Transf. in gen. to say, speak, tell: ego quid narres, nescio, Ter. Hecce, narro tibi, I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously, a form of asseveration: narro tibi, plane relegatus mihi videor, postea quam in Formiano sum, Cic.

narthecium, ñ, n. = nardus (lit. a piece of nardus-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), an ointment-box, a medicine-chest: Cic.

nasus, a, um, v. gnarus, ad init. nasens, entis, Part. [nascor]. II. A d] arising, beginning, nascent, and non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis, Cic.

nascor, natus (and gnatus) v. v. n. dep. to be born: quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, Iudicio Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera, Cic.: post homines natos, since men have lived, id.: Apolline natus, Ov.: in miseriam nascitur, Cic.: nascetur pulcra Trojana origine Caesar, Virg. II. Transf. of inanimate and abstract things: to arise, take its beginning, derive its origin, spring forth, proceed: nascitur ibi plumbum alium lu mediterraneis regionibus, Caes.: nascent luna, Hor.: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolae argumentum, Cic. 2. to rise, mount up, ascend: ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Caes. [Root of gnascor is *ona*, which is only another form of the root *on*: v. *gigno*.] (Hence *Fr. nativité*.)

nasiterna (nasit.), ac, f. [nasus ternus] a watering-pot with three spouts: Pl.

nasxa (naxa), ac, f. a wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel: Plin. II. Fig. of a dangerous place: a nasra, nec: ex hac naxa exire constabit, Cic.

nasiterna, v. nasiterna.
nasturtium, ñ, n. [nasal tortum, from nasus torque] a kind of cress, prob. the garden cress: Peras negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere quoloquam nasturtium, Cic. (Hence It. nasturcio: Sp. mastueruo.)

nasus, i, m. (nasum, i. n. Pl.) a nose: nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus collis intersectus esse videatur, Cic.: praeus, Hor. 2. Meton. the sense of smelling (poet.): cf. naris: rancidum aprum antequam laudantur, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, id. (II) the nozzle or spout of a vessel (cf. nasus): calix nasorum quatuor, Juv. II. Fig. as expressive of sagacity, taste, etc.: non culcume datum est habere nasum, Mart. Of anger: dice! sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sana, Persa. Of scorn, derision, satirical wit: naso aduncio aliquid suspendere, Hor.

[Cf. Sans. *nāś*; Eng. *noor*, etc.] (Hence Fr. *naï*.)

nasūtū, *ado.* *perly, satirically, scornfully*: Phaedr.

nasutus, *a, um, adj.* [nasus] *that has a large nose, large-nosed*: depyntis, nasutus, Hor. **||** Fig. *sagacious, witless, satirical, censorious*: homo nasutissimus, Sen.

natū, (gnat) *ae. f.* [natu] (*dat.* and *abl.* *natabus*, only to avoid ambiguity) *a daughter* (poet.): *et quia ambigunt pro matre deorū agna*, Hor.

natūlotus or **-tina**, *a, um, adj.* [natū] *pertaining to the hour or day of one's birth, natal*: *qui haec Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta defendunt, a casting of natalicia*, Cic. **||** Subst. *natalicia* (-tia), *orum, n. plu.* *a birth-day entertainment*: *hodie non descendit Antonina. Cur? Dat natalicia in hortis*, id.

natālis, *e, adj.* [natu, nascor] *pertaining to birth, natal*: *natali die tuo scripsi epistolam ad me*, Cic.: *scilicet genus natale comes qui temperat astrum*, Hor. Fig.: *dies natalis hujus urbis*, Cic. **||** Subst. *natālis*, *is, m.* (*sc. dies*) *a birth-day*: *natales gratie numerus*, Hor.: *meus est natalis*, Virg.

2. *In plur.*: *birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family*: *Cornelius Fuscus clare natalibus, of distinguished birth*, Tac.: *muller natalibus clara*, Plin. (Hence Fr. *naï*.)

natālitus, *a, um, v. natalicia*. **natāns**, *antis, Part.* [nato] **||** Subst. *natāns*, *ium, f. plu.* (*sc. bestiae*) *fishes*: Virg.

natatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a swimming, natation*: *habent igitur sibi natationes atque cursus*, Cic. **||** **natator**, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a swimmer*: *pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas*, Ov.

natēs, *ium, v. natis*. **natio**, *ōnis, f.* [nascor] *a being born, birth*: Varr. *Personā, the goddess of birth*: *natio quoque des putanda est, quae, quia paritur matronarum teneatur, a nascentibus natu nominata est*, Cic.

|| Meton. *a species, race of men*: *officinas candidiorum id.* Also in a contemptuous sense: *salvete, fures maritimi, famelica hominum natio, quid agitis?* Pl. **2.** *a nation, people*: *omnes nationes servitutem ferro possunt: nostra civitas non potest*, Cic.: *eas quoque nationes adire volebat*, Caes.

natis, *is, more freq. plur. nates*, *ium, f.* *the rump, the buttocks*. *Sing.*: *diffuse nata*, Hor. *Plur.*: *soles pulsare nates*, Juv.

nativus, *a, um, adj.* [nascor] *that has arisen by being born, created*: *Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos*, Cic. **||** Transf. *imparted by birth, inborn, innate*: *ut apparet, in eo nativum quandam leporem esse, non acedum*, Nep. **2.** *produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native*: *beluae partim fluitantes, partim nativis testis inherentes*, Cic.: *arvus*, Ov. **3.** *esp.*

in gramm.: *nativa verba, primitive words, primitives*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *natif, naïf*.)

natō, *avi, atum, i. v. n. freq.* [no] *to swim*: *qui in Oceano natae voluerit studiosissimus homo natandi*, Cic.: *natant acquire places*, Ov.: *natat uncia marina*, Virg. **||** *Of shipwrecked persons*: *to float about*: *naufragus natans*, Cic. **||** *With acc.*: *nocte natat caeca serus freta, scimus across*, Virg. Hence pass.: *quot placibus unda natatur*, Ov.

|| Transf. *to swim or spread about* (poet.): *qua Tiberinus campo liberius natat*, id. **2.** *to swim or overflow with anything*: *to be overflowed*: *with abl.*: *natabant pavimenta vino*, Cic.: *plenis rura natant fossis*, Virg.

3. *Of the eyes, to swim, to be feeble, glassy* (poet.): *vinis oculique animique natabant*, Ov. **4.** *to move to and fro, be restless*: *nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (i. e. calcei) natet*, id. **||** Fig. *to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain*: *pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravis obnoxia*, Hor.

natrīx, *icis, f.* [id.] *a water-snake*: *cur deus tantum vim natricum viperarum fecerit?* Cic. Fig. *of a dangerous person*: *se natricem educare*, Suet.

natūra, *ae, f.* [nascor] *blood-relationship, natural affinity*: *natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego*, Ter.: *natura frater, adoptio filius*, Liv. **||** Transf. *the nature, i. e. the natural constitution or quality of a thing*: *quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo: nam haec est natura propria animae et vis*, Cic.: *qualis esset natura montis, qui cognocerent militi*, Caes. **2.** *Of character: nature, natural disposition, inclination, bent, character, habit*: *cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia*, Judicab, Cic.: *naturam expelles furca, tamen usque recurret*, Hor. **3.** *natural propensity, instinct*: *natura victus*, Cic. **4.** *the nature, course, or order of things*: *naturae fundamenta pervertere*, id. **5.** *nature, i. e. the world, the universe*: *Cleante totius naturae menti atque animae hoc pomen (dei) tribuit*, id. **6.** *an element, thing, substance*: *Aristoteles quantum quendam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, id.* **7.** *the organs of generation*: *quaedam matrona vita est in quiete obseignatam habere naturam*, id. **||** **natūralis**, *e, adj.* [natu] *natural, i. e. by birth, one's own*: *natūralis pater, opp. to adoptive father*, Cic.: *filius*, Liv. **||** *produced by or agreeable to nature, natural*: *motus natūralis*, Cic.: *lex*, id. **||** *pertaining to nature, natural*: *naturales quaestiones*, id.: *historia*, Plin.

natūraliter, *adv.* *naturally, conformably to nature, by nature*: *quod homini natūraliter insitum est, eo uti debeat*, Cic.: *alecrites natūraliter innata*, Caes.

natūs, *a, um, Part.* [nascor] *born*:

hence, **||** Subst. *natus* (gnatus), *i. m. a son*; *in plur.* *nati* (gnati), *children*: *confitor solum hoc tibi, nata, negarem*, Ov.: *caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes*, Cic. **||** *Adj.* *born, made, destined by nature*: *With dat.*: *me credo hūc esse natum rei, secundum miseria*, Ter.: *non abie se soluti meminerit, et ad patrie, sed suis*, Cic. *With acc.*: *natus ad haec tempora*, id. *With inf.* (poet.): *animal natum tolerare labores*, Ov. *With is and acc.* (poet.): *nati in usum laetitiae scyphi*, Hor. **2.** *formed or constituted by nature*: *ita natus locus est*, Liv. **3.** *pro (e) re nata, under the present circumstances, as matters are*: *ut in his pro re nata non incovenire possint esse*, Cic.: *e re nata melius feri haud potuit, quum factum est*, Ter.

4. *With a specification of time: so old, of the age of, etc.*: *eques Romanus annos prope X.C. natus*, Cic. *Some-times with major or minor, without or with quum*: *homo annos natus major quadraginta, more than forty years old*, id.: *cum liberis majoribus quum quindecim annis nati*, Liv.

nātus, *is, m.* (only in *abl.*, [id.] *lit. birth*; hence, **||** *Of plants, a growing, growth*: *expressus natu morsus, slow of growth*, Plin. **||** *Exp. age, years, time of life*: *non admodum grandis natu, not very old*, Cic.: *avulsi ex majoribus natu, id. maximus natus ex his in concilio respondit, the eldest*, Liv.

nauci, *v. naucum*. **nauculiferus**, *a, um, adj.* = *naucipuerus*, *pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master*: Pl.

nauculiferus, *a, um, adj.* = *naucipuerus*, *pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master*: *nauculiferus ornatu*, Pl. (Hence It. *nauciere*; Fr. *naucier*.)

naucum, *i. n., or nauosa*, *i. n.* *something slight or trivial, a trifling*. *Uti in gen.* with a negative, *non nauci* (*habere, facere, or esse*), *no value, good for nothing*: *homo timidis nasci non erit*, Pl.

naufragium, *n. n.* [for *navifragium*, from *navis* and *frago*, stem of *frangere*] *a shipwreck*: *multi naufragia fecerunt*, Cic.: *naufragio interire*, Caes. *Proverb.*: *naufragia aliquam ex terra interit, to hold the dangers of others from a place of safety*, Cic. (1) *tabula ex naufragio, a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself*; *homo, a means of deliverance, a savior*, id. **2.** *Meton.* and *poet.* *a storm*: *naufragium magnis multaque coelū Luc.* **||** Fig. *shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction*: *naufragium fortunarum*, Cic. **3.** *abandoned remains, wreck*: *colligere naufragium republicae*, id.

naufragus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *shipwrecked, wrecked*: *Marthi Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum subit*, Cic.: *naufragia corpora*, Virg. *Subst.*

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magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipso despicieret, *Caes.* 2. In wishes and asseverations: *ne* *Id* Jupiter Opt. Max. sineret, *way Jupiter forbid it!* *Liv.*: illud utinam ne vere scirentur! *Cic.* 3. In conditional clauses: *ne* sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est, *Id.* 4. In provisional or restrictive clauses: sint sane liberales ex sactorum fortuna, sint miseriordes in furibus aerarii, *ne* illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, *only let them not, Sall.* 5. *Idem*, *dummodo*, *modo*, *ne*, and *dum* quidem *ne* (*v. dum* and *modo*): *ne* vero nihil istorum *ne* juvenem quidem movit unquam, *ne* nunc senem, *much less now I am old, Cic.* 5. In clauses denoting a purpose, with *ut*, in order that *not*, *lest*: haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, *ut* *ne* cui mese longinquitas aetatis obstat, *Ter.* Separated from *ut*: quam plurima de rebus ad me velim scribas, *ut* prorsus *ne* quid ignorem, *Cic.* We sometimes find *quid* *ne*, *quo* *ne*, and *quomodo* *ne* for *ut*: *ego* *Id* agam, *nihil* *qui* *ne* detur, *Ter.* (ii) Much more freq. without *ut*: *Id* *egi* *ne* interesse, *Cic.*: Caesaris complexus obscurare coepit, *ne* quid gravius in frastren statueret, *Caes.* So *ne* multis, *ne* pluribus, *etc.* 6. After verbs denoting fear, and without *ut* the negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place; that: metuabat *ne* indicarent, *Cic.*: nostri *ne* quo loco erumperent, Pompeiani timebant, *Caes.* (ii) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will not take place: *that not*: veror *ne* exercitum firmum habere non possit, *Cic.* In these cases *ne* *non* may be represented by *ut*. With the negative before the verb: *timere* *non* deho, *ne* non iste illa cruce dignus iudicetur, *Id.* 7. After verbs denoting precaution: *that not, lest*: *qui* cavet, *ne* decipiatur, *Pl.*: *ne* quam occasione rei bene gerendae dimitteret, *cofugabat, Caes.* 8. After verbs of hindering, refusing, *etc.*, and to denote a cause of negation: *Decil* corpus *ne* inveniretur *non* quaerentes oppressit, *Liv.* *ne*, *interrog. part.* (and apocopated *n*) is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed*: meministine *ne* in senatu dicere? *Cic.*: quiane auxilio jurat ante levatos? *Virg.*: *tum* te audes *Sotiam* esse dicere? *Pl.* After an elided *s*: *satin* habes *si* finiarum null' *ut* quam esse diligam? *Id.* 2. In indirect interrogations, *whether*: *ut* videamus, *satin* ista sit justa defectio, *Cic.* Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: quomodo malo mentem concussa? *Timore* decuram, *Hor.* With an, *anon*, or *anne*, in the second interrogation, *v. an*, *Int.* 1. 4. With *neque*, *v. necne*. Sometimes, in the second inter-

rogation, *ne* for *an*: *ut* in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine cesset, *Liv.* *ne*, *interrog. part.* for *nae*, *v. nae*. *nebula*, *ne*, *f.* [akin to nubem, *q. v.*] *mist*, *vapour*, *fog*, *smoke*: *Idem* exhalat nebulam, *Virg.* Poet. of the clouds: nebulae pluvitque rores, *Hor.* Of smoke: *ov.* Of any thing soft or transparent: nebula hand est mollis atque cutis hufus est, *Pl.* Of any thing dark: (desine) inter ludere virgines et stellis nebulam spargere candida, *Hor.* Proverb.: nebulae cyathus, of any thing worthless, trifling, *Pl.* 2. *a foggy mist*, *a vapour*, *cloud*: nebulae dolla summa tegunt, *ov.* 3. Of any thing thin and transparent: *Id.* *Fig. darkness, obscurity*: erroris nebula, *Juv.* Of something empty, worthless: grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunt, *Pers.* (Hence *It. nebbia*.) *nebulo*, *onis*, *m.* [nebula] *a pailtry, worthless fellow*, *an idle rascal*: nos ab isto nebulone facietis eludimur, *quam* patamus, *Cic.*: nebulones Alcinouque juvenis, *Hor.* *nebulosus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark*: nebulosum et caliginosum coelum, *Cic.* *neq.*, *conj.* *v. neque*. *neq.*, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *ne* *neoplinans*, *neoplinus*; also in *negotium* for *negotium*, and in *negligo* for *neg-log*. *negotium*, *v. neque*. *neoplinans*, *adv.* (very rare): *unavoidably, necessarily*: *Cic.* *neoplinans*, *adv.* by necessity, *unavoidably*: *neoplinans* reviviscere, *Cic.*: quod *neoplinans* rem coactus *Caesari* euntur, *Caes.* *neoplinans*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [nece] *unavoidable, inevitable*: *Id* quod imperatur *neoplinans* est, *quod* *permitterit*, *voluntarium* est, *Cic.*: *neoplinans* re coactus, *Caes.* 2. *indispensable, needful, requisite*: omnia ad vitam necessaria, *Cic.*: res maxime necessaria, *Id.* *Transf. connected by blood, friendship, etc., related, closely connected, bound*: mors hominis necessaria, *of an intimate friend*, *Mat.* In *Cic.*: homo, *of a father-in-law*, *Nep.* 2. *Uem*. *Subst.* *neoplinans*, *i*, *m.* and *neoplinans*, *ae*, *f.* *a relation, relative, kinman, connection, friend, client, patron*: L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessaria, *Cic.*: Ambart, *neoplinans* et consanguineus Aeduorum, *Caes.* *neoplinans*, *indecl. adj. n.* (like *abundans*; old form, *necessum*) *unavoidable, inevitable, necessary*: only with *esse* and *habere*: *nihil* *fit*, *quod* *necessum* *non* fuerit, *Cic.*: *eo* *minus* habeo *necessum* scribere, *Id.* Form *necessum*: *necessum* est paucis respondere, *Liv.* With *subj.*: unde anima atque animi consistet natura *necessum* est, *Luc.* *Fig. needful, requisite*: *Id* quod tibi *necessum* *est*, *id* *factus* *est* *voluit*, *Cic.* [Prob. from root *neo* "to bind," which occurs in *necto*.]

neoplinans, *itis*, *f.* [nece] *unavoidable, inevitable, necessary*: *fate*, *destiny*: temporis ordine, *Id* est necessitati parere, *semper* *sapientis* est habitum, *Cic.*: *neocio* *an* *maiores* *neoplinans* *vobis*, *quam* *capitis* *vestris*, *fortuna* *circumdederit*, *Liv.* *Meton. plu. necessities, necessary things*, *necessary expenses*: reliquis autem tribus necessitatibus propositis sunt ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae coartatur, *Cic.*: *storum* *neoplinans* *canina*, *Caes.*: *publicae* *neoplinans*, *Liv.* 2. *necessity, need, want*: *tamen* et *ceteras* *neoplinans* *tantopere* *tolerabant*, *Suet.* 3. For *friendship, connection, relationship, friendship*: *si* *nostrum* *neoplinans* *familiaritatemque* *violasset*, *Cic.* *neoplinans*, *inis*, *f.* [id.] *necessity, inevitable*: *puto* *hanc* *esse* *neoplinans*, *cui* *nulla* *vi* *resisti* *potest*, *Cic.* 2. *need, want*: *In* *unum* *omnes* *convocat* *quibus* *maxima* *neoplinans*, *et* *plurimum* *audaciae*, *Sall.* 3. *Transf. social connection, relationship, clientship, friendship, intimacy*: *neoplinans* *et* *affinitas*, *Cic.*: *neoplinans* *cum* *aliquo* *conjugere*, *Id.* 2. *Meton. relatives, connections, friends*: *petit*, *ut* *alibi* *permitteret* *revivere* *neoplinans*, *Suet.* *neocio*, *adv.* *or* *not*: *answers*, *in* *the* *second* *clause* *of* *a* *disjunctive* *interrogation*, *to* *ne* *or* *utrum* *in* *the* *first*: *which* *particle*, *however*, *are* *frequently* *understood*. *In* *such* *interrogations* *both* *ne* *(or* *utrum)* *and* *neque* *refer* *to* *the* *same* *verb*, *which* *is* *therefore* *omitted* *in* *the* *second* *clause*. *The* *verb*, *however*, *is* *sometimes* *repeated*. *The* *use* *of* *ne* *is* *most* *common* *in* *indirect* *questions*, *as*: *quaero*, *poterint* *finis* *ac* *societate* *partem* *suum* *perire*, *nece*, *Cic.*: *utrum* *proelium* *committi* *ex* *usu* *esset*, *nece*, *Caes.* With *the* *verb* *repeated*: *hoc* *doce*, *doceam* *nece* *doceam* *nihil* *interesse*, *Cic.* *Fig.* *In* *a* *direct* *interrogation*: *sunt* *haec* *tu* *verba* *nece*? *Id.* *neonon*, *adv.* *ne* *non* *or* *neque* *non*, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives: *v. neque*. *neod*, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a. to* *kill, slay, put to death, destroy*: *plebem* *time*, *Cic.*: *aliquem* *igni* *nece*, *Caes.* Of impersonal subjects: *lien* *nece*, *nece*, *dolet*, *Pl.* *Fig.*: *to* *sway* *or* *lead to death* *with* *talking*: *Pl.* [Root *neo*, which also appears in *nece*, *nece*, *pro-wice* *et* *perh. nece*.] *neoplinans*, *anis*, *adv.* *not* *expecting, unware* (rare): *Arborem* *neoplinans* *liberavi*, *Cic.* *neoplinans*, *adv.* *unexpectedly* *>* *neoplinans* *quod* *evenit*, *Cic.* *neoplinans* (also separately *neoplinans*) *a*, *um*, *adj.* *unprepared*: *neoplinans* *bona* *peragere*, *Cic.*: *neoplinans* *adventu* *urum* *interceptum*, *Liv.* Adverbially: *locum* *secretum* *ad* *it-*

multa petit, unde ex necopinato aver-
sum hostem invadat, *unexpectedly*, un-
suspect, *id.*

necopinus, a, um, *adj.* (poet.): *id.*
Pass. *unexpected*: necopinus mora, Ov.
|| *Act. not expecting, unsuspect-
ing, careless*: ipsum accipit necopi-
num rapit, Phaedr.

nectar, *aris*, n. = *nectar*, *nectar*, the
drink of the gods: non ambrosia deos
aut nectare laetari, arbitror, Cic.

|| *Poet. transf.*: any thing sweet, plea-
sant, delicious. Of honey: alias (apes)
perissima mella stipant et liquido dis-
sident nectare cellas, Virg. Of milk:
quid meralis oves pleno quae fertis in
ubere nectar, Ov. Of a pleasant smell:
ardiorem nectar qui naribus halat,
Lucr. *Fig.* of poetry: cantare credas
Pegasus nectar, Pers.

nectarus (nectarius), a, um, *adj.*
[*nectar*] pertaining to nectar, nectared:
nectarus quod alatur aequi, Ov. ||
Transf. sweet or delicious as nectar:
Falerum, Mart.

necto, *xi*, and *xi*, *xum*, j, v. a. to
bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect:
necto tribus nodis ternos, Amariylli,
colores, Virg.: causas, Hor.: talaria ped-
rea, Virg. *2.* Esp. to bind, fester,
conjoin, esp. for debt: eo anno pelli
Romanae velut aliud initium liberat-
is factum est, quod necti desierunt,
Liv. Hence, *Fig.* to bind, oblige:
sacramento quodam nexi, Just.

|| *Fig. to affix, attach, join, connect*:
necti: ut ex alio alio nectantur, Cic.:
nectare dolum, Liv.: causas inanes,
Virg. [Root *nect*: the root also appears
without the final guttural in Lat. *neo*;
Gr. *νέω*.]

necti, *id.* [cubli, old form of ubi]
that no where, lest any where: dispo-
sitis exploratoribus, nectabi Romani
copias transaliceret, Caes.: Liv.

nectundus, *ade*, *unde*, old form of
unde] that from no place, lest from any
place: circumspiciens necunde impetus
in frumentarios feret, Liv.

nectum, *cony.* much less, still less.
After an expressed negation: ne voce
quidem incommoda, nectum ut ulla vis
feret, Liv.: vix in ipsa tectis et oppidis
signis infirma valetudine vitatur: nectum
in mari, Cic. *2.* After an implied
negation: quippe secundae res sapient-
iam animos facit: nectum illi cor-
ruptis moribus victoriae temperant,
Sall. || *Affirmatively*, not to say,
not only, much more: adulationes
etiam viciis Macedonibus graves, nectum
victoriae, much more ad victoris, Liv.
In the first clause: nectum morbum
removisti, sed etiam gravissimum, nec
only, Cic.

nefidus, a, um, *adj.* [ne fari, lit.
not to be mentioned; hence] *impious*,
criminal, *execrable*, *abominable*: nefan-
dum adulterium, Cic.: nefandum vehi-
cium, Liv. Of persons: homo nefan-
dus, Plin. *Abok.*: sperate deos memores
landi atque nefandi, Virg.

nefidus, *ade*, *impiously*, *execrably*,

flagitiously, *abominably*: aliquid nefarie
flagitioseque facere, Cic.

nefidus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas] *impi-
ous*, *execrable*, *abominable*, *nefarius*:
homo nefarius et impius, Cic.: singu-
laris et nefaria crudelitas, Caes.: multa
commemorare nefaria in socios, Cic.

|| *Subst.* nefarium, *li*, n. a
heinous act, a crime: rem publicam
nefario obstringere, Liv.

nefas, n. *indecl.* that which is con-
trary to divine law, a sin, crime, wicked-
ness, abomination: quicquid non licet,
nefas putare debemus, Cic.: quibus
nefas est deserere patronos, Caes.:
corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare ca-
rina, Virg.: fas et nefas, right and
wrong, *id.*: per fas et nefas, in every
way, Liv. *2.* As an exclamation:
horrid! shocking! dreadful! quatenus
heu nefas, virtutem incolumem
odimus, Hor. || *Meton.* a horrible
or monstrous person or thing (poet.):
extinctus nefas laborator, i. e. Helen,
as the destroyer of Troy, Virg. *2.* An
impossibility: levius sit patientia qui-
quid corrigere est nefas, Hor.

nefastus, a, um, *adj.*: dies nefasti,
days on which judgment could not be
pronounced nor assemblies of the people
be held: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fasto-
que fecit, quia aliquando nihil cum
populo agit utile futurum erat, Liv.
|| *Transf.* contrary to the sacred
rites or to religion: in gen. *irreligious*,
impious: quae augur, injusta, nefasta,
dehixit, Cic. *2.* In gen. *wicked*,
profane, *execrable*, *nefarius*: quid
intactum nefasti liquimus? what crime,
Hor. *3.* *unlucky*, *inauspicious*: ne
qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv.

negantia, *ae*, f. [nego] a denying,
a negation: Cic.

negatio, *onis*, f. [id.] a denying,
denial, negation: Cic.

negito, i. v. a. *freg.* [id.] to deny
often or steadfastly (rare): Lucr.: rex
primo negitare, Sall.

neglectio, *onis*, f. [negligo] a neg-
lecting, neglect: amicum, Cic.

neglectus, a, um, *Part.* [negligo].
|| *A. d.* neglected, slighted: quum
ipet inter nos affecti neglectique simus,
Cic.: religio, Caes.: di neglecti, Hor.

neglectus, *us*, m. [id.] a neglecting,
neglect (rare): Ter.

negligens, *entis*, *Part.* [negligo].
|| *A. d.* heedless, careless, uncon-
cerned, indifferent, negligent: impro-
vidi et negligentes duces, Cic.: adol-
escentia negligens luxuriose, Liv.

With gen.: legum, officii, rei publicae,
sacrorum aequi amicumque negligens,
Cic. With *circum*: circa se negligens
indigentior, Suet. With *inf.*: post illa
obscure eam negligens fui, Pl. With
subj.: negligens ne qua populus laboret,
Hor.

negligenter, *adv.* heedlessly, care-
lessly, negligently: scribere, opp. diligen-
ter, Cic. Comp.: negligentius asser-
vare aliquid, *id.*

negligentia (neglentia), *ae*, f.

[negligens] *carelessness*, *heedlessness*,
negligence: negligentia, pigritia, in-
ertia impedit, Cic.: caerimoniarum
aspiciunturque, neglect, Liv.

neg-ligo (also negligo and negligo),
lexi, lectum, j, v. a. [neg lego] (lit. not
to sweep up, i. e.) not to heed, not to
trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect:
constr. with acc. or inf.; rarely with
de or absol.: si mandatum neglecturus
es, Cic.: neglectis urenda filix inaccu-
satur agria, Hor.: herus quod imperavit,
neglexit persequi, Pl.: de Theopompo
negleximus, Cic. || *Esp. to slight*,
despise, *disregard*, *neglect*: qui pericu-
lum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea
salute neglecti, *id.*: imperium aliquid,
Caes. *Abok.*: bonus tantummodo se-
nior sit, ubi negligas, Sall. || *to*
overlook, *pass over*: negligere pecuniam
captam, Cic.

negro, avi, atum (*perf. subj.* negas-
sim for negaverim, Pl.) i. v. n. and a.
[ne alio] to say no, to deny: Diogenes
ait, Antipater negat, Cic. With acc.
and inf.: to say not, deny. || *Stoic*
negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod
honestum sit, *id.*: Cotta se ad armatum
hostem iturum negat, says that he will
not go, refuses to go, Caes. Sometimes
two depend. clauses follow negare,
although the first only is connected
with it, the second being dependent on
an affirmative verb not expressed:
plerique negant Caesarem in conditione
mansurum: postulataque haec ab eo
interposita esse, and affirm that these
demands, Cic. Pass.: causa negor, Ov.

|| *to refuse*, *decline*: nunquam re-
cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic
mibi, Cic. (ii) with *prom. reflect.*: to
refuse: obscatur, ut sibi quis faciat
copiam: illa enim se negat, Ter. *2.*
Of things (poet.): poma negat regio,
Ov. (Hence *It. negro*, Fr. *nier*.)

negotialis, *ae*, *adj.* [negotium] per-
taining to affairs (rare): Cic.

negotians, *antis*, *Part.* [negotior].

|| *Subst.* a wholesale dealer,
trader, banker: negavi me culpam
negotiant dare (praefecturam), Cic.

negotiatio, *onis*, f. [id.] banking
business (v. negotior): reliquiae Asia-
ticae negotiationis, Cic.

negotiator, *oris*, m. [id.] a money-
lender, banker: the negotiators were
Roman citizens who carried on money
lending and a banking business in the
provinces, and different from the mercatores
(v. Smith's Ant. 269): negotiatoribus
comis, mercatoribus justus, Cic. ||

In gen. a trader, tradesman: mercis
sordidae negotiator, Quint.

negotium, i, n. dim. [negotum]
a little business, small matter: Cic.

negotior, *atus*, i. v. n. and a. *dep.*
[id.] to carry on a banking business in
the provinces (v. negotior): quum se
Syracusan otlandi, non negotiandi cau-
tentiusset, Cic. *2.* In gen. to trade,
traffic: negotiandi causa, Liv.

negotiosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] full
of business, busy: provincia negotiosa

et molesta, Cic. negotiosi dies, *business days, working days*, Tac. Comically: tergum, a back on which business is performed, i. e. which receives a drubbing, Pl.

negotium, il. n. [negotium] lit. want of leisure; hence, a business, employment, occupation, affair: qui deum nihil habere negotii volunt, Cic.: golo desistere, Cae.: in magno negotio habere aliquā, to regard a thing as important, Suet.: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, what you had to do here, Ter. Exp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescentis studio constitutum est, Cic. Of military operations: conelant occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittunt non esse, Cae.: Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, Cic. Of money-lending or banking in the provinces (v. negotiator): Trebonius amplā et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, id. Of a law-suit: Suet. Transf. difficulty, pains, trouble, labour: satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic.: neque ease quidquam negotii, and that it was no trouble, Cae.

2. Like the Gr. *negos*, for res, a matter, thing: quid est negotii? Pl.: Ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. So of persons: Teucris lila lentum negotium, a slow affair, id.

nemo, inla, m. and f. [ne and hemo, old form of homo] no man, no one, nobody: facti pluri omnium hominum neminem, Cic. Nemo non, every one: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Non nemo, many a one: video de laetis abesse non neminem, id.: nemo unus, no one, Liv. Fem.: vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl.: Tor. Adj.: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic.

nemorialis, e, adj. [nemus] of groves or woods, woody, sylvan (poet.): templum nemorale Dianae, Ov.

nemorialis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a grove or wood: mel, Col. II. Exp. pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia: Ov. Hence, rex nemoralis, the presider over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia, Suet.

nemori-vultrix, icis, f. she that dwells in the woods: sus, Phaedr.

nemori-vagus, a, um, adj. that wanders in the woods: aper, Cat.

nemorosus, a, um, adj. [nemus] full of woods, woody: nemorosa Zanthoxylon, Virg.: Alias opacus, nemorosus, Ov.

nempes, conj. [nempes, a collat. form of nempus; cf. quippe] certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely: scio jam quid velis: nempes blinc me alire via, Pl.: unde iustitia, sitca, aequitas? Nempes ab his, without doubt, Cic.

nemus, ōris, n. = *nemus*, a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove: poet. a wood in gen.: multos nemora

silvaeque commovet, Cic.: montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor.

2. Exp. the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia, where Caesar had a villa: Cic.

nenia (naenia), ae, f. a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead: honoratorum virorum laudes cantā ab tibicenem prosequuntur, cui nomen nenia, Cic.: abant inani funere neniae, Hor. II. Transf. a mournful dirge of any kind: Cae.: retractas munera neniae, id. Proverb.: id fallentia ludo, my joy was turned to grief, Pl. 2. a magic song, incantation: Marra, Hor.

3. a common, trifling song, popular song: a nursery song, lullaby: a song in gen.: puerorum neniae, quae regnum rocie facientibus offert, id.

nenā and **nenūm**, v. non, ad init. **nēo**, nēvi, nātum, 2. u. a. to spin: subtemen tenuis nere, Pl. II. Transf. to weave: to interlace, entwine: tunicum quam nevat auro, Virg. [Same root as necto, q. v.]

nepe, ae, f. [an African word] a scorpion: Cic. 2. a constellation, the Scorpion: pectus Nepal, poet. Cic.

II. Transf. a crab: roscem cedam ad parietem, imitator nepem, Pl.

neptēs, ae, m. indecl. = *neptēs* (that drives away sadness), a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect: Plin. Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was opium.

nepos, ōtis, m. a son's or daughter's son, a grandson: Metellum multi filii, filius, nepotes, nepes in rogum imponerant, Cic. 2. a brother's or sister's son, a nephew: tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. 3. In gen. a descendant (poet.): filius, an aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg.: in nepotum pernicem, Hor. II. Transf. a spendthrift, prodigal: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter? Cic. [Nepos and Neptis occur in the cognate languages.]

neptātus, ūs, m. [nepos] extravagant, prodigality, profusion: Suet. **neptitius**, a, um, adj. [id.] extravagant, profuse: sumptus, Suet.

neptulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little grandson: Pl.

neptis, is, f. [v. nepos] a granddaughter: filii, filiae, nepotes, nepes, Cic.: filius Veneris, i. e. Pro, Ov.: nepotes Cybele, i. e. the Muses, id. (Hence Fr. *nièce*.)

neptūna, i, m. [Neptunus] the sea (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl.: hibernus, Hor.

nequam, adj. indecl. worthless, poor for nothing, wretched, vile, etc.: piaci nequam est nisi rebus, Pl. II. Exp. of character, worthless, vile, bad: opp. frugi: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.: quid est nequius aut turpius? id.: homo nequissimus, id.

nequaquam, adv. in no wise, by no means, not at all: ut nequaquam fuerit illius commodi magnitudo cum eo in-

commodo comparanda, Cic.: hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, Cae.

nequē or **neq** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants) etc. and conj. [neque]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (and esp. the latter) like ne = non, not, in which way they are sometimes used by later writers. I. Liv. Conj. = et, procul aberat. I. Liv. Conj. = et, non, and not, also not: illa quae alius est, alius secus nec fadem semper modo videntur, facta esse dicimus, Cic. Connected with vero, enim, autem, item: neque vero hoc aulum dixit, ad ipse et vult et fecit, id.: neque enim tu es, qui qui sis neceas, id. 2. Exp. repeated, neque (nec) ... neque (nec), neither ... nor: virtus nec eripi nec surripit potest unquam: neque neautrag neque incendio amittitur, id.: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque ... neque: non mediocriter prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. 3. Neque (nec) ... (que) and et ... neque (nec) when one clause is affirmative: on the one hand not ... and on the other hand; not only not ... but also; or the contrary: on the one hand ... and on the other hand not; not only ... but also not: (i) Neque (nec) ... et (que): animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, id. (ii) Si ... neque (nec): ego vero et expectabam ea quae polliciter neque exigit nisi tuo commodo, id. 4. Neque (nec) not (also in one word, *nequā*), emphatically affirmative, and also, besides, and indeed, and: neque nam mentem non dumtaxat seque revocat exanimata uxor, id. (ii) Nec nam, as a simple conjunction: and likewise, and so too, and also: necnon et Tyrii per limina laeta frequenter convenere, Virg.

5. Neque (nec) dum, and in the word, nequum, and not yet, neq. yet: autem quid agat, si acis neq. videri. Roma es profectus, scribas ad me venis, Cic. 6. Nec ... quidem, v. quidem. 7. but not: si neque cum quo neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus sum, nec est liber: neque est illa scura verum, but none of these has happened, id. (Hence lit. *ne*: Fr. *ni*; from Lat. *ne* ipse unus, li. *nequum* from Lat. *neque*, li. *neque*, Pro. *neque*, Fr. *neque*.)

nequidum (nequum), v. neque, m. li. 5.

nequidum, lvi and li. itum, a. v. n. not to be able, to be unable: nisi habueris, invenies alium, si nomen noquam, Pl. ut ea, cum velimus, lazare nequimus, Cic. Pass. (followed by an inf. pers.): quicquid sine sanguine civium alicui nequiar, iure factum est, Sall.

nequicquam (nequicquid and nequicquam), adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly: et zero et nequicquam perdet, Cic.: nequicquam auxilium in-

placere, Cæsa. 2. *without ground, without reason*: non nequiquam tæstæ virtutis homines iudicari debet: *non esse transire latissimum flumen, id.* 3. *with impunity*: nequiquam dicere tam indignum dictum in se, Pl.

nequior, *ius, v. nequam.*

nequiquam, *v. nequiquam, ad ius.*

nequis or ne quis, for ne aliquis.

nequissimus, *a, um, v. nequam.*

nequiter, *adv. worthlessly, licentiously, badly, miserably, etc.*: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Comp.: utrum bellum suspectum aut nequius, an incassatus tunc, dici non potest, Liv.

nequitia, *ac, and nequitias, f.* [nequam] *badness*: aceti nequitia, Hic. || Fig. *moral badness*. 1.

cleanness, intractability, remissness, negligence: me ipsum meritis nequitiaque condemnabo, Cic. 2. *prodigality, profusion*: illum aut nequitias expellet, Hor. 3. *profligacy, wantonness, leanness*: uxor pauperis Ibyci tandem nequitias pone modum tuas, id. 4.

worthlessness, violence, villainy: si domus hæc habenda esse potius quam officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic.

nequius, *idea, f.* [Nereus] *a daughter of Forus, or a sea-nymph, Nereid*: vides Nereus, Ov.

nequius, *adv. strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically, vigilantly*: nequius aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Comp.: nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervosus, *a, um, adj.* [nervus] *full of sinews, sinewy, nervous*: nervosus populus, Ov. || Fig.: *nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: quis Aristoteles nervosus, Cic.

nervulus, *i, m. dim.* [id.] *nervus, twig*: Cic.

nervus, *i, m.* [νῆρῡς] *a sinew, tendon*, *nerv*: his addit nervos, a quibus artes continentur, Cic. || Transf. *the penis*: Hor. 2. *the strings of a musical instrument*: nervi in fidibus, Cic.

3. *a bow-string*: nervoque obversus equo intendit telum, Virg. 4. *the leather with which shields were covered*: Tac. 5. *a thing with which a person was bound*: Pl. 6. *a feller*: id. Hæc, 7. *a prison*: extimere de nervo aliquem, Liv. || Fig. *nervus, vigor, force, strength*: digna res est ut nervus intendas tuos, Ter.: opibus ac nervis uti, Cæsa: nervi belli pecunia, Cic.: nervi conjurationis, Tac. Liv. 2. *Exp. of style*: *force, energy*: horum oratio neque nervos, neque sculose oratoris ac forenses habet, Cic. (Hence *lit. nervo*: Fr. *nerv*.)

nequius, *idea, Part.* [nequis].

Adj. *ignorant, unaware*: Ter.

Nequius, *iv, or II, Item, a, n. not to know, to be ignorant*: nec me potest scire necire, quod neciam, Cic.: nec de quanta cum expectatione sim te sciturus, you cannot think, id.: quod scia, necia, *a phrase to inculcate*

secrecy: tu necias id quod scia, Dromo, si sapies, Ter. Pass.: utrum constisteris utplam velit an meo transire necitior, Cic. 2. *Exp. in the phrases*, *nescio quia, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, etc.*, to denote uncertainty: *nescio quia, I know not who, somebody, a certain person*: *nescio quid, I know not what, something*: *prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl.*: nisi me forte Paconii nescio cuius querelis moveri putes, Cic.: in affected ignorance, to denote insignificance, meanness, etc.: fortasse non jejunitum hoc nescio quid ego gessi, et contemnendum videretur, id.: ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illi bello gesta sit, Liv. (v. an, n. II.). || not to know, to be unacquainted with: illa illum nescit, Pl.: non nescire hilemem, Virg. 2. not to understand; to be unable: non tam praeclare est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic.: stare loco nescit, said of a horse, Virg.

nescitior, *a, um, Part.* [nescio].

nescius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *not knowing, ignorant, unaware*. With gen.: *nescia mens hominum fati sortisque future, Virg.* With de: *ov. With relative clause*: arvaque Cycloppum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri nescia, id. With acc. and inf.: non sum nescius, Scævola, ita hinc Gron. *not knowing, how, not understanding, unable, incapable*. With inf.: pueri fari nesci, Hor.: vinci nescio, Ov. || Pass.: *not known, unknown* (rare): locus, Pl.: nescia tributa, Tac.

nescius, *a, um, Part.* [neq].

neuter, *tra, -trum, adj.* [ne uter] *neither the one nor the other, neither of two*: ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic. With plur. verb.: ut caveres, neuter ad me tretis cum querimonia, Pl. In the plur.: in quo neutrorum contemenda est sententia, Cic.

|| *Exp. of neither sex*: neuter angula, id. Hæc 2. in gramm. of *neither gender*: neutra nomina, or usu. absol. neutra, neuter nouns: id.

neutiquam (in Plaut. and Ter. to be read utiquam), *adv.* [ne utiquam] *by no means, in no wise*: id neutiquam nihil placet, Pl.: indissolubiles vos quidem esse potestis, neutiquam tamen dissolvimini, Cic.

neutro, *adv. to neither side, neither way*: neutro inclinata spe, Liv.

neutribi, *adv.* [neuter ubi] *in neither the one place nor the other*: Pl.

neve (nen), *adv.* [ne ve] *and not, nor*: ut eam ne quis nobis inuist, neque vivus, neque mortuus, neither . . . nor, Cic.: exhortatus est sui suse pristinae virtutis memoriam retinere, non perturbare animo, Cæsa.

nevélo, névís, *etc. v. nolo.*

nevélo, névís, *f.* (on root v. neco) *death: violent death, murder, slaughter*: insidiatori et latroni, quæ potest esse injusta nex, Cic.: vitæ neque in suos

habet potestatem, Cæsa: neci dedere, Virg. With gen. obj.: multorum civium necia, Cic. With gen. subj.: venatorum, Phædr. 2. *a natural death* (rare): post necem consula, Suet. || Transf. *the blood of the slain*: manus neco Phrygia imbutæ, Ov.

nequilia, *e, adj.* [nequili] *tied or bound together* (poet.): vestis, Lucr.

nequus, *i, v. a. frog*, [id.] *to tie or bind together, to interlace, entwine*: Lucr.

nequus, *i, v. nequus, n. II.*

nequus, *a, um, Part.* [nequus].

nequus, *ia, m.* [id.] *a tying or binding together, an interlacing, entwining*: jam contulerant auti luctantia nexu pectora pectoribus, Ov.: brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem (of a wrestler), Suet. || Transf. (and in this signif. also nequus, i, m.) *the state or condition of a nexu, a personal obligation, a voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt* (for the legal explanation of the term, v. Smith's Ant. 269): abalienatio est ejus rei quæ municipi est, aut traditio alteri nexi, aut in jure cæso, Cic.: nexum inire, Liv.

nequus, *i, m.* [id.] *a freeman who has pledged his person as security for a debt* (v. preed. ar.) *its next soluti eamque in posterum, ne ceterentur, Liv.*

nequus, *i, m.* [id.] *anciently net, adv. and conj.* [identical with ne] *is an absolute negative only in the interrogative form quidni? (or separately, quid ni?) why not? quid ego ni ita censeam? Pl.; and in the combination nimirum (v. nimirum).* || Like ne, with clauses denoting a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition, *not, that not, unless*: moment ni teneant cursu, Virg. 2. As a conditional negative *ni* has the same force as *si*, which indeed is formed from it by the addition of *si*: *if not, unless*. In this constr. it is found, like *si*, with the *indic.* in purely conditional clauses, and with the *subj.* in hypothetical sentences: *With indic.*: moriar ni puto, Cic. *With subj.*: ni ita se res haberet, id.: ni faciat, Virg. (II) *Exp. in legal agreements, stipulations, etc.*: ejum is sponsionem fecisset, ut vir bonus esset, Cic.

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nidificio, i. v. n. [nidificus] to build a nest: nidificans aves, Col. (Hence Fr. *niche*.)

nidor, ōris, m. a vapour, steam, smell, from anything boiled, roasted, burned, etc.: galbanus nidor, Virg.: gasearum nidor atque fumus, Cic.

nidulus, i. m. dim. [nidus] a little nest: lthacum illam, in asperis sax- ulla, tanquam nidulum, amixam, Cic.

nidus, i. m. a nest: fingere et con- struere nidos, Cic.: nidum tignis sus- pendit hirundo, Virg. Poet.: pennas majores nido extendere, i. e. to raise oneself above one's birth, Hor. 2. Meton. the young birds in a nest (poet.): nidi loquaces, Virg. || Transf. a dwelling, residence, house: tu nidum servas, Hor. (Hence It. *nido*; Fr. *nid*; Germ. *nieste*.)

niger, gra, grum, adj. black, sable, dark, dusky: quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic.: quamvis ille niger, quam- vis tu candidus essem, Virg.: nigros efferre martios, i. e. killed by poison, Juv. Subst. nigrum, i. m. a black spot: Ov. 1. Fig. pertaining to death: nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignum, of the funeral pile, Hor. 2. Unlucky, ill-omened: huncine solem tam nigrum surrexisti mihi? id. 3. Of character, black, bad, wicked: Cic.: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romano, caveto, Hor. (Hence It. *nero*; Fr. *noir*, *noire*; Eng. *negro*.)

nigrans, antis, Part. [nigro]. || Adj.: black, dusky: color, Lucr.: ni- grantes terga Juvenal, Virg.

nigresco, grūi, 3. v. n. incoep. [niger] to become black, grow dark: latice- nigrescere sacros, Virg.: nigrescent sanguine venae, Ov. (Hence Fr. *noir- cir*.)

nigro, avi, atum, i. v. n. [id.] to be black: ea, quae nigrant, Lucr.

nigror, ōris, m. [id.] blackness: mor- tis, Lucr.

nihil, i. m. indecl. [by apocope, from nihilum, i. e. ne hitum] nothing: nihil ergo agebat Q. Maximus? nihil L. Paulus? ceteri senes nihil agebant? Cic. With gen.: nihil mali, id. With an adj.: nihil expectatione vestra dignum dico, id. Of persons: victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, id. (ii) nihil agere, to accomplish nothing: nihil agis dolor! id. (iii) nihil, nec . . . nec, with- out destroying the negation: nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse, reticendo, nec obsecrare dicebat, id. (iv) nihil non, everything: nihil non ad rationem di- gribat, id. (v) non nihil and haud nihil, something, somewhat: non nihil ut in tantis malis, est profectum, id. (vi) nihil quicquam or nihil unum, nothing whatever, nothing at all: Rhodius ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnia generis dona dedit, Liv. (vii) nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, praeter, praeterquam, etc., nothing else than, nothing but: tu, quantus, quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter.: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum inuim diligere, quem amas, Cic. (viii)

nihilum, i. m. [ne hitum] nothing: docui nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr.: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. (ii) Nihil, of no value, worthless: nihil est autem summi quod officium facere im- mense est, Pl. Hence, nihil pendere or facere, to esteem as nothing, Ter. (iii) De nihilo, for nothing, without cause or reason: mali rem exempli ease, de ni- hilo hospites corripit, Liv. (iv) Nihilum with comparatives, by nothing, no: nihil benevolentior, Cic. So, nihil minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding: in is rebus, quae nihil minus, ut ego abin, confici possunt, id. With minus omitted: nihil ego quam tu nunc amata sum, Pl. (v) Nihilio aliter, no other- wise: Ter. || Adverbially, for non, not: nihilum metuenda timere, Hor.

nil (contracted form of nihil) nothing, no (rare, and mostly poet.): si nil sit durus, Caes.: nil intra est oleum, Hor.

nilum, i. q. nihilum, nothing: ad nilum reverti, Lucr.

nilus, i. m. [Nīlos, the river Nile] a canal, conduit, aqueduct: plicina et nilus, Cic.

nimbatus, a, um, adj. [nimbus] perh. light, trifling, frivolous: Pl.

nimbifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [nimbus fero] storm-bringing, stormy: Ov.

nimbosus, a, um, adj. [nimbus] full of storms, stormy, rainy: nimbo- sus Orion, Virg.

nimbos, i. m. a violent or pouring rain, a rain-storm: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. Meton.

nihil . . . quoniam quominus: id. Liv. (ix) nihil est quod, cur, quomobrem, etc., there is no reason why: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. (x) nihil est ut, there is nothing that: id. (xi) nihil est, it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain: Pl. Hor. (xii) nihil ad me (ac. pertinere): recte an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Also, nihil ad, nothing in comparison with: nihil ad Peristum, id. (xiii) nihil minus, nothing less so, i. e. by no means, not at all: cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, id. (xiv) nihil dum, nothing as yet: id. (xv) nihil mihi cum illo est, I have nothing to do with him: tecum nihil rei nobis Dem- pho est, Ter. (xvi) nihil esse, to be nothing or nobody, to have no power, to be of no use: sin mecum in hac pro- lusione nihil fueris, quem te in ipsa pugna fore putesmus? Cic. || Ad- verbially, as an emphatic non, lit. in nothing, not at all: nihil opus est, Ter.: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic. 2. To no purpose, in vain: Pl. 3.

for 2 reason: Cic.

nihilum, v. nihil (xiv).

nihil, v. nihilum.

nihilum, v. nihilum.

nihilominus, v. nihilum (iv).

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a black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud: involvere demum nimbū, Virg. (ii) rain- cloud: Plin. (iii) a cloud or mist in gen.: tempestas denso regem operuit nimbū, Liv. So the bright cloud or cloud-shaped splendour which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: nimbos succincta, Virg. (iv) a cloud of smoke, dust, etc.: fulvae nimbus arenae, id. 2. Like the Eng. cloud, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: nimbus pedum, id. || Fig. a storm, i. e. sudden misfortune: hunc quidem nimbū cito transisse laetor, Cic. [Nimbos perh. comes from the same root as nubes.]

nimbiestas, ōtis, f. [nimbus] a too great number or quantity: Enar.

nimbo, v. nimbus, ad fin.

nimbiopere, more correctly separate, nimbo opere, too much, Cic.

nimium, adv. [ni, i. q. ne and ni- rum, lit. not wonderful, no wonder; strange if it were not so; hence] without doubt, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly: nimium Theophrastus est au- ctor adhibendus, Cic. non omnia ni- rum eidem dici dederat, Ter., Liv. 1. Freq. in an ironical sense: dubitabam, to be sure, forsooth: nimium contra dici nihil potest, Cic.

nimia, adv. too much, overmuch, ex- cessively, beyond measure: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. With gen.: haec loca lucis habent nimia, Ov. 2. With a preceding negative, not too much, not very much, not particularly, not very: Philotimi literae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectant, Cic.: praesidium non nimis firmum, Caes. || Transf. very much, exceedingly: nimis vellem lapidem, Pl. So nimis quam, very much: nimis quam formido, id.

nimium, adv. too much, too: nimium parce facere sumptum, Ter.: aham diu, Cic. 2. Non nimium, not very much, not particularly: illud non ni- mum probo, id. || Transf. very much, greatly, exceedingly: homo nimium lepidus, Pl.: o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas! Virg. 2. Nimium quantum, as much as one is very much indeed, exceedingly: viri differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Also, nimium quam (rare): nimium quam, o Lyde, es bar- barus, Pl.

nimius, a, um, adj. [nimis] beyond measure, exceeding too great, too much: vitum colit, ne in omnes partes sua (for nimis) fundatur, Cic.: nimis prin- cipatua atque arrogancia, Caes. (ii) With abl.: immoderate, intemper- rebas secundis malis, Tac. With gen.: impotens et nimis animi erat, Liv. Subst. nimium, i. m. too much, super- abundance, excess: modiciorum illam tenet, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. 2. Esp. too mighty, too powerful: Cn. Pompeium esse nimium jam illius reipublicae, Vell. || Transf. very great, very much: homo nimis pauci-

tudine. Pl. Subst.: nimium boni est, cui nihil est mali, it is great good fortune. Enn. In Cic. Hence, adverbially, in the abl. nimio, exceedingly, by far, much: nimio mavolo, Pl.: nimio melius, Id.

ningo (ninguo), *nxit*, *v. n.* (mostly *impers.*) it moves: Virg. || Fig. to shew down, scatter: ningunt rogarum floribus, Lucr. [The root is *nio* or *nrv*: hence *nio* (*nig-o*), *nivis*.]

ningula, *la*, *f.* [root *nio*; *v. ningo*] *mo*: albas decedere ningulas, Lucr.

ningunt and **ninguo**, *v. ningo*.

nisi, *conj.* [nisi] if not, unless: its construction is the same as that of *si* (q. v.), being followed sometimes by the indic., sometimes by the subj.: quid tu malum curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Pl.: quod nisi esset, certe potest non discessisset, Cic. (II) With negatives, except, save only, only: ne quia emantaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes. Sometimes the negative is omitted: Liv.: Sall. (III) After interrogatives, nihil alius, etc., sure, but, than: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic. (IV) Nisi si, except if, unless: nisi si quid in Caesare sit auxilii, Caes. (V) Nisi ut, except that, unless: neque convivia intrare ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. (VI) Nisi quod, except that: praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circumforane obstruunt, Cic. (VII) Nisi quia, except because, i. e. until that: si nesciebam id dicere illam, nisi quia correxit milles, quod intellexi minus, Ter. 2. In translations, nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen: nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, Cic.

nisus, *a. um*, Part. [nitor].

nisus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a pressing or resting upon or against, a pressure: hostiliter docuere nisus, Hor.: ut prospectus aliquaque per saxa facilis foret, Sall. || Transf. a striving, endeavour, effort, labour: ad summum non pervent nisi, sed impetu, Quint. 2. the throes of childbirth, labour: hunc stirps Oceani matris nisibus Aethra edidit, Ov.

nitidula, *ae*, *f.* a kind of small mouse, a dormouse: Cic.

nitens, *entis*, Part. [nitor]. || Adj.: shining, glittering, brilliant, bright: arma nitentia, Liv.: capilli molabathra, Hor. 2. Transf. of animals, sleek, fat: nitens taurus, Virg. (II) Of persons, shining, bright, beautiful: nitentior femina, Ov. (III) Of plants, blooming: nitentia culta, Virg.

|| Fig.: illustrior: recenti gloria nitens, Liv. 2. Of speech, brilliant, elegant: oratio, Cic.

nitio, *v. n.* to shine, look bright, glister, gladden: placatum nihil diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr.: qui nitent ungues, fulgent purpura, Cic.: diversi nitent cum mille colores, Ov. 2. Transf. of animals, to be sleek, in good condition: unde sic quiesco nites?

Phaedr. (II) Of persons, to look bright or beautiful: miseri quibus intentata nites! Hor. (III) Of fields and plants: to look flourishing, thriving: campos nitentes desuper ostentat, Virg.: herba nitens, Ov. (IV) Of wealth, etc. to flourish, abound: vegetal in pace nitent, Cic. || Fig. to shine, be brilliant, look beautiful: homo nitens gloria recenti, Liv.

nitescere, *tili*, *v. n.* *incoep.* [nitor] to begin to shine, to shine out or forth: exiguo qui stellarum nitore nitescit, Cic.: juvenis nudatos humeros oleo perfusus nitescit, Virg. 2. Transf. Of animals, to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat: Armenta nitescant, Plin. (II) Of persons, to become blooming, in perf. tenses, to be blooming: o poeri, nitistis, Hor. 3. Fig. to become illustrious or celebrated: tu diis honeste et elegantiae gloria nitescere, Tacit.

nitida, *ad.* splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently: Pl.

nitidulus, *dim.* *ad.* somewhat shiny, somewhat: Pl.

nitidusculus, *a. um*, *adj.* dim. [nitidus] somewhat shining: caput, Pl.

nitidus, *a. um*, *adj.* [nitor] shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear: facite, sultia, nitidae ut aedes mese sint, Pl.: in picturis alios horrida, inculta, contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, Cic.: ebur, Ov. 2. Transf. Of animals, sleek, plump, fat: jumenta, Nep. (II) Of persons, well-conditioned, well-favoured, healthy-looking: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vires, Hor. (III) good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim: nimis nitida femina, Pl.: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. (IV) Of fields and plants, blooming, fertile, luxuriant: campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Poet.: nitidissimus annus, ricci, fertile, Ov. || Fig. cultivated, polished, refined: nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. (Hence *Fr. net*.)

nitor, *nive* and *nixus*, *v. n.* *n.* *dep.* to bear, lean, or rest upon. With abl.: stirpibus suis niti, Cic.: hastili nixus, Id. With *in* and *acc.*: nixus in bastum, Virg. With *de*: de qua pariens arbore nixa de est, Ov. Abok.: partes aequaliter nitantur, Cic. 2. Transf. to make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance, to mount, climb, fly, etc.: nituntur gradibus, Virg. in aera, Ov. (II) to strain in giving birth, to bring forth, nitenti est virgilla, Id. (III) to strain for a stout: Suet. || Fig. to strain or strive mentally, to exert oneself, labour, endeavour: moderato modo virum assit, et tantum quantum potest, qualesque nitatur, Cic.: nihil contra se regem ulturum existimabat, Caes.: pro aliquo, Liv. With *inf.*: summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. With *ad.*: ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, Caes. (II) to strive after: ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, Cic. 2. to rest, rely, depend upon: with *in* and *abl.*: ea, in quibus causa nititur, Id. With simple abl.: spe niti,

Id.: auctoritate, Caes. With *abl.*: quo confutis? ubi nitere? Cic.

nitor, *bris*, *m.* [nitor] brightness, splendour, lustre: nitor oriens auroae, Lucr.: diurnus, the daylight, Ov. 2. Transf. sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty: nitor corporis, Ter.: urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. (II) neatness, elegance, brilliancy: Cic. (III) in gen. colour: Lucr. || Fig. of speech, splendour, elegance, grace of style: orationis nitor, Cic.

nitrum, *i. n.* *—vīpov*, also called sal nitrum, natron, native nitre or salt-petre: found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace and Macedonia: Plin. || Fig. (from its use as a soap): censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, Coel. in Cic.

nivalls, *e*, *adj.* [nix] pertaining to snow, snowy, snowy: nivalls dies, a snowy day, Liv.: Hebrus nivall compede vincitur, Hor. || Transf. cold: dicimus nivalem diem, cum alium frigus et triste coelum est, Sen. 2. snow-like, snowy: equi candore nivall, Virg.

nivatus, *a. um*, *adj.* [id.] cooled with snow: Suet.

nive, *v. n.*

nivus, *a. um*, *adj.* [nix] of or from snow, snowy, snowy: (poet.): aggribus nivis informis, Virg.: mons, covered with snow, Cat. || Transf. snow-white, snowy: lacerti, Virg.: vestis, Ov. **nivosus**, *a. um*, *adj.* [id.] full of snow, snowy: hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv.: Strymon, Ov.

nix, *nivis*, *f.* snow: Anaxagoras nivem nigram dixit esse, Cic.: miles nivis pruinisque obrutus, Liv. || Transf. white hair, hoary locks: capitis nives, Hor. [Root *nio* or *nrv*: cf. *ningit*, *ningulus*.] (Hence *It. neve*; *Fr. neige*.)

nixor, *v. n.* *n.* *dep.* [nitor] to lean or rest upon, to strive, endeavour (poet.): pars vulnere clauda retentat nixantem (serpente), Virg. || Fig. to depend upon: fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita saluque, Lucr.

nixus and **nisus**, *a. um*, Part. [nitor].

nixus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a pressure: astra se nixu suo conglantata continent, Cic.

|| Transf. a striving, exertion, effort: Quint. 2. Esp. pains, throes, travail of parturition: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg.

no, *nix*, *v. n.* *n.* *to swim*: poeris, qui nare discunt, acripes induitur ratio, Pl.: nat lupus inter oves, Ov. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, to be able to do without a guardian, Hor. || Poet. transf. to sail, flow, fly, etc.: nare per aestatem liquidam supercetera agmen, Virg. Of the eyes of drunken persons, to swim: nant oculi, Lucr. [Root *na*: cf. *Fr. nœ*.]

nobilis, *e* (old form, *gnobilis*), *adj.* [root *no*: *v. nosco*] that can be or is known, knowable: neque his unquam nobilibus fui, Pl. 2. Esp. well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned:

constr. *absol.*, with *abl.* or *ad.* magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates. Cic.: puerisque Ledaes, hunc equae, illum superare pugnis nobilem, Hor.: vitula marinis ad multa nobile fel, Plin. (II) In a bad sense, *notorious*: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. || *High-born, of noble birth*, noble, i. e. *springing from a family* (either patrician or plebeian) of which a member had filled *curule* offices, and consequently possessing the *ius imaginum* (opp. to homo novus or ignobilis): nobili genere nati, id. Liv. Subst. nobilis, la, m. a nobleman: nobles nobiles, Plin. 2. of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior: tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic.: nobilissimeque greges cunctis servabat equarum, Ov.

nobilitas, *itis*, *f.* [nobilis] *famousness, celebrity, fame, renown* (rare): praedicationem nobilitatemque deplere, Cic. || *High or noble birth, nobility* (opp. to homo novus or ignobilis): nobili genere nati, id. Liv. Subst. nobilitas, la, m. a nobleness: nobles nobiles, Plin. 2. of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior: tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic.: nobilissimeque greges cunctis servabat equarum, Ov.

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2. Meton. the nobility, the nobles: conjunctionem nobilitatis fecit, Caes.: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv. With plur. verb.: coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, Sall. *Plur.*: Tric. || *Noble or excellent quality, nobleness, excellence, superiority*: quum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic.: eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov.

nobiliter, *adv.* *famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly*: Plin.

nobilis, *o*, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. [nobilis] *to make known, to render famous or renowned*: postea post mortem nobilitati volunt, Cic.: famam, Liv. Also in an unfavourable sense, *to render notorious*: aliquem flagitii, Ter. || *To render excellent, to ennoble, to improve*: qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell.

noceus, *entis*, *Part.* [noceo]. || *Adj.* *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. *Comp.*: adat ciculis illum nocentius, Hor. 2. *Esp. that commits a wicked action, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal*: nocens et nefarius, Cic.: merita cuncto nocentum, Ov.

noceat, *adv.* *hurtfully, injuriously*: Oels.

noceo, *cli*, *clitum*, 2. v. n. a. *to harm, hurt, injure*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: decernare ea, quae nocturna videantur, Cic.: nocere alteri, id. *Pass.* *impers.*: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id.: ille respondit, ipse nihil nocitum tri, Caes. [Noceo is perh. of same root as noco, q. v.] (Hence *Li. nocere*; Fr. *nuire*.)

noceus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [noceo] *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Phaedr.

noctifer, *eri*, *m.* [noct fero, the night-bringer] *the evening-star*: Cat.

noctilux, *ae*, *f.* [noct lux] *that shines by night; hence, the moon*: canentes rite crescentem facie noctiluam, Hor.

noctivagus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *night-wandering; that wanders about by*

night (poet.): noctivagae fauces coeli, Lucr.: curras (sc. Phoebes), Virg.

noctivagus (noctivagus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [noct vigilo] *night-watching*: Pl. *noctu*, *v. noctus*.

noctua, *ae*, *f.* [noct] *the short-eared owl, a bird sacred to Minerva*: caesus exerceat noctua cantes, Virg.

nocturnalibus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [noctu] *in the night-time, by night*: Cic.

nocturnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [noctus] *pertaining to night*: Pl.

nocturnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [noct] *pertaining to the night, nocturnal*: labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic.: bella, Virg. Nocturnus seems to be sometimes used *adv.*: qui nocturnus sacra divum legitur, by night, Hor.

noctus, *us*, *f.* [id.] *only in abl.* *noctus, by night, in the night-time*: somnium quod noctu hac somnivi, Pl.: nonnunquam interdiu, aemulio noctu, Caes.

noctivagus, *v. noctivagus*.

noctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [noceo] *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Ov.

nodatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [nodo] *to furnish off with knots, to make knotty*: feralia nodata, Plin. || *Transf.* *to tie in a knot, to knot*: crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. (Hence Fr. *nouer*.)

nodatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *full of knots, knotty*: stipes, Ov.: plagae, id.: cheragra (from its producing knots on the fingers), Hor. || *Fig.* *knotty, intricate, difficult*: quaestiones, Macr.: Cicuta, a *weaver skilful in drawing up*

valid bonds, Hor.

nodus, *i*, *m.* a. *a knot*: nodus vinculumque, Cic.: nocte tribus nodis ternos, Amariyll, colores, Virg. 2. *Transf.* *a girde* (poet.): ludit Accidallo, sed non manus aspera, nodo, Mart. Hence, *nodus anni*, the circle of the equator, Lucr. (I) *a knot, knob, node* on an animal's joint: crura sine nodis, Caes. (II) *a knot or knob in wood or plants*: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. *Proverb.* *nodum in alpe quereere, to look for knots in a bush, i. e. to anticipate difficulties where there are none*, Pl. (iv) *a star in the constellation*: Placae, Cic. || *Fig.* *a band, bond*: amabilitatem nodum amicitiae tollere, id. 2. *Esp.* *a bond, obligation* (poet.): exolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr. 3. *a knotty point, difficulty, impediment*: dum hic nodus expeditur non putet senatus nos oportere decedere, Cic.: Abantem, pugnae moramque nodumque, Virg. 80 of a complicated and critical situation in a drama: nec deus interat nisi dignus vindice nodus, Hor. (Hence Fr. *nouer*.)

nolo, *nolui*, *nolle*, *v. irreg.* (old forms: *nevis* for *non vis*: Pl.: *nevoit* or *nevit*, for *non velit*: id.) [ne volo] *to wish not, to be unwilling*: novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter.: idem velle, atque idem nolui, Sall. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. *Esp.*

freq. in the imperat. with the *inf.* of a verb, periphrastically for the imperative with a neg.: noli traser, Pl.: noli patere, Cic. Sometimes pleonastically with *velle*: id. A foll. negative does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, ne tacitae quidem flagitium case, id.: nollem factum, I wish it had not been done, Ter.: cum se non nolui dixisse, that he had no objection, Cic. || *Esp.* *to wish* *id.* *to adhere to* (rare): cui qui noluit, idem tibi, quod cum ornati, non sent amici, id.

nomas, *idis*, *c.* = *nomas* (pasturing flocks): Virg. nomades, pastoralis populi that wander about with their flocks, nomades: Plin. Hence *esp.* a *Numidian*: nomas verusta, a *Numidian fortune-teller*, Prop. *Phr.*: Virg.

nommen, *inis*, *m.* [root *ono*: v. noco] *a name*: nomen est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quoque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.: ut locus ex calamitate populi R. nomen caperet, Caes. Nomen daret, elere, proferri, ad nomina respondere, to be enrolled as a soldier, to enlist, to answer to one's name on the muster-roll: Liv. Also, *dare nomen* in conjunction, Tac. 2. *Esp.* *the middle name of a free-born Roman*, viz. that of his gens as distinguished from his cognomen, or that of his family, and from his praenomen, or that which distinguished the individuals of a familia (v. Smith's Ant. 270 seq.). But sometimes nomen is used for praenomen: Cic.: and for cognomen: Sex. Clodius cui nomen est Phormio, id. 3. In gramm., a *name*: Quint.

|| *Transf.* *an accusation*: nomen recipere, to receive an accusation: Cic. 2. *a bond, note, claim*, Lucr.: qui tibi, ut ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam, debuit, on good bond, good security, id.: nomina sine exigere, to get in one's debts, id. (II) *nomen facere, to enter or book the name of a debt*: nomina facit, negotium conficit, id. (III) *nomen locare, to have money*: Phaedr. (iv) *Meton. a debtor*: hoc sum associatum uti bonum nomen existimer, i. e. a good payer, Cic. 2. *a family, race, stock*: C. Octavius in familiam nomenque adoptavit, Suet.: concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic.

4. *Poet.* *a thing*: infans interitui Allia nomen, Virg. || *Fig.* *name, fame, reputation, renown*: huius magni nomen fuit, Cic.: offere nomeni aliquid, Liv.: nos aliquid nomenque dequeque gestimus, Virg. Of things: nec Baccho genus aut pennis sua nomina servat, id. 3. *a title, pretext, excuse, account, reason*: an alto nomen et alta de causa abstulisse? Cic.: et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, on your account, id.: odisse etiam suo nomine Cicerem et Romanos, Caes. 3. *a name, as opposed to a reality*: Campani magni uomen ad praedictum sociorum, quem vires quum attulissent, Liv. (Hence *Li. nomen*; Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom*.)

nomenclator (nomenclator, Mart. (Suet.), *oric*, m. [nomen calo] one who calls a person or thing by name; hence, a slave who attended his master in canvassing for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met (v. Smith's Ant. 18): Cic. Under the emperors, also, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves; a nomenclator: Plin.

nomenclatura, ae, f. [id.] a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature: Plin.

nomenclator, v. nomenclator.

nominatio, ade, by name, expressly: aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic.

nominatio, ōis, f. [nominio] a naming: consuetudo nominationum, Vitr. ||. a nomination to an office (rare): palerum auguratus locum, in quem ego cum mea nominatione cōpula, Cic.

nominativus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to naming, nominative; in grammar: casus nominativus, the nominative case, Quint.

nominatus, a, um, Part. [nominio]. ||. Adj. famed, renowned, celebrated: illa Aetalia tota Sicilia nominata, Cic.

nominatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to name: Lucr.

nominio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nomen] to call by name, to name: amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. ||. Esp. to render famous, renowned, celebrated: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, id. 3. to nominate or appoint to an office: patres interregem nominaverant, Liv. 3. to accuse, arraign: qui nominatus profugisset, diem certum se facturos, id.

nomisma (num.), ōis, n. = νόμισμα, a piece of money, a coin: acceptores, regule nomisma, Philippus, Hor.

nomus and **nomus**, i. m. = νομός, a district, province, nome: Plin. ||. in music, a tune, air: Suet.

non (old form, nēnum and nēnu; also written noenum and noenu), adv. [constr. from ne oenum or unum, not we, like ne hīlum, not anything] not: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. (H) emphatic, by no means, not as ad: Cethegus homo non probabilis, id. (III) Non, before other negatives, forms a weak affirmative: fortasse non noluit, id. possem ad otium, id., so non nemo, non nihil, non nullus. (IV) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id.: v. nemo, nihil, nullus. (V) Followed by nec... nec, it retains its negative force: non mediis fidus prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, id. (VI) Unne non = ne unus quidem: Flor. (VII) Non quod, non quo, not that, not as if: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellent, Cic. (VIII) Non nisi, only: Ov. (IX) Non vero, truly not: non vero tam isti quam tu ipse ingator, Cic. (X) Non modo, non solum... sed et sed etiam, not only... but also: non

modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. (XI) Non modo (solum) non... sed et sed etiam, sed ne... quidem: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Sometimes the second non is wanting in the first clause: non mentibus solum conspire, sed ne auribus quidem, Liv. (XII) Non ita, non tam, not so very, not particularly: simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. So, non fere, scarcely, hardly: non fere quisquam, id. (XIII) Non si, not even if: Liv. Hor. (XIV) For nōdum: vix mercedem servis hoc eum sula, non vobis probaturum arbitri, Cic. (XV) In interrogations for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vini? non acetus? non titulum? id. (XVI) For (denounced by Quint as a solecism): non isti auge capilli, Ov.: non etiam dilecta, Hor. (XVII) Connected with substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, Cic. (XVIII) In answers: ne: aut etiam aut non respondeo, id.

nonne, arum, f. plu. [nonus] the fifth day in all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nones, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides: Cic.

nonagēni, ae, a, distr. num. [nonaginta] ninety each: Plin.

nonagesimus, a, um, ord. num. [id.] the ninetyeth: Cic.

nonages, num. adv. ninety times: nonages sestertium, ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces, Cic.

nonaginta, card. num. ninety: Cic. (Hence Fr. nonante.)

nonatus, a, um, adj. [nona, sc. legio] belonging to the ninth legion: miles nonatus, Tac. Subst. nonatus, i. m. a soldier of the ninth legion: id.

nonaria, ae, f. [nonus] a public prostitute (so called because not allowed to appear in public before the ninth hour of the day): Pers.

non-dum, adv. not yet: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, Cic.

nonagēni, ae, a, card. num. nine hundred: Falcidus emerat sestertis nonagēti millibus, Cic.

non-ne, ad, not, in questions which suggest an affirmative answer: nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos prociit ille? Caes. 2. In indirect questions: ex eo quæsitum, Archelam Perdicæ filium nonne beatum putaret, Cic.

non-nemo, inis, m. some, several, many a one: Cic. ||. some one, a certain person: id.

non-nihil, v. nihil.

non-nullus, a, um, adj. some, several: nonnulli in re, Cic.: esse nonnulli se Caesaris beneficio affectum, Caes.: nonnulli, some persons, id.

non-nunquam, adv. sometimes: nonnunquam interdū, aspiis noctu, Caes. With aliquando, Cic.

non-nunquam, adv. in some places: Plin.

nonus, a, um, ord. num. [for novenus, from novem] the ninth: terra nona, Cic. ||. Subst.: nona, ae, f. (sc. hora), the ninth hour of the day, i. e. the third before sunset: post nonam venies, Hor.

nonus-decimus, a, um, ord. num. the nineteenth: Tac.

norma, ae, f. a square, employed by carpenters, masons, etc.: anguli ad normam respondentes, Vitr. ||. Fig. a rule, pattern, precept: nec sunt haec rhythmicorum aut musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic.: natura norma legis est, id. loquendi, Hor.

normalis, e, adj. [norma] made according to the square: Quint.

nōs, nostrum, ete, the plur. first pers. pron. nostrum (gen. nostrorum and nostrum, for nostrum: Pl.: Ter.) we: nos, nos, dico apert, consules lesumus, Cic. It is sometimes used instead of ego: nos habemus, id.: absente nobis, Ter. The gen. nostri is used objectively, towards us: amor nostri: nostrum is used participatively, of us. Nos often takes the suffix mel. (Hence It. noi: Fr. nous.)

nosco, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [nosco] to know, to recognise: aliquem facie, Liv.: duces, Tac. 2. to perceive, observe: circumspicere omnibus parti fortibus senatorum raroque usquam noscitur, Liv. ||. Transf. to examine, explore: aedes noscitur, Pl.

nosco, nōvi, nōtum (old forms, gnosco, gnōvi, gnōtum). The contracted forms in class. Lat. are, nosci, noram, norm, nosse, j. v. a. incomp. to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know; to examine, consider: hence, in the perf. tenese, to be acquainted with, to know: quum igitur, nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, Cic. Pass.: forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, Ter.: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscar, Ov. (II) perf. tenese: si me novisti minus, Pl.: qui non leges, non instituta, non iura noritis, Cic. ||. Transf. to know, recognise (rare): han' nosco tuum, I perceive your ban! Pl.: hanc unum gratum potentissimæ noverat, Caes.

2. Esp. to acknowledge, allow, admit of a reason or an excuse: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, Cic. [Root exo or ova: cf. co-gno-sco, t-gno-ro, gno-ra, etc.: cf. Germ. kennen; Eng. know, ken.] The participles, co-g(n)-itus and o-g(n)-itus show that the root also occurred in the form of GEX in Latin, corresponding to the Germ. kennen and Eng. ken.]

nostr, atra, strum (Gen. pl. nostrum, Pl.) pronom. adj. (Noi) our, our own, ours: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic.: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. Strengthened by the suffix pte: nostrae culpa, Ter. ||. Esp. pertaining to us, one of ours, one of us, our friend, ours: impedimentis castrisque nostri potius sunt, Caes.: o noster miserorum, quid

facis? Cic. 2. In addresses: *dear, good*: o Syre noster, salve, quid tibi quid agitur? Ter. 3. *contented for me, favourable to us*: nostra loca, Liv. 11. Objective: amor noster, *love towards us*, Cic. (Hence *li. nostro*; v. *nostrē*.)

nostras, *stris*, *adj.* of our country, native: verba nostra, Cic.: nostrates philosophi, id.

nota, *ae*, *f.* [(a)vo, root of *noscō*] lit. *that by which a thing is known*: hence, a *mark, sign, note*: reliquis epistolis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic.: caeruleae cul (anguli) notae, Virg. 2. *Notes litterarum, written characters, letters*: qui primus sonos vocis, qui infundit videbantur, paucis litterarum notis terminavit, Cic. (ii) Meton.: notae, a *letter, epistle, writing* (poet.): inespiciat accipias hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. 3. *secret characters, secret writing, cipher*: in quibus (epistolis), si qua occultis perferenda essent, per notas scripti, Suet. 4. *short-hand characters, stenographic signs*: id. 5. *a critical mark, made on the margin of a book*: notam apponere ad malum verum, Cic. (ii) *a mark of punctuation*: notae litterariorum, id. 6. *a mark on a wine-cask*: nota Falerni, Hor. (ii) Transf. *a sort, kind, quality*: ex hac nota corpus est ab, Sen. 7. *a distinguishing mark, distinctive feature*: culusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. 8. *a nod, beck, sign*: innuit: acceptas tu quoque reddere notas, Cic. 9. *a brand on a slave*: *Notae*. Also of *latrocinia*: Cic. 10. *a mark, spot, mole on the body*: Hor. 11. *a stamp, impression on a coin*: numos omnia nota, Suet. 12. Fig. *a mark, sign, token*: notae ac vestigia scelorum, Cic. 2. *Exp. a characteristic quality, character*: patescit Interiore nota animi sui, Suet. 3. *a condemnation pronounced by the censor* (v. Smith's Ant. 80): censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. (ii) Transf. *a mark of ignominy or infamy, a reproach, disgrace*: o turpem notam temporum illorum! id.: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id.

notabilis, *e*, *adj.* [note] *noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable*: notabilis: exitus, Cic.: notabilis introitus, Tac. 2. *notorious, infamous*: si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint.: notabilior caedes, Tac. 3. *discernible, perceptible*: Sen.

notabiliter, *adv.* *remarkably, notably; perceptibly*: quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. Comp.: notabilibus turbare, Tac.

notarius, *i*, *m.* [note] *a short-hand writer, stenographer*: Plin.: Quint.

notatio, *onis*, *f.* [note] *a marking, noting*: notatio tabellarum, i. e. *the marking of the voting-tablets with votes of different colours*, Cic. 11. *Exp. a remark, animadversion of the censor*: censoria, id. 2. *a designation, choice*: delectus et notatio iudicum, id

a noticing, observing, observation: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, id. 4. *the analysis of a word for the purpose of finding its precise meaning as a foundation for argument*: notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitor, id.

notatus, *us*, *m.*, *Part.* [note]. 11. A. *Adj.*: *marked, distinguished*: homo omnium aeculorum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic.

notescere, *tdi*, *j. v. n. insep.* [notus] *to become known*: notescatque magis mortuorum atque magis, Cat.: malis facinoribus notescere, Tac.

notus, *us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *videt, spurious, not genuine*. Of persons, *illegitimate, bastard* (opp. to *legitimus*): Antiphen Thebanae de matre nothum Serpedonis alii, Virg. 2. Of animals: *mongrel*: id. 11. Transf. *not genuine, false, counterfeit*: lunaque sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans, sive suo proprio jactat de corpore lucem, i. e. *borrowed, not its own*, Lucr.: Attis notha mulier, Cat.

notio, *onis*, *f.* [noscō] *a becoming acquainted, a making oneself acquainted with*: quid tibi hanc notio est, Inquam, amicum meum? Pl. 2. *a taking cognizance of by a magistrate, an examination, investigation*: notio populi Romani, Cic.: ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. 11. Transf. *an idea, conception, notion*: notio rerum, Cic.: neque alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, id.

notitia, *ae*, *notitia*, *is*, *f.* [notus] *a being known, celebrity, note*: id propter notitiam sunt intrinseci, Nep. 11. Transf. *acquaintance with a person*: fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas notitia nova mulieris, Cic. 2. *Exp. notitiam feminae habere, to know or have carnal knowledge of a woman*, Caes. 3. In gen. *a knowing, knowledge; an idea, conception, notion*: notitiam habere dei, Cic.: natura ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id.

notitia, *is*, *v. notitia*.

noto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [note] *to mark, to distinguish by a mark*: notare libellam cera, Cic.: ungue genas, Ov. 11. Transf. *to write*: scribit damnatae tabellae, et notat et delet, id. (ii) *Exp. to write in cipher or with contractions*: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. 11. Fig. *to signify, indicate, denote*: quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. 2. *Exp. to allude to, hint at*: Suet. 3. *to mark, note, observe*: numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. 4. *Exp. of the censor, to mark or brand with a censure (nota)*, to *censure, reprimand*: quos censoris furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, id.: stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari, Hor. As one of the effects of the censoria nota was exclusion from the senate, hence (ii) in gen. *to deprive of political influence*:

novum in republica introductum exemplum, ut tribunicia intercessio armis notetur atque opprimeretur, Caes.

notus, *i*, for *notus*, *q. v.*

notus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [noscō]. 11. A. *Adj.*: *known*: res nota et manifestis omnibus, Cic. Censor: nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin ad statum demum conveniret, Caes. 2. *Exp.*: vita P. Sullae vixit populoque Romano notissima, Cic. With *gen.* (poet.): notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor. (ii) Subst. notū, *acquaintance, friend*: Cic.: Hor. 2. In a bad sense, *notorious*: Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. 3. *Act. knowing, that knows*: nota praedica, is those that know, Pl. 4. *usual, customary*: nota sedes, Hor.

notus and **notus**, *i*, *m.* = *notus*, *the south wind*: madidis notus evolat alis, Ov.: udus, Hor. 11. Poet. transf. wind in gen.: tendunt vela notū, Virg.

novacula, *ae*, *f.* *a sharp knife, a razor*: secandas novaculae fances, Suet.: Targinius dixit, se cogitare ceterum novacula posse praecidi, Cic. (Hence *Sp. novacula*.)

novalla, *e*, *adj.* [novus]. In agriculture, *that is ploughed fresh or for the first time*: Varr. 11. Subst. novalla, *is*, *f.* (sc. terra), and *novale*, *is*, *n.* (sc. solum): *fallow-land*: alumnus idem totum cessare novales, Virg. 2. *a field ploughed for the first time*: Plin. 3. Transf. *unploughed land*: *meadow-land*: Col. 4. *a cultivated field* (poet.): impius haec tam cauta novalla miles habebat? Virg.

novatilis, *is*, *f.* [novus] *she who renews or changes*: rerum, Ov.

novus, *us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *new, in a new or unusual manner*: ornata ut lepide! ut concine! ut nove! Pl. 11. Superl. of time: *recently, lately, a short time ago*: novissime memoria nostra argumentum aere solum est, Sall. 2. Of succession, *lastly, last of all, finally*: dicam primum ... deinde ... novissime, Sen.

novellus, *us*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *new*: Pl. novellus, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [novellus] *to till new fields, to set out new vines*: edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet.

novellus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *del.* [novus] *young, new*: arbor et novella et vetula, Cic.: vitae, Virg. Poet.: turba, young brood, for children, Tib. 3. *new, fresh*: Cn. et L. Gervillii, novelli Augustinenses, new colonists of Aquila, Liv.

3. *inexpressed, unexpressed*: cum repperem tenera frena novella mentis, Ov. (Hence *li. novello*; Fr. *novelle, nouvelle*.)

novem, *card.* *num.* *nine*: novem orbibus, Cic.: mille passuum decem novem, *ninetum*, Caes. [Sens. *novam*: Gr. *νέφεα*; Germ. *neue*; Eng. *new*.] (Hence *li. nove*; Fr. *neuf*.)

november and **novembris**, *i*, *adj.* [novem] *pertaining to the ninth part of the old Roman year (which began with March)*: Calendis Novembris,

Col. 2. *Uss. subst. m. the month of November: post Novembrem, Mart. novem-dēcim et novēndēcim, card. numm. [novem decem] undecim: Liv.*

novēndālīs, a, adj. [novem dies] of nine days, that lasts nine days: novēndale sacrum, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 272: novēndales feriae, Cic. || That takes place on the ninth day: of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated nine days after the funeral: novēndalis coena, Tac.: novēndales pulveres (the ashes of the dead were frequently used in magic rites, and the rules of the art required that they should be taken from the tomb on the ninth day after interment), Hor.

novēndādes or novēndales (diff.) tum, m. plur. [novus insuleo] the new gods (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigētes, the native gods): Janus, Jupiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Lares, Divi Novendales, Divi Indigētes, a form of prayer, Liv.

novēnus, a, um, num. distrib. [novem] nine each, nine: ut virgines ter novēnas per urbem euntes carmines canerent, Liv.

novēra, ae, f. [prob. from novus] a step-mother: uxor generi, novēra filii, filiae pellex, Cic.: injusta, Virg.: scelerata, Ov.: Pro verb.: apud novēram queri, i. e. in sinu, Pl.: 2. Fig.: quoniam novēra est Italia, i. e. ubi are non natives, Vell.

novērālīs, a, adj. [novēra] of or like a step-mother: novēralis sedes prelaeta Lavino, Lavinium, so called after Aecanius's step-mother, Juv.: || Transf. hostile, malevolent: novēralis odis, Tac.

novīctus or -ctus, a, um, adj. [novus] new (mostly technical): novīctus quaestus, Pl.: 2. Fresh, recent: de grege novīcturum, Cic.: Jam aedet in ripa tetrumque novīctus horret portum, new, newly arrived, a novice, Juv. (Hence Fr. novice.)

novīas, num. adv. nine times: novīas sex interitus, Virg.

novīsimus, adv. v. nove.

novītas, ātis, f. [novus] a being new, newness, novelty: rei novītas, Cic.: In plur.: novītates non sunt repudiandae, Id. Post.: anni, i. e. the spring, Ov.: 2. The condition of a homo novus, newness of rank, upstart condition: novītas mea, Cic.: || Esp. rareness, strangeness, unusualness: sceleris atque periculi novītas, Sall.

novītus, v. novī.
novus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [novus] is made new, to renew, renovate: ipsi tamēta novant, Virg.: fessa membra, Ov.: ardorem, Liv.: ager novatus, a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing, Cic.: || Transf. to change, alter: novum faciendum, Cic.: 2. Esp. to alter a constitution, to overthrow a government, make a revolution: res, Liv.: Also abstr., novare: ubi primum dubis rebus novandi spes oblata est, Sall.

Pass. impers.: ne quid eo spatio novaretur, Id.

novus, a, um, adj. new, not old, young, fresh, recent, etc.: civitates condere novas, Cic.: novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv.: miles, Sall.: serpens, which has cast its old skin, Ov.: 2. Particular phrases: (i) novae tabulae, new account-books, i. e. the remission of outstanding debts: Cic.: Caes. (ii) novus homo or homo novus, the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart: adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. (iii) novae res, new things, novelties: nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, praesertim tam novis rebus, Id. So subst. novum, i. a. new: novum attulerint, quod fit nusquam gentium, Pl. But in general, novae res signifies political innovations, a revolution: Dumnorix cupidus rerum novarum, Caes.: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall.: 3. New, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of: flagitia ingentia, nova, capitula, Ter.: novum crimen et ante hunc plerum inauditum, Cic.: 4. Unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced: et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov.: With dat.: Tac.: || Transf. In superl., novissimus, a, um, latest, the latest: Cic.: novissimum agmen, the latest: Caes. so ab eo novissimus adorti magnam multitudinem occiderunt, the rear-most, Id.: novissima cauda, the end of the tail, Ov.: 5. Extreme, severest: exempla, the penalty of death, Tac.: [Sana. nauis; Gr. vifos; Germ. neu; Eng. new.]

nox, noctis, f. night, a night: ipsa umbra terrae soli officios noctem efficit, Cic.: de nocte, by night, Id.: multa de nocte profectus est, late at night, Id.: and simply nocte, adverbially: nec discernatur, interdictu nocte pugnent, Liv.: || Transf. that which is done at night, night-doings: omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, nocturnal noise, Prop.: 2. sleep, a dream (poet.): pectore noctem accipit, Virg.: 3. sexual intercourse: Cic.: Hor.: 4. death (poet.): una manet nox, Id.: in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem, Virg.: 5. darkness, obscurity: quae lucem eriperet et quasi noctem quandam rebus offunderet, Cic.: 6. a storm, tempest (poet.): imber noctem hilemque ferena, Virg.: 7. blindness: perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov.: || Fig. darkness, confusion, gloomy condition: doleo me in hanc reipublicae noctem incidisse, Cic.: 2. mental darkness, ignorance (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae noctis habent, Ov.: [Sana. naktam, noctus; Gr. νύξ, νύξ; Germ. nacht; Eng. night.] (Hence It. notte; Fr. nuit.)

noxia, f. [noxi] hurt, harm, injury: tristis noxia a foribus pellere, Ov.: nihil eam rem noxae futurum, Liv.: || Meton. a fault, offence, crime:

bic in noxa est, Ter.: neve ea caetis capitalia noxae haberetur, Liv.: 2. punishment: aliquem noxa pecuniaque exsolvere, Id.

noxia, ae, f. [noxi] hurt, damage, injury: in re inclupanda ad defendendum noxiam, Ter.: || Meton. that which causes damage, an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass: quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis id primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficia fuerit, Cic.: al qua clades incidisset, desertori magis, quam deserto noxia fore, the blame would fall on, Liv.

noxiosus, a, um, adj. [noxia] very harmful, injurious, or noxious: res, Sen.

noxius, a, um, adj. [noxia] harmful, injurious, noxious: magistratus neobediens et noxiū civem multa coarcto, Cic.: tela, Ov.: crimina, Virg.: || guilty, culpable, criminal: nobilitas, Sall.: reducto coe capite, ceu noxi solent, culpritis, criminalis (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet.: With adv.: Fallac, eodem noxi crimine, Liv.: With gen.: noxiū conjugationis, Tac.

nubecula, ae, f. dim. [nubes] a little cloud: Plin.: Fig. a gloomy expression of countenance: frontis tuae nubecula, Cic.

nubes, is, f. [nubis, is, m. Pl.] a cloud, a mass of vapour: nubes cogit, Cic.: atra nubes condidit lunam, Hor.: || Transf. a cloud of dust or smoke: nubes pulveris, Liv.: 2. a dense multitude, swarms: levium telorum, Id.: volucrum, Virg.: || Fig. anything unreal or unsubstantial, a phantom: nubes et inania capere, Hor.: 3. cloudiness, gloominess, darkness (poet.): demo supercilio nubem, Id.: 4. a gloomy or mournful condition: pars vitae tristi tate nube vacet, Ov.: 5. a veil or cloak: fraudibus objice nubem, Hor.: 6. a threatening appearance or approach of misfortune, war, etc.: nubem bellum demet, omnem sustinere, Virg.: [Root nus, which appears in nubo, "to veil."] nubis belongs to the same root, and perh. nimbus.] (Hence It. nube; Fr. nue, nuage, nuet, nuance.)

nubilus, a, um, adj. [nubes fero] cloud-bearing, cloud-capped (poet.): nubifer Apeninus, Ov.: || cloud-bringing: notus, Id.

nubigena, ae, com. [nubes and gen., root of gigno] cloud-born (poet.): amnes nubigenae, Stat.: || Esp. the Centaurs, whom Ixion begot on a cloud: Ov.

nubilis, e, adj. [nubo] marriageable: filia, Cic.: jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg.

nubilum, i, n. [nubes] a cloudy sky, cloudy weather: differre aliquid prout nubium, Suet.: In plur. nubila, prout the clouds: Despecti igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor.: caput inter nubila condit, Virg.

nubilus, a, um, adj. [id.] cloudy,

overcast, lowering: annus, Tib. || Transf. cloud-bringing, cloudy: nubilus Auster, Ov. 2. dark, gloomy: via nubila taxo, Id. || Fig. beclouded, troubled: ita nubilum mentem animi habeo, Pl. 3. gloomy, sad, melancholy: toto nubila vultu, Ov.: nubila nascenti seculi Parca fuit, infausta, aduersa, Id. (Hence It. nuvola, nuvola.)

nūbo, pel. ptm. 3. v. n. [root nub: v. nubes] to cover, veil: tellus superet se nubere plantis, Col. || Hence, from the custom of veiling a bride when she was conducted to the bridegroom, of women, to be married to: constr. with the dat., absol., and with cum: quo illae nubent divites dotatae? Pl.: virgo nupit et, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic.: si qua vocales apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. Accus. supine: propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. Imperis. pass.: eujusmodi hic cum fama facile nubitur, Pl.

nūctifrangibulum, i. n. [nux frango] a nut-cracker, comically for a tooth: Pl.

nūcleus, i. m. [for nuculeus, from nux] a kernel, a nut: applied also to fruits resembling a nut: nuculus amygdalae, Plin. Proverb.: qui e nuculo nucem esse vult, frangit nucem = there's no fishing without wading, Pl. (II) nuculeum amul, reliquit pignori putamini, I have lost the kernel and kept the shell, Id. 2. the hard, unseparable kernel, the stone of fruits: nucel olivarum, Plin. (Hence It. nocchio: Fr. noyau.)

nūdus [nunc dies] it is now the ... day since, always in connection with ordinal numbers, and usu. with tertius: ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudus tertius, three days ago, the day before yesterday, Pl.: nudus tertius dedi ad epistolam longiorem, Cic.: recordamini, qui dies nudus tertiusdecimus fuerit, Id.

nūdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nudus] to make naked or bare: to strip, bare, uncover: Of persons: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic.: Of things: nudum caput, Virg.: gladios, Liv.: viscum nudant, Virg. 2. Esp. milit. i. t. to leave uncovered, to expose: latera sua, Liv.: murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes. 3. to strip, spoil, plunder: spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.: quem praepes ales nudat, Hor. || Fig. to lay bare, expose: to evolution illis integumentis dissimulationis tunc nudatumque perspicio, Cic. 2. to lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose: defectionem, Liv.: Ingentum res adversae nudare solent, celare secundae, Hor. 3. to divest of, bereave: nudare omnibus rebus tribunatium potestatem, Caes.

nūdus, a, um, adj. naked, bare, unclothed: tanquam nudus nubes legeret, in ventrem abstulisse, Cic.: capite nudo, headed, Sall.: nudis pedibus, Hor.

Esp. without the toga, in one's tunic: nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg. Proverb.: vestimenta detrahare nudo, i. e. to squeeze blood from a stone, Pl. 2. Of things: bare, uncovered, exposed: nuda subellia, empty, desert, benches, Cic.: silex nuda, not covered with turf, Virg. With gen.: loca nuda gignunt, bare of vegetation, Sall. 3. Unarmed: in maximo metu nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, his defensoribus back, Id. 4. stripped, spoiled, deprived, or destitute of: With abl.: nudus agria, nudus munus, Hor. With ab: Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, Cic. 5. poor, needy, destitute, forlorn: nuda senecta, Ov. || Transf. bare, mere, pure, simple, only: nuda ista, si ponas, iudicari, qualia sint, non facile possunt, Cic.: nuda ira Caesaris, Ov. || Fig. simple, unadorned: Commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, omni ornato orationis tanquam veste detracta, Cic. (Hence Fr. nu.)

nūgare, arum, f. plu. jokes, jests, silly things, idle speeches, trifles, nonsense: aufer nugas, away with your jesting, Pl.: nugas agere, to trifle, play the fool: nil argentum dederit, nugae egerit, Id.: and ellipt. without ago: quo illum requi? in Persas? nugae, nonsense? Id. Of verses, trifles: nescio quid meditantis nugarum, Hor. So of the songs of hired female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortalia, Pl. || Meton. jesters, jokers, droll fellows: amicos habet meras nugas, Cic.

nūgator, ōris, m. [nugor] a jester, trifler; also, a braggart, a swaggerer: vae tibi nugator! Pl.: non vero tam lati (nugati), quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. nūgatorius, a, um, adj. [nugator] trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory: nugatoriae artes, i. e. lies, Pl. ad probandum res infirma nugatoria, Cic.

nūgax, acis, adj. [nugor] jesting, trifling, frivolous: Col. in Cic. deus.

nūgigerulus, i. v. nugivendus.

nūgipolioloquides, is, m. [nugare polio loqui] a great talker of nonsense: Pl. (cf. Nugidolioloquides, Nugalipolioloquides).

nūgivendus, i. m. [nugare vendo] a dealer in female jewelry: ubi nugivendis res soluta est omnibus, Pl. (Others read nugigerulus.)

nūgor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [nugare] to jest, play the fool, talk nonsense: Democritus non inane nugatur, ut Physicus, Cic. || to trick, cheat: nugatur sciens, Pl.

nullus, a, um, adj. (gen. m. nulli, for nullius, Ter.: gen. fem. nullae, for nullius, Pl.) [ne ullus] not any, none, no: nulla videbat aptior persona, Cic.: nullo certo ordine, Caes. With dum affixed: nullatum via, no way as yet, Liv. Nullus non, every: nulla rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, Id.: non nullus, v. nonnullus. 2. for non, not, not at all: at tu edepol nullus cre-

duas, Pl.: Philotinus nullus venit, Cic. || Subst. for nemo, no one, nobody: Pl. Qui scire possum? Chry. Nullus plus, Pl.: sunt nulli, Cic. 2. Fem.: talem nulla pareret filium, Ter. 3. Neutr. nothing: Graii praeter laudem nullius avari, Hor. 4. Adverbially, nullo, never: nullo verum quam ubi ea cogitatur hostium castra esse, Liv. || Esp. of no account or moment, insignificant, trifling: Ignis tu Titius et Appuleius leges nullas potest? Cic. 2. not proper, not as it ought to be: ut sine his studiis viam nullam esse dicamus, Id. 3. not existing, dead: nolite arbitrari, me cum vobis discascore, nusquam est nullum fore, Id.: proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras, Ov. 4. lost, undone: nullus repente fui, Liv. (Hence Fr. nul.)

num, adv. an interrog. particle, used generally when a negative answer is expected: in direct interrogations it has no English equivalent: num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit istum gubernandi? Cic. (II) With nam and ne, numquam, numme: eho numquam hic relictus custos? Ter.: numme vis me ire ad coenam? Pl. (III) num quid (or numquid) vis? do you wish anything further? Is there anything else? a common form of leave-taking: Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: and elliptically, numquid me? Pl. (iv) numquid = num: numquid meministi? do you remember? Ter. || In indirect interrogations, whether: quare num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent? Cic.: jussurunt speculari, num solliciti animi socorum essent, Liv. (M) numquid = num: scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, committi esse Romae, Cic.

nūmarius (numm.), a, um, adj. [numus] pertaining to money, money: difficultas numaria, pecuniary difficulty, Cic.: numaria theca, a money-bag, offer, Id. || Transf. bribed, casual, mercenary: iudicium, Id.

nūmatus (numm.), a, um, adj. [Id.] furnished with money, rich: homo bene numatus, Cic.

numella, ae, f. a kind of shackle or fetter, for cattle and criminals: Pl. numen, illi, n. [unus] a nodding with the head, a nod: terribile caput quiescentes numine cristas, Lucr. 2. Transf. the inclination of a thing towards a place: in quem quoque locum divoro numine tendunt, Id. || Fig. a nod, i. e. command, will: ad numen mentis momeoque moveri, Id. 3. Esp. the divine will, the will or power of the gods: deo, cuius numini parent omnia, Cic.: Nox et Iana, sum in hostiles domos tran atque numen vertite, Hor. Of the will or authority of powerful persons: Sectera trita Caesarum numen, numine, Bacche, tu, Ov. Hence, 3. Meton. deity, divine majesty, a divinity, god, goddess: numina Palladia, Virg.: deorum immortalium numen, Caes.

numérabilis, e, *adj.* [numerus] that can be numbered or counted (poet. and rare): numerabilis calculus, Ov.

numératio, ónis, *f.* [numero] a counting out, paying, payment: Sen.

numératús, a, um, *Part.* [numero].

|| *Adj.* counted out, paid down; hence, in ready money, in cash: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. Hence, subst. numeratus, i, m. ready money, cash: quae tua est suavitatis nolles a me hoc tempore aestimationem accipere; nam numeratum, al cuperem, non haberem, id.

numéro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [numerus] to count, reckon, number: al singulos numeramus in singulas (civitates), Cic.: numerare per digitos, Ov.: numerum venatum, count the house, a phrase addressed to the Consul by a senator who considered that there was not a quorum present: ne quid ad senatum "conuile!" ait "senatus," Cic. 2. Esp. of money, to count out, pay: pecuniam de suo, id.: magnam pecuniam numerare, Caes. || *Fig.* to reckon as one's own, i. e. to have, possess: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov.

3. to account, reckon, esteem, consider: Sulpicius accensorem suum numerabat non competitorum, Cic.: Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator, id. 3. to enumerate, mention: dies deficiat al velim numerare quibus bonis male euenit, id.

numéro, ade, *precisely, exactly, just so*: numero mihi in mentem fuit, Pl. 2. too soon: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, cur numero estis mortui hinc exemplum ut pingeretis! id.

numéróse, ade, *numerously, multifariously*: numerosus onerare, Col.

|| *rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously*: fiduciales numerose sonantes, Cic.

numérósus, a, um, *adj.* [numerus] consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold: civitas numerosissima provinciae totius, the most populous, Tac.: pictor diligenter quam numerosior, who is more accurate than prolific, Plin.: numerosum opus, of various contents, Quint. || *measured, rhythmic, harmonious, melodious*: numerosa brachia dedit, Ov.: apta et numerosa oratio, Cic.

numérus, i, m. [from the same root as *numus, vixus*; that which is measured off, dealt out, distributed] the measure of discrete quantity, number: illi octo cursus septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonus: qui numerus rerum omnium fere notus est, Cic.: oppida sua cannia, numero ad duodecim incedunt, Caes. 2. Esp. a certain collective quantity, a number of persons or things: Pompeius ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic.: si naves suum numerum haberent, their full or proper number, id. 3. above, like the Eng. number, for a great number: est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum honestissi-

morum, id. 3. In plur. numeri, the mathematics, astronomy: ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et coelestia acciperet, id. || *Transf. an order, class, body, etc.*: in proscriptionum numerum relatus, Nep.: numero beatorum aliquem eximere, Hor. 2. In milit. lang. a division, a troop, band: sparsim per provinciam numeri, Tac. 3. Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, a mere number, opp. to quality, worth: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, we are mere ciphers, Hor. 4. In gramm. a number (singular, plural, dual): Quint. 5. Met. on poet. dice (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque nani iactabit barnos, Ov. || *Fig. rank, place, position, estimation*: missa legatorum numero centurionibus, in the place of, Caes.: parentis numero allici esse, Cic.: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes. 2. a part of a whole, a member: mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, Cic.: animalia imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. 3. order: quaecunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo digerit in numerum, Virg. 4.

musical measure, time, rhythm of motion or sound, *figures, numbers*: in numerum exsultant, Lucr.: in musicis numeri, et voces et modi, Cic. Hence, quavis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas, nothing out of measure, improper, Hor. (II) a measure, metrical foot: necere verba numeris, Ov.: numeros memini, al verba tenerem, Virg. (III) a verse, in gen. (poet.): arma gravi numero violentaque bella pararam edere, i. e. verses in heroic metre, Ov.: impares, i. e. elegiac verses, id. (Hence *lit. numero, novero*; Fr. *nombre*.)

numisma and **nummisma**, atia, v. nomisma.

nummarius, etc. v. numarius, etc.

nummam and **numme**, v. num.

Nummorum-exalpionides (Nummor.), ae, m. (numus exalpor) a flatterer for money, a flititious comic name: Pl.

numquam, v. numquam.

Numquamposteriorides, ae, m. [numquam postea cripio] from whom one can never wrest what he has once seized, *Nevergetagatrides*, a comically-formed name: Pl.

numquando, more correctly written *separata*, num quando; v. num.

num-quid (numqu), v. num.

numquis, more correctly written *separata*, num quis; v. num.

nummularius (numm.), i, m. *adj.* [numulus] pertaining to money-changing: mensa numularia, Scaev. More freq. || *Subst.* numularius (numm.), il, m. a money-changer, money-broker: numulario, non ex fide versant pecunias, manus amputavit mensaeque ejus affixit, Suet.

numulus (numm.), i, m. *dim.* [numus] a sum of money, money: numulis acceptis, Cic.

numus (also written nummus), i, m. [from *vojos*, also written *voiquos*, the chief silver coin of the Greeks in Sicily and Italy] a piece of money, a coin, money: iactabatur temporibus illis numus, sic ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, the value of money fluctuated, Cic.: habere in numis, in ready money, id. 2. Esp. a Roman silver coin, called also numus sestertius, and simply sestertius (v. sestertius), a sestertius: cogit Scandillum quinque illa millia numum dare atque annuere Apronio, id. With sestertius: numo sestertio, id. 3. As a Greek coin, two drachmae: Pl. || *Fig.* like our farthing, to denote a very small sum, a trifle, low price, etc.: assident, subducant ad numum convelt, to a farthing, Cic.

numo, ade, of time: *now, at present, at this time*: alium esse censens nunc me atque olim, quum dabam? Ter.: erat tunc excusatio oppressi, nunc nulla est, Cic.: ut nunc est, as matters stand, id.: qui nunc sunt, the men of the present day, id. Sometimes of past time, regarded as present: nunc Sallarius ornare pulvnam deorum tempus erat dapibus, Hor. Less freq. with the fut.: quis nunc te adit? cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? Cat. With the suffix *oe* and the interrog. particle *ne*, *nuncne*: hem, nuncne demum? Ter.

2. Nunc ... nunc, *now ... now, at one time ... at another time*: tribunus plebis nunc fradem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. The first nunc is sometimes omitted: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. (II) Nunc ... mox: Vell. (III) Nunc ... postremo: Liv. || As a particle of transition: *but now*: quae quidem multo plura evenirent, ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic.

nuncione, v. nunc.

nuncia (nunt.), *etc.* v. nuntius.

nuncubi, ade, [from *alucibi*] any where? whether any where? v. varr.

|| *Transf. at any time? ever?*: nuncubi meum benignitatem senecti in te clauder? Ter.

nuncupatio, ónis, *f.* [nunc-up] a naming, calling; a name, appellation: App. || *Esp.* a naming or appointing as heir: Suet. 2. The dedication of a book: mihi patrocinia admi nuncupatione, Plin. 3. a solemn and public pronouncing of vows: votorum nuncupationes, Tac.

nuncupo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [nomen capio] to call by name, to call, name: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabam, Cic.

2. to mention by name, enumerate: Pompeii M. utulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari, Plin. 3. to proclaim, pronounce, appoint: qua (voce) laturos eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, Liv.: nuncupare adoptionem, Tac. || *Esp.* nuncupare heredem

to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir: voce nuncupatus heres, Just.: magna ex parte heredes Caesarem nuncupavit, Tac. Hence, 2. *abol.* to constitute or appoint as one's heir: ignotos et aliis infensos, eoque Principem nuncupantes, procul arcebat, id. 3. to promulgate or offer public vows, to vote: quum consul more majorem secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, profectus ab urbe esset, Liv.

nundinae, arum, *f. plu.* [novem dies] the ninth day, i. e. the market-day, the weekly market: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum *variepositae*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 272.) 2. Meton. a market-place or town: Illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id. 3. Fig. trade, traffic: totius republicae nundinae, id.

nundinalis, *e*, adj. [nundinae] pertaining to the nundinae or markets: nundinalis cocina a bad cook (but the true explanation is uncertain), Pl.

nundinatio, *onis*, *f.* [nundinor] the holding of a market or fair; hence, a trading, trafficking, buying and selling: fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic.

nundinor, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [nundinae] to attend or hold a market: to trade, traffic: in captivorum pretiis nundinans, chaffering, Liv. 2. Transf. to meet in large numbers: In Solonio, ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. 3. Fig. to get by trafficking: to purchase, buy: nundinari senatorium nomen, id. 2. to trade away, to sell: constabat eum in cognitionibus patris nundinari praemieralia solitum, Suet.

nundinum, *i. n.* [novem dies: cf. nundinae] the market-time: Inter nundinum, the time between two nundinae, and trinum nundinum, the time of three nundinae, or at least 17 days, Macr.: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, on the third market-day, Liv.

nunquam (nunquam), *ade*, [ne unquam] at no time, never: quo (principium) at nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic.: nunquam ante hoc tempus, Caes. With a folio. negative affirmatively: nunquam non ineptum, always, Cic. 3. For non emphatic, certainly not: qui hodie nunquam ad vesperam vivam Pl.

nuntiatio (nunc.), *onis*, *f.* [nuntio] a declaring, announcing: a declaration, announcement, made by the augur respecting what he has observed: non nuntiatiorem solum habemus: consules etiam spectationem, Cic.

nuntio (nuncio), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [nuntius] to announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform, etc. For non dubito, quin ceteris tibi hoc rumor, quam illius nostrum librum nuntiarint, Cic.: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiant, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. Pass.: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nunti-

aretur, id. Pass. impers.: nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Roma, Cic. 2. With *quo*, or *in*: to intimate, command: paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret, id.

nuntius (nunc.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [a contr. of novi ventus; hence lit. newly come or arrived] that announces, signifies, makes known (poet.): simulacra divinae nuntia formae, Lucr.: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. 3. Subst. nuntius, *li*, *m.* a bearer of intelligence, etc., a messenger, courier: Mercurius Jovis qui nuntius perhibetur, Pl.: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius Pegasus habet, Cic.: literas et nuntios mittere, Caes.

2. Meton. a message, news, tidings: nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl.: accipere nuntium alicui, adferre, Cic. Also neut. nuntium, *li*, *n.* a news, nova nuntia referens, this new message, Cat. (11) Esp. a command, order, injunction: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legationem nuntio parasset, Cic. (111) Nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, to send one's wife a letter of divorce: id. Also of a woman who separates from her husband: id. Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians: Pl. 3. nuntia, *ae*, *f.* a female messenger: historia nuntia vestustatis, Cic.: vox nuntia cladia, Liv.

nuper, *ade*, [noviper, from novus] newly, lately, recently, not long ago: Allobroges qui nuper peccati erant, Caes.: vixi puellula nuper idonea, formerly, Liv. Sup.: ab eo quod ille nuperime dixerit, Cic. 3. Transf. recently, in modern times: neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, id.

nuperus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [nuper] late, fresh, recent: recens capium hominem nuperum et novitum te perdocere, Pl.

nupta, *ae*, *f.* v. nuptus.

nuptiae, arum, *f. plu.* [nubo] a marriage, wedding, nuptials: exornatis nuptiis, Pl.: in nuptiis alicujus coenare, Cic. (Hence it. noces; Fr. noces.)

nuptialis, *e*, *adj.* [nuptiae] pertaining to marriage, nuptial: nuptiales ludii, Pl.: dona, Cic.

nuptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [nubo]. *A. d.* married, wedded: nupta filia, Cic. 3. Subst. nupta, *ae*, *f.* a married woman, bride, wife: nova nupta, Ter.

nurus, *us*, *f.* a daughter-in-law: quo aulimo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter.: Cic. 3. Transf. a young woman, married woman (poet.): Inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov.: nurus Latinae, id. (Hence It. nuora.)

nusquam, *ade*, [ne usquam] nowhere, in no place: fratrein nusquam invenio gentium, Ter.: sive est illa scripta usquam, sive nusquam, Cic.

2. nusquam non, everywhere: Plin. 3. towards no place: nusquam moturos, Liv. 3. Transf. on no occa-

sion, nowhere, in nothing: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius pool pome, Cic. 2. to or for nothing: plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad servendum, Liv. 3. nusquam esse: not to exist, not to be: ergo nunc Dama sodalis nusquam est, Hor.

neutiquam, v. neutiquam.

nūto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* [root *xt*: v. abnuo] to nod: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl.: nutans, distorgens oculos, Hor. 2. to nod and to fro: nutant circumspicientibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. 3. Fig. to waver in opinion or judgment: to doubt, hesitate: etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. 2. to falter in fidelity, to be faithless: primo Festus nutabat, palmam Vitellium fovens, Tac. 3. to be in peril; to totter, to waver: urbs nutabat, id.

nūtricius, *us*, *m.* [nutrio] a suckling, nursing: plane eductus in nutritu Venero, Pl.

nūtricius and **trinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [nutrix] that suckles, nourishes, nurses: quae Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutritum, qui Komulum et Remam educavit? Varr. 11. Subst.: nutritus, *li*, *m.* a bringer up, a foster: erat in procuratione regni, propter acetam pueri, nutritus ejus, Caes.

nūtricio, *i. v. a.* and **nūtrior**, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [id.] to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear: pueros nutrire, Pl. 3. Fig.: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutritur et continet, Cic.

nūtriciola, *ae*, *f.* dim. [id.] a nurse: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumnō? Hor. 3. Fig.: nutriculae praediorum, Cic.

nūtrimen, *inis*, *n.* [nutrio] nourishment: Ov. (Hence Fr. nourriture.)

nūtrimentum, *i. n.* [id.] nourishment, nutriment: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. 2. Transf.: susceptique ignem folia atque arida circum nutrimenta dedit, Virg. 3. Fig.: eloquentiae, Cic.

2. In *plac.* a bringing up, nursing: nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet.

nūtrio, *ivi* and *it*, *Itum*, *a. v. a.* (nutriam for nutriebam, Virg.) to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear: quos lupa nutrit, Ov.: illam nutrit glandes, Hor. 3. Transf. of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov.: truges humo nutritie, Curt. Of fire: quae folia et cortice siccō nutrit, Ov. 2. to nurse, take care of, attend to: carum corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 3. Nutrire vinum, to mix wine with spices, to make it keep: Col. 4. In *gen.* to preserve: Cat. 3. Fig. to nourish, cherish, support, sustain: indoles nutrita fastis sub penetralibus, Hor.: amorem, Ov. (Hence Fr. nourrir.)

nūtrior, *a. v. dep.* for *nutrio*, to nourish: nutritor olivam, Virg.

nūtritus, *a*, *um*, *v.* nutritus.

nūtritor, *ōis*, m. [nutrio] a *bringer up, rearer, breeder*: a *nutriture suo* masculinus. Suet.

nūtritus, *a*, um, Part. [nutrio]. **nūtrix** (old orthog. *noirix*, acc. to Quint.), *icis*, *f*. [id.] a contr. of *nūtrix* a *wet-nurse, nurse*: *omnia minima manas*, at *nutrices infantibus pueris*, in *o* insensat, *Cic.*: *nutricia pallium*, of anything soiled or dirty, *Pl.* || *Transf.* she that *nourishes* or *maintains*: *Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix*, Hor. 2. *Nutrices, the breasts*, *pape*: Cat. 3. a *nursery-garden*: *Pin.* 4. the land that supports a family: *Pl.* || *Fig.*: est quasi *nutrix ejus oratoria*, Cic.

nūtus, *ūs*, m. [root *nu-* v. *abnuo*] a *nodding*, a *nod*: *nutus tremefecti Olympi*, Virg. 2. *Meton.* an expression of *will, opinion*, or *command*: *nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere*, Cic.: *monuit ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab eis administrarentur*, Cæc. Hence 3. *will, command, pleasure*: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, *Cic.*: *sæpe nutu Jupiter cuncti res*, Virg. 4. *inclination towards, favour*: *annulo nutum numque vestrum invictum Campanis*, Liv. || *Transf.* a *downward tendency or motion, gravity*: *terrena nutu sunt et so pondere in terram ferri*, Cic.

nux, *nūcis*, *f*, a *nut*: *nux juglans*, a *walnut*, *Pin.*: *sparge, marite, nuxes* (a custom at weddings), Virg.: *nux casa*, an empty nut, *fig.* of a thing of no value, Hor. *Proverb.*: *nuxes relinquere*, to *give up childish sports* (since children played with nuts), Pers. || *Transf.* *any fruit with a hard shell or rind*: *castaneæ nuxes, chestnuts*, Virg. *Poet.* on *almond-tree*: *id.* (Hence *lit. nucis*; *Fr. noix*.)

nymphæ, *æ*, and **nymphæ**, *ēs*, *f*. = *nymphæ*, a *bride*, a *mistress*: *ov.* 2. *Nymphæ, demi-goddesses, who inhabited the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains*: *nymphæ*: *Nymphæ genus amnis unde est*, Virg.: *vocalis Nymphæ, Echo*, *ov.* || *Transf.* *water* (poet.): *casit in patulos nymphæ Anienæ lacus*, Prop. (Hence *lit. nympha, nympha*.)

O.

O, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series. || Interchanges of *o* with the other vowels. 1. for those with *a*, *e*, and *i*, vide those letters. 2. with *u*. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit *o* where the classic language has *u*. So on the Column. *nostr.*, *enfoctent*, *consol*, *primos* (*nom.* *sing.*), *captam*. And, on the contrary,

u for *o* in the old forms, *fruns*, *funtos*, for *frons*, *fontes*. *O* and *u* appear with equal frequency in connection with *qu* and *v*: *e.g.* *quom* and *quum*, *avos* and *avus*, *servos* and *servus*. 3. *O* is substituted for *au* in *Clodius*, *plodo*, *piostrum*, *sodes*, etc. || Changes of *o* in the Romance languages. 1. *ō* is comparatively seldom changed; but it sometimes becomes *u*, *so*, *ou*, *eu*, and *œu*: *e.g.* *Lat. totus*: *It. tutto*; *Lat. ovum*, *It. uovo*; *Lat. totus*, *Fr. tout*; *Lat. hora*, *Fr. heure*; *Lat. nodus*, *Fr. noeud*. 2. *ō* is generally changed, in *It.* into *u*; in *Fr.* into *eu* (*œu*): *e.g.* *Lat. bonus*, *It. buono*; *Lat. populus*, *Fr. peuple*; *Lat. cor*, *Fr. cœur*. 3.

o long by position is sometimes changed in *It.* into *u*; and in *Fr.* into *ou* or *œu*: *e.g.* *Lat. octium*, *It. uocio*; *Lat. cithara*, *Fr. cithre*; *Lat. post*, *Fr. poste*. || *IV.* As an abbreviation, *O* stands for *omnis* and *optimus*: *I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo*. 5. *Interj.* expressing joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, etc.: *O* *mi* *constr.* *constr.* with *acc.* or *acc.*: *mi Furi!* *Cic.*: *o præclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum!* *id.* With *nom.*: *o vir fortis atque amicus!* *Ter.* With *utrum*: *o utinam obrutus esset!* *Ov.* With *si*: *quamquam, o, si solitas quicquam virtutis adesset!* *yet al!* *cf.* *Virg.* With *gen.*: *o nuntii beati!* *Cat. Poet.* after a word: *o lux Dardaniæ, spes o fidelissima Teucrium*, Virg. Long before another vowel: *o ego laevis*, Hor.: though sometimes short: to *Co-rydon*, *o Alexi*, *trahit sua quemque voluptas*, Virg.

ob, *prp.* with *acc.* [*Gr. ὀπί*: in composition sometimes *obs*, like *abs*: *e.g.* *ob-tinent*, *ob-tendo* = *ob-tendo*]. 1. Indicating motion, towards, to (this use of it is ancient and rare): *ob Romam legiones ducere*, *Enn.*: *ignis qui est ob effusus*, *Cic.* 2. Indicating mere position: *ut, about, before*: *sollem sibi obstrigunt ob gulam*, *Pl.*: *mors ob oculos saepe versata est*, *Cic.* || *Transf.* to indicate an object or cause: *on account of, owing to, for, with regard to*, etc.: *civitas ob eam rem incitata*, *on that account*, *Cæc.*: *ob meas injurias*, *Ter.*: *ob industriam, on purpose, intentionally*, *Pl.* (II) *So*, *ob id*, *ob hoc*, *ob hæc*, etc., *on that account, therefore*, etc.: *ignariæ hostibus et ob id quælit*, *Liv.*: *ob ea consilii Albinus senatus de foedere consulbat*, *Sall.* 2. *Exp.* to indicate the consideration for which something is done: *for or in consideration of* (ancient): *ob asinos ferre argentum*, *Pl.* 3. *Ob rem*, like *ex re*, *opp.* to *frustra*, *to the purpose, with advantage*, *trans.*: *verum id frustum ob rem faciam*, in *vostre manu situm est*, *Sall.* 4. *Quam ob rem*, and in one word, *quomobrem*, on which account, wherefore: *quam ob rem id primum videamus*, *Cic.* || *III.* In composition, *ob* remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; before *p*, *f*, *c*, *g*

the final *b* is usu. assimilated: *e.g.*: *oppeto*, *offero*, *occido*, *organio*. As a prefix its significations are various, and somewhat difficult of classification; nor are they all obviously connected with its meanings as a preposition. (I) *to, towards*: *oppetere*, to go towards. (II) *before, in the way of*, denoting hindrance or incumbence: *opponere*, to put before, to oppose; *obesse*, to be in the way of, to be a hindrance or injurious to. (III) *against*, denoting hostility: *opponere*, to fight against; *offendere*, to strike against. (IV) *down* (apparently equivalent to *de*): *opprimere*, to press down. (V) *over*, denoting covering: *obruere*, to fall or rush over; *obtendere*, to stretch over. These are the more usual significations, but there are others which cannot be here specified.

ob-æratus, *a*, um, *adj.* [*ob æs*] involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt: *tenuis et obæratus*, *Suet.* *Comp.*: *quanto quis obærator, ægrius distrahebant*, *the more deeply in debt*, *Pac.* || *Subst.* *obæratus*, *i. m.*, a person involved in debt, a debtor: *Orgorior omnes clientes obæratos suos eodem conduxit*, *Cæc.*

ob-ambulo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* and *a. to walk before or over, to go past*: *constr. with dat. or acc.*: *obambulare muris*, *Liv.*: *totam fremebundam obambulat Aetnam*, *ov.* 2. *to go or walk about*: *ante vallium*, *Liv.*: in *herbis*, *ov.*

ob-armo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* and *a. to arm*: *securi dextræ*, *Hor.*

ob-aro, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* and *a. to plough around or up*: *Liv.*

obbe, *ac, f.* a kind of cup: *Pers.*

ob-brutesco, *stul.*, *j. v. n.* *incept.* to become brutish, stupid: *Lucr.*

obbe, *v. occ.*

obducus, *a*, um, Part. [*obduco*]. **ob-do**, *did*, *ditum*, *j. v. a.* *a. to put, place, or set before or against*: *to shut, fasten, bolt*, etc.: *pessulum ostio obdo, stip the bolt*, *Ter.*: *forem obdo, shut*, *Pl.* || *Fig.* to put in the way of, to expose: *hic nulli malo latus obducitur*, *Hor.* 2. to oppose: *rigidam vocibus obdere forem*, *Ov.*

ob-dormio, *ivi* or *itum*, 4. *v. n.* *to fall asleep*: *Endymion necio quando in Latmo obdormivi*, *Cic.*

obdormisco, *j. v. n.* *incept.* [*obdormio*] to fall asleep: *quid melius, quam in mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere*, *Cic.*

ob-duco, *xi*, *ctum*, *j. v. a.* *a. to lead or draw before, to draw or bring over*: *ad oppidum exercitum*, *Pl.*: *ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit*, *Cæc.*: *callum, to draw over*, *Cic.* || *Transf.* to cover by drawing over: *to cover over, surround, envelop*: *trunc obducitur libra aut cortice*, *id.*: *obducta nocte, overcast, cloudy, dark*, *Nep.*

2. to draw *it*, *drink down, swallow*: *venenum*, *Cic.* 3. to contract, wrinkle, knit the features: *obducta solvitur fronte senectus*, *Hor.* || *III.* *Fig.* to draw or spread over: *clarissimis re-*

bus tenebras obducere, Cic. 2. to cover, conceal: obductus dolor, Virg. 2. of time, to pass, spend: Itaque obducti postero diem, Cic.

ob-ductio, ōnis, f. [obducō] a drawing over, a covering, veiling: Arn. 11. Esp. a veiling of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic.

obduco, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to lead or bring often to: Pl.

obducus, a, um, Part. [obducō].
ob-durascō, ō, v. n. incēp. to grow hard, to harden: Cato. 11. Fig. to become hardened, insensible, obdurate: ad ista obdurimus, Cic.

ob-duro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to be hard or hardened; only fig. to hold out, persist, endure: persista atque obdura, Hor. Pass. impers.: quare obduretur hoc triduum, Cic.

obediens, entis, Part. [obedire]. 11. A d. j.: obediens: nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic.: dicto obediētem esse alium, for dicto audiētem esse alium, to be obedient to one's word or command: magistro designat esse dicto obediens, Pl. Comp.: imperitis nemo obediētor, Liv. Sup.: imperitis obediētiſſimus miles, id. 2. of things, yielding, compliant: omnia secunda et obediētia sunt, according to your wishes, Sall. obediētiſſe, willingly, readily: conferre tributum, Liv. Comp.: nihil obediētiſſe fecerunt, id.

obediētia, ae, f. [obediens] obediētia: servitus est obediētia fracti animi, Cic. (Hence It. ubbidienza; Fr. obdisſance.)

obēdiō, ō, v. n. [ob audio] to give ear, hearken, listen to (in this sense rare): alium, Nep. 11. Esp. to obey, yield obedience to, be subject to, serve: parere et obēdiē precepto, Cic. Pass. impers.: utrumque enim obēdiē dictatori est, Liv. 2. to comply with, accommodate oneself to: obēdiē tempore multorum, Cic. (Hence It. ubbidire, obēdiē; Fr. obdir.)

obēliſſus, i, m. = obēliſſus (a small spit; hence) an obelisk: Plin.

ob-ō, ō, v. n. [id.] to give ear and a. Constr. absol. or with acc. which is to be regarded as depend. on the prefix: to go or come to, to go to meet, go against: in infera loca, Cic.: ad omnes hostium conatus, to go to meet, to oppose, Liv.: diem obitū supremum, he encountered his last day, i. e. died, Nep.: diem obire, to die, Suet.: mortem, Cic. in pass.: morte obire, after death, id. 3. Hence, by ellipsis, ob-ō, to die: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. 2. Of constellations, etc. to go down, to set: in reliquis orientis aut obitibus solis partibus, Cic. 4. to fall, perish: et Agamēdē obit et Hiera, Plin. 5. Esp. to go over or through: to wander through, traverse, misit: tantas regiones barbarum pedibus obit, Cic. 6. to go over with the eyes or in speaking; to

survey; to mention: omnia visa, Virg.: oratione omnes civitates, Cic. 7. to go round, envelope (poet.): chlamyden lumbus obibat aurea, Ov. 8. to apply oneself to, to engage in, to enter upon, to discharge, accomplish: obitūdi negotii studio tot loca adire, Cic.: consulari munera, Liv.: minus facile per se omnia obire possent, Caes.: vadimomo, to appear at the appointed time, Cic.

ob-ōquito, i. v. n. to ride towards, ride up to: with dat.: castra, Liv.

ob-erro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander, rove, or ramble about: oberrare tentoribus, Tac. 2. Transf.: crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. 11. Fig.: mihi monstrum oberrat, aovers before my eyes, Sen. 2. to err, blunder: in etharodis ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor.

obōſitas, ōtis, f. [obōsus] fatness, corpulence, obesity: Suet.

obōsus, a, um, adj. [ōdo] fat, stout, plump: tardus, Hor.: cervix, Suet. Poet.: fauces obōsus, swollen, Virg. 2. Fig. gross, coarse, heavy, dull (poet.): munera quid mihi quidve tabellas mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obōsus? nor to one that has a dull nose, that is not nice or delicate, Hor.

obōx, obōcis and obōcia, m. and f. [obōcio, lit. that which is cast or placed before, hence] a bolt, bar, barrier, wall: fulcraque emundit obōcia posuit, Virg.: qua vi maria alta tumentescant obōciſſus rupibus, their barriers, i. e. their rocky shores, id. 11. Meton. a hinderance, impediment, obstacle: obices viarum, Liv.

obō, v. off.

obō, v. off.

ob-haerescō, 2. v. n. to stick fast to: navis obhaerens vado, Suet.

ob-haerescō, haesi, 3. v. n. incēp. to become fixed to: in the perf. tenasc, to cleave or adhere to: conſurgenti et primum lacinia obhaesi, Suet. 11. Fig.: utrique pecunia sua obhaesi, cleaves, clings to them, Sen.

ob-irascor, iratus, 3. v. n. dep. to be angry at: Sen.

ob-iratio, ōnis, f. [obirascor] a becoming or being angry, anger: Cic.

ob-iratus, a, um, Part. [obirascor]. 11. A d. j.: angry: Liv.

ob-iter, ade, on the way, in going or passing along: obiter legat aut scribet, on the way, Juv. 11. Fig. by the way, in passing, incidentally: obiter dictum est, Plin.

obitus, a, um, Part. [obeo].
obitus, ō, m. [id.] a going to, approaching: as approach, volit: ut voluptati obitus, sermo, aditus tuus quocumque adveniens, semper diet, Ter.

2. a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque, Cic. 11. Fig. downfall, destruction, death, ruin, etc.: post eorum obitum, Caes.: longum miserata dolorum difficilisque obitus, her painful death,

Virg.: post obitum oceanumque nostrum, times my ruin (i. e. exile), Cic (Hence Fr. obit.).

ob-ōſio, ō, i. v. n. to lie before or over against: saxa obōſientia pedibus, Liv.

obōſitiſſio, ōnis, f. [obōſio] a reproach: ex aliorum obōſitiſſimis, Caes.

obōſio, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [obōſio] to throw before or against, to set against, oppose (poet.): (pelagi rostra) nunc caput obōſiare freta, nunc currere in undas, i. e. to dive down, Virg. 11. Fig. to expose to, abandon: statuit eum obōſiare pericula, Sall.: animam pro aliquo, Virg. 2. to reproach or upbraid with, to accuse of: quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris obōſiare, Caes.: natum (i. e. filli mortem), Ov. With inf.: mihi obōſient lenocinium facere, Pl. 3. to throw out, let fall, say: cave tu illi obōſies nunc in aegritudine, to has emise, id.

obōſio, a, um, Part. [obōſio] 11. A d. j.: lying in the way, before or opposite: complures obōſiae insulae existimantur, to be situated between (Britain and Ireland), Caes. 2. exposed: constr. with dat. or acc. obōſio fortunae, Cic.: ad omnes causas, id. 11. S. n. s. obōſio, orum, m. pla. charges, accusations: Quint.

obōſio, ō, m. [id.] a casting before, a putting against, in the way, or opposite; also, a lying before or opposite: insula portum efficit obōſia laterum, Virg.: quum terga flumina latera obōſia paludis tegerent, Tac.

11. Transf. an object, appearance, sight, spectacle: Nep. (Hence It. spetto: Fr. objct.)

obōx, v. obex.

ob-ōlo, ō, l. jectum (Perf. m. j. obōlxi, Pl.) 3. v. a. [ōlacio] to throw before, in the way of, or towards: to hold before, to offer, expose: constr. with acc. of the direct object; the indirect is expressed by dat. or by acc. with contra, ad, in, etc.: et nos Glaucum oculos obōlxiemur, Pl.: particula corpus feris, Cic.: florem velle vinum naribus, to present to, Pl.: exercitum tantae magnitudinis famuli, Caes. 2. Esp. to cast in the way, etc. against, oppose: Alpium valium cetera ascerunt transgressionemque Gallorum obōlxi et oppono, Cic.: clipeoque ad tela sinistra protecti obōlxi, oppoſe, Virg. 11. Fig. to throw before or over, to put or bring before, to present: to expose to: and, in gen. to bring upon, to cause, etc.: noctem periculis et fluctibus obōlxi nubem, Hor.: aliquem morti, Cic.: alium cum monent, ut patriam prodant, to suggest, Liv.: ferroem alium obōlxi, Cic. Pass. to be accused, to be defamed, happen, occur to: mihi male res obōlxiſſa aliqua, Pl.: obōlxiſſa animo metus, Cic. 2. Esp. to taunt, reproach, or upbraid with: alium multa probra, id.

objurgatio, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo] a chiding, reproof, reprehension: ut objurgatio contumeliae carere, Cic.: delictum, id.

objurgator, ōris, *m.* [id.] a rebuker, scold: hic noster objurgator, Cic.

objurgatorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [objurgator] reproving, reproofful: Cic.

objurgare, *i*, *v. a.* *f.* *fig.* [objurgo] to chide repeatedly: Pl.

objurgo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove: objurgavit M. Coelum, sicut neminem unquam parens, Cic.: aliquem molli brachio de aliqua re, moderately, id. || *Transf.* to dissuade or deter by reproof: objurgans me peccatis, Pl. || *2.* to punish, chastise, correct: flagris, Suet.: austerior castis objurgatus, *be punished*, l. e. *just*, Sen.

objurgansco, gŕi, *z*, *v. n.* *insep.* to become feeble or languid, to languish: litterae meae objurgaverunt, Cic.

objuratio, ōis, *f.* [oblatus] a female barber, waiter: Pl.

oblato, *i*, *v. n.* to bark at; *Fig.* to rail or cuss at: Sen.

oblatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [offer].

oblectamen, ōnis, *n.* [oblecto] a delight (poet. for oblectamentum): Ov.

oblectamentum, *i*, *n.* [id.] a delight, pleasure, amusement: requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic.

oblectatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a delighting, delight: indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic.

oblecto, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *f.* *freq.* [to] to delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse (most freq. *reflect.*): constr. *usu* with acc. of pers. and *abl.* of instrument, either simple or with a prep.: ut quam diutissime iocunda opinione oblectarem, Cic.: quum eorum inventis scriptis se oblectant, id.: in communibus miseris hac tamen oblectabat specula, id. With *cum*: cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scriperunt, id. With *in*: in eo me oblecto, I delight in him, he is my delight, Ter. And with *acc.* or *adv.* of place where: ego me in Pompeii ac Pompeianae sedis commodum oblectabam in Cumanorum, Cic. With *acc.* only: haec studia adolescentium alunt, senectutem oblectant, id. || *Transf.* to spend or pass agreeably: laeti otium, Tac.

oblento, *a*, *v. a.* to soften, soothe: lectio carminum illum oblentat, Sen.

oblido, si, *um*, *j. v. a.* [laedo] to smother together: coelum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic.

obligatio, ōnis, *f.* a binding, or, *pass.* a being bound: propter linguae obligationem, because of his being tongue-tied, Just.

obligatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [obligo].

|| *Adj.* bound, obliged: Cic.

obligo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to bind or tie around, to bind or fasten to: Prometheus obligatus altiti, Hor. || *2.* to bind up, close, bandage, scathe: age oblige, oblige cito, tie up the letter, Pl.: valens, Cic.

put under an obligation, make liable, etc.: vadem tribus millibus aeris, to bind in the sum of, Liv.: voti sponsio, quae obligatur deo, Cic.: obligari foedere, Liv.: obligatus ei nihil eram, was under no obligation to him, Cic. Poet.: ergo obligatum reddere Jovi dapem, vowed, due, Hor. || *2.* *Exp.* to render liable through guilt, to make guilty; hence, *pass.* to be guilty of, to commit an offence: ne sceleris, Suet.: est periculum, ne aut neglectis his impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitutione obligemur, Cic. || *3.* In law, to bind, engage one to be obligated, solvendi sui causa, Ulp. (H) to pledge, pawn, mortgage: obligata praedia, Cic. *Fig.*: idem suam, to pledge one's word, id. || *4.* to impede, restrain, embarrass: iudicio districtum atque obligatum esse, id.

oblino, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [limus] to cover with mud or slime: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, mollitioris et oblinitos ad serendum agros relinquit, Cic. || *Fig.* to lavish, squander, dissipate: rem patriis oblinare, Hor.

oblino, ōvi, rarely ōni, litum, *j. v. a.* to daub or smear over, to daub, besmear: cerussa malas oblinere, Pl.: oblitū unguentis, Cic. || *Fig.* to besoul, defile: oblitus parricidio, id.: aliquem versibus atris, to defame, Hor.

2. to fill to excess, to overload: actor oblitus divitiae, covered, decked, id.: Sallustii scripta nimia praecorum verborum affectione oblita, Suet.

obliquus, *adv.* sideways, askew, obliquely: sublicae obliquae agebantur, Caes. || *Fig.* indirectly, covertly: aliquem castigare, Tac.

obliquus, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [obliquus] to turn, bend, or twist aside, away, or in an oblique direction: oculus, Ov.: sinus (velorum) in ventum, to turn obliquely to the wind, Virg.

obliquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* side-long, slanting, awry, oblique: meus corporis, pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic.: iter, Caes.: oblique laborat lymphae fagus trepidare rivo, his winding channel, Hor. Adverbial expressions: (1) *adv.* oblique, from the side, Ov.: (H) *serpens* per obliquum scindis sagittas terunt mannos, Hor. || *Fig.* of relationship, not direct, collateral (poet.): obliquum a patre genus, not born of the same mother, Stat. || *2.* Of speech: indirect, covert: obliquus orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. (H) *envious, hostile*: Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. (H) In gramm.: obliquus casus, an oblique case (not the nom. or voc.), opp. to rectus: Varr. b. obliqua oratio, indirect speech: Quint.

oblino, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [oblido].

oblittero (obliti), avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [litare] lit. to cover or conceal any thing written, hence to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate: nomina (al. monumenta), Tac. || *Fig.* to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten: quod maximis rebus,

quas postea gessit, oblitterandum esset, Cic.

obliteo, ōti, *j. v. n.* *insep.* [la-teo] to hide or conceal oneself (rare): a nostro aspectu obliteant, Cic.

oblitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [oblino].

oblitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [obliscor].

oblivio, ōnis, *f.* [obliscor]. || *Pass.* or objectively: a being forgotten, oblivion: oblivio veteris bellii, Cic.: dare aliquod oblivioni, to consign to oblivion, Liv. *Plur.*: carpere lividas obliviones, Hor. || *Act.* or subjectively: a forgetting, forgetfulness: per oblivionem, through forgetfulness, Suet.

obliviosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [oblivio] that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious: hos (senes) significat credulios, obliviosos, Cic. || *Fig.* that produces forgetfulness (poet.): Manicus, Hor.

obliscor, litus, *j. v. dep.* to forget: consistit with gen. of pers. and gen. or acc. of thing; less freq. with acc. and inf. or relat. clause: vitiorum meminisse, nec tamen Epicuri licet obliscui, Cic.: prorsum oblitus sum mei, I have completely forgotten myself, Ter.: veteris contumeliae obliscui, Caes.: Injurias, Cic.: obliscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, id.: in scriptis obliscibatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, id. Poet. of things: pomaeque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. || *2.* In *pass.* *signif.*: oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus est illis, Hor.

|| *Fig.* to be unworthy of, to forget or act out of one's character: nec oblitus sui est Ithacus discriminis tanta, was not untrue to his nature, Virg.: ut nostrae digitalis stimus obliti, Cic. (Rym. dub.)

oblivium, ōis, *n.* [obliscor] forgetfulness, oblivion: Tas. More freq. *plur.*: longa oblivia potant, Virg.: ducere sollicitas iocunda oblivia vitae, Hor.

oblisco, *i*, *v. a.* to let on hire: Suet. obliquitur, v. obliquitor.

oblongus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* rather long, oblong: missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv.: scutula, Tac.

oblucor, quitus or citus, *j. v. dep.* to speak against; to join in speaking; to interrupt, contradict: constr. with dat. or *abl.*: vestra expectatio, quae mihi oblucui videtur, Cic.: ferocissime, Curt. || *2.* *Exp.* to join in singing, to accompany (poet.): non avis obluquitur, Ov. || *Transf.* to blame, condemn: Sen. || *2.* to rail at, abuse: Cat.

oblucutor or **oblucutor**, ōis, *m.* [obluor] one that contradicts.

oblucor, atus, *i. v. dep.* to strive or struggle against, to contend with, oppose: summi, Curt. *Ablat.*: Virg. || *Fig.*: ut erat animi semper oblucentis difficultatibus, Curt.

obludo, si, *um*, *j. v. n.* to play off jokes: Pl.

oblucor, itus, *4. v. a. dep.* to push or throw up one thing before another (as a defence or obstruction): arborum

truncos et saxa, Curt. || Transf. to block up, obstruct: Liv.

ob-murmūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to murmur against, at, or to: precibusque meis obmurmurante ipse, Ov.

ob-mutesco, tūl, i. v. n. incept. to become dumb, to lose one's speech: qui ebrui obmutuit, Cels. 2. to become mute, silent: ipse obmutescam, Cic.

|| Fig.: animi dolor, id.

ob-nātus, a, um, adj. growing on or about: obnata ripis salicta, Liv.

obnās, adv. v. obnāre.

obnātus, a, um, Part. [obnator] v. obnāre.

ob-nitor, sus and xus, i. v. dep. to bear, press, push or strive against: const. with dat., acc., or absol.: saturis arboris obnixus trunco, Virg.: obnixi (ad obnixi) urgebant, Liv. Of things: naviga fractas obnititur undas, Lucr. || Fig. to strive against, resist, oppose: to strive, endeavour: adversis, Tac. With inf.: triumphum Pauli impedire obnitentur, Vell.

obnixē (obnixē), adv. with might and main, strenuously, vehemently: obnixie omnia facere, Ter.

obnixus, a, um, Part. [obnixor].

(I. Adj.) steadfast, firm, resolute: (velim) obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium exipere, Liv.

obnoxio, adv. guiltily: nihil obnoxie petire, quod innocentē, Pl. || slavishly: sententias dicere, Liv.

obnoxiosē, adv. affectly: Pl.

obnoxiosus, a, um, adj. [obnoxius] subject, submissive: allici, Pl.

ob-noxius, a, um, adj. liable or obnoxious to punishment: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor, culpae compotem, Pl. 2. liable or addicted to, guilty of: animus neque delicto neque lubidini obnoxius, Sall. 3. subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious to: const. with dat., ad or in and acc.: infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac.: terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, exposed to such accidents (viz. earthquakes), Plin.: in omnia obnoxius, Flor. 4. in gen. exposed to danger or misfortune, weak, infirm, frail: in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen. Hence (II) obnoxious est, it is hazardous, dangerous: Tac.

|| Transf. in gen.: submissive, complying: dum illos obnoxios fidesque sibi faceret, Sall. 2. affect, mean-spirited, cowardly: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 3. obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted: totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, id.

ob-nubilis, a, um, adj. overclouded, dark: Enn. in Cl.

ob-nūdo, pō, ptum, i. v. a. to veil, cover (rare): licet, colliga manus, caput obnūdito, infelicis arbori suspendito, an old formula, Cic.

ob-nuntiatio (obnunc), ōnis, f. In augury, an announcement of an adverse or evil omen: dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic.

ob-nuntiō (nuncio), avi, atum, i. v. a. In augury, to announce an adverse or evil omen (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates): v. Smith's Ant. 51: augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiavit, Cic. Pass. imper.: ut aibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, id. || Transf. in gen. to tell or announce anything bad or unfortunate: primus rescio omnia: primus porro obnūto, Ter.

obnuptus, a, um, Part. [obnūho].

ob-obediō, v. obediō, ad imi.

ob-obō, ūl, i. v. a. to smelt of, emit an odour: oboluit alium, Pl. || Transf. f.: murem hunc oboluit, the smell you pursue, id.

obolus, i, m. = ὀβολός, an obol, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm: Vitr.

ob-orior, ortus, a. v. dep. to arise, appear or spring up before: tenebrae oboriuntur, Pl.: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, Cic.

obortus, a, um, Part. [oborior].

obortus, ūs, m. [id.] an arising, origin: Lucr.

obp, v. opp.

ob-rēpo, pō, ptum, i. v. n. to creep up to, steal upon unawares: possum media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib.

|| Fig. to steal upon, come suddenly upon, to take by surprise. With dat.: qui citius adolescentiae senectutem, quam puritatis adolescentia obreperit, Cic. With acc.: tacitum to obreperet famae, Pl. With ad: Placitum non obrepere ad honorem, Cic. With in and acc.: Imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, id. 2. Esp. to deceive, cheat: nunquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, Pl.

ob-repto, avi, i. v. n. freg. to steal on unawares: ne quis obreperaverit, Pl.

obrentus, a, um, Part. [obrepro].

ob-rētro, lvi or li, itum, a. v. a. [rete] to catch in a net, to entangle (poet.): Lucr.

ob-rigesco, gūl, i. v. n. incept. to stiffen, become stiff: pars (terrae regionum) obriguēt nive pruinæque, Cic.

|| Fig.: viro non vel obrigescere satius est, become hardened, Sen.

ob-rōdo, i, ūl, i. v. a. to gnaw at: Pl.

ob-rōgatio, ōnis, f. [obrogo] the allegation of a law: Auct. Her.

ob-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to alter part of a law by a new one (v. Smith's Ant. 225): ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv. || to oppose the passing of a bill: obrogare auro legibus suis Minucio, Capitolium invasit, Flor.

ob-rūlo, ūl, ptum, i. v. a. lit. to fall or rush over: hence, to cover, overwhelm: to hide in the ground, bury: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese arena solere, to bury themselves in the sand, Cic.: terram nox obruit unbris, Lucr. 2. Esp. to bury, inter a dead body: Tac. 3. to sow seed: Col. 4. to overload, surfeit: se vino, Cic. ||

Fig. to overwhelm, conceal, obdiate: ut adversum quasi perpetua obditiōne obruamus, id.: Marius tanta viri interioris ac suae obruit consulatione, destroyed the glory of his consulations, id. 2. to overwhelm, overload, oppress: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, id. Senec. Liv. 3. to overcome, surpass, obscure: famam allicius, Tac.: obtrahitur numero, Virg.

obrussa, ac, f. = ὀβρυσσών, the testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel: Plin.: aurum ad obrussum, refect, pure gold, Suet. || Fig.: adulanda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic.

obrutus, a, um, Part. [obruo].

ob-sūtro, i, v. a. to mix, cloy, glut. Fig.: ne tu propediem latius obstruere, you'll soon have enough of him, Ter.

obscæno, v. obsceno.

obscævo, avi, i. v. a. [scæva] to give or bring a bad omen: Pl.

obscæus (obscæne and obsceno), adv. impudently, indecently, lewdly, obscenely: Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: Est.

obscenitas (obscæna and obsceno), ōtis, f. [obscenus] unseemliness, inauspiciousness, of a bad omen and mainly obscenities, Arn. || aur. impudently, unchastely, lewdness, obscenity: si rerum turpitudine adhibetur et verborum obscenitas, Cic.: profectus apud se obscenitatem cetera quoque concessisse delicta, unchastely, Suet.

obscōnus (obscæna and obsceno), a, um, adj. [etym. dub.]: perhaps from obscævus, hence obscævinus, contr. Into obscænus (cf. obscævo) of adverse or evil omen, ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous: volucres birds of ill omen, i. e. owls, Virg.: caues, id.: puppia, the fatal ship, that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov.: anna, old witch, hags, Hor.

|| Transf. repulsive, offensive, abominable, disgusting: (Alecto) fretem obscenam rugis arat, Virg.: crux, id. 2. Esp. immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene: delicatæ et obscænae voluptates, Cic. Comp.: libet Antipatri paulo obscenius, id. Sup.: obscenitalis veritas, id. (II) Subst. obscena, orum, n. plu. less freq. in sing. obscenium, i, n. the pseudia: obscena corpora, Just. (Hence It. *osceno*.)

obscūratiō, ōnis, f. [obscuro] a darkening, obscuration: Auct. B. Rusp. || Fig.: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter eorum exiguitatem, obscurnis consequitur, Cic.

obscūre, adv. darkly, obscurely: aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum certum, vix darkly, Cic.

|| Fig. of speech, darkly, obscurely, indistinctly: dicta, Quint. 2. Of birth, obscurely, meanly: obscure natus, Macr. 3. covertly, clandestinely, secretly: malum obscure serpens, Cic. Comp.: ceteri sunt obscurni iniqui, more accurately, id. Sup.: id.

obscūritas, ōtis, f. [obscurus] a being dark, darkness, obscurity: ob-

scutris laterarum, Tac. || Fig.
obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty:
obscuritas Pythagorae, Cic.: naturae, id.
In plur.: obscuritates et aenigmata
solumorum, obscuritates, id. 2. Of
tink, obscurity, lowliness, meanness:
quorum prima setas, propter humili-
tatem et obscuritatem, in hominum ig-
noratione versatur, id.

obscuro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to render dark, to darken, obscure: obscuratur et confunditur luce solis lumen lacernae, Cic.: volucres aethera obscurant pennis, Virg.: obscuratus sol, et cetera, Cic. 2. Transf. to cover, conceal: to render invisible or imperceptible: caput obscurante lacerna, Hor.: dolo inest atque signa militaria obscurati,

concealed, kept out of sight, Sall. II.
Fig. to blind the understanding: scio
animum tibi pectus obscurasse, Pl. 2.
Of speech, to obscure, render indistinct;
to deliver or express indistinctly: Cic.
utilis to render obscure, Suet. 3.

Of sound, so pronounce indistinctly: (M) neque exhibuit sed obcuratur, is pronounced indistinctly, Quint. 4, to render obscure or unknown: fortuna revo-
catur ex lumbidine magis, quam ex
vero celebrat obcuraturque, Sall. 5, to
come to be forgotten, render of no
account; in the pass. to become of no
account, to grow obsolete, etc.: magni-
tudine lucri obcuratur periculi magni-
tudinem, Cic.: obcurata vocabula, obse-
le, Hor. (Hence Fr. *obscurecir*.)

obscurus, a. um, adj. *dark, dusky, shady, obscure*: umbra, Virg.: coelum, Hor. Transf. to persons, *darling*, *unknown*: ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. Subst. **obscurum** n. *darkness, obscurity*: sub obscurum noctis, id. 2. *secret, concealed*: obscurus locus, Liv. II. Fig. **dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible**: Heractius clarus ob obscurum linguam, Lucr.: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. (H) Esp. in rhetor.: obscurum genus causae, obscuri, i. e. intricate, involved, Cic. 2. *not known, unknown*: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, Caes. (H) Esp. of rank and station, **obscure, ignominious, obscure**: Pompeius humilis aspectu, obario loco, natu, Cic. 3. Of character, **close, reserved**: obscurus et astutus homo, id.: plerumque modestus occupat stucuri speciem, Hor. 4. *gloomy*, *dark*: obscurus vultus candidatorum, Cic. [Obscurus, perh. connected with the root of *andere* and *aud.*]

obsecratio, ōs, f. [obsecro] a beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty: precor et obsecratione humili uti, Cic. II. Esp. an asseveration, protestation, accompanied with an invocation of the gods: id. 3. a public prayer: obsecrationem indicare. Liv.

ob-sacro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [sacro]
to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure:
quam cum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic.
With ab: nunc ad me fas est obsecrare
als to enter. Pl. With double acc. (of

pers. and thing): itaque te hoc obsecrat, Cic. With *subj.*: pater, obsecro, u. mibi ignosceas, Ter. ||. Esp. in colloq. lang., to deprecate something, or as a mere expression of polite entreaty: *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake, pray, etc.*: tuam fidem obsecro, Pl.: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic.

ob-secundo, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey*: ut ejus semper voluntatibus venti tempestatesque obsecundant, Cic.: obsecundando mollires impetum, Idv.

ob-aeipio (obaeep.), psi. ptum, 4. v. a. *to hedge or fence in, to inclose; hence, trans. to close up, to render impassable or inaccessible; obseptis iunioribus.* Liv.: *mox iter, apertis quae vetustas obseperat, pergit, ad eam renderat impassabile.* Tac. II. Fig.: *haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniabant, adipsiscendi obsepebant, closed up, barred.* Cic.

ob-septus, a, um, *Part.* [obsepio].
ob-séquēla, ae, f. [obsequor] *com-*
pliance, complaisance, obsequiousness:
obsequiam facere (alicui), *to show com-*
plaisance. Pl.

obsequens, entis, Part. [obsequor].
 II. Adj.: *yielding, compliant, obsequious*: patri, Ter. 2. Esp. of the gods: *favourable, indulgent, gracious propitious*: bonam atque obsequentem deam Pl.

obsequenter, adv. compliantly, obsequiously: haec collegae obsequenter facta. Liv.

obsequentia, *ae. f.* [obsequens] compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness (rare): nimia obsequentia reliquorum. Caes.

obsequiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obsequi-
um] *complying, complaisant, obsequi-
ous*; alicui, Pl.

obsequium, *ll. n.* [*obsequor*] *compliance, complaisance, indulgence, obsequiousness*: *obsequium amicis, veritas odium parit*, Ter.: *obsequium atque patientia*, Cic.: *ventris, i. e. gluttony*, Hor. *ll.* *Esp. obedience*: *jurare in obsequium alliculus*, Just.

obsequor, cātus (quātus), *3. v. dep.*
to accommodate oneself to the will of
another; to comply with, yield to, gratify,
humour, submit to: constr. with
dat.: quum hui: obsecutus sis, illi est
repugnandum, Cic. With acc. of the
thing: et id ego percipio obsequi gnatō
meo, in this Pl. || *Transf.* to yield
to, give oneself up to, indulge in: studiis
enī Non: sympestatī, Cic.

obséro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sera] *to bolt, bar, fasten or shut up*: ostium, Ter.: aedificia, Liv. || Fig.: aures, Hor.

2. Transf. to sow or plant with: terram frugibus, Cic. 3. In gen. to cover over, *all* with: loca obsepta virgultis, Liv.; legati obseiti aqualore et

sordibus, id.: terga (marinae beluae)
obsita conchis, Ov. ||. Fig.: obsitua
aevo, Virg.

observabilis, e, adj. [observo] remarkable, observable: manus. Quint.

II. A dj. *attentive, respectful*: *observantissimus mei homo*. Cic.

observantia, ae. f. [observans] a remarking, noting, observance: utrumque observantia, Vell. II. Esp. observance, attention, respect, regard, reverence: observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et collimus, Cic.: in regem, Liv.

observatio, *ōis*, *f.* [observo] a watching, observing, observation: observationem operam dare, Pl.: siderum, Cic. 2. Transf. an observation, remark, precept, rule: sermonis antiqui, Suet. III. Esp. circumspexio, care-
exactness: *summa erat observatio in bello movendo*, Cic.

observător, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] a watcher, observer: *Plin.*

observito, avi, v. a. freq. [Id.] to watch often or carefully, to note, observe: *deorum voces*. Cic.

ob-servo, avi, atum, I. t. a. to watch, note, mark, heed, observe; to take notice of, pay attention to: ne me observare possis, quid rerum gram, Pl. fetus, to watch for, seek to catch, Virg. Assyrii trajectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. || Esp. to watch,

guard, keep: Januam, Pl.: greges, Ov.
 2. to observe, attend to, keep, comply with: leges, Cic.: praeceptum diligenter, Cic.: ordines, to keep the ranks, Sall. 3. to pay attention or respect to; to respect, regard, esteem: tribules suos, Cic.: regem, Virg.

ob-see, *Kila, m. and f.* [obsideo: 11 t. *one who is blockaded, i. e. who is not free to move from place to place:* hence: a *hostage*: nt obides accipere, non dare conseruerint, Caes.: obides alitui impare, Cic. || *Trans. as any surety, security, bail, pledge:* accipere aliquem obidem nuptiarum, Id. Of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tanquam obidem perpetuam in rempublicam uoluntatis, Id. (Hence *It. ostaggio*: Sp. *hostaje*: Fr. *biage*.)

obcessio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a besieging, encompassing, a blockade: *militaris obcessio*. Plc.: *obcessionem omittere*. Caca.

obsessor, ōria, m. [id.] one who sits before or near; a frequenter, haunter: hoc ego sul hodie solus obsessor fori, Pl.: aquarum, i. e. a water-make: Ov.

II. Esp. a besieger, invader, block-
ader: urbis, Liv.

obsessus, a, um, *Part.* [obsideo].
ob-si-deo, addi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a.
 [sideo]. I. *Neutr.* to sit, remain:
 domi obsidere, *Ter.* II. *Act.* to sit
 on or in, to remain on or in, to haunt,
 frequent: aram, *Pl.* 2. *Esp.* milit.
 t. t. to sit down before, to besiege, invest,
 blockade: quum omnes aditus armati

obsiderent. Cic.: Curio Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. 3. to occupy, fill, possess: corporibus omnis obsiderat locus, is filled, Cic.: palus obscusa saliculis, full of osier-thickets, Ov. 4. to watch closely, be on the look-out for: jacere huius ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. 11. Fig. to occupy, sweet, take possession of: dictatorem, id.

obsidio, ōis, f. [obsideo] a siege, investment, blockade: partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic.: quum spes major Romanis in obsidione quam in oppugnatione esset, Liv. 2. Meton. captivity: Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just. 11. Fig. pressing or imminent danger: obsidione republicam liberare, Cic.

obsidionalis, e, adj. [obsidio] pertaining to a siege: corona, a crown of grass, the reward of a general who had compelled the enemy to raise a siege: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 118.)

obsidium, ō, n. [obsideo] a siege, investment, blockade: obsidio circumdare, Tac.

obsidium, ō, n. [obses] the condition of a hostage: Tac.

ob-sido, j. v. a. to beset, invest, besiege, blockade: pontem, Sall.: portas, Virg. 3. Transf.: vias oculorum, Lucr.

obsignator, ōris, m. [obsigno] he that seals: litterarum obsignator, Cic. 2. Seal the witnesses who set their seals to a will: testamenti, id.

ob-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to seal up, seal: epistolam, Cic. 2. Esp. to sign and seal, as a witness: istam ipsam questionem, dicite, quia obsignasti? id. Proverb.: tabella obsignatis agere cum aliquo, i. e. in the strictest form, id. 11. Fig. to stamp, impress: formam verbi, Lucr.

ob-sipo, i. v. a. [sipo] to sprinkle at or upon: Cic.: obsipat aequum, it refreshes me, Pl.

ob-sisto, stiti, stitum, j. v. n. to place or post oneself before: hic obsistam, villi stationem meam, Pl.: obsistere alicui abeunt, Liv. 11. Fig. to set oneself against: to oppose, resist, withstand: qui quum obsistere ac defendere conantur, Cic.: visis, to disapprove of, id. With inf.: obsistit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, oppones, forbide, Tac.

obsistus, a, um, Part. [observo]. obsolēscio, ōis, factum, j. v. a.: pass. obsolesco, factus, fieri, to wear out, spoil: San. 11. Fig. to sully, degrade, lower, make common: obsolescebant dignitatis insignia, Cic. (dub.)

obsolēfactus, a, um, Part. [obsolēfacio].

obsolesco (obsoleo), lēvi, lētum, j. v. n. incept, to grow out of use; to grow old, decay, lose value, become obsolete: haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic.: laus, Tac. (Prob. from ole and root ol or oles "to grow": v. obolesco; it may however be connected with solco.)

obsoletus, adv. in an old or worn-out style, poorly, meanly: Cic.

obsoletus, a, um, Part. [obsolesco].

11. A. d. j.: old, worn out, thrown off: erat vetus obsoleta, Liv.: vestitu obsoletior, Cic.: tectum, old, ruinous, Hor.: verba, obsolete, Cic. 2. Transf. common, ordinary, poor: crimina, id.: gaudia, Liv. (11) filthy, polluted: o nec paternis obsoleta sorbida, Hor.

obsoletor (ops), ōris, m. [obsolvo] a caterer, purveyor: Pl.

obsoletus (ops), ōis, m. [id.] a caterer, marketer: Pl.

obsoletum (ops), ō, n. = obsoletor, that which is eaten with bread: viandis, esp. fish: tu facito obsoletatum nobis sit opulentum obsonium, Pl.: coferre, Hor.

obsoletus (ops), avi, atum, i. v. a. and obsolutor, atus, i. v. dep. = obsoletor, to market, to cater, purvey: vix drachmis est obsoletus decem, Ter. 2. Transf. to feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, id. 11. Fig.: obsonare ambulandum famem, to provide an appetite, Cic.

ob-solvo, i. v. n. to interrupt by noise: Pl.: alicui sermone, to interrupt by speaking, Pl.

ob-sorbeo, ōi, 2. v. a. to sup or drink up, to swallow: aquam, Pl.: placentias, to gulp down, toll, Hor. 11. Transf.: fores, quae oborcentur quicquid venit intra pesuolos, swallow up, Pl.

obstant, antis, Part. [obsto]. 11. Subst.: obstantia: n. plu. hinderances, obstructions: Tac.

obstetratrix (ops), ōis, f. [id.] a midwife: Pl.: Ter.

obstinātē, adv. firmly, inflexibly, both in a good and in a bad sense: resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately: me obstinate aggressus, Pl.: negari, Caes. Comp.: Suet. Sup.: id.

obstinatio, ōis, f. [obstinō] firmness both in a good and in a bad sense: determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy: quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, from adherence to my principles, Cic.: tacturna, obstinate silence, Nep.

obstinatus, a, um, Part. [obstinō].

11. A. d. j., fixed, resolved, both in a good and in a bad sense; inflexible, resolute, stubborn, obstinate: ad decertandum obstinati animi, Liv.: aures, Hor. With inf.: iam obstinatis mori spes affuisset, Liv. Comp.: voluntas obstinator, Cic.

obstinō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to persist in, be resolved on (rare as a verb, fin.): id inhiat, ea affinitatem haec obstinavit gratia, Pl. With inf.: obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv. [Obstinō prob. contains the same root as ōra, which also occurs with a consonant at the end, as in the Eng. stand, stood: v. ato.]

obstupescō, v. obstupescō. obstipus, i. v. a. [obstipus] to learn to see aside: obstipat verticem, Pl.

obstipus, a, um, adj. [stipes] bent or inclined to one side: opp. to rectus: omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa, necessarium est, Lucr. 2. bent or drawn back, said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Sae.

3. bent forwards, bent or bowed towards the ground: stipes capitis obposito, multum similis metetur, Hor.

obstipus, a, um, adj. [obstato].

obstipus, a, um, adj. In anger: struck by lightning: Cic.

ob-sto, stiti, stitum [obstatum, Quint.]. i. v. n. to stand before or against: obvium, to stand in the way, Pl. 11. Fig. to stand against: to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct: constr. with dat. of the direct object; the thing opposed is expressed by a subj. clause, with quin, quominus, cur, or ne: cur mihi to offer as meis commodis officis et obstas? Cic.: quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin solis, amicos, trahant, excident, Sall.: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic.: quid obstat, cur non verum nuptias flant? Ter.: Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep.

ob-strēpo, ōi, tum, j. v. n. to make a noise at, to clamour at or against; to accompany with sound: nihil senare Poeni, obstreperante pluvia, Liv. With dat.: fonteque lymphis obstreperant manantibus, Hor. 11. Fig. to interrupt or disturb with a noise, to draw with clamour: with dat.: certum alter alteri obstrēpere, to drown each other's voices, Liv. 2. In gen. to annoy, impede: alicui littera, Cic.

obstricatus, a, um, Part. [obstrico].

ob-stringo, ōi, tum, j. v. a. to bind to or about: to bind, tie, or fasten up: follem obstringit eo gulam, Pl. 2. to bind, bind up, close up by binding: ventos, Hor. 3. Transf. to trim or ornament with: vestis obstricta gemis, Flor. 11. Fig. to bind, fetter, tie, hamper: civitatem iurejurando, Caes.: legibus, Cic. 2. to lay under obligation, oblige: quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat, bound, under obligation, Caes.: Atticum officia, Cic. 3. With pron. reflect, or reflect, to become guilty of, commit, perpetrate: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerat, has bene guilty of so many crimes, id.: se peccatorio, Liv.

ob-structio, ōis, f. [obstruo] a building before or against, a blocking up: Arn. 11. Fig. an obstruction, a barrier: haec obstructio non diuturna est, Cic.

obstruere, a, um, Part. [obstruo].

ob-strudo, ōi, tum, j. v. a. to thrust into, gulp down: stans obstruere aliquid strenue, Pl. 11. Fig. to hide, conceal: Sen.

ob-struō (opstr.), ōi, tum, j. v. n. to pile before or against; to build, block, or wall up: valikum pro diruto obstruente murem, Liv. 2. to stop or block up, render impassable: iter Ponsis vel corporibus stulis obstruere Ponsis, id.

Cic. portas, Caes. **||** Fig. to impede, obstruct: viri deus obstruit aures, renders deaf, insensible, Virg.: per fuggia improborum, Cic.

ob-struere, a, um, Part. [obstruere] **ob-struere-facio**, feci, factum, j. v. a. pass. obstruere, factus, fieri, gerens sensus, deprive of feeling, become dumb: to astonish, amaze: ipse miraculo andaciae obstupescit hostes, Liv.: obstupescite hominibus, Cic.

obstupescere, a, um, Part. [obstupescere]

obstupescere, fieri, v. obstupescere. **ob-stupescere** (obstup.) pñ, j. v. a. incip. to become senseless, lose feeling: to be stupefied, benumbed: ejus aspectu quum obstupesceret bubulcus, Cic. **||** Fig. to be astonished, amazed: ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, id.

ob-stupidi, a, um, adj. senseless, stupefied, amazed, confounded: Pl.

ob-sum, obui or obui, obesse, irreg. v. n. to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure; opp. to prodere: Ty. Nunc falsa prorsum. Reg. At tibi obertur, Pl.: qui (pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probatis commendatione prodesset, Cic.

ob-suo, ñ, ñtum, j. v. a. to sew on: obsum caput, Ov. **||** to sew up, sew together: to stop or close up: nares, et spiritus oris obsumit, Virg.

ob-surdesco, ñ, j. v. a. incip. to become deaf: hoc sonitu completæ aures obduruerunt, Cic. **||** Fig. to be deaf, not to give ear: id.

obstruus, a, um, Part. [obstruus]

obstruus, a, um, Part. [obstruus] **ob-struere** (obstru.) pñ, ñ, ñtum, j. v. a. to cover over, cover up: armis, Caes.: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. **||** Fig. to conceal, keep secret: ut adolescentie turpitudinem obstruat obtegatur, id. With gen.: animas sodas, aut obtegens, Tac. **2.** to cover, protect: obiectus mellorum profusus, id.

obtemperatio, ñis, f. [obtemperare] a complying with or submitting to: submission, obedience: Cic.

ob-tempero (opt.), avi, atum, j. v. a. to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey: with dat.: te admi, tibi obtempera, Cic.: Imperio populi R., Caes.: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis sua pareat, who conforms to his own precepts, Cic. With ad: ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare, id. With acc. of neut. pron.: non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, I do not mind what he says, Pl.

ob-tendo, ñ, tum, j. v. a. to stretch, draw, spread, or place before: proque vine ubalem et ventos obendere inanes, Virg.: Britannia Germaniae obtraditur, liss over against Germany, Tac. **2.** Fig. to pretend, allege, plead: si non excusae matris preces obtendens, id. **||** Transf. to cover, hide, conceal: diem nubæ atra, id. **2.** Fig. to envelope: quasi velis obtenditur uniusque natura, Cic.

obtentus, a, um: **||** Part. [obtentus]

obtentus, ñ, m. [obtentus] a spreading, drawing, or placing before: frondis, Virg. **||** Fig. a pretence, pretext, cloak: obtentum habere, Tac.

ob-tro, ñ, tritum, (synop. past perf. subj. obtrahit for obtriviscit, Liv.) j. v. a. to bruise, crush, or break to pieces: obtriti homines, Cic.: ranae, Phaedr. **2.** to destroy, cut up: Marci consulem obtriviscit, Liv. **||** Fig. to crush, trample on, degrade, disparage, destroy: calumniam, Cic.: Jura populi, Liv.

ob-testatio, ñis, f. [obtestor] an adjuring, conjuring: an engaging or obliging by calling God to witness: viri, Cic. **||** Transf. a vehement entreaty, supplication: matronae in preces obtestationesque verbae, Liv.

ob-testor, atus, i. v. dep. to call as a witness: to protest or assert: de quo te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patrique Dii, Cic.: sacra regni, deos et hospitales menses, Tac. **||** Transf. to conjure by calling God to witness: to entreat, supplicate: per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic. With double acc.: illud te pro Latio obtestor, Virg.

ob-texo, xit, j. v. a. to weave to or over: papilio fila araneas alarum lanugine obtextit, Plin. **||** Meton. to overspread, cover: coelum obtextitur umbra, Virg.

ob-ticeo, ñ, v. n. [taceo] to be silent: Ter.

ob-ticeo, cul, j. v. n. incip. [ob-ticeo] to be silent or be struck silent: in the perf. to be silent: quid nunc obticui? Ter.: Hor.

ob-tigeo, v. obtego.

ob-tingo (optineo), ñiti, tentum, j. v. a. and v. [teneo] **1.** Act. to hold by: obtine aures, amabo, Pl. **2.** to hold, have, possess: to preserve, keep, maintain, etc.: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv.: qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat, Caes.: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, prævaluit, Liv.: proverbii locum obtinuit, i. e. to become proverbial, Cic.

3. Exp. of discourse: to assert, maintain, to show, prove, demonstrate: duas contrarias sententias, id.: diu pugnare in illis, quas obtinere non possis, Quint.

4. With the idea of acquiring: to get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain: quanta instrumenta habebat (homo) ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic.: Romani si rem obtinuerint, if they gained the victory, Caes. With subj.: his obtinuit, ut præferretur candidato, Liv. **||** Neutr. to keep one's ground: to hold, last, continue, obtain: quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, id.: pro vero antea obtinebat, regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, Sall.

ob-tingo, tigi, j. v. a. and n. [tango] **1.** Act. to touch, strike: mustulintus aestus nares obtingit, Pl. **||**

Neutr. to fall to one's lot; of events, to happen to, befall one: quod culque obtingit, id. quisque tenet, Cic.: mihi obtinget sors, Pl. With subj.: quum ei (L. Paullo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtingisset, it had fallen to his lot, Cic.: Pro eventis: istuc tibi even sentia tua obtingisse, laetor, Ter.: si quid obtingit, if any thing should happen to me, Cic.

ob-torpesco, pñ, j. v. n. incip. to become numb or stiff: to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling: manus prae metu obtorpescit, Liv. **||** Fig.: obtorpescunt quodammodo animi, id.

ob-torqueo, ñ, tum, j. v. a. to twist, wrench, turn round: obtorta gula in vincula abripit Insul, by the throat, Cic.: circulus obtorti auri, twisted, wreathed, Virg.

ob-tortus, a, um, Part. [obtorqueo] **ob-trectatio**, ñis, f. [obtreco] an envious detracting; detraction, disparagement: obtreccatio et livor, Tac.: malevolentissimae obtreccationes, Cic. With gen. obj.: laudis, Caes.

ob-trectator, ñis, m. [id.] a detractor, traducer, disparager: beneficii, Cic.: obtreccatores et invidi Scipionis, id. With dat.: hunc sententiae obtreccatores amici regis arant, Just.

ob-trecto, avi, atum, j. v. n. and a. [treco] to detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to, to thwart, injure: constr. with dat. or acc.: obtreccare aliqui, Cic.: gloriæ aliquibus, Liv. With acc.: si livor obtreccare curam voluerit, in detractum, carp at, Phaedr.: laudes aliquibus, Liv. Absol.: ne aut obstate aut obtreccare praesens videretur, Suet.

obtritus, a, um, Part. [obtero]

ob-tritudo, ñ, sum, j. v. a. to thrust against: Apoll. **2.** Exp. to gulp down, swallow hastily: pernam, sumen, glandium, Pl. **||** Fig. to press, or force upon, obtrude: virginem aliqui, Ter.

ob-truncus, avi, atum, j. v. a. to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune: vitem, Col. **||** In gen. to cut down, cut up, cut to pieces, kill: cadere alios, alios obtruncare, Sall.: regem, Liv.

ob-tuseo, ñ, v. a. dep. to look at, gaze upon: aliquem, Pl. **||** to see, behold, perceive: non quia obtuerit, id.

ob-tutus, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tñdi, ñsum (and tuncsum), j. v. a. to strike at or on; to beat, belabour: obtundit os mihi, breaks my jaw, Pl. **2.** to make blunt or dull: telum, Lucr. **||** Fig. to blunt, weaken, impair: mentem, Cic.: ingenia, id. **2.** to annoy or tease with importunity: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videretur, neve longitudo obtundere, id.: aliquem de aliqua re, Ter.

ob-tursus, a, um, Part. [obtundo] **ob-turbo**, avi, atum, j. v. a. to stir up, make turbid: obturbata proclatione prius aqua, Plin. **||** Fig. to throw into disorder or confusion: to

disorder, trouble, disturb: obturbare bustas, Tac.: me scriptio et literae non lenient ad obturbant, distract, Cic. 2. to raise a disturbance or clamour: obturbat militum vocibus, Tac.

ob-turgesco, 3. v. n. incomp. to begin to swell, to swell up (rare): obturgescit pes, Lucr.

ob-turo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to stop up, to close: gutturem, Pl.: aures, i. e. to refuse to listen, Hor.: obstructas eas paries et obturbatas ease, Cic. || Fig.: amorem edendi, to assuage, allay, Lucr.

ob-tus, a, um, Part. [obtusudo]. || A. Adj.: blunt, dull, obtuse: pugio, Tac.: vomer, Virg. (II) Transf. blunt, dull, weak, faint, powerless: vox, thick, not clear (opp. clara), Quint.: vires, enfeebled, Lucr. 2. Fig. of the mind or feelings: animi acies obtusior, Cic.: rigor animi, Liv. (II) lax, relaxed: castraensis jurisdictio secura et obtusior, Tac.

ob-tutus, us, m. [obtusor] a looking at, a look, gaze: oculorum, Cic.: dum stupet, obtutueque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Fig.: in obtutu malorum, in the contemplation of, Ov.

ob-umbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to overshadow, to shade: gramineus madidam caespem ombra tum, Ov. || Transf. to darken, obscure: obumbrant aethera tellis, Virg. || Fig.: to overcloud, darken, obscure: nomina, Tac. 2. to cover, conceal: to defend: crimen, Ov.

ob-unguis, a, um, adj. bent in, hooked (poet.): Virg.

ob-undatio, ōnis, f. an overflowing, inundation: fluminis, Flor.

ob-ustus, a, um, Part. burnt around, burnt, hardened in the fire (poet.): hic torrens armatus obustus, Virg.

ob-vāgo, 4. v. n. to whine or whimper about: Pl.

ob-vallo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to surround with a wall or rampart: to fortify, intrench: urbem, Fest. || Fig.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.

ob-venio, vñi, ventum, 4. v. n. to come before or in the way of, to meet: eas daturus eram ei, qui mihi primus obvenerat, Cic. || Transf. to come or fall to: to fall to one's lot: Syria Scipioni, Caes.: Aemilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvexit, Liv. 2. Still more gen. of an event, to fall out, to happen, occur: vitium (at the auspices), Cic.: quaecumque obvenerint, Suet.

ob-versor, atus, 1. v. dep. to move to and fro before; to go about, show oneself: magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dicebat, Liv.: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. 2. Fig. to hover or float before, to appear to: mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, Cic.: animis, oculis, Liv.

ob-versus, a, um, Part. [obverto]. || A. Adj.: turned or directed towards: faciemque obversus in agmen --- iunq, Ov.: ad matrem, Tac. 2.

Fig.: ad sanguinem, et caedes, id. (II) to be inclined to: obversis militum studiis, id. (III) obversal, the enemy: profligatis obversis, id.

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn towards, against, or in a contrary direction: to direct towards: arcus in aliquem, Ov.: proras pelago, Virg.: ordines ad clamorem, Liv. 2. Reflect, to turn oneself, turn to anything: obvertor ad undas, Ov.

ob-viam, adv. (also separately ob viam) lit. in the way; hence, with verbs of motion, towards, against, to meet: nec quisquam tam audax fuit homo, qui obviam obelstat mihi, as to put himself in my way, Pl.: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, an advance or attack should be made, Caes.: sit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, metus, Cic.: obviam ire alicui, to go to meet, id. || Fig.: nec sycophantis, nec facis ullum mantellum obviam est, is at hand, Pl.: obviam ire periculis, to encounter, Sall. 2. Esp. in opposition, for the purpose of resisting: cupiditati hominum obviam ire, Cic.: inire obviam ire, Liv. (II) for the purpose of remedying or obviating: ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, Tac.

ob-vigilo, atum, 1. v. v. to be watchful, vigilant: obvigilato at opus, Pl.

obvius, a, um, adj. [via] in the way, as to meet, meeting, to meet: si ille obvius et futurus omnino non erat, had no expectation of meeting him, Cic.: quo loco inter se obvii fuissent, had met one another, Sall.: cui mater media senex tulit obviam silva, met, Virg. Of things: obvius mihi literas mittas, send to meet, Cic.: aquilones, contrary, adverse, Tac. 2. Meton.: lying open, i. e. exposed, obnoxious to (poet.): rupes obviam ventorum furis expostaque ponto, Virg. 3. Esp. meeting hostilely: si ingredienti cum armata manu obvius fueris, Cic.: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. 4. easy of access, affable, courteous: Plin. Hence (II) of abstr. things, at hand, easy, ready, obvious: obvius opes deferre dñs, Tac.

obvolvō, atum, Part. [obvolvo]. **ob-volvō**, vi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wrap round, muffle up, cover over: plicor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse, Cic.: brachium laeis fasci- clato, Suet. || Fig.: verbosus decoris obvolvās vitium, cloak, disguise, Hor.

oc-caeco (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make blind, to blind: oculos, Cels. 2. Transf. to make dark, to darken, obscure: densa caligo occaecavit diem, Liv. (II) to hide, conceal: terra semen occaecatum colibet, Cic. (III) to render heavy, senseless: to benumb (poet.): timor occaecavit artus, Virg. || Fig.: to make blind, to blind: stultitia occaecavit, Cic. 2. Of style, to make dark, obscure, unintelligible: obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, id.

oc-caedes (obc.), in, f. slaughter: nonnulli occades, I want no bloodshed, i. e. nothing tragical, Pl.

occallesco (obc.), lui, 3. v. n. incomp. [callo] to get a thick skin, to grow or become callous: qui latera occallere plagi, Pl.: os senex occallere rostro, Ov. || Fig.: to become callous, hardened, insensible: jam prorsus occallui, Cic.

oc-cāno (obc.), ui, 3. v. n. to blow, sound a wind instrument (rare): tunc Sentius occinere cornua jussit, Tac.

oc-cido, ōnis, f. [occido] lit. a falling in the way of, a happening; hence) an accidental opportunity, fit time, convenient season, occasion: ut primum occaso data est, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, Cic.: occasione negotii bene gerendi amittere, to lose, lat slip, Caes.: occasione data, should an opportunity offer, Cic.: fratris memoria per omnem occasionem celebrata, on every occasion, Suet. With isf.: nunc adest occasio bene facta commulare, Pl. (Hence II. cagnone, cagnione)

oc-casus, ōnis, f. dim. [occaso] an occasion, opportunity: Pl.

oc-casus, a, um, Part. [occido]. **oc-casus**, ōis, m. [id.] a going down, setting, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: ante occasum Males, Virg.: solis, Caes. Abstr.: praescipit in occasum die, Tac. 2. Meton.: the quarter in which the sun sets, the west: post occasum solis et septentrionis, Caes. III. Fig.: downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death: post obtutum occisum nostrum, Cic.: illaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum testor, in occasu vero, Virg.

oc-cido, ōnis, f. [occo] a harrowing: Cic.: Plin.

oc-cator, ōnis, m. [id.] a harrower: Col. Fig.: aculeum, Pl.

oc-cōdo (obc.), cessi, cessum, 1. v. n. to go towards, go, to go up to: in conspectum alicujus occedere, Pl. In the form occido: cui nos occidimus, id.

oc-canto (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. [canto] to sing at or before, to narrate: quid, si adeam ad fores atque occento? Pl. || To sing a satirical song or pasquinade: si quis occentaret, et carmen condidisset, quod inanimam faceret flagitiumve altari, Cic.

occepō, v. occipio, ad inā.

oc-cēpto, avi (perf. subj. occēpissit, Pl.) 1. v. a. [occipio] to begin: occupat inanimi, Pl.

oc-cidens, ōnis, Part. [occido]. II Subst. m. the quarter of the setting sun, the west: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic.

oc-cido, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, utter destruction, extermination: omne in occisione victoriam poterat, Liv. Esp. in the phrase, occisione occidere or coedere, to cut completely off, to destroy utterly: occisiones occisiones occidit, Cic. 30. occisiones occumbere, to be wholly cut off, Tac.: equi viri, cuncta victa occidit dantur, everything captured was destroyed, id.

occido (obc.), cidi, cism, 3. v. a. [*caedo*] to strike down, strike to the ground: aliquem pugna, Ter. 2. *Exp. to kill, slay*: L. Virginium filium sua manu occidit, Cic.: ipse pro castris fortissime pugnavit occidit, Caes.: ad usum omnes, to cut off all to the last man, Liv. 11. *Transf. to plague to death; to torture, torment, pester* (rare): occidis me, quum istuc rogitas, Pl.: occidis saepe rogando, Hor.

occido, cidi, cism, 3. v. n. [*cado*] to fall down, fall: alia signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Pl.: ali super alios occiderunt, Liv. 2. *Exp. of the heavenly bodies, to go down, set*: sol occidens, sunset, Cic.: ante solem obcausum, before sunset, Pl. 3. *Meton. to fall, perish, die*: extinctio calore, occidit ipse et extinguitur, Cic.: occidit ferro Priamus? Virg. 11. *Fig. to be ruined, lost, undone, etc.*: sin place occidimus, Cic. *Exp. occidi*, an exclamation of despair, I am lost, undone: Ter. Of things: vita, Cic.: occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire digna fuit, Or.

occido, for *occedo*; q. v.
occidimus, a. um, adv. [*occido*] going down, setting: oriens occiditque dies, Or. 2. *Transf. western*: ab occiduo sole, id. 11. *Fig. sinking, failing*: labitur occidens per iter declivis senectae, id.

occillo, 1. v. a. [*occo*] to break, smash: Pl. (dub.).

occipio, ūi, 3. v. n. [*cano*] to sing or chirp insouciantly, to croak, etc.: si occiderit avis, Liv.: corvus voce clara occinit, id.

occipio, cipi (cepi), ceptum (fut. perf. *occipero* for *occipero*, Pl.), 3. v. a. and n. [*capio*] to begin, commence: 1. Act: cantilenam, Pl.: magistratum, to enter upon, Tac. Pass: istuc quicquid est, qua hoc occupem esse causa, loquere, Ter. With inf.: spero armentum, Liv. 11. Neutr.: huius, Tac.

occipitium, it. n. [*caput*] the back part of the head, the occiput: In occipitio quoque habet oculos, pessima, Pl.

occiput, itis, n. [*id.*] the back part of the head, occiput: Pers.

occisio, ōnis, f. [*occido*] a massacre, slaughter, murder (rare): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic.

occisor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a slayer, murderer: regum, Pl.

occisus, a. um, Part. [*occido*]. 11. A. d. j.: *ruined, unfortunate*: occisus est huc res, Pl. Sup.: occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, I am the most unfortunate, id.

occisus, ōbis, 1. v. a. freq. to cry out, scold: Pl.

occulto, ōis, sum (occultus) for occidissus, Pl.), 3. v. a. [*claudo*] to shut or close up: tabernacul, Tac. 2. to lock up, or in: me non excludit ab se, sed apud se occidit domi, Pl. 11. *Transf. to restrain, stop*: linguam, id.

occultus, a. um, Part. [*occulto*].

11. A. d. j.: *shut or closed up*: qui occultatione habent stultiloquentiam, keep their foolish talk more to themselves, Cic. Sup.: ostium occultissimum, id.

occo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to harrow: segetem, Hor.

occopio, v. occipio.

occubo, 1. v. n. to lie down: esp. to rest, repose in the grave (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg.

occubo (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*calco*] to tread or trample down: Liv.

occulto (obc.), cūlū, cultum, 3. v. a. to cover, cover over: virgulta multa terra, Virg. 11. *Exp. and most usu. to cover up, hide, conceal*: vulnera, Cic.: hastata, Liv.: classum sub rupe, Virg. [The root of *occulto* occurs in *clamo*, *clamo*, *v. celo*.]

occultatio, ōnis, f. [*occulto*] a hiding, concealing, concealment (rare): aliae fuga se, aliae occultatione tutantur, by hiding themselves, Cic. 2. In astronomy: occultation: occultatio stellarum, Plin. 11. *Fig.*: occultatione proposita, Cic.

occultator, ōris, m. [*id.*] a hider, concealer.

occultus, adv. in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately: neque id occulte fert, makes no secret of it, Ter.: proficisci, Caes. Comp.: conari occultis, Cic. Sup.: quam potuit occultissime reliquas cohortes duxit, Caes.

occulto (obc.), avi, atum (occultassus for occultaveris, Pl.) 1. v. a. freq. [*occulto*] to hide, conceal, secrete: se latet, Cic.: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. Reflect.: stellae occultantur, hide themselves, Cic. With inf.: res est quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, Pl.

occultus, a. um, Part. [*occulto*].

11. A. d. j.: *hidden, concealed, secret*: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic.: per occultos calles, Virg. 2. Of persons: close, reserved, secret, not open: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultiue, Liv. With gen.: occultus odii, dissembling his hatred, Tac. (11) adverbially for occulte: qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, in secret, id.

111. Subst. occultia, orum, n. plur. secret things, secrets: servi, quibus occulta creduntur, Cic. With gen.: occulta salutum scrutari, Tac. 2. In sing. adverb. In occulto, in secret, secretly: stare in occulto, Cic.: ex occulto, from a place of concealment, Ter.

occumbo (obc.), cubi, cubitum, 3. v. n. [*cubo*] to lie or sink down: In gladio occubuit, fell upon his sword, Veil. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: to go down to set: cometes cum oritur occumbetque, Just. 11. *Exp. to die*: const. above, or with mortem, morte, or mortem, necem, nece, leto, etc.: aut occultabam honesta, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic.: fertur et ante annos occubuisse snos, Or.: pro patria mortem (al. morte) occumbere, Cic.: certae morti, Virg.

occupatio, ōnis, f. [*occupo*] a taking possession of, a seizing: vetus, Cic. 2. Rhetor. 1. t.: ante occupatio, an anticipation of an opponent's objections, id.

11. *Exp. a business, employment, occupation*: maximis occupationibus impeditur, id. With gen.: neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae antependens iudicabat, engaging in such trivial affairs, Caes.

occupatus, a. um, Part. [*occupo*].

11. A. d. j.: *taken up, occupied, employed, busied, engaged* (militis) qui in opere occupati erant, Caes.: ut si occupati profumus aliquid civibus nostris, prosumus etiam otiosi, Cic. Sup.: non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris, very much occupied, id.

occupo, avi, atum (occupassus for occupaveris, Pl.), 1. v. a. [*capio*]: lit. to take hold of; hence to take possession of, seize, occupy: totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare cigit, Cic.: urbes, Liv.: montem, Caes.

11. *Transf. to occupy, i. e. to take up, fill with*: duas partes aene occupant: tertia vacabit, id.: atra nubem pulum, Tac. 2. to fall upon, attack with: sed Latum saxo occupat os faciemque adversam, Virg.: aliquem morau, Or. 3. to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do first: occupat egregias quamlibet ante rates, id.: bellum facere, to begin the war first, Liv. 111. *Fig. to seize, invade, engross*: tantis timer omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes.

2. to take up, occupy, employ: pecuniam adulescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, have lent it at a high rate, Cic.

occuro (obc.), curri (rarely *currui*), cursum, 3. v. n. to run, hasten or go towards or to meet: Caesari venienti occurrat, Caes.: amicus, Hor. 2. *Exp. to go against, rush upon, attack*: duabus Fabianis occurrat legionibus, Caes.

11. *Transf. to meet or fall in with*: quibuscumque signis occurreret, se aggregabat, id. 2. to go or come to: constr. with dat., ad, or in: huius (conditio) ad occurrerent, Liv.: in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic. 111. *Fig. to obviate or seek to obviate, to oppose, counteract, remedy*: venienti occurrere morbo, Pers.: expectationi, Cic.: rei, Nep. 2. to answer, reply, object: ut si dicent, Quem video? ita occurras, ego, Quint. 3. to present itself, appear, occur: qui quodcumque in mentem veniat aut quodcumque occurrat, se sequi dicent, Cic.

occursus, ōnis, f. [*occursus*] a running to meet, attention, officiousness: Cic. In plur.: id.

occursus, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [*occuro*] to run, go, or come to meet, to meet: occursus capri, Virg.: fugientibus, Tac. 2. *Exp. to rush against, charge, to strive against, oppose*: occurat oculus gladio, Caes.: inter invictos, occurrentes, factiosos, opporring, Sall. 3. to come to or towards: quid tu huc occursus, Pl. 11. *Fig. to be be-*

forehand with, to anticipate: fortunae, Plin. 2. Esp. to appear to the mind, to suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur to me: me occurrant multae, occur to me, Pl.

occurrus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a meeting, falling in with: vacula occurru hominum vils, in the streets where they met nobody, Liv.: occurru allicuius vitare, to avoid meeting him, Tac. Of things: rota stipulis occurrat fracta ac disiecta, by running against a stump, Ov.

occeanus, *i*, *m.* = *Oceanus*, the ocean: Oceanifreta, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic.: quae sunt maritima civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes.: circumvagus, circumfuent, Hor. In apposition with mare adjectively: proximus mare Oceanum, Caes.

occellatus, *i*, *n.* [ocellus] lit. that which has little eyes: hence anything marked with small spots, dice, etc.: ocellata ludere, Suet.

ocellus, *i*, *m.* dim. [oculus] a little eye, eyelid: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Pl.: irati, Ov. As a term of endearment: ocellus mi! my little eye! my darling! Pl. So of things: cur ocellis Italiae, villulas meas, non vides? Cic.

ocior, *ocius*, *comp.* adj. [akin to *ocius*], swifter, fleet: oclor et ventis, et fulminis oclor alla, Virg.: oclor cervis, oclor Euro, Hor.

ociter, *adv.* *comp.* *ocius*, *Sup.* *ocissimè*: quickly, swiftly, speedily: profer ociter, Apul. *Comp.*: idque oculis faciet, Cic.: serius, oclor suos extirpa, sooner or later, Hor. 2. Sometimes the *Comp.* is used in a *posit.* sense: quickly, speedily: sequere hac me oclor, Ter.: gladio occurat, Caes. *Sup.*: quam oclausme ad provinciam accedit, Sall. **ocrea**, *ac*, *f.* a greave or leggin (v. Smith's Ant. 273): leves, Virg.

ocreatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ocrea] greaved: Hor.

océphoron, *v.* ocephoron.

oculatus, *a*, *um*, *num.* ordin. [oculo] the eighth: octava para, Cic.: legio, Caes. II. Subst. octava, *ac*, *f.* (Juv. bora) the eighth hour of the day: Juv.

III. *Adv.* *ocultum*, for the eighth time: Liv. (Hence *It. oclaro*).

oculatus-dolimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* the eighteenth: anno aetatis, Tac.

ocies, *adv.* *num.* eight times: septen- none ocies anfractus, Cic.

ocingentissimus, *a*, *um*, *num.* ordin. [ocingenti] the eight hundredth: annus, Cic.

ocingenti, *ae*, *a*, *num.* card. [oc- centum] eight hundred: Cic.

oculo, *num.* card. = *oculus*, eight: millia passuum octo, Caes.: centum et octo anni, Cic. [Sana. *ashlan*; Gr. *oculo*; Germ. *och*; Eng. *eight*.]

october, *bris*, *m.* [oculo] orig. the eighth month of the Roman year, which began with March, October: Col. Connected with mensis: mense Octobri, Vell. Adjectively: Octobres Idus, Mart.

oclogénarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [oclog- eni] of eighty: Plin.

oclogéni, *ae*, *a*, *num.* distr. [oclo] eighty aged: data ex praeda millibus aeriis octogeni blini, Liv.

oclogéssimus, *a*, *um*, *num.* ordin. [oclogénia] the eightieth: Cic.: Juv. (Hence *It. ottantissimo*).

oclogies, *adv.* eighty times: Cic.

ocloginta, *num.* card. [oclo] eighty: Cic. (Hence *It. ottanta*; Fr. *huitante*).

oclo-jugis, *e*, *adj.* [jugum] eight in a team, eight together: transl. in gen. eight: nunc jam oclojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, i. e. eight military tribunes, Liv.

oclogénarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [oclogeni] consisting of eight: versus, an Iambic verse of eight feet, Quint.

oclogini, *ae*, *a*, *num.* distr. [oclo] eight each: hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. II. In gen. eight: octoni iterum natalibus actis, Ov.

oclophoron (octaph.), *i*, *n.* = *occephoron*, a litter carried by eight bearers: hominem portare oclophoro, Cic.

ocuplucatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ocupa] made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled: octuplucato censu, Liv.

ocupulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *occululus*, eight-fold, octuple: para, Cic. Subst. octupulum, *i*, *n.* an eight-fold penalty, the octuple: damnare aliquem octupli, Id.

ocutissus, *ia*, *m.* [oculo as] eight aces: Hor.

ocularius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [oculus] pertaining to the eyes, eye: oclarius medicus, an oculist, Cels.

oculatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] furnished with or having eyes, seeing: oculatus testis, an eye-witness, Pl.: Clodius male oculatus, whose sight was bad, Suet. II. that strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible: oculatissimus locus, Plin.: die vendere, to sell on a visible pay-day, i. e. for cash (opp. *caeca* die), Pl.

oculatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] full of eyes: transf. sharp-sighted: Argus, Pl. **oculoripida**, *ae*, *m.* [oculo] a fictitious name of a slave, whose eyes snap with the blows he receives: Pl.

oculissimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* a comically-formed Superl. from *oculus*, dearest (cf. *ocellus*): oculissime homo, Pl. **oculitus**, *adv.* as one's eyes, i. e. most dearly: amare, Pl.

oculus, *i*, *m.* an eye: quae (natura) primum oculos membranas tenuissimas vestivit et sepsit, sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, Cic.: adlocere aliquid rei, to cast one's eyes upon, to correct, Id.: oculos asperere spectanti, to cheat him before his eyes, Liv.: ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i. e. to imagine to oneself, Cic.: sub oculis aliquid, before a person's eyes, in his presence, Caes.: habere in oculis, to keep in sight, to watch, Pl.: esse in oculis, to be beloved, esteemed, Cic. As a term of endearment, the apple of my eye, my darling: ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis? quibus vitae? quibus suavia? Pl.

II. Meton. the power of seeing,

sight, vision: restituere aliquid, Suet. 2. a luminary, said of the sun and stars: mundi oculus, i. e. the sun, Ov.

3. a spot resembling an eye, as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, etc.: pavonum caudae oculi, Plin. 4. Of plants: (1) an eye, bud, bower: oculos imponere, i. e. to bud, insinuate, Virg. III. Fig. a prime ornament: hi duo illos oculos orno maritima efflu- erunt (Corinth and Carthage), Cic. 5. the mind's eye: mentis oculis videre aliquid, Id.: oculi dolent, the eyes ache, i. e. the sight is pained, Ter. [Root *oc*; cf. Sans. *aksha*, "oculus"; Gr. *oc* or *oc* in *oc*-*oc*, etc.; Germ. *auge*; Eng. *eye*.] (Hence *It. occhio*; Fr. *œil*).

ocor, *ocorsimus*, and *ocurs*, more correctly *ocor*, etc. **ocsum**, *i*, *n.* = *ocior*, a public building for musical performances, an odeon: Vitruv. Suet.

odii, *odiosae* (Perf. *ocis*), *ocis*, *um*, *Pl.*: odit, Antioch in Cic., defect. *oc* as used in the perf. tenses only, but with an imperf. sign. lit. to have taken a dislike, hence, to hate: constr. with *ac*, *inf*, or *abul*: odiam etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes.: servare, Brut. in Cic.: ita amare oportet, ut si aliquando esset odium, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. to dislike: to be displeased or vexed at: Persicos apparatus, Hor. Of impersonal subjects: asperatur atque odit (virtus) rem, Cic.

odiosus, *adv.* in a hateful manner, odiously: odioso interpellare aliquem, Cic.

odiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [odiosus] comically for odious: Pl.

odiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [odiosus] hateful, odious, vexatious, annoying, troublesome, etc.: odiosus mihi es, Pl.: odiosum genus hominum, Cic. 2. Of things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Pl.: odiosissima natio, Plautus.

odiosus, *ii*, *n.* [od, root of *odii*] hatred, odium, enmity, aversion: odium est (est) in inveterata, Cic.: in odium aliquid irruere, to incur his hatred, Id.: esse odio aliquid, to be hateful to him, Id.: magnam me cuiuspiam rei odium cepi, I have conceived a great aversion for, Id. II. Transf. of enmity, aversion, disgust: odio es, you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you, Pl.

2. offensive conduct or language, impertinence, insolence, vexatiousness: quum horas tunc fere dixisset, odio et strepitui senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, by the disgust, Cic.: odio qui posset vincere regem, in insolence, Hor.

odum, *ii*, *n.* = *odum*, *q. v.*

odor (anciently *odous*, like *arbor*, *labos*, etc.: Pl.: *Laer*), *odis*, *m.* a smell, scent, odour: omnis odor alii supers fertur, Cic. 2. Esp. a pleasant odour, perfume: me tuon. *perfumarius*, *temeris*, *spices* (mostly *plon*): perfusus illicis odoribus, perfumed with scents, incense, balsams, Hor.: corpus differtum odori- bus conditur, Tac. (II) a disagreeable smell; a stench, stink: quum odus est

habili aegestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. 3. Meton. steam, vapour, etc.: insulso odor ingruere morbi vulgo, Liv. || Fig. a scent, tainting, hint, presentiment: odor suspitionis, Cic.

odoratus, ōnis, f. [odor] a smelling, smell (rare): delectatio tactuorum, et odoratum et asporum, Cic.

odoratus, a, um, Part. [odoro]. || Ad. that has a smell, that emits an odor: esp. sweet-smelling, fragrant: quid tibi odorato referam sudantia liquor balsama? Virg.: capilli, Hor.

odoratus, ūs, m. [odor] the act of smelling, smell: eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, et spectatus, Cic. || Transf. the sense of smell: nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, id.

odorifer, ūs, ūm, adj. bringing odour, fragrant, odoriferous: lanceae, Prop. 2. producing perfumes or spices: gens odorifera, i. e. Persae, Ov.

odoro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [odor] to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume: odorant aera fumis, Ov.

odoror, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to smell at, examine by smelling: pallam, Pl. 2. Transf. to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent: cibum, Hor. || Fig. to sniff, to nose, as a dog, i. e. to seek for: quos odorari hunc deconvitramur suspicamini, Cic. 3. to search out, trace out, investigate: odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, id.

3. to get an tainting or emattering: odoratus philosophiam, Tac.

odorus, a, um, adj. [id.] emitting a scent or odour, odorous, fragrant: ūs, Ov. || that tracks by the smell, keen-scented: odora canum via, Virg.

odos, v. odor, ad init.

oecōnōmia, ūs, f. = οἰκονομία, the management of household affairs, domestic economy; hence in gen. a proper division, arrangement, economy (of an oration, play, etc.): Quint.

oecōnōmicus, a, um, adj. = οἰκονομικός: pertaining to domestic economy: enabst.: in eo libro, qui οἰκονομικός inscribitur, Cic.

oenophōrum, i, n. = οἰνοφῶρον, a wine-holder, wine-bask: Hor.

oenophiliūm, i, n. = οἰνοφιλιον, a wine-shop: Pl.

oenus, a, um, an ancient form for unus: Cic.

oenus, i, m. = οἶνος, a stinging insect, not the gad-fly, but prob. a wasp, or stinging-bee, which were not sufficiently distinguished by the ancients: voltiana, cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum Græci vertere vocantes, Virg.

|| Transf. parenty, inspiration: Juv. (Hence It. Sp. astro.)

oenus, an ancient form for unus: Cic.

oenus, i, n. = οἶνος, the greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool: Plin. Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies: Ov.

offella, ūs, f. dim. [offa] a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel: Juv.

offa, ūs, f. a bite, bit, morsel; esp. a little ball or pellet made of flour: offam obicit, Virg.: pultis, Cic. || Transf. in gen. a piece, lump, mass: aufer illam offam penitiam, Pl. Of a swelling: Juv. Off a shapeless mass, abortion: id.

offatim, adv. in bits, by bits or pieces: Jara hercle ego te hic hac (machæa) offatim conficiam, Pl.

offectus, a, um, Part. [officio].

offendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. [root FEND: cf. defendo] to strike, or dash against: latus, Cic.: solido, against something solid, Hor. 2. Transf. to hit upon, light upon, meet with, find: paululum ut cessassem, domi non offendere, Ter.: Imperator, to offend, will come upon you unawares, Cic. || Fig.: in causis, id.: ad fortunam, Phædr. 3. Exp. to blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault; to commit an offence, to be offensive: in quo ipse offendens, alios reprehendens, Cic.: apud aliquem, to give offence to, id. Of things: to be offensive: quum nihil aliud offenderit, Liv. 3. to find fault with, be displeased with, take offence at: credo, si Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Caes. 4. to fall in, to be unfortunate: apud iudices offendere, opor. causam illi probare, Cic.: naves in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. Pass. impers.: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic.

5. to shock, offend, displease: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendi, id. With inf.: ut non offender subripi (ista munera), so that I am not offended at their being taken from me, Phædr.

offensa, ūs, f. [offendo] a striking or grating against: Plin. || Fig. offence, displeasure, hatred: enmity: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.: gravissimam contrahere, to fall into disgrace, Suet. 3. an injury received; an offence, affront, wrong: offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov.

offensatio, ōnis, f. [offendo] a hitting or striking against: Plin. || Fig. a stumbling, a blunder: Sen.

offensio, ōnis, f. [offendo] a striking against, a stumbling: pedis offensio, Cic. 3. Transf. a stumbling-block: ut nihil offensionis habent, id. || Fig. offence, acension, dislike, hatred: sapientia prætor offensionem vitæ æqualitate decernendi, id.: offensiones accendere, Tac. 3. displeasure, vexation: habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. 3. a complaint, indisposition: graves solent offensiones belli, id. 5. an offence committed, fault: offensiones iudiciorum, id.

offensio, ūs, f. dim. [offensio] a slight offence, displeasure: Cic. || a slight mishap: id.

offenso, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [offendo] to strike or dash against: omnes offensare capita, dash their heads against the wall, Liv.

offensus, a, um, Part. [offendo].

|| A.D. [offensive, odious]: o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! Cic. 2. offended, displeased, incensed, imbibited: offensus et alienatus animus, id. Comp.: quum cum esse offensorem arbitrarer, id.

offensus, ūs, m. [id.] a striking against, a shock: Lucr. || Fig. offence, dislike: sin vita in offensu est, if life is hateful, id.

off-fero (obf.), obfili, oblātum, 3. v. a. terrig, to bring before; to present, offer: to show, exhibit: Incommodum illis fore oblatum adventum meum, Ter.: illi se nobis non offerunt, Cic. Reflect. to meet, encounter: oblata religio est, a religious scruple struck him, id. 2. offerre se, to meet hostilely: Liv. 3. Exp. to offer: exposit: ne offensus non periculis sine causa, Cic.: se morti, Caes. 3. to bring forwards, adduce: criminibus oblata, Cic. 3. to offer, proffer: to cause, occasion; to instigate, etc.: alienti optatissimum beneficium, Caes.: lætium, to procure, Ter.: stuprum alicui, Cic.: mortem alicui, id.

off-fermentum (obf.), ūs, f. [offero] a present: comically, a stripe: Pl.

officina, ūs, f. [contr. from officina, q. v.] a workshop, manufactory, shop: nec quicquam ingenium potest habere officina, Cic.: armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes. || Fig.: salorum commentariorum et chirographorum officina, Cic.: sapientiae, id.

off-icio (obf.), ūs, f. sec. factum, 3. v. a. and n. [facio]. Lit. to do or make against or in the way of; to hinder, stop, obstruct: but as it is gen. used without an expressed acc. (the reflect. pron. being mostly understood), it acquires a neut. sign. to be against or in the way of, and is constructed with dat. A. Active: quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra offiuntur, are impeded, Lucr. B. Neut.: nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole: offecerat videlicet apricanti, hindered him from sunning himself, Cic.: quum alii in angustis ipse sibi properantes offecerant, Sall. || Fig. to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental or hurtful: to hurt: cur te mihi offendo, a mela commoda, offendi simulato, offis, et obstat? Cic.: consilii aliquis, Sall.: offiunt lætis frugibus herbe, Avst. Virg.

officiōs, ad, adv. courtiously, obligingly, officiously: officiose et amice factum, Cic. Comp.: officiosus ferit, id.

officiōsus, a, um, adj. [officiūm] full of courtiousness or complaisance, obliging, officious: homo, Cic.: sedulitas, Hor. Comp.: estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. Sup.: officiosissima natio candidatorum, id. || dutiful, in accordance with duty: dolor, id.

off-icium, ūs, n. [contr. of officium] service, a kindness, favour, courtesy, etc.: altera sententia est, quæ definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic.: summo officio præditus homo, exceedingly obliging, id. 2. Exp. a

ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance: per solenne nuptiarum celebratio officio deductum ad se, Suet.: quod supremis in matrem officia defunctus, at the funeral, Tac. 3. *compliance, favour, in love*: Prop. v. 11. *an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office*: ego certe meum reipublicae causa imperatori officium praestitero, Caes.: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic.: officium suum deserere, to disregard one's duty, Id. Of things: neque pes neque mens atque sum officium facit, Ter. 2. Of subject nations, etc.: submission, allegiance: huc mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adactat in officio continet, Caes. 3. *official duty, a service, employment, business, office*: totius officii maritimo M. Bibulus praeposuit cuncta administrabat, naval service, Id.: novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, Suet.

off-igo (obf.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. to drive in, fix in, fasten: ita denso offigunt Implicante ramos, Liv.

offirmās (obf.), adv. firmly, stubbornly: offirmate resistere, Suet.

offirmātus (obf.), a, um, Part. [offirmo]. II. Adj. firm, resolute, obstinate: animus, Pl. Comp.: in hac iracundia offirmator, Cic.

off-irmo (obf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to render firm, durable, or steadfast: App. II. Fig. to hold fast to, persevere in: certum offirmare est vltim me, quam decevi persequi, Ter. With inf.: offirmastin occultare, quo te imitatus, psumo? Pl.

offia, v. offula.

off-lecto (obf.), 3. v. a. to turn about: naves, Pl.

off-ocō (obf.), 1. v. a. [faucis] to strangle, choke, suffocate: Flor.

off-rēnātus (obf.), a, um, Part. bridled: only fig. curbed, tamed: Pl.

off-aciā, ac, f. [focia] a paint, wash: Pl. II. Fig. a trick, delusion: Id.

off-ula (nynop. offia), ac, f. dim. [offia] a little bit, a small piece: carnis, Col.

off-ulgō (obf.), st, 2. v. n. to shine against or upon: to appear: continuo nova lux oculis offulgit, Virg.

off-fundo (obf.), fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour before: cibum (avibus), Pl.

2. Reflect, to pour itself out: to spread, extend: nobis aër crassus offunditur, surrounds us, Cic. 3. Fig. to pour or spread out: haec in doctorem animis offusa caligo est, Id.: omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus, Liv.

II. To spread over, to cover: obcuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. 2. Fig. offusus pavore, filled, Tac.

offusus (obf.), a, um, Part. [off-fundo].

off-gannio (obg.), Ivi or II, Itum, 4. v. n. to yelp, snarl, or growl at: Pl.: aliquid aliquid aurem, Ter.

off-gērō (obg.), 3. v. a. to proffer, bring, give: amor amarum offegit, Pl.

oh, interj. an expression of various emotions, Oh! O! ah!: oh, ubi ego ut credam furcifer? Ter.: oh perit! Pl. Repeated, oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation: Id.: oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation: Id.

ohō, interj. ho! hollos! soho! ho there, oh, jam satis est, Hor.

ohō, interj. an exclamation of surprise or joy, oh! aka!: oho, amabo, quid illic non properas? Pl.

oi, interj. an exclamation of complaint or weeping: Ph. I intro nunc jam. Dor. Oi, ei, Ter.

olea, ac [elaia] an olive, an olive-berry: olea oleae, Varr. II. Meton. an olive-tree: agricola cum flore oleae videt, bacca quoque se visurum putat, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 271).

oleāginus, also *oleāginus*, and *oleāginus*, a, um, adj. [olea] pertaining to the olive-tree: radix, Virg.: vitis oleaginis, Col.

oleārinus, a, um, adj. [oleum] pertaining to oil, oil: Cic. II. Subst. olearius, li, m. an oil-grinder or seller: in Velabro olearii, Pl.

oleaster, stri, m. [olea] the wild olive-tree, oleaster: supposed by some to be the box-tree: Virg.

olens, entis, Part. [oleo]. II. Adj. smelling, odorous. Exp. 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous: olentia pasca, Ov. 2. stinking, foul, rank: maritus (t. e. hircus), Hor. 3. Fig.: quaedam jam obliterata et olentia, q. having a musty smell, musty, Tac.

olēo, olit, 2. v. n. and a. to emit a smell, to smell of: constr. absol. or with a less freq. with ab. of the thing: mulieres ole bene olere, quid nūll oblent, videbantur, Cic.: Arabo rore, Ov. II. Fig. to smell or savour of: to indicate, betray: olere peregrinum, Cic.: aurum huic olet, he smells out, observes that I have money, Pl.

[Odor and &c. come from the same root as oleo.] (Hence It. olire.)

oleum, i, n. = *elaion*, olive-oil, Olei: instillate oleum lumen, Cic.: juvenis nudatus humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. Proverb.: (I) oleum et operam perdere, to lose one's time and trouble, Pl. (II) oleum addere camino, to pour oil on fire, i. e. to aggravate an evil, Hor. II. Fig. the palaestra (from the use of oil by the wrestlers): Cat.

2. Transf. literary contests, rhetorical exercises: Cic. (Hence It. oglio; Fr. huile; Eng. oil.)

ol-faciō, faci, factum, 3. v. a. [oleo facio] to smell, scent: ea, quae gustamus, olfactibus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. II. Fig. to surmise, detect: numum, Id.

ol-factō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [olfacio] to smell at: vestimentum, Pl.

ol-factus, a, um, Part. [olfacio].

ol-idus, a, um, adj. [oleo] smelling, emitting a smell: vasa picta bene olida, Col. Of a bad smell, stinking, rank: olida capra, Hor.

olīm, adv. [olima, the old form of ille] at a time distant from the present, either past or future. I. Of past time: some time ago, once upon a time, formerly, in times past: fuit olim senex: ei filiae duae erant, there was once an old man, Pl.: sic olim loquebatur, Cic. 2. Now for a long time, a good while, long ago: olim provizum erat, Tac. II. Of future time: one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter (rare): utnam coram te cum olim, potius quam per epistolas! Cic.: forsitan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. III. In gen. at any time, ever: and in an aorist sense, denoting repetition or custom, at times, sometimes, oftentimes, etc. (mostly poet.): an quid est olim homini salute melius? Pl.: ut pueris olim dat crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

olitor (bol.), ōris, m. [olus] a kitchen or market-gardener: Plin. Proverb.: muller olitori nunquam supplicat, si qui se male, Pl.

olitorius (bol.), a, um, adj. [olitor] pertaining to a kitchen-gardener or to vegetables: Liv.

oliva, ac, f. [elaia] an olive: lecta de pingulissimis oliva ramis arborum, Hor. II. an olive-tree: Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur, Cic. 2. Meton. (poet.) an olive-branch: unde decerpit fronti praeponebat olivam, Hor. (II) a staff of olive-wood: Ov. (Hence It. ulivo, ulivo.)

olivetum, i, n. [oliva] a place planted with olive-trees, an olive-grove: quo pluris sint nostra oliveta, Cic. (Hence It. oliveto.)

olivi-fer, ōris, ōrum, adj. olive-bearing (poet.): Mutuus, Virg.

olivum, i, n. [oliva] oil (for oleum): eme die coeca hercle olivum, Id. vendito oculata die, Pl.: pingue, Virg. 2. Fig. the palaestra: cur olivum vetat? Hor. (cf. oleum). II. Transf. an ointment, unguent: Syrio fragrans olive, Cat.

olla (old form, anla: Plin.), ac, f. a pot or jar: ollam denarium implere, Cic. Proverb.: ipse ollera olla legit, the pot calls its own herbs, i. e. every one follows his own calling, Cat. (Hence Fr. oile.)

olle, v. ille, ad invit.

olus, v. ille, ad invit.

olo, 3. v. n. (old form of oleo) to emit a smell: olant, Pl.

olōr, ōris, m. a sallow: ad vada Mandri concinit albus olor, Ov.: purpure, Hor.

olōrinus, a, um, adj. [olor] pertaining to a sallow or sallows: Virg.: Ov.

olus (holus), ōris, n. kitchen or garden herbs, vegetables, esp. cabbage, colewort, turnip: donec disciquebant olus, Hor.: pranderet, Id.

olusculum, i, n. dim. [olus] a small herb or vegetable, a little cabbage: Cic.

olympeas, ōlis, f. = *olympeas*, an Olympiad; the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games.

and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time (v. Smith's *Ant.* 276): centum et octo annis, postquam Lycorgia leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Clc. In the poets sometimes for lustrum, i. e. a period of five years: quinquennis Olympias, Ov.

omasum, i. n. [a Gallic word] *bullock's tripe*: patinas coenabat omasi, Hor. Transl.: pingui tentus omaso, with his fat paunch, Id.

omen, inia, n. [old form, omen; etym. dub.] a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token. *omen*: cum bonis omnibus incipere, Liv.: i secundum omne, good luck attend you, Hor. || Transl.: a solemn assurance: ea lege atque omine, Ter. 2. a solemn warning: hic scripta accipere et primos attollere fasces regibus omen erat, Virg.

omentum, i. n. [contr. of omentum, from *omenta*] the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat: ast illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. 2. Esp. the membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul: Cela. (II) the bowels: porci, Juv.

ominator, oris, m. [ominor] a diviner: Pl.

ominor, atus, i. v. dep. [omen] to forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy: malo (alienae) quam nostrae (rei publicae) ominari, Clc.: felix faustumque impertum, Liv. Of things: naves velut ominatae, as if they had divined, Id.: male ominatis parcite verbis, words of evil omen, Hor.

ominosus, a, um, adj. [omen] full of foreboding, ominous: Plin.

omissus, a, um, Part. [omitto] Adj.: negligent, heedless, remiss: nil mihi esse omisso, Ter. Comp.: ab re omissio, in respect of property, Id.

omitto, misi, missum, i. v. a. to let go, let loose, let fall: mulierem, Ter.: arma, to let fall, Liv.: antimum, to give up the phat, to die, Pl. || Fig. to let go, abandon, give up, lose, neglect, disregard: obsessionem nostrorum omisit, Caes.: apparatus, Liv.: pietatem et humanitatem, Clc.: omittit threm, lay aside, Id. 2. Esp. to pass over, say nothing of, omit, in speaking: ut alia omittam, Id.: gratulationes, Id.

3. With inf.: to leave off, cease: urget, id; mirari, Hor. 4. to overlook, leave unpunished: unam hanc noxiam omittit; et aliam admiseri uon quies, occidit, Ter. 5. to overlook, not mind: omittite hostem, Liv.

omni-far, tra, trum, adj. all-bearing, all-sustaining: vultus, i. e. the surface of the earth, Ov.

omni-genus, a, um (gen. plur. omni-genaum, Virg.), adj. of all kinds: colora, Lucr.: omni-genumque deum monstra, Virg.

omnimodis, omnimodis, adv. i. q. omnimodo: Lucr.

omnimodo (and separately omni modo), adv. by all means, altogether, wholly: Sen.

omnino, adv. altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly: Neoptolemus apud Ennium philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, entirely, i. e. constantly, Clc.: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, absolutely, i. e. expressly, explicitly, Id.: ne faciam, inquit, omnino versus, Hor. With *omnis*: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, all and every, of all kinds whatever, Pl. 2. Esp. with numerals, in all: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes.: sane frequentes fumus: omnia ad ducentos, Clc. 3. In concessions: by all means, certainly, to be sure: with sed, tamen, etc.: longe omnino a Tiberi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quoque, Id.: omnino locuplet est; sed tamen scire velim, Id. 4. In general statements: in general, generally, universally: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Id. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Id. (Hence It. *onninamente*.)

omni-parens, tis, adj. all-bearing, all-producing: per terras omniparentes, Lucr.: terra, Virg.

omni-potens, tis, adj. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent: Jupiter, Cat.: fortuna, Virg.

omnis, e, adj. all, every (freq. with a subst. sign. in plur., omnes, all men; omnia, all things): omnes omnia bona dicere, Ter.: ad unum omnes, all to a man, Clc.: omnibus precibus petere contendit, with prayers of every kind, most urgently, Caes.: omnia facere, to do everything, make every exertion, Clc.: esse omnia alicui, to be one's all, Ov.

2. Distributively: every, each, every time, etc.: omnibus mensibus, Clc. || In sing. every, all, the whole: militat omnis amana, every lover, all lovers, Ov.: omnis insula est in circuitu vices centena millia passuum, Caes.: coelum, Clc. 2. With sine, for ultus, any whatever: sine omni periculo, without any danger, Ter. 3. all manner of: of every kind: omne olus coenare, Hor. (Hence It. *ogni*.)

omni-ctens, tis, adj. all-seeing: Lucr.

omni-vagus, a, um, adj. roving every where: Diana, Clc.

omni-volus, a, um, adj. [volo] willing every thing: Cat.

omni-vorus, a, um, adj. [voro] all-devouring, omnivorous: boves, Plin.

onager and **onagrus**, i. m. = *onagrus*, a wild ass: timidus, Virg.

onagros, i. m. = *onagros*, an ass-driver: Pl.

oncheamites, ae, m. = *Oxyrhynchus*, a wind blowing from Onchus, a harbour of Epirus: Clc.

onerarius, a, um, adj. [onus] pertaining to burthen, transport, or carriage; that carries freight, etc.: oneraria jumenta, beasts of burthen, Liv.: navis, a merchant-ship, Caes.: also

Subst. oneraria, ae, f. a merchant-vessel, transport: Clc.

onero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [Id.] to load, burthen, freight: naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores, Caes.: jumenta, Sall.: aelli coctas pomia, Virg. 2. to overload, gorge, oppress: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. 3. to cover, clothe, etc.: membra sepulcro, Virg.: humerum pallio, Ter. 4. to supply, furnish, cover (poet.): onerare menas dapibus, Virg.

5. to occupy: saltum castris, Liv.

6. to load, stow, or heap up (poet.): vina cadis, Virg. 7. to beat, strike, etc.: aliquem pugnis, Pl.

|| Fig. to load, burthen, weary; to oppress, overwhelm, etc.: aliquem mendaciis, Clc.: aethera votis, Virg.: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. Sometimes also in a good sense: to overwhelm, to greatly laudibus, Liv.: promissi, Sall.

2. to make heavier or more burthen-some, to aggravate: injuriam alienius invidia, Liv.: pericula alienius, Tac.

oneratus, a, um, adj. [Id.] burthen-some, heavy, oppressive: praeda, Virg. Comp.: aër est onerosior igne, Ov. || Fig. burthen-some, onerous, irksome: onerosior altera sors est, Id.

onus, eris, n. (abl. oneri, Pl.) a load, burthen: cum gravius dorso subit onus (aessulus), Hor.: tanti oneris turris, Caes. 2. Esp. of goods, baggage, etc. a load, lading, freight, cargo: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeaebant, Clc.: haec onera in dies pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 2. a load, burthen, weight, charge, trouble: quae (senectus) plerisque senibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se Aetna gravius dicant sustinere, Clc.: oneri esse alicui, to be a burthen, Liv.

onustus, a, um, adj. [onus] loaded, laden, burthened, freighted, etc.: aessulus onustus auro, Clc.: currus quinque liberis, Tac. || Transl.: filled, full: ager praeda onustus, naut. With gen.: auri, Pl. 2. full, satiated with food: Id. || Fig. loaded, burthened: onus exegit fures onustos fastidios, id: pars onusta vulneribus, Tac. 2. full, etc.: onustum pectus porto lactitia ludentique, Pl.

onyx, a, schis, m. (fem. v. infra) [onyx, a finger-nail; hence, from its colour] a kind of yellowish marble, onyx, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin.: calcatusque tuo sub pede lucent onyx, Mart. 2. Meton. a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box: nardi parvus onyx, Hor. In this signifi. also fem.: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart. (Hence It. *niccheto*, *niccolino*.)

opaco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [opacus] to cover with shade, to shade: platanus ad

opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic.

Opacus, a, um, adj. *shady*, in the shade: ripa, Cic.: frigus, *cool shade*, Virg. In plur. with gen.: per opaca locorum, *through shady places*, Id. 2. Transf. *darkened, dark, obscure*: nubeculae, Ov.: mater, i. e. the earth, Id. 3. Act. *that gives off casts a shade*, shady (poet.): nemus, Virg.

Opella, ae, f. dim. [opera] *a little or light pains, labour, service* (poet.): parva opella, Lucr.: forensis, Hor.

Opēra, ae, f. [opus] *pains, exertion, work, labour*: omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic.: operam et laborem consumere in aliqua re, *to bestow labour and pains on anything*, Id.: est operae pretium, *there is a reward for the labour*, Id. It is worth while to do it, Id.: and elliptically, est operae, Pl.: operae pretium facere, *to do what is worth the trouble, what is useful*, Liv. 2. *a service, rendering of service*: Cn. Papius, qui est in operis ejus societas, in the service of the company, Cic.: in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Caes. 3. Esp. In the phrase, operam dare, *to bestow care or pains on, to give attention to*: constr. with dat. or subj.: dare operam funeri, *to attend*, Cic.: tonsori, *to get shaved*, Suet.: sermoni, Cic.: dent operam Coes., *no quid republica detrimenti capiat*, Caes. 4. In abd. opera mea, tua, etc., *through my (thy, etc.) means, agency, fault*: mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepti, Cic.: quorum opera cognoverit Tasgetium interfectum, Caes. 5. Una or eadem opera, *in the same manner, at the same time*: una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Pl. 6. *leisure, spare time*: operae ubi mihi erit, *ad to venere, as soon as I can spare the time*, Id.: si operae illi esset, *if he had time*, Liv. 7. Me-ton. *a day's work or labour* (usu. plur.): quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. 2. *a day-labourer, journeyman*; also, in gen. *a labourer, workman* (usu. plur.): nona, *a ninth labourer*, Hor. Hence, transf. in a bad sense, operae, *hired aiders, abettors, tools*, etc.: mercenariae, Cic.: theatrales, parties hired for the purpose of applauding, Tac. 3. *that which is wrought or produced, a work*: operae araneorum, i. e. spiders' webs, Pl. (Hence Fr. oeuvre).

Opēratūs, a, um, adj. [opera] *pertaining to labour*: homo, Cic. 1. Subst. operarius, i. e. *a labourer, workman*: operarii quinque, Cato: operarius lingua clerici et exercitula, *a mere fluent talker*, Cic. 2. operaria, ae, f. comic. *a prostitute*, Pl.

Opēricō, ōnis, f. [opor] *a working, work, labour, operation*: Plin.

Opēriculū, i. n. [oporio] *a cover, lid*: aspera arteria tegitur quasi quadam operculo, Cic.

Opēriculū, i. n. [id.] *a covering, cover, lid*: nucis gemino protectae ope-

rimento, Plin.: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, Cic.

Opēricō, ōis, etum, 4. v. a. [on etym. e. aperio] *to cover, cover over*: capite operio esse, Cic. Comically: aliquem lo- ris, *to lash soundly*, Ter. 2. Transf. *to shut, close*: fores, Pl.: operita lectica latus est, Cic. 3. Fig. *to hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble*: quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter.: domestica mala tristitia, Tac. 2. *to cover, keep upon*: contumellis operatus, Cic.

Opēricō, atus, i. v. n. dep. [opus] *to work, labour, toil, take pains*: to be buried: seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 3. With dat. *to bestow pains upon*: to devote oneself to, be engaged in or occupied with: donubilis arveque novis operari, Virg.: orandis capillis, Ov.: materis caedenda, Tac. 3. Esp. *to perform sacred rites, sacrifice*: sacra refer Cereri latis operatus in herbis, Virg.: sacris, Liv.: Vesta fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, *the mouth devoted to thee*, Ov.

Opēricō, adu. *with great labour or pains, laboriously, carefully*: nec fiat opere, Cic.: condita vina, Ov.

Opēricō, a, um, adj. [opera]. 1. Act. *painstaking, active, busy, industrious*: senectus, opp. to languida atque iners, Cic. Poet. with gen.: diem, Ov. 2. Transf. of a medicine, active, powerful (poet.): herbae, Id. 3. Pass. *troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate, opiose*: labor operosus et molestus, Cic.: artes, handicrafts, Id.: res, Liv.: templa, costly, Ov.: carmina, elaborate, Hor. Comp.: seculorum operosus, Cic.

Opēricō, atus, i. v. n. Part. [oporio]. 1. A d. *hidden, concealed*: operata quae fuere, aperta sunt, Pl.: res, Cic. In neutr. absol.: Apollinis operata, *the dark, ambiguous oracles*, Id.

Opes, opum, v. ope.

Opthalmias, ae, m. = *ὀφθαλμία*, a fish, in pure Lat. oculata: Pl.

Opus, a, um, adj. [a fuller form for Opus, obesus, and Ocus, lit. Ocus. Hence, transf.] *clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant*, Liv.

Opifex, ōis, m. adj. [ops fero] *aid-bringing, helping*: deus, Ov.

Opifex, ōis, c. [opus facio] *a maker, framer, fabricator*: opifex adificator, quae mundi deus, Cic. 2. Esp. *a handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan*: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Id.: opifices atque servitia, Sall. 3. Fig. *verborum*, Cic. Poet. with inf.: mire opifex marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers.

Opificina, ae, f. [opifex] *a workshop*: Pl.

Opificium, ōis, n. [id.] *a working, a work*: Varr.

Opilio, ōis, m. [for ovillo, from ovile] *a shepherd*: etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Pl.

Opimē, adu. *richly, splendidly*: Instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl.

Opimē, ōis, f. [opimus] *plenty, fulness, abundance*: maximae, Pl.

Opimus, a, um, adj. [ops] *fruitful, fertile, nourishing*: regio opima et fertilis, Cic.: campus, Liv. 2. *fat, plump, corpulent*: boves, Cic.: habitus corporis, Id. 3. *enriched, rich*: opima praeda, Id.: accusatio, painful, Id.: opus casibus opimum, *rich in events*, Tac. 2. In gen. *abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid*: divitiae, Pl.: opima et praeciosa praeda, Cic. Esp. *opima spolia, the arms taken by one general from another*, Liv.: aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimum ingreditur, Virg.: and in gen. *the arms taken from an enemy's general*: Liv. 3. In rhetoric: *gross, overladen*: opimum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic.

Opinabilis, e, adj. [opinor] *resting on opinion or conjecture: conjectural, imaginary*: hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Cic.

Opinatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a supposing: a supposition, conjecture, fancy*: opinionem volunt esse imbecillam asseruisse, Cic.

Opinor, ōis, m. [id.] *a conjecturer: ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinor*, Cic.

Opinatus, a, um, Part. [opinor]. 1. Adj. *supposed, fancied*: bona, mala, Cic.

Opinatus, ōis, m. [id.] *supposition, imagination*: animi, Lucr.

Opinio, ōnis, f. [id.] *opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, belief*: est ergo agnitus opinio recens mali praesentis; laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis; metus opinio impendens mali; lubido opinio venturi boni, Cic.: ut opinio mea est, *as I believe*, Id.: ut opinio mea fert, *as I incline to believe*, Id.: praebere opinionem timoris, *to convey the impression that one is afraid*, Caes.: contra, praeter opinionem, *contrary to expectation*, Id.: dicere contra opinionem omnium, *to go with comp.*: eo quum celestium tantum opinione venisset, Caes. 2. Esp. *a good opinion, expectation, hope*: opinione fortasse habebat, nulla, quam de me moribus habebat, Cic. 3. *a good reputation*: equis, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. 3. *a report, rumour*: tanta bulas belli ad verbum opinio perlata est, Id.

Opinō, ōis, m. [id.] *full of suppositions or opinions*: Cic.

Opinor, atus, i. v. dep. *to be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think*: constr. with acc., acc. and inf., de, or absol.: aliquid opinari, Cic.: quod opinatus sum, me in provinciam exilurum, Id.: de vobis hic ordo opinari, Id. Parenthetically: opinor or ut opinor, *as I think, according to my opinion*: sed, opinor, quiescamus, Id.

Opinus, a, um, v. necrophus.

Opipare, adu. *richly, splendidly, sumptuously*: paratum convivium, Cic.

Opiparus, a, um, adj. [ops par]

richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous : Athens, Pl.

Opisthographus, a, um, adj. = *opisthographos*, written on the back : commentarii, Plin.

Opitator, atus, t, v. n. dep. [ops and rei, whence tuli] to bring aid : to help, assist : amantii rei opitulatum, Pl. : sentibus, Cic. : inopias, to relieve, Sall.

Opobalsamētum, i, n. a place planted with balsam-trees : Just.

Oporet, āit, t, v. impers. [opus] it is necessary, proper, or reasonable : equiv. to *must* or *ought*, with a personal subject. Constr. *ut* with *infm.* as subject : the acc. may be regarded either as connected with the *infm.* or as directly depending on *oporet* ; rarely with *subj.* clause, which is grammatically depend on *oporet*, but is logically attached to subject ; sometimes also with *accus. pron.* as subject : tanquam ita fieri non solum oportere, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic. : hanc scire oportet, filia tua nūc ait, Pl. : valeat possessor oportet, Hor. : haec facta ab illo oportebat (ai. oportebat), Ter. Without expressed subject : alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes.

Op-pango (obp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. to fasten or fix on, to affix : Pl.

Op-peto (obp.), 3. v. a. to comb off : to pluck or pick off, to pick, to cut : Pl.

Op-pido (obp.), 3. v. n. to break wind etc. Fig. to deride, mock, insult : caris Judeas oppedere, Hor.

Oppellor (obp.), pērtus and pertus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. [N. neutr. to vult : ibidem oppellat, Cic.] Act. to assault, to carry for : hostem, Virg. : tardum oppellor, Hor. [Ety. dub. : perhaps connected with pēro, notwithstanding the quantity of the a.]

Oppellus (obp.), a, um, Part. [oppeto].

Op-pō (obp.), i, vi and it, itum, 3. v. a. to go to meet, to encounter (an evil) : pestem, Pl. Esp. with mortem, to perish, die : quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic. : omnibus eo loco moriem oppetendam esse, Liv. 2. Hence, *about*, to perish, die : quels ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus aliis contigit oppetere, Virg.

Oppellus, a, um, adj. [oppellum] of or in a town other than Rome : hence sometimes in a depreciating sense, provincial, rustic, rude : senex quidam oppellus, Cic. Subst. oppellidum, m. plur. the inhabitants of a town other than Rome, townsmen, townfolk : Caes.

Oppellum, adv. [id.] by towns, in the towns, in every town : ludos oppellidum constituerant, Suet.

Oppido, adv. [id. g. v.] very, very much, exceedingly (obsolete in the time of Quint.) : oppido interit, I am completely done for, Pl. : ridiculus, Cic. : adolescens, Liv. : quam parva, id. In giving assent, certainly, to be sure : Pl.

oppidūm, i, n. dim. [oppidum] a small town : Cic.

oppidum, i, n. (gen. plur. oppidum, Sulpic. in Cic.), a town (other than Rome, which was called Urbs ; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome) : quam (sedem) quum locis manaque sepelissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. : urbe (i. e. Roma) oppidove ullo, Suet. Of Rome : eos (legatos) in oppidum intromitti non placuit, Liv. 11. a fortified wood, among the Britons : Caes. [The ancient writers connected oppidum with ops : others, with more probability, suppose it to be a contraction of *urbe* and *ur*, as opposed to the arx or citadel ; and hence the adv. *oppido* is equivalent in meaning to *placide*.]

Op-pignero (obp.), avi, atum, t, v. a. to pledge, pawn (rare) : libelli pro vino etiam seque oppignerabantur, Cic. 11. Fig. : filium, Ter.

Op-pilo (obp.), avi, atum, t, v. a. to stop up, shut up (rare) : ostia, Lucr. : scalis tabernae oppiliat, Cic.

Op-pilo (obp.), āvi, ātum, t, v. a. to fill or block up : nives jam omnia opplevant, Liv. : oppletis non solum portibus, sed etiam litibus, Caes. 11. Fig. : haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic.

Oppellus, a, um, Part. [oppello].

Op-pōno (obp.), āti (in Plaut., sili), ātum (synop. oppositus for oppositus, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to put or place against, before, or opposite, to oppose : se venientibus in itinere, Caes. : armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic. : ante oculos opponeit manus, Ov. 2, to offer, present : illic antestari ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. 3, to shut, close : oppositas habere fores, Ov. 4, to set against as a pledge, to pledge, mortgage : ager oppositus est pignori ab decem minas, Ter. 11. Fig. to bring forwards against, to object, allege, interpose : pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. : auctoritatem suam, id. 2. Esp. to speak against, oppose : ut opponeret Stoicis, id. (11) to set against, oppose, by way of comparison : multis secundis proelia unum adversum opponeret, Caes.

Opportūne, adv. *fitly, seasonably, opportunely* : Cic. Sup. : nuntius opportunissime allatis, Caes.

Opportūnus (obp.), ātus, f. [opportunus] *fitness, convenience, suitability* : loci, Caes. : corpora, Cic. 11. Esp. *a fit, opportune, or favourable time* : optima opportunitate ambo autem ventis, Pl. 2. *an advantage* : opportunitate aliqua data, Caes.

opportūnus (obp.), a, um, adj. [portus, lit. at or before the port ; hence] *fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune* : locus, Cic. : aetas opportunistissima, id. 2. Of persons : ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. 11. Esp. *advantageous, serviceable* : ceterae res opportunes sunt alig-

ulae rebus singulis, Cic. 2. *exposed, liable to* : Romanus opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv.

oppōitio (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppōno] an opposing, opposition : Cic.

oppōsitus, a, um, Part. [oppōno] 1. A d. j. : placed or standing against or opposite, opposed, opposite : moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic. Of Geogr. position : an oppositionem petens contra Zancleam saxa Rhegium, Ov.

oppōsitus, ōis, m. [id.] a placing against, an opposing : laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, Cic.

oppōssio (obpr.), ōnis, f. [oppōno] a pressing down, Fig. force, violence : Ter. 2. *oppression* : legum et libertatis, Cic.

oppōssionis (obpr.), ae, f. dim. [oppōssio] a slight pressing, gentle pressure : Pl.

oppōssus (obpr.), a, um, Part. [oppōno]

oppōssus (obpr.), ōis, m. [id.] a pressing down, pressure : Lucr.

Op-primo (obpr.), pressat, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press against, press down : magno et gravi armorum onere oppressi, Caes. : os opprime, shut your mouth ! hold your tongue ! Pl. : opprimi ruina conclavia, to be crushed, Cic.

2, to sink : opprimere classem, id.

3, to suppress, quell : opprimitur vis flammæ aliqua re, id. 4, to suppress, hide : opprimere insignie, id. 11. Fig. to press or bear down, overcome : opprimi onere officii, id. : metu, Liv.

2, to put down, suppress : sine tumultu rem omnem oppressare, id. 3, to overthrow, overwhelm, overcome, prostrate, subdue : Mithridatem, Cic. : aliquid, to crush one with false accusations, Liv. : somno oppressus, Caes. In gen. : to have the upper hand, be victorious : Pl. 4, to fall upon, surprise, seize, catch : imprudentem, Ter. : inlucos inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. 6, to bury, hide, conceal, suppress, cram, Sall. 6, to wear out, weaken, exhaust : oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic. 7, to terminate abruptly : opprimere amicitiam, id.

oppōbramentum (obpr.), i, n. [oppōbro] a reproach, disgrace : Pl.

oppōbrum (obpr.), i, n. [probrum] a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium : veror, ne civitati meae sit opprobrio, Nep. : opprobria culpae, Hor. 11. Meton. a reproach, taunt, abusive language : morderi opprobriis falsis, id. : dicere, Ov. 2. Of persons : a reproach, disgrace : opprobrium majorum Mamercus, Tac.

oppōbro (obpr.), no perf., atum, t, v. a. [id.] to reproach, taunt, upbraid : egone id exprobrum, qui mihi met cupio id approbarier ? Pl.

oppugnatio (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppugno] a storming, assaulting, a siege, assault : de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic. : oppugnationem sustinere, Caes.

||. Fig.: an assault, attack with words: Cic.

oppugnator (obp.), ōris, m. [id.] an assaulter, attacker: oppugnator patriae, Cic. ||. Fig.: meae salutis, id.

op-pugno (obp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege: oppidum, Cic. ||. Transf. ||. Fig. to attack, assault, assail: aliquem, Cic.: consilia assilus, Pl.

oppugno (obp.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. [pugno] to beat with fists, to buffet: os, Pl.

Ops, ōpis, f. (nom. sing. does not occur) power, might, strength, ability: summa ops mlti, Sall.: omni ops atque opera enitar, will employ all my strength and efforts, Cic.: opes ac nervi, Caes.: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, is not in our power, Virg. ||. Meton. property, wealth, means: military or political resources, power, etc. (in this signif. mostly plur.): condere, to hoard up treasures, id.: magnas inter opes Inops, Hor.: et oleritate et copis docuit quid populi R. disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. In sing.: vidi ego te, astante opo barbarica, Enn. In Cic. ||. Transf. aid, help, support, assistance: sine tua opo, Cic.: opem afferre, to yield assistance, Ov.

opsonium, v. obsonium.

optabilis, e, adj. [opto] to be wished for, desirable: quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic.: tempus, Ov. Comp.: bono viro optabilis, Cic.

optatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a wishing, a wish: Cic. ||. Rhetor. & t.: optatio atque execratio, id.

optato, adv. according to one's wish: optato venire, Pl.: velut optato ventis aestate coortis, Virg.

optatus, a, um, Part. [opto]. ||. A d.: wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear: optati civis populares, Insculp. Pl.: rumpere, Cic. Comp.: nihil mihi fuit optatus, id. Sup.: vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, id.

||. Subst. optatum, i. n. a wish, desire: diti tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter.: Impetraro optatum, Cic. -**optimas** (optum.), ōtis, (gen. plu. um and lum) e. [optimus] an adherent of the best men, in a political sense, i. e. of the aristocratic party, an aristocrat (usu. plur.): qui sit se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo culque probarent, optimates habebantur, Cic.: plebis et optimatum certamina, Tac. ||. 2. A dject.: republica, quae ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic.

optimus (optum.), adv. v. bene.

optimus (optum.), v. bonus.

optio, ōnis, f. [opto] choice, liberty to choose, option: optio vobis datur, utrum velitis, Cic.: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, to let a person have his choice, id.

optio, ōnis, m. [id.] a helper, an assistant: tibi optionem sumito Leonid-

dam, Pl. ||. 2. Esp. milit. & t. an adjutant: Varr.

optivus, a, um, adj. [id.] chosen: cognomen, Hor.

opto, avi, atum (optassis for optaveris, Pl.) i. v. a. to choose, select: locum secto, Virg.: hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut optet utrum malit, Cic. ||. Transf. to wish for, desire: vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque, id. With subj.: (Hæthton) optavit, ut in curum patris tolleretur, id. With inf.: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter.

||. 2. With acc. of thing, and dat. of pers., to wish one any thing, in either a good or a bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, Cic. ||. 3. To desire, require, demand: quodvis donum et præmium a me optato, id optatum feres, Ter. [Opto perhaps comes from the root ap-, "to go to," "to obtain," which appears in ap-icor, ad-ap-icor, ap-tus, etc.]

optimus (optim.), adv. v. bene. **optimus** (optim.), v. bonus. **opulens**, entis, and, more freq., **opulentus**, a, um, adj. [ope]. ||. 1. A c t fruitful, fertile: opulenta Etruriae arva, Liv. ||. Pass. rich, wealthy, opulent: opulens fortunatusque, Cic.: opidum plenum atque opulentum, Caes.: opulentissima civitas, Cic. With gen.: copia rursus honorum opulenta, Hor. With abl.: auro opulentus, rich in gold, Pl. ||. ||. Transf. rich, fine, splendid: opulentum obsonium, id. ||. 2. ample, considerable: opulenta ac ditia stipendia facere, Liv. ||. 3. respectable, powerful, noble: reges, Sall.: opulentiur facio, Liv.

Opulentis and **Opulenter**, adv. richly, sumptuously, splendidly (rare): neque illos arte colam, me opulenter, Sall. Comp.: ludos opulentius facere, Liv. **Opulentia**, ae, f. [opulens] riches, wealth, opulence: habentibus publice egentem, privatim opulentum, Sall. ||. 2. Transf. like opus, resources, power, of a people: Lydorum Tac. **Opulentitas**, ōtis, f. [id.] wealth, power: Pl. **Opulento**, i. v. a. [id.] to make rich, to enrich: berum baculis olivæ, Hor. **Opulentus**, v. opulens.

opus, ōris, a, work, labour: quod in opere faciundo operæ consumis tuae, in doing your work, Ter.: grave Martis opus, Virg. Of political affairs, public business, etc.: opus valetudinis efficere, Cic.: opus censorium puniuntum indictum by the censor, Suet. ||. Motion a military work, a fortification, a work of besiegers, a siege-engine, etc.: Pompeius ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, ut opera distubaret, Caes.: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. ||. 2. a work, piece of workmanship, as a building, work of art, book, etc.: aedium sacrum, publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic.: habeo opus magnum in manibus, a book, id. ||. 3. workmanship, skill, design, etc.: quorum iste non opere delectaba-

tur, sed pondere, id. ||. Transf. In gen. a deed, effect: ut si mures corruerint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, id. ||. 2. pains, labour, difficulty: with magnas, tantus, quantus; magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere: (v. magnopere, etc.).

Opus, n. indecl. need, necessity: with abl.: forte pecudes frugibus roboratus opus habent, Col. ||. Use, in connection with esse, and hence equivalent to the adjectives needful, necessary: consti. with dat. of person, and nom. or abl. of thing needed: the latter rarely expressed by gen., acc., inf., acc. and inf., or subj. clause: I (thou, etc.) have need of, need, want: dux nobis et motor opus est, there is need of, Cic.: magistratus opus est, id. Esp. with abl. of the part. perf., used as a subst.: maturato opus est, there is need of haste, it is necessary to act with promptitude, Liv. So with abl. of Supine: ita dicit opus est, it is necessary to say, I must say, Ter. With gen.: ad consulium pæsanthum temporis opus esse, Liv. With acc.: puero opus est cibum, Pl. With inf.: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. With acc. and inf.: nunc opus est te animo valere, id. With subj.: opus nutrici animo, utrum ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Pl. ||. 2. useful, serviceable, beneficial: quies haud sciam, an opus sit atque, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic. (Hence it. uopo.)

Opusculum, i. n. dim. [opus] a little work: Cic.

Oras, ae, f. [ōs] the extremity of any thing, a border, edge, margin, and boundary: arasacula circum contingunt mellis liquore, Lucr.: clipei, Virg.: aether, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. ||. 2. Esp. the sea-coast: Graeciae, id.: maritima, Caes. ||. 3. Transf. a region, climate, country: quicumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.: gelida, Hor. Hænc, poet.: lumbis oras, the world, the earth, life, light: Acherontis oras, the lower Regions: Virg. Lucr. ||. 2. zone: globum terræ duabus oris distantibus habitabiles, Cic. ||. Fig.: aspirato canenti et necum ingentis oras evolvit bell. Virg. ||. 4. a cable, a hawser (this meaning perhaps arose from the phrase oram solvere, to sail from the shore): resolutis oris in ancoras erechuntur (v. oervo), Liv.

Oraculum (synop. oraculus: Ov.), i. n. [oro] a divine announcement, as oracle: oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his decurum oratio, Cic. ||. Transf. in gen. any prophetic declaration, a prophecy: exponi somnii et furoris oracula, id. ||. 2. remarkable or oracular saying: hæc ego nunc physidorum oracula funder, id.

||. 3. Meton. a place where oracles responses were given, an oracle: illud oraculum Delphi tam celebre, id. Fig.

domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis, id. (s. Smith's Ant. 276.)

orarius, a, um, adj. [ora] pertaining to the coast: naves, coasting-vessels, Plin.

oratio, ōis, f. [oro] a speaking, speech, language: natura vi rationis hominem dicitur homini et ad orationem et ad vias societatem, Cic. ||. Esp. a set speech of an orator, an harangue, oration: verba atque orationem habere adversus rempublicam, Cæsar: habere multam orationem de re aliqua, Cic.

2. Transf. oratorical talent, eloquence: satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingenii, id. (II) elocution, expression: orationis genus aculeum et temperatum, id. **3. prose, opp. to poetry:** et in poematis et in oratione, id. **4. Under the empire:** an imperial message, rescript: orationes ad senatum missæ, Suet.

oratorius, ae, f. dim. [oratio] a little speech, brief oration: Cic.

orator, ōis, m. [oro] a speaker, orator: eum (oratore) puto esse, qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus, Cic. **2. Meton. the art of oratory:** oratorum celeriter complexi sumus, id. ||. the spokesman of an embassy, an ambassador: Videntes patrem petitorum oratores Romam mittunt, Liv. ||. a beseecher, suppliant: Pl.

oratoris, ade, oratorically: pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic.

oratoris, a, um, adj. [orator] pertaining to an orator, oratorical: ornamenta, Cic. **2. Subst. oratoria, ae, f. (s. ars) the oratorical art, oratory:** Quint.

oratrix, icis, f. [oro] she that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant (rare): pacis et foederis, Cic.

oratum, i, n. [id.] a request, prayer: placet cum raris ejus remissionem, Ter.

oratus, ōis, m. (only in abl. sing. and pler.) [id.] a praying; a request, embassy (rare): Cic.

orator, ōis, m. [oro] who deprives of children or parents, a bereaver (poet.): nostri orator Achilles, Ov.

orbiculatus, a, um, adj. [orbiculus] rounded, circular, round: Plin.

orbis, is, m. (abl. orbis, Lucr.) a circle: also, anything circular, as a ring, disk, hoop, orbit, etc.: in orbem torquere, Cic.: digitum iusto commodus orbe terræ, exacti fit (of a ring), Ov.: ut (militis) in orbem consistenter, form a circle, Cæsar: signifier, the zodiac, Cic.: lactena, the Milky Way, id.: ille (hasta) per orbem aere cavum triplici transit, the shield, Virg.: inanem lumen orbem, the eye-socket, Ov.: terrarum or terræ, the circle of the earth, the world: permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic.: ager Campanus orbis terræ pulcherrimus, id. Hence, also, country, region: Eoo dives ab orbe redit, the East, Ov. ||. Fig. a rotation, round, circuit, routine: ut idem in stu-

gulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv.: orbis hic in republica est conversus, the circle of political changes, Cic. **2. a routine or course of study:** Quint.

3. Of style or composition: a rounding off, roundness, rotundity: circulum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic.

orbita, ae, f. [orbis] a wheel-track, rut: impressa orbita, Cic. ||. Fig. a track, course, path: veteris culpas, i. e. bad example, Juv. (Hence Fr. *orbite*.)

orbitalis, ōis, f. [orbis] bereavement of parents or children, etc., orphanage, widowhood: in orbitem liberos producere, Pl.: misera orbitas, Cic. ||. Transf. any deprivation or loss: luminis, of an eye, Plin. Fig.: maxima orbita rephib. virorum talium, at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men, Cic.

orbitatus, a, um, adj. [orbita] full of cart-ruts (poet.): Virg.

orbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [orbis] to bereave of parents, children, etc.; to make fatherless, motherless, childless: with abl.: filio orbatus, Cic.: orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. ||. Transf. in gen. to deprive, bereave of: cum orbatus Italiam juvenute, Cic.: forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum, id.

orbis, a, um, adj. bereaved, bereft; parentless, fatherless, childless: senex, Cic. With gen.: Memnonis orba mel venio, Ov.: parens liberorum orbis, Quint. With ab: a totidem natis orba, Ov. **2. Subst. orbis, i, m. and orba, ae, f. an orphan: practer orbos orbaque, Liv. ||. Transf. in gen. deprive, bereft, destitute, devoid of: plebs orba tribunis, Cic.: forum libtus, Hor. With gen.: orbis auxilii opumque, Pl.: luminis, Ov. [Orbus, and Gr. ὀρφανός, orphanos, prob. have an affixed o, and come from the Sans. root *rabh*; Lat. *rapio*; Eng. *reft*.]**

orca, ae, f. [ὄρκα] supposed by some to be the grampus: Plin. ||. Transf. a large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun: orca Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. **2. a dice-box:** Pers.

orchas, ōdis, f. a kind of olive: Virg.

orchestra, ae, f. = ὀρχήστρα, the place in the theatre where the senators sat, the orchestra: Vitruv.: Suet. ||. Meton. the Senate (poet.): similem videbis orchestram et populum, Juv.

ordinis or **ordivus**, a, um, adj. [orcus] pertaining to the realms of the dead: senatores, who became members of the Senate in pursuance of Cæsar's will, Suet.

orcus, i, m. [Ὀρκος] Pluto, hence meton. death: horridis accubant vobis orcum, Lucr.: orcum morari, to hesitate to die, Hor.

ordum, and its deriv., v. hord.

ordia prima, for primordia: Locr.

ordinarius, a, um, adj. [ordo] pertaining to order, orderly: according to

the usual order, usual, regular, ordinary: ordinari consules, regular, elected in the usual manner, opp. to suffecti, Liv. **3. Of things:** consularis, regular, Suet.: consilia, ordinary, Liv.

ordinatè, adv. in an orderly manner, in order, methodically: ordinatè disponere, Auct. Her.

ordinatim, adv. in order or succession: in good order: ille lit passim, ego ordinatim, in good order, with unbroken ranks, Brut. in Cic. ||. Transf. regularly, properly: musculus ordinatim structus, Cæsar.

ordinatio, ōis, f. [ordino] a setting in order: arrangement: Vitruv.: ||. Fig. an orderly arrangement: comilitum, Vell.: anni, Suet. **2. an appointment to office, installation:** cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto præficere Metium Rufum, id.

ordinatus, a, um, Parted. [ordino]. ||. Adj. well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed: igneae formae cursus ordinatos deflunt, perform their appointed courses, Cic.

ordino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ordo] to order, set in order, arrange, regulate: ordinare agmina, Hor.: partes orationis, Cic.: res publicas, to narrate, Hor. ||. Esp. to regulate, rule, govern a country: provinciam intestina disensione et barbarorum tumultu inquietam, Suet. **2. to ordain, appoint to office:** magistratus, id.

ordior, orsus, 4. v. dep. lit. to begin a web, to lay the warp: araneus orditur telas, Plin. Hence ||. Transf. in gen. to begin, commence, undertake: constr. with acc., de, inf., or absol.: reliquis res, Cic.: eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur, id.: cum sic orsa loqui vates, Virg.

ordo, ōis, m. a straight row, a regular series: termino consurgunt ordine remi, in three rows of oar-banks, Virg. In the theatre, a row of seats: sedili in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic. ||. In milit. lang. a line or rank of soldiers in battle array: ordines servare, Cæsar: slue signis, sine ordinibus, Sall. Hence the phrase, *cogere* or *redigere* in ordinem, prop. to force into the ranks, i. e. to degrade an officer into a common soldier; and in gen. to humble, degrade: Decemviri quentes, se in ordinem cogi, Liv.: in ordinem redactus, Suet.

2. a century of men (in a legion): viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, who have been centuries, Cic.: omnium ordinum centuriones, Cæsar. Hence, meton. (1) a centurion: tribuni militum primisq; ordinibus convocatis, the senior centurions, id. (II) military arrangement, tactics, discipline: ratio ordum agminis aliter se habebat, id.: rei militaris ratio atque ordo, id. **3. In gen. methodical arrangement, order:** ordinem scilicet defuncti compositionem rerum aptis et commodatis locis, Cic.: immutare charge, id. **4. Adverb. exp**

slons: (I) ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, in order, in turn: ordine interrogare, Cic.: tabulae in ordinem confectae, id.: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint.: hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyras, Virg.: ut quisque aetate et honore antecederet, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. (II) ordine, regularly, properly: at hoc recto atque ordine factum videtur, id.: (III) ex ordine, in succession, without intermission: vendit Italiae possessiones, ex e. ex ordine, in an unusual or extraordinary manner: extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, id.: h. extraordinarily, i. e. uncommonly, eminently, especially: ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, accordunt tua praecipua, id.: (II) In a polit. respect: a rank, class, degree of citizens: adolescentes equestri ordinis, Caes.: ordo amplissimi, the Senate, Cic. 2. In gen. a class, rank, condition: aratorum, pecuariarum, mercatorum, id.: libertini, Suet.

ōras, ōdis, f. = *Opēas*, a mountain-nymph, Orad (poet.): Virg.: Ov. **organicus**, a. um, adj. = *organicus*: pertaining to implements, mechanical: Vitr. II. pertaining to musical-instruments, instrumental, musical: saltus, Lucr. 2. Subst. organicus, i. m. a musician: id.

organum, i. n. = *organon*, an implement, instrument, engine of any kind: Col. Of military or architectonic engines (whereas machina denotes one of a larger size and more complicated construction): Vitr. Of hydraulic engines, an organ, water-organ: organa hydraulica, Suet. II. Fig. an implement, instrument: Quint.

orgia, orum, n. plu. = *Orgia*, a nocturnal festival, honour of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries, the feast or orgies of Bacchus: Virg. 2. Transf. in gen. any secret frantic revel, orgies: Juv.

aurichalcum (also erroneously written aurum), i. n. = *aurichalcus*, yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it: Cic.: Hor.

auricilla (aur.), ae. f. dim. [auricula, auris] an ear-lap: Cat.

auricula, v. auricula.

oriens, entis, Part. [orior]. II. Subst.: the quarter where the sun rises, the east, the orient: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. 2. poet. for day: septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov.

orientalis, ae. adj. [oriens] pertaining to the east, eastern, oriental: pectorum et operum orientalium socii, in the east, Just. II. Subst. orientalis, lum, n. plu. the orientals: id.

originatio, ōnis, f. [id.] the derivation of words, etymology: Quint.

origo, ōnis, f. [orior] the beginning, source, decent, birth, origin: originem

rerum quaerere, Cic.: fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor.: originem duco ab aliquo auctore, to be descended from, id. Esp. Origines, the title of an historical work by Cato: Cic. II. Meton. a race, stock, family: clarus origine, Ov.: modicus origina, Tac. 2. an ancestor, progenitor, founder: eaeque urbes brevi multum auctae, pars originis suis praesidio, their mother-cities, Sall.: Romanae stirpis origo, Virg.

oriola, ōnis and ōnis, m. = *Opēla*, the constellation (Orion): Ov.: Virg.

orior, ortus (fut. part. orturus), 4. v. dep. [root os: cf. *oporus*] to rise: to become visible, appar: esp. of the heavenly bodies: stellae, ut quaeque ortitque caditque, Ov.: orta luce, at daybreak, Caes. II. Transf. in gen. to come forth, become visible: to arise, proceed, originate: hoc quis non credit ab eae ortum? Ter.: Rhebus ortur ex Lepontis, takes its rise, Caes.: ortur controversa, Cic. 2. Of persons, to be born, spring, descend: a Germania, Caes.: equestri loco, sprung from the equestrian order, Cic. 3. to begin, take its beginning, arise, proceed: ab aliquo sermo oritur, id.

oriundus, a. um, adj. [orior] descended, sprung from: ab ingenua, Cic.: ex Etruscis, Liv.: haud repudio Carthaginem: inde sunt oriundus, I was born there, Pl.: Of things: Alba oriundum sacerdotium, Liv.

ornamentum, i. n. [orno] apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings, etc.: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic.: per ornamenta percussus, i. e. arms, Sen. 2. Esp. ornament, decoration, embellishment, trinket, etc.: pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta in oppidum contulit, Juvencus, Caes.: quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, id.: 3. honourable decorations, marks or titles of distinction: ornamenta atque insignia honoris, Cic.: ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls, etc.: pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, Suet. II. Fig. an ornament, a distinction: decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. 2. rhetorical ornament: sententiarum, id.

ornātō, adv. with ornament, ornately, elegantly: dicere, Cic. Comp.: causas agere ornatus, id. Sup.: causam ornatisime et copiosisime defendere, id.

ornatrix, icis, f. [orno] a female adorner, a fire-woman: Ov.: Suet.

ornātulus, a. um, adj. dim. [ornatus] fine, smart: muliercula, Pl.

ornātus, a. um, Part. [orno]. II. Adj.: fitted out, furnished, provided with necessities, equipped, accoutred: sapientis plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic.: equus ornatus, Liv.: nave paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatisimae, Caes. 2. Esp. ornamented, adorned, embellished, hand-

some: sepulcrum floribus ornatum, Cic. Comp.: nihil ornatus, id. Fig. adorned with good qualities, excellent, illustrious: lectissimus atque ornatisimus adolescens, id.

ornātus, ōis (gen. ornati, Ter.), m. [id.] a furnishing, providing: in adibus nihil ornatus, no preparations, Ter.

2. Esp. military equipment, armour, etc.: ornatus militaris, Cic. 3. attire, dress, apparel: nauticus, Pl.: regalis, Cic. 4. In gen. in adornment, decoration, embellishment: portum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, Hirt.

II. Fig. furnish, equip: eloquentia quocunque ingreditur, eodem est instructum ornatusque comitata, Cic.

2. Esp. a decoration, ornament: afferre ornatum orationi, id. 3. the world, corresp. to the Gr. *kosmos*: id.

ornō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fit out, furnish, provide with necessities: to equip, to get ready, prepare: aliquem armis, Virg.: classem, Cic.: nave, Liv.: provincias, to furnish an outfit to governors setting out for their provinces, Cic. II. Esp. to adorn, embellish: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit: quoniam, Italia ornata, domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatio, id. Re flecti, to dress oneself: ibo et ornabor, Pl. 2. Fig. to adorn, set off: to commend, praise: to honour, distinguish: aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, Cic.: civitatem omnibus rebus, Caes.

ornus, i. f. the ash-tree: sterile orni, Virg.: Hor.

oro, avi, atum (ornas for orare), Pl. i. v. a. [ōo]: to speak: bonus ac sequimur oras, Pl.: talibus oras Juno, Virg. II. Esp. to treat, entreat, plead (as an ambassador or advocate): matronis ipsae, quae raptae erant, orantibus, i. e. at their mediation, Cic.: cum de salute sua orat, traxit, speaks, Caes.

2. to pray, beg, beseech, entreat: constr. usu. with acc. both of the pers. and of the thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, Cic. With acc. of the thing only: uxorem gaui, to request a wife for one's son, Ter.: legati Romanis missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, to ask assistance, Liv. Abol.: rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. With subj.: petunt atque orant ut sit parcat, id.: orant ne rem in summum periculum deducant, id. With *ut* or *ne* and acc.: Jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg. With *cum*: egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceas, Ter. (II) Oro te, I pray thee, prithee, a formula of politeness: dic, oro te, clarus, Cic.

orsus, a. um, Part. [ordior]. 2. Subst. oras, orum, n. plu. beginning, commencement: ut (dili) oras land operis successus prosperos darent, Liv. 2. Esp. words, speech (poet.): sic oras vicissim ore refert, Virg.

orsus, ōis, m. [id.] a beginning, commencement: an undertaking, attempt (poet.): pectora, poet. Cic.

orthographia, ae. f. = *orthographia*,

orthography: orthographia, id est formulae ratione scribendi a grammaticis instituta, Suet.

ortus, a. um, Part. [torior].
ortus, 8a, m. [id.] a rising of the heavenly bodies: *sol ab ortu ad occasum commensura*, from east to west, Cic.: *solis, sunrise*, i. e. the east, Id. 2. Of persons: *birth*: *ortus nascentium*, the birth, Id. 3. Of plants, etc.: a springing up: Lucr. || Fig. a rise, beginning, origin: *tribuniciae potestatis*, Cic.

ortum, l. v. aurum, ad invit.
ORTA, 7yla, m. = *horæ*, a kind of wild fruit or paele: Juv.

ortus (ortus), ae, f. = *ὄρτυς*, rices: Hor. (Hence *lit. rivo*; Fr. ris.)

8a, 8is (not used in the gen. plur.), a. the mouth of men and animals: *ad haec oculus percipienda os est aptissimum*, Cic.: *cibos oris hiatu arripiunt*, Id. 2. Transf. the mouth as the organ of speech: *language, dialect, pronunciation*, etc.: *ora sono discordia signata*, Virg.: *Gravis dedit ore rotundo*

Meno loqui, Hor.: *In ore est omni populo*, it is the common talk, Ter.: *uno ore, unanimously*, Id. || Meton. the human face, countenance: *fratrum*, Cic.: *os homini sublimis dedit*, coelestique tueri iussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus, Ov.: *os durumque bene facit*, Ter.: *duo puer oris et amplex*, Cic.: *os durissimum*, very hard, Cic. Hence, (II) *about face, ofrometry, impudence, brass*: *quod tandem os est illius patroni*, Id. On the contrary, *os molle*: *modesty, bashfulness*: *nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii*, Sen. (III) *a mask*: *oraque corthibus summi horrenda cavata*, Virg. 2. the head: *Gorgoneos os pulcherrimum*, diction anguibus, Cic. 3. In gen. a mouth, opening, entrance: *ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram*, Virg.: *pontil*, Cic. Also of the sources of a stream: *fuitem superare Timavi, unde per ora novem it mare*, Virg. 4. the prove of a ship: *os navium rostrata*, Hor.

8a, *osis*, a. a bone: *quid dicam de ossibus*? Cic. Fig.: *tum vero exaristat tavel dolor ossibus ingens*, i. e. in his innermost part, in his soul, Virg. 2. Transf. the hard or innermost part of trees or fruits: *oleum ac palmarum, the stones*, Suet. || Fig. of style: *os rudare, to discuss dryly and severely*, Cic. [Root *os* or *os*: cf. *Sena*, *os*; Gr. *ὄστρον*.]

ostentatio, 8is, m. [8a] a singing-bird, esp. in angury: *a bird from whose note auguries were taken* (e. g. the raven, crow, owl): Cic.: *ostentem corvum prope sanctitudo*, Hor.

ostentum, l. a. dim. [8a] a little image of the face, a little mask: *ut quæ (Hecbe) oculis ex alta suspendunt mollia pila*, Virg. (V. Smith's Ant. 178).

ostentus, v. osten.

ostentans, Part. [ostendo]. || A. d. *ostentans*, l. a. y. negligent: *quæ Epichurus ostentans hallucinatus est*, Cic.

Of abstract things: *ostentans et dormitans sapientia*, Id.

ostentator, ade. *carelessly, negligently*: Cic.

ostentatio, 8is, f. [ostendo] an opening of the mouth widely, a gaping: Plin. || Fig. *languid speaking*: Quint.

ostento, i. v. a. and *ostitor*, i. v. dep. [8a] to open the mouth widely, to gape, yawn: ut *paniculans ostentatur*, Pl.: Lucr.

ostentabundus, a. um, adj. [ostulor] fond of kissing: Suet.

ostentatio, 8is, f. [id.] a kissing (rare): Cic.

ostitor, atus, i. v. dep. [ostulor] to kiss: *ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat*, Cic. || Fig. to make much of, to value, prize: *inimicum meum sic amplexabatur, ut osculabatur*, Id.

ostium, l. a. dim. [8a] a little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth: *videt oscula*, Ov.: *delibare, to touch*, i. e. to kiss, Virg. || Transf. a kiss: *utnam continuo ad osculum Atticæ possum currere*, Cic.: *figere, to imprint*, Virg.: *occuli sunt, the privilege of kissing between relatives of both sexes*, Suet.

8a, 8is, a. um, adj. [8a] a hater: Pl.

ostus, a. um, adj. [8a] of bone: *cutis*, Id. || *like bone, hard as bone*: *onyx*: *manus*, Juv.

ostifragus, a. um, adj. [8a and FRAGO, root of frango] bone-breaking: Sen. || Subst.: *ostifragus*, l. m. and *ostifraga*, ae, f. the lammerwyper, or bearded vulture: *acriptores atque ostifragæ*, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *ostifrag*.)

ostendo, di, sum and *tum* [ostensus, Ter.]. i. v. a. [8a] to tend, lit. to stretch or spread towards; hence, to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display: *os suum populo R. ostendere audeat*, Cic.: *equites esse ostendunt, show themselves*, appear, Caes. (II) to show off, to make a show of, parade: *ostenditque humeros latos alternatque faciat brachia*, Virg. 2. Esp. to expose: *Aquiloni glebas*, Id. || Fig. to show, disclose, exhibit, manifest: *non ego illi exemplo ita meum ostendam sensum*, Pl.: *spem, metum*, i. e. to promise, threaten, Cic. Reflect to show itself, appear: *nisi quum major spes ostenderetur*, Suet. 2. Esp. to show by speech or signs: *to give to understand, to declare, say, make known*, etc.: *constr. with acc.*, with a depend. clause, or *about*: *ostendi, me ei esse satisfactum*, Cic. *quid mihi consiliū sit, ostendi*, Caes. 3. to allege, adduce: *sed quædam mihi magnifica et præclara ejus defensione ostenditur*, Cic.

ostensus, a. um, Part. [ostendo].

ostentatio, 8is, f. [ostendo] a showing, exhibition, display: *conspicimus imperat ab ostentatione meritis actum*, from an open display, Liv. || Esp. a showing off, idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation: *vitanda etiam ingenti ostentationis suspicio*,

Cic.: (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Caes. Plur.: *multorum annorum ostentationes mea nunc in discrimen esse adductas, that my many years' boastful promises are now brought to the test*, Cic. 2. a false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception: *consul veritate, non ostentatione popularia*, Id.

ostentator, 8is, m. [id.] one who holds out to view: *periculorum praemiorumque ostentator*, Tac. 2. Esp. a vain, self-satisfied exhibitor, a parader, boaster, vaunter: *facturum*, Liv.

ostento, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [ostendo] to hold out, present, offer: *allici jugula sua pro capite alliculus*, Cic. Hence, 2. to present to view, to show, exhibit: *aliquem*, Virg.: *passum capillum*, Caes. || Esp. to show off, parade, display: *quid me ostentem, why should I make a display of myself*? Cic. 2. to boast of, vaunt, brag of: *ostentare prudentiam*, Cic. 3. to hold out, to proffer, promise: *praemia*, Sall.: *ostentare sociis spem pro re*, Liv. 4. to hold out; to threaten, menace: *caedem, servitutum*, Cic. 5. to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose: *ostentans, quanta eos invidia maneret*, Suet.

ostentum, l. a. [id.] a prodigy, portent, omen: Cic.: Suet. 2. Transf. a wonderful thing, prodigy: *acis Apulum ostenta facere*, Poet. lib. Cic.

ostentus, a. um, Part. [ostendo].

ostentatio, 8is, m. [id.] a showing, exhibiting, display: *corpore extra vallum abjecta ostentat, as a public spectacle*, Tac. || Esp. show, parade, external appearance: *illa signa ostentari esse credere*, Sall. 2. a sign, proof: *ut fugatibus scelorum ostentum casum*, Id.

ostiarium, l. m. [ostium] a tas upon doors, a door-tas: Caes.

ostiarus, l. m. [id.] a doorkeeper, porter: Suet.

ostiatum, ade. from door to door, from house to house: *ostiatum oppidum compliare*, Cic.

ostium, l. n. [8a] a door: *omnia istaec ancultavi ab ostio*, Pl.: *aperire*, Ter.: *ostium limenque carceris*, Cic. || Transf. any kind of entrance or exit: *humilis, moeth*, Id.: *Rhodani*, Caes.: *Oceanus*, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic. 2. a door-tas: *exactio ostiorum*, Id. (Hence *lit. uci*; old Fr. *huis*: also *lit. uciere*; Fr. *huissier*.)

ostracismus, l. m. = *ὀστρακισμός*, ostracism, an Athenian mode of banishing a person by writing his name on an oyster-shell: Nep. (e. Smith's Ant. 172).

ostrea, ae, f., and (rarely) *ostreum*, l. n. = *ὀστρεον*, an oyster, muscle, scallop: *ostrea Circæa*, Mænoni oritur echini, Hor. (Hence Fr. *ostre*.)

ostreatus, a. um, adj. [ostrea] covered with oyster-shells; hence: rough, scabby: Pl.

ostreatus, a. um, adj. [id.] abounding in oysters: Caes.

ostri-fer, 8is, 8rum, adj. containing or abounding in oysters (poet.). Virg.

ostrinus, a, um, adj. [ostrum] purple: Prop.

ostrum, i, n. = *carapax*, the blood of the sea-shell, purple, v. murex: vestes ostro perfusae, Virg. || Meton. a purple dress or covering: stragulae super discumbitur ostro, on purple-covered couches, id.

otus and **otidus**, a, um, Part. [odi].

otidulum, i, n. dim. [otium] a little leisure: Ocul. in Cic.

otior, atus, i, a. dep. [id.] to be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure: Cic.: Hor.

otiosus, ade, at leisure, at ease, without occupation: vivere, Cic.: inambulare in foro, Liv. || Transf. calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually: contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare coepit, Cic. || Quietly, fearlessly: ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem atramvis otiose ut dormias, Ter.

otiosus, a, um, adj. [otium] at leisure, unoccupied: quam otiosum otiosus domi, Cic. || 2. ap. public official employment, frus. from public affairs: otioso vero et nihil genti privato quando imperium senatus dedit? id.

|| Transf. quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral: otiosus minabatur, id. || 3. quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil: quam otiosus stillem prebenderat, id. With ob: otiosus ab animo, Ter.

|| Of things: frax, idle, unemployed (opp. to occupatus): egi, cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum, Cic.: spatium ab hoste otiosum, frax from, undisturbed by, Caes. || 2. idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous: sententiae, Quint. (Hence Fr. *oisif*.)

otium, il, a. [perh. contr. of optium] leisure, vacant time, freedom from business, inactivity, idleness (opp. to negotium): in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic.: otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter. || 2. Meton. the fruit of leisure: otia nostra, i. e. my poems, Or.

|| Transf. rest, repose, quiet, peace: multitudo inotens belli disruntitate otii, Caes. With ob: otium ab hoste fuit, Liv. || 3. neutrality: aut certe in otium referas, Dolab. in Cic. || 3. Adv. adverbially: at leisure, leisurely: quam libet lambere otio, Phaedr.

otialis, e, adj. [ovo] belonging to an occasion: corona, Gell.

otatio, otis, f. [ovo] an occasion, i. e. a lesser triumph: Gell.: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 278.)

otivus, a, um, Part. [ovo].

otivus, is, m. [otivus] a wolf: non lupus insidias explorat ovile circum, Virg. Also, a fold for goats: Or.

otivus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to sheep: græc. Liv.

otivus, is (acc. ovim, Pl.), f. a sheep: Cic.: Prov.: ovem lupi committere, to make the wolf a shepherd, Ter. || Meton. wool: et nigram Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. || 2. a sheepskin

skinny, fool: Pl. (Cf. Gr. *ōis*, which orig. had the digamma.)

ovo, avi, atum, i, a. v. to celebrate an occasion, to triumph in an occasion (v. ovatio): evanem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. || Transf. in gen. to exult, rejoice: evantes Horatium accipit, Liv. Of things: currus evanens, Prop.

ovum, i, n. an egg: ovum parere, to lay, Cic.: ponere, Ov.: pullos ex ovis excludere, to hatch, Cic. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integrum fames ad ovum affero, to the beginning of the meal, id.: ab ovo usque ad mala citaret, to Bacchus, i. e. from the beginning to the end, Hor.

|| Meton. the wooden balls set up in the Circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses: ova curricula moneranda, Liv. (Cf. Gr. *ōōn*, which orig. had the digamma; Germ. *ey*; Eng. *egg*.) (Hence It. *uovo*; Fr. *œuf*.)

P.

P, p, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. As an initial, P, in pure Latin words, can be followed by the consonants t and r only; the combinations pn, ps, and pt belong to words borrowed from the Greek. It is euphonically inserted between m and s and m and t, e. g. *sumptus*, *sumptum*; *hiems* is also written *hiemps*. || Interchanges of P with other letters. P being the smooth labial, its principal interchanges are with the other labials, or with the other smooth mutes. 1. with b: vide letter B, no. 1. 2. with v: e. g. *opilio*, for *ovilio*. 3. with c: v. letter C, no. 11. 4. with t or r: e. g. *hæstis*, *hæspes*; *raide*, *pavo*. 5. with v and f in German and English: e. g. *pes*, *pedis*, Germ. *fuss*, *Eng. foot*; *paler*, Germ. *vater*, Eng. *father*. || Changes of P in the Romance languages. 1. Into b: e. g. *apotheca*; It. *bottega*, Fr. *boutique*. 2. Into v: e. g. Lat. *coepit*, *pauper*, *ripa*; It. *covertò*, *povero*, *rico*; Fr. *couvert*, *pauvre*, *riche*. 3. Into f: e. g. Lat. *supplex*; It. *soffice*; Lat. *caput*; Fr. *chef*. 4. When p is doubled, one of the letters is often omitted, but not in Italian: e. g. Lat. *cuppes*, *peppis*; Fr. *coupe*, *pousse*. 5. p followed by t is frequently either changed into t or omitted: e. g. Lat. *aptus*, *captivus*; It. *atto*, *cattivo*; Fr. *chef*. 6. ps becomes s or ss: e. g. Lat. *capas*; It. *capas*; Fr. *casas*. || V. also an abbreviation, the praenomen *Publius*; P. C. stands for *patres conscripti*, etc. P. M. pontifex maximus, P. P. pater patriae. P. R. populus Romanus. P. S. pecunia sua.

pabulatio, otis, f. [pabulor] pasture: Varr. || Mill. t. t. e. *foraging*: Caes. **pabulator**, eris, m. [id.] a forager: Caes.: Liv. **pabulor**, atum, i, a. v. dep. [pabulum] to feed, graze: capella placide et lente pabulatur, Col. || 2. Kap. milit. t. t. to forage: angustius pabulatur, Caes. || 3. Transf. in gen. to seek a subsistence; of fishermen: ad mare lucroditus pabulatur, Pl. **pabulum**, i, n. [PA or PAS, root of pascor] food, nourishment: of men (only poet.): mundi, Lacr. || 2. Of animals, esp. those which graze: fodder, feed: secare pabulum, Caes.: hirsuto pabula parva legens, Virg. || Fig. food, nourishment, sustenance: Acheronta pabulum, food for Acheron (of one who deserves to die), Pl.: pabulum studiæ atque doctrine, Cic.

pacialis, e, adj. [pas] pertaining to peace, peaceful (poet.): olea, Or.

pacator, eris, m. [paco] a peacemaker, pacifier: Sen.

pacatus, a, um, Part. [paco]. ||

A. J. pacifical, quiet, calm, peaceful, undisturbed: pacatus, tranquillus civitates, Cic.: pacatissima et quietissima pars, Caes. Of things: mura, Hor.

|| Subst. pacatus, i, a. a friendly country: vagi milites in pacato, Liv.

pacifier, eris, trum, adj. [pas] peace-bringing or announcing, peaceful, pacific: oliva, Virg.: pacifer Cylindrus, Or.

pacificatio, otis, f. [pactio] a peace-making, pacification: Cic.

pacifactor, eris, m. [id.] a peacemaker, pacifier: Allobrogum, Cic.

pacificatorius, a, um, adj. [pacifactor] peace-making, pacifying: Cic.

pacifio, avi, atum, i, a. v. a. and pacifico, i, v. dep. [pas] to make or conclude a peace: legati pacatum venerunt, Liv. || Transf. in gen. to pacify, appease (poet.): mûn' egro tecum pacificatus sum Antipho! Pl.

pacifrons, a, um, adj. [id.] peace-making, pacific: persona, Cic.

pacisno, no per, pactum, i, a. v. a. [v. paciscor] to make a bargain or agreement: to agree, contract: id quod paciscunt, Næv. Gen. in perf. part: pactum pretium, Cic. in abl. abs.: quidam pactio inter se ut victores in acqueretur, ferro decreverunt, by agreement, Liv. || 2. Kap. to agree to give a woman in marriage, to betroth (only in perf. pass.): Turnus, cui pacta Levia fœra, Liv.

paciscor, pactus, i, v. v. a. and s. dep. [root PAC or PAS, see v. pascor] lit. to fix, settle; hence, to make a bargain or agreement: to contract, agree, betroth. || 1. Næv. part: paciscitur munus mercede cum Octavianum principibus, Liv. || 2. Kap. to enter into a marriage contract: hence in perfect: to be betrothed: privatorum consuetudo ubique semper fuit ut ex qua pactus erat vir domo, in matrimonium deceret, id.

Leopippo fieri pactus uterque gener, Ov. 3. Fig. to barter, hazard, stakes (poet.): vitam pro laude pacti, Virg.

|| Act.: omnibus proscripta reditum salutem pactus est, Liv.

pāco, avi, atom, i. v. a. [pax] to bring into a state of peace, to make peace, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe: Allobroges super pacati erant, Caes.

|| Transf. of impera. objects: incitae pacantur vomere alivae, are subdued, tilled, Hor.

pacta, v. pactus, n. 2.

pactio, ōnis, f. [pactiscor] an agreeing; an agreement, contract, bargain: in pactioibus faciendis legem spectare, Cic.: pactio nuptialis, a marriage contract, Liv.

|| Rep. an agreement, compact, between the farmers-general of the taxes and the inhabitants of a province: pactioes cum aliquo conficere, Cic. 2. a corrupt bargaining, a collusion: nonnullis pactiois suspitionem non vitasse, id. 3. a truce, a capitulation: arma per pactioem trahere, Liv. 4. pactio verborum, a form of words: Cic.

pactor, ōris, m. [id.] a contractor, negotiator: Cic.

pactum, v. pactus, n. 3.

pactus, a, um, f. acti. [pactico and pactior] || Subst. pactus, i, m. a betrothed, affianced, bridegroom, Stat.

2. pacta, ae, f. a betrothed wife: gravis abducor, pacta, Virg. 3. pactum, i, m. an agreement, covenant, contract, compact: pactum est, quod inter aliquos venit, Cic.: stare pacto, Liv. (ii) In gen. abl. pacto, like rationale and modo, manner, way, means: necio quo pacto semper hoc fit, hunc, Cic.: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, Ter.

pactus, a, um, Part. [pango].

paean, ōnis, m. = Παιών (an epithet of Apollo), hence, transf. a religious hymn, orig. in honour of Apollo, but also used of other deities; a festive hymn, hymn of triumph or praise, a paean: concionant socii laetum paean secuti, Virg. As a simple exclamation, like hymenaeas: dicite lo paean, et lo dicite Paean, aucto huius: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 279.)

paedagogus, i, and sum, ei, n. the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated; the pages' hall: Plin. || Meton. the boys in a paedagogus: Sen.

paedagogus, i, m. = παιδαγωγός, a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home; a governor, paedagogue: nutrices et paedagogi, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 279.) || Fig. a leader, guide: Suet. 2. a pedagogue: hic dux, hic ille est paedagogus, Pl.

paedior, ōris, m. nastiness, filth: Cic.: Tac.

paenulatus, a, um, adj. [παινούλω] pertaining to play; gladiators, who fought only in jest, Suet.

paenū (penē), adv. nearly, almost: totum paenē affragati, Pl.: paenē am-

cus, Cic. Sup.: ita meae consilia perturbat paenissime (penisime), utterly, completely, Pl.

paeninsula (pen.), ae, f. [paene insula] a peninsula: Liv.

paenula (pen.), ae, f. a kind of cloak or surtout for journeys or rainy weather (v. Smith's Ant. 279): paenula irretitus, Cic. In later times also worn by orators: Tac. Proverb: paenulam allicul scindere, i. e. to press one strongly to stay; opp. to vix paenulam allicul attingere, Cic.

paenulatus, a, um, adj. [paenula] wearing a paenula: Cic.

paenultimus (pen.), a, um, adj. [paene ultimus] the last but one: Aus.

|| Subst. paenultima, ae, f. (ac. syllaba), the penultimate syllable, the penult: Gell.

paenuria, ae, f. v. penuria.

paedon, ōnis, m. = παιών, a metrical foot of one long and three short syllables (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic.

paedonius, a, um, adj. = Παιωνίος, pertaining to the god of medicine (Παίων), healing, medicinal (poet.): herbae, Virg.: ope Paenonia, Liv.

paedulus, a, um, adj. dim. [pactus] having a slight cast in the eye: Cic.

paedus, a, um, adj. having a cast in the eyes, laming or winking with the eyes, v. p. as an epithet of Venus, pretty leering: strabonem appellat, pectum pater, Hor.: si paedta est, Veneri similis, Ov.

paganus, a, um, adj. [pagus] pertaining to the country or to a village, rustic: soci, Ov. 2. Subst. paganus, i, m. a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic: pagani et oppidani, B. Alex.

|| Opposed to military, civil, civic: Subst. a civilian: Tac. || Transf. rustic, unlearned: cultus, Plin. 2. heathen, pagan (opp. to Jewish or Christian): Cod. Theod. 3. Subst. a heathen, pagan: Aug. (Hence Fr. païen.)

pagatim, adv. by districts or villages, in every village: Liv.

pagella, ae, f. dim. [pagina] a little page: Cic.

pagina, ae, f. [PAG, root of pango] a written page or leaf of a book, letter, etc.: quum hanc paginam tenerem, Cic.: complect paginam, id. || Meton. that which is written, a paragraph, book: id. 2. a leaf, slab: insignis honorum, a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honours, Juv.

paginula, ae, f. dim. [pagina] a little page: Cic.

pagur, i, m. a fish: rutine pagur, Ov.

pagus, i, m. a village: in pagis forisque, Liv. 2. a district, canton, province: omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. || Meton. the country people: festus in matris erat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. (Hence It. paese; Fr. pays.)

pāla, ae, f. a spade: palae innixus, Liv. || Transf. the bezel of a ring = funda: palam anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. (Hence It. palette; Fr. pelle.)

palaestra, ae, f. = παλαίστρα, a wrestling-school, a place for practising gymnastic exercises, palaestra: status in palaestra potere, Cic.: pars in grammelis exerceat membra palaestra, Virg. || Meton. the exercise of wrestling, gymnastics: Indicat ipse motus, didicistine palaestram an nesciant, Cic. 2. a brothel: Ter. 3. rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school: non tam armis institutus, quam palaestra, Cic. 4. art: utemur ea palaestra quam a didicimus, id.

palaestricus, a, um, adj. = παλαίστρικος, pertaining to the palaestra, palaestric: palaestrici motus, motions learnt from a posture-master, Cic. || Subst. palaestrica, ae, f. the art of gymnastics: Quint.

palaestrita, ae, m. = παλαίστριτης, the director of a wrestling-school, or gymnastium: Cic.

palam, adv. [pando: on the change of d into l, v. letter l, no. 1. a] openly, publicly: pectum ante aperta, Pl.: haec quae in foro pectum Sydenae inforti sunt, Cic.: hunc inimici palam interficiunt, Caes.: nec palam nec secreto, Liv. 2. Palam est or factum est, it is public, well known: haec commemorare quae sunt palam, Cic. || As a prep. with the abl.: before, in the presence of: te palam, Hor.: rem creditori palam populo solvit, Liv. (Hence It. palece.)

palastrinus, a, um, adj. [palatium] pertaining to the imperial palace, imperial: palatina laurus, which stood in front of the imperial palace, Ov.

palastrum, i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his palace: hence, transf. in gen. a palace: palatia fulgent, Ov. (Hence It. palazzo; Fr. palais; Eng. palace.)

palastrum, i, m. and (rarely) palastus, i, m. the palace: dare membra boum palato, Ov. 2. Fig. taste, critical judgment: (Epicurus) dum palato quid sit optimum Judicat, Cic.

|| Meton. a vault: coeli, Enn. in Cic.

palatus, i, v. palatum, ad init.

pāles, ae, f. chaff: surgentem ad Zephyrum pāles jactantur inanes, Virg. (Hence It. paglia; Fr. paille.)

pālār, ōris, n. [palea] the dole of an oak: a mento palearia pendens, Virg.

palimnesus, i, m. = παλιννήσιος, a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again, a palimpsest: Cic.

palitans, antia, Part. considering about: cum haec oves) eunt sic pecu palitantes, Pl. (Ritsch., ballantes.)

pālūrus, i, m. = παλιούρος, a plant, Christ's thorn: Virg.

palla, ae, f. a long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, fastened with brooches: *palla superba*, Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 280). || Transf. the mantle of a tragic actor: *personae pallaeque repertor honestas Aeschylus*, Hor.: of Phœbus, Virg. 2. an undergarment: *pallanque induta rigentem insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu*, id. 3. a curtain: Sen. Proverb.: *pallas inter pecus, bad of inefficient precautions*, Cic.

pallaca, ae, f. = *παλλάξ*, a concubine; pure Lat. *pellex*: Suet.

pallas, ædis and ædos, f. = *Παλλάς*, Minerva; hence, transf. oil: Ov. 2. the *Palladium*: *Helenum rapta cum Pallade captum*, id.

palladium, li, n. [Pallas] an image of *Pallas Athene*, esp. that which was said to have fallen from heaven, and which was carefully guarded at Troy: *the safety of the city being contingent on its possession*: Virg.: Cic. (v. Smith's Blog. and Myth. 397).

pallens, entis, Part. [paleo]. || A. J. *pale*, van: *umbræ Erebi*, Virg.: *pallentes terrore puellæ*, Ov. 2. Transf. *pale-coloured, faded*: *pallentes violæ*, Virg. (ii) Poet. that *wakes pale*: *phila*, Ov. 3. Fig. *pale, weak, bad*: *fama*, Tac.: *morea*, bad, vicious, Pers.

pallidus, ui, 2. v. n. to be or look pale: *sudat pallidus*, Cic.: *pallent amiso sanguine venæ*, Ov. 2. Transf. to be or look yellow: *saxum quoque palluit auro*, id. (ii) to lose the natural colour, to change colour, to fade: *palluit nostris Aurora venenis*, id. || Fig. to grow pale with desire, study, etc.; to long for, eagerly desire: *ambitione mala aut argenti palliet amore*, Hor.: *nummo*, Pers. 3. to grow pale with fear, to be anxious or fearful: with *dat.*: *pueria*, i. e. on account of, Hor. With acc.: *scatenent bellis pontum*, id.

pallesco, illi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [paleo] to grow or turn pale: *nulla pallescere culpa*, Hor. Of things: to fade: *pallescunt frondes*, Ov.

palliatas, a, um, adj. [pallium] dressed in a Greek pallium, cloaked: *Græculus iudex modo palliatas, modo togatus*, Cic.

pallidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [pallidus] palish: Cat.

pallidus, a, um, adj. [paleo] pale, pallid: *videt pallidus omnis coena desurgat dubia*, Hor.: *ora buxo pallidiora*, Ov. || Transf. that *wakes pale*, pallid: *pallida mora*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *pallid*.)

pallidulum, ade, in a mantle (rare): *pallidulum amictus*, Pl.

palliolatus, a, um, adj. [pallium] covered with a cloak-caps or hood: Suet.

palliolum, i, n. dim. [pallium] a small Greek mantle or cloak: *palliolum in colium coniecit*, Pl. || Transf. a covering for the head, a hood: Ov.

pallium, i, n. a covering, coverlet, pall: *gravius justo pallis pondus habent*, Ov. || Esp. a Greek cloak or mantle (v. Smith's Ant. 280): *cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio*, Liv. Proverb.: (i) *manum intra pallium continere*, i. e. to speak calmly, without fire, Quint. (ii) *tunica propior pallio est, my shirt is nearer to me than my coat*, Pl.

pallor, Æris, m. [paleo] pale colour, paleness, wanness: *pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur*, Cic. Of the Lower World: *color hiemque tenet late loca senta*, Ov. 2. Transf. a disagreeable colour, unrightfulness: *pallorem ducere*, id. || Fig. alarm, terror: *palla pallorem incutit*, Pl.

pallula, æ, f. dim. [palla] a little cloak or mantle: Pl.

palma, æ, f. = *παλμῆς*, the palm of the hand: Cic.: *cavis undam de flumine palmas sustulit*, Virg. 2. Meton. the hand: *paucis palmis salutem petere*, Cæc. || Transf. the broad end or blade of an ear: Cat. 2. a palm-tree, a palm: Cæc. (ii) the fruit of the palm-tree, a date (poet.): *quid vult palma sibi rugosæ carica*, Ov. (iii) a broom made of palm-twigs: *ten lapides varios luteolenta radice palmas*, Hor. (iv) Esp. a palm-branch or palm-branch, as a token of victory; hence, the palm or prize: and Fig. victory: *honour, glory, pre-eminence*: *ocodem anor* (dot. A. U. C.) *palmæ primæ*, translatio a Græcia more, victoribus datæ, Liv.: quos Elea domum reducti palma coelestis, Hor.: docto oratori palma danda est, Cic. Poet. the victor himself: post Heiymus subit et jam terit palma Diore, Virg.

palma, for parma, q. v.

palmaris, e, adj. [palma] of palms, full of palms, palm-: *lucus*, Armin. 2. Fig. that merits the palm or prize, excellent: *status*, Cic.

palmarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to palms: Plin. || Subst. palmarius, li, n. that which deserves the prize, a master-piece: *id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium*, Ter.

palmatus, a, um, adj. [id.] worked or embroidered with palm-branches: *tunica, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions*, Liv.

palmes, itis, m. [id.] a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout: *jam læto turgent in palmis gemmae*, Virg. || Meton. a bough, branch: *palmes arborum*, Curt.

palmetum, i, n. [id.] a palm-grove: Hor. (Hence It. *palmeto*.)

palmifer, Æris, Ærum, adj. [palma fero] palm-bearing, abounding in palms: Phæros, Ov.

palmosus, a, um, adj. [palma] abounding in palm trees: Virg.

palmula, æ, f. dim. [id.] the palm of the hand: App. || Transf. the blade of an ear, an ear: Virg. 2. the fruit of the palm-tree, a date: Suet. **pamor**, atus, i. v. dep. to wonder

either and thither, wander about: to be dispersed, to struggle: *vagi per agros palantur*, Liv.: *terra dabant palantia Tenet*, Virg. || Fig.: *errare atque viam palantes quæcere vitæ*, Lucr.

palpato, Æris, f. [palpo] a stroking, flattery: *anfer hinc palpatioes*, Pl.

palpator, Æris, m. [id.] a stroker: Fig. a flatterer: Pl.

palpebra, æ, f. an eyelid (nom. plur.): *palpebræ sunt tegumenta oculorum*, Cic. (Hence Sp. *parpado*; Fr. *paupière*.)

palpo, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [palpo] to move frequently and quickly, to throbb, pant, palpitate: *cor palpitat*, Cic.: *lingua palpitat*, Ov. Esp. of death-struggles: *semianimes palpitantesque*, Suet.

palso, avi, atum, i. v. a., and **palso**, atus, i. v. a. dep. to stroke, to touch softly: *modo pectora præbet virginis palpada manu* (ad. plandenda) Ov.

|| Fig. to caress, coax, wheedle, flatter: *palpabo, equoniam modo possum*, Cic. With dat.: *cui male si palper, recalcitrat umique tuta*, Hor. With acc.: *quem munere palpat Carina*, Juv.

palpo, Æris, m. [palpo] a flatterer: Pers.

palpium, i, n., or **palpus**, i, m. [id.] a snout, flatterer: Pl.

pallidulus, a, um, adj. [id.] a military cloak, soldier's cloak: *cognito super humeros fratris paludamento apertis, quod ipsa conferat*, Liv. || Esp. a general's cloak: *paludamento circum lævum brachium intorto*, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 281.)

pallidulus, a, um, adj. dressed in a general's cloak: *quum proficisceremur paludati in provincias, consules vos quinquagm putavit?* Cic.: *ut paludati (consules) exant*, Cæc.

pallidulus, a, um, adj. [palmo] fenny, boggy, marshy (poet.): Pl.

palmibus, is, m. and f. a real-pigeon, ring-dove: *raucæ, tæcra, palmibus*, Virg. Proverb. (i) *palmibus allicui ad aream adducere, to furnish a good opportunity to another*, Pl. (ii) *duæ unum expetitis palmibus, the same lower*, id.

palmus, i, m., a stabe, prop, stay, pale: ut figam palmum in parietem, Pl.: *denunti ad supplicium traditi, ad palmum alligati*, Cic. The Roman soldiers learned the use of their weapons by attacking a stake set in the ground: hence, *quis non vidit vulnera palpi?* Juv. || Transf. the penis: Hor.

palmus, ædis, f. (gen. plur. *palmus*, Cæc.: *paludum*, Liv.) a sassa, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool: *illa paludis siccior voluit*, Cic.: *palmus erat magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum*, Cæc. [Palmus, palm, etc. and meant orig. "that which spreads out"]

paluster, tris, tr, adj. [palus] /sw-

my. luxy, scampy: *ager, Liv.* || **Fig.**: *morax, i. e. a filthy, vicious life, Pers.*
pampinēna, a. um. *adj.* [pampinēna] *fall or consisting of tendrils or vine-leaves*: *uvae, Ov.*: *umbræ, Virg.*: *hæstæ, wrapped round with vine leaves, id.*

pampinus, i. m. *a tendril or young shoot of a vine*: *Col. Plin.* 2. *a vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine*: *uva vestita pampinia, Cic.*: *ornatus virgili tempora pampino Liber, Hor.* || **Transf.** *a clasper or tendril of any climbing plant*: *Plin.* (Hence *Fr. pampre*.)

pānacea, æ. f. **pānacea**, i. a. = *panacea*, *virtues*: *an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, heal all, panacea*: *odorifera panacea, Virg.*

pānarium, ñ. n. [panis] *a bread-basket*: *Suet.* (Hence *It. paniere*; *Fr. panier*.)

panchærestes (panchistus), a. um. *adj.* = *panchærestes*, *good or useful for everything*: *medicamenta, Plin.* **Fig.**: *suo loco panchæresto medicamento, by his therapeutic remedy, i. e. money, Cic.*

pancratiastēs, æ. m. = *pancratiastēs*, *a combatant in the pancratium, a pancratiast*: *Gell.*

pancratiōs, *adv.* *like the pancratiastēs*: *valere, i. e. heartily, finely, Pl.*

pancratiūm, or **on**, ñ. n. = *pancratiūm* (requiring the whole strength), *a gymnastic contest, which included both wrestling and boxing*: *pattitur duro vulnere pancratio, Prop.* (v. Smith's *Ant.* 283.)

pandectēs, or **-ta**, æ. m. = *pandectēs*, *a book that contains everything, an encyclopædia*: *Gell.* || **Esp.** *pandectæ, arum, m. plur.* *the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists, the Pandects*: *Justinian.*

panctiflor, i. v. *dep.* [pando] *to stretch oneself*: *Pl.*

pando, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pandus] *to bend, bow, curve*: *pendant postiora, Quint.*

pando, pandi, panem, and passum, j. v. a. *to spread out, extend*: *to unfold, extend*: *pannas ad solem, Virg.*: *vela, Cic.*: *scutum, to extend, deploy, Tac. Reflect.*: *immensa panditur plantities, spreads itself out, Liv.* 2. **Transf.** *to throw open, to open, unfold*: *and Reflect.* *to open itself, to open*: *dividi-mus muros et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg.*: *panduntur inter ordines vase, Liv.* || **Fig.** *to spread out, unfold, extend*: *illa divina (bona) longe latius se pandunt cœlestium contingunt, Cic.*

3. **to open**: *viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv.* 3. **Esp.** *to unfold, make known, publish, relate, explain*: *pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas, Virg.*: *romen, Ov.* [Root *pad*, whence *palea*: *akin to paleo*.] (Hence *It. parere*; *Fr. passer*.)

pandus, a. um. *adj.* *bent, crooked, curved*: *carinæ, Virg.*: *rami, Ov.*: *asculus, crook-backed, id.*

panegyricus, a. um. *adj.* = *panegyricus*, *pertaining to a public assembly or festival*; hence, *Subst.* *panegyricus*, i. m. *the festival oration of laudation, in which he eulogized the Athenians*: *Cic.*

|| **Transf.** *praising, eulogistic*: *More freq.* *Subst.* *panegyricus*, i. m. *a eulogy, panegyric*: *Quint.*

pango, pēgi or pēpigi, pactum, j. v. a. [PAG: v. *paciscor*] *to fasten, fix; to drive in, sink in*: *clavum, Liv.* 2. **to set or plant**: *ramulum, Suet.* (|| **to set or plant with**: *ipse seram vitas pangamque ex ordine colles, Prop.* || **Fig.** *to fix, settle, agree upon, stipulate, contract* (only in the *perf.* forms; for the *imperf.* *pacisci* was used): *terminos, quos Socrates pepigerit* (al. *egert*) *Cic.*: *pacem nobiscum pepigitis, Liv.*: *non fuit armillas tanti pepigiisse Sabina, Ov.* *Freq.* of a marriage contract: *quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat.* 2. **Of literary composition**: *to make, compose*: *carmina, Lucr.*: *poëmata, Hor.*

pānifolius, a. um. *adj.* [panis] *made of bread*: *millites panicoi, Pl.*

pānifolia, æ. f. *dim.* [panus] *a tuft, a panicle on plants*: *panícula tectoria, tufts of thatch, i. e. the tufts of reeds used for thatching, Pl.*

pānifolium, i. n. *a kind of millet*: *Cæs.* (Hence *It. pagnotta*.)

pānifolium (panef.), ñ. n. [panis facio] *the making of bread*: *Varr.* || *Meton.* *any thing baked, as, bread, cakes, etc.*: *Suet.*

panis, i. m. *bread, a loaf*: *ex hoc effectus panes in eos iacebant, Cæs.*: *cibarius panis, coarsus bread, Cic.*: *secundus, black bread, Hor.* [Perh. from the root *pa*, whence *pa-cco, pa-bulum*.] (Hence *Fr. pain*.)

panniculus, i. m. *dim.* [pannus] *a small garment*: *Juv.*

pannōsus, a. um. *adj.* [id.] *full of rags, ragged, tattered*: *homines, Cic.* || **Transf.** *rag-like, shabby, shrivelled, wrinkled*: *faex aceti, that looks like rags, Petr.*

pannōsus and **panniculosus**, a. um. *adj.* [id.] *ragged, tattered*: *vestis, Petr.*

|| **Transf.** *wrinkled, shrivelled, shabby*: *Baucia, Pers.*

pannus, i. m. [πίπος, Dor. *πίπος*] *a cloth, a garment*: *hides also velata pannis, Hor.* 2. *Esp.* *rags, tatters*: *pannis annique obitus, Ter.* 3. *a rag*: *unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor.*

pannus, æ. *adj.* [pando] *broad-footed, spay-foot*: *Pl.*

pannus, a. um. *Part.* [pando].

panthēa, icis, usu. plur. *panthēas*, cum, m. the panthēas, the bovals: *Pl.*: *astutianis doctis solvis panthēas, i. e. sawages, Virg.*

panthēra, æ. f. = *panthēra*, *a panther, prob. also, a leopard*: *picturnaque jacent fera corpora pantherarum, Ov.*

panthērīnus, a. um. *adj.* [panthēra] *of panthers*: *pellis, Plin.* || **Fig.** *cunning, crafty*: *pantherinum genus* (hominum), *Pl.*

panties, um, v. *pantex*.

pantōmia, æ. f. [pantomimicus] *a female ballet-dancer*: *Sen.*

pantomimicus, a. um. *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pantomimes, pantomimic*: *ornamenta, Sen.*

pantomimus, i. m. = *παιδαγωγός*, *a male ballet-dancer*: *Suet.*

pāpas, interj. = *παρά, wonderful! how strange! indeed!*: *pāpas! divitias tu quidem habuisti luculentas, Pl.*

pāpas, æ. and **ātia**, v. *pāpas*.

pāpaver, ēris, n. (m. Pl.) *the poppy*: *spargens sporiferum papaver, Virg.*: *summa papaverum capita, the heads of the tallest poppies, Liv.*

pāpavērus, a. um. *adj.* [papaver] *of poppies*: *corum poppy-flowers, Ov.*

pāpillo, ōis, m. *moderately*: *ferali muncio cum papillone figuram, Ov.* (Hence *It. padiglione*; *Fr. papillon*.)

pāpilla, æ. f. *a nipple, teat, on the breast of men and animals*: *Plin.* || *Meton.* (Poet.) *the breast*: *hæsta sub exortem donec perlati pupillam hæsit, Virg.*

papo, v. *pappo*.

pappa, v. *papa*.

pappas (papas), æ. and **ātia**, m. = *παππας*, *a governor, tutor*: *Juv.*

pappo (papo), i. v. a. *to eat pap, to eat*: *Pl.*: *Pers.*

pappus, i. m. = *παππός*, *an old man*: *Varr.* || **Transf.** *the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants*: *Lucr.*

pāpūla, æ. f. *a pustule, pimple*: *ardentes papulæ, Virg.*

pāpyrifer, a. um. *adj.* [papyrus] *fero*] *papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus*: *papyrifera Nilus, Ov.*

pāpyrus, i. m. and *f.* and **pāpyrum**, i. n. = *πάπυρος*, *the paper-reed, papyrus*: *(v. Smith's Ant. 138)*: *Plin.*

|| **Meton.** *a garment made of the pith of the papyrus*: *Juv.* 2. *the paper made of papyrus pith*: *id.* (Hence *Fr. papier*.)

pār, pāris, *adj.* *equal*. 1. *Of physical magnitude*: *pares ejusdem generis munitiones, of equal size, Cæs.* 2. *Of mental or social equality*: *and of abstract things*: *æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, Cic.* With a limiting inf., or *ad* with *acc.*: *et cantare paros et responderi parati, Virg.*: *æquoniam par ad virtutem, Liv.* (|| **The object of comparison is most freq. in the dat.**: *quem ego parem summis Peripateticis Judico, Cic.* With *gen.* (in which case *par* is a *subst.*): *ei erat hospes, par illius, Scipulus, his counterpari, Pl.*

With *abl.*: *in qua par facies nobilitate sua, Ov.* With *cum*: *quem tu parem cum liberis tuis regnique participem fecisti, Sall.* With *inter*: *sum omnes pares inter æ, Cic.* With *et, atque* (*acc.*): *omnis fulsae in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id.*: *si parem sapientium hic habet ac formam, Pl.* 3. *Esp.* *equal in power*: *equal to, a match for*: *quibus ne illi quidem immortalis pares esse possint, Cæs.*: *and Subst.*: *habeo, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem*

an opponent, adversary, Liv. (II) equal to oneself: parem esse in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic. 4. equal in rank or age: ut coëat par jungaturque pari, Hor. Proverb.: parca, veteris proverbii, cum paribus facillime congenerantur, bis de feather flock together, Cic. II. Participle phrases: (I) Par est, or videtur, id est or seems fit, meet, suitable, proper, right. With inf., or acc. and inf. as subject: par est ipsum esse virum bonum, id. With subj.: non par videtur paedagogus una ut aiet, Pl. So, ut par est, etc. as is right, etc., ita, ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic. (II) Par pari respondere or referre, to return like for like: par pari referto, quod eam mordet, Ter.: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. (III) Ludere par impar, to play at odd and even: Hor. III. Subst. par, paris, a. pair: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic.: par columbarum, Hor. (Hence It. paio; Fr. pair; Eng. peer; and through middle-age Latin pariculus: it. paracchio; Fr. pareil.)

parabilis, a, adj. [paro] easy to be had or procured, of easy attainment: divitiæ, Cic.

parabola, ae, and parabolis, es, f. = παραβολή, a comparison: Quint. II. Transf. an allegory, a parable: Tert. (Hence It. parola; Fr. parole; Eng. parable.)

paradisi, i, m. = παραδεισος, a park or garden: Gell. II. Transf. paradise, the Garden of Eden: Hier. 2. the abode of the blessed, heaven: Tert. (Hence Fr. paradis.)

paradoxum, -on, i, n. = παραδοξόν, that which is contrary to expectation or opinion, a paradox: usu. plur. paradoxa, orum, n. = παραδοξα, paradoxes, esp. the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics: Cic.

paraphrasis, ae, f. = παραφράσις, a paraphrase: Quint.

paravis, s. f. = παραίσις, a female parasite: ciliifloræ, parasitæ, Hor.

parastaster, tri, m. [id.] a mean, sorry parasite: Ter.

parastatio, onis, f. [id.] a playing the parasite, sponging: Pl.

parastichus, a, um, adj. [id.] parasitic: ars, Pl.

parastitor, i, v. dep. [id.] to be a parasite, to sponge: Pl.

parastus, i, m. = παραστῆς, lit. one who sits with another, a guest, pure Lat. conviva: parastiti Jovis, the gods, Varr. II. Esp. in a bad sense, a sponger, loaf-eater, parasite: parasitum in comœdiis assentatio, Cic.: edaces parastiti, Hor.

paratè, ade, preparedly, with preparation: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. II. paratè, vigilantly: id parate curavi ad cavernum, Pl. 2. readily, promptly: paratius venire, Cic.

paratio, onis, f. [paro] a preparing, getting, procuring (rare): regni paratio, striving after sovereignty, Sall.

paratragedio, i, v. n. = παρατραγῳδία, to express oneself in a tragic, pompos manner: Pl.

paratus, a, um, Part. [paro]. II. Adj.: prepared, ready: ex parata te imparatum enuncem facis, Pl.: animo simul ad discendum parati, Cæc.: parati et meditati, Liv.: parata victoria, an easy victory, Liv.: With inf.: id quod parati sumi facere, Cic. With dat.: parata nect, Virg. 2. Esp. provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with: acutis telisque parati ornateque, Cic. (II) With in and abt.: well versed, skilled, experienced in: Q. Scævola in jure paratissimus, id.

paratus, us, m. [id.] a preparing, sitting out, preparation, provision: apparatus: proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. Plur.: largis paratibus ut, Ov.

parosè, adv. sparingly, frugally, thriftily, penuriously: vivere parce, Cic.: frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Cæc. II. In gen. sparingly, moderately, cautiously: scripei de te parce et timide, Cic. Comp.: parcius dicere de laude aliquis, id. Sup.: civitatem Romanam parciissime dedit, Suet. 2. rarely: parcius junctas quætuor fœnestras juvenes, Hor.

paromonia, v. parom.

parodromus, i, m. [parce promo] a niggard, curmudgeon: Pl.

parotias, atis, f. [parcus] sparingness, parsimony: Sen.

parosè, pèperci, less freq. parci, paratum and parsum, 3. v. n. [parcus] to act or use sparingly, to be sparing, to spare: constr. usu. with dat. or abot.: rarely with acc.: te rogo sumptu ne parcas, Cic. With acc.: pecuniam, Pl. II. Fig. to spare, i. e. to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to trifure: ubi parcas, Ter.: justitia præcipit, parcere omnibus, Cic.: per eris, subjectis et debellare superbos, Virg.: parcite luminibus, turn away your eyes, i. e. from the head of Medusa, Ov. 2. to obtain or refrain from, to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit: neque parcastur labori, Cic.: bello, Virg.: parce metu, id.: parce puer stimulis et fortis utere loria, Ov. (II) With inf.: to refrain, forbear: defendere vitium, Hor. (III) With ab: precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv.

parous, a, um, adj. sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical: niggardly, penurious, parsimonious: detrustati me ad senem parcissimum, Pl.: patre parvo so tenaci, Cic. With gen.: veteris non parcus aceti, Hor. 2. In gen. sparing, chary, moderate, unfrquent, etc.: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, Cic.: civium sanguinis parcas, Tac.

II. Transf. of things: spare, scanty, little, slight: parco male concludere, Virg.: merito parcor ira meo, Ov. [Perh. akin to pascus, Gr. πάσκει.]

pardalis, is, f. = παράδαλις, a female panther: Curt.

pardus, i, m. = παράδος, a male panther: Juv.

parellon, i, n. = παρίλλων, a meal, sum, participation: Sen.

parens, entis, Part. [pareo]. II. Adj.: obediens: parentibus exercitus, Cic. III. Subst.: a subject: parentes abunde habebamus, Sall.

parens, entis, m. and f. (gen. plur. parentum and parentum) [pareo] a procreator, a father or mother, a parent: quæ (caritas) est inter matres et parentes, Cic.: parentes cum liberis, Cæc. 2. Transf. grand-parents, and in gen. progenitors, ancestors: Cic.: Virg. (II) relations, kindfolk, kindred (rare): Curt.: Flor. II. Fig. a father, founder, inventor, author, etc.: me quom nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quom parentem esse dixerunt, Cic.: Mercurius curvæ lyrae parens, Hor. (Hence It. parente; Fr. parent.)

parentalia, v. parentalia, m. and f.

parentalis, e, adj. [parens] pertaining to parents, parental: umbras, Ov. II. Esp. pertaining to the festival in honour of dead parents or relatives: dies, the day of the festival in honour of the dead, id. 2. Subst. parentalia, tum, n. plur. a festival in honour of dead relations: ut parentalia cum supplicationibus misceretur, Cic.

parento, avi, am, i, v. e. a. [id.] to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents or relatives: cuius sepulcrum usquam exisset, ubi parentes, Cic. II. Transf. to renounce a person's death by that of another, as an offering to his manes: parentum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 2. Fig.: intermedium hostium justæ iræ parentatum est, Curt.

parbo, uti, paritum, 2. v. n. [akin to paro, to bring forth] to come forth, appear, be visible, show oneself; to be present or at hand: immolanti iachura replicata paruerunt, Suet. 2. Imperi parit, it is clear, evident, manifest: Cic. II. Esp. to appear at a person's commands, to attend, wait upon: Gell. Hence, 2. Transf. to obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with: hui parabit et obediit præceptis illi veteri, Cic.: imperio, Cæc. Pæs. Imper.: dicto paratur, Liv. Of hums, and abstr. subjects: lucra petitis fra parentia ventis ducant instabiles sidera cetera rates, Tib. (H) to be subject or subservient to: nulla fuit divus, quin Cæsari pareretur, Cæc. (II) to submit to, indulge, gratify, yield to: necessitati parere, Cic. (IV) to satisfy, give, pay: parent promissis, Ov. (Hence It. parere; Fr. paraitre.)

parcidia, -cidialis, -cidium, v. parcidia, etc.

pariens, entis, Part. [pario].

paries, etis, m. a wall, prob. a wall of a house: quæ (domus nostra) non ea est, quam patres nostri ædificaverunt, Cic.: interiores templi parietes, id.: pro pariete, like a wall, Cæc. Proverb.: tua res agitat, paries quam

proximus ardet, Hor. || Fig.: neve
inter vos significetis, ego ero paries, Pl.
parietinus, a, um, adj. [paries] per-
taining to walls: parietina forma, the
shape of a wall, Ter. || Subst.:
parietinae, arum, f. plur. old, fallen-
down walls, ruins: Cornubi, Cic.
parilis, e, adj. [par] equal, like:
sunt, Ov.

pario, pēpi, paritum, and partum,
3. v. a. to bring forth, to bear: of ani-
mals, to drop, lay, spawn, etc.: si quin-
tum pareret mater ejus, animum fuisse
parturum, Cic.: quae gallina id ovum
perpetisset, Id. 2. In gen. to bring
forth, produce: ligna putrefacta per
habet vermiculos parit, Lucr. ||
Fig.: to produce, create, bring about,
devise, procure, etc.: dolorem, volupta-
tem, Cic.: obsequium amicos, veritas
odium parit, Ter.: sibi maximam
ludem, Cic.: gratiam ingentem apud
aliquem, Liv.

pariter, adv. equally, in an equal
manner, in like manner, as well: ut
nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum
erga nos benevolentiae pariter aequi-
tate respondet, Cic.: et gustandi et
pariter tangendi magna judicia sunt, Id.
With cum: Sicili canem pariter mo-
lesti ferent, Id. With ut, utque (ac):
in ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter
moratam, ut pater avoque huius filii,
Pl.: pariter no et hostis adesset, Sall.
With deat.: pariter ultimas (gentes)
propinque imperio parent, the nearest
as well as the nearest, Liv. ||
Fig.: at the same time, together: plura
caestula Pompeius pariter, distendens
manus canem, contemnat, Caes. With
cum: equites pariter cum occasu solle
expeditus eadit, Sall. With et, utque,
que: inventionem et dispositionem
pariter exserunt, Quint. 2. pariter...
pariter, as soon as: hanc pariter vidit,
pariter Olympicon berus optavit, Ov.

pario, 1. v. a. freq. [pario] to prepare,
get ready, be about to do: Pl.

parma, ae, f. (palma, Liv.: gen.
parmē, Latr.): = *parma*, a small, round
shield, carried by light infantry and
cavalry: Liv. || Transf. any
shield (poet.): (Pallas) parmaeque
serens hastaeque tramentum, Virg.

parmatus, a, um, adj. [parma]
armed with the parma: Liv. ||
Subst. a soldier armed with the parma:
Id.

parmilla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little
round shield: Hor.

parmularius, II, m. [id.] an ad-
herent of the party of the Thracians, who
were armed with the parma, a Parmu-
larian: Suet.

pare, avi, atum, 1. v. a. the orig.
sign. seems to have been, to set or place
in order (cf. com-para, im-pero, se-
pero): hence, to get ready, prepare,
furnish, provide: constr. usu. with
acc. or inf., rarely with subj. or ablat.
omne paratum est, ut jussisti, praelum, Pl.:
turres, falces, testudines, Caes.:
se ad discedum, Cic.: age jam, uxorem

ut arcessat, pare, Ter. 2. to con-
trive, design, arrange: bellum, Caes.:
vim, Ov. Pass. impera: si natura
paratum esset, Cic. 3. With inf.:
to prepare, intend, determine, be on the
point of, be about: munitiones instituas
perficere, Caes.: omni Numidiae
imperare, Sall. 4. Absol. to
make preparations, to prepare oneself:
jussis (multibus) ad iter parare, Liv.
5. Exp. of fate: to prepare, destine
(poet.): cui fata parent, quem poestae
Apollo, for whom the Fates prepare
(death), Virg. || Transf. to pro-
cure, acquire, get, obtain: cetera parare,
quae parantur pecunia, amicos non pa-
rare, Cic.: regnum sibi, Sall. 2. Exp.
to procure with money, to buy, pur-
chase: trans Tiberim hortos, Cic.: ju-
menta, Caes.

paro, 1. v. a. [par] to make equal,
esteem equal: Pl. || Exp. to agree,
arrange with: se paraturum cum co-
lega, Cic.

parochus, ae, f. = *παροχός*, a supply-
ing of necessities to travelling public-
officers, purveyor: Cic.

parochus, I, m. = *παροχος*, a pur-
veyor, a person who furnished travelling
magistrates with necessities: Cic. ||
Transf. an entertainer, host: Hor.

paropsis (parapsis), idia, f. = *πα-
ροψία*, a small desert-dish: also,
a small dish in gen.: Juv.

parra, ae, f. a bird of ill omen, sup-
posed to be the wheat-eat: Hor.

parricida (pari), ae, com. the mur-
derer of his or her father or parents,
a paricide: nisi forte magis erit parci-
da, si qui consularium patrem quam si
humilem necarit, Cic. || Transf. the
murderer of a near relative: Virgi-
lius occisa filia, ne se ut paricidam
liberum aversarent, Liv. 2. the
murderer of a chief magistrate: of
the murderers of Caesar: si paricidae
(sunt), Cic. 3. In gen.: a murderer,
assassin: paricida civium, Id. ||
Fig. one guilty of high treason, a
traitor, rebel, a sacrilegious wretch,
etc.: paricidae reipublicae, Sall.: Tac.
[Prob. a contr. of paricida: but others,
supposing that the word signified origi-
nally a murderer in general, and after-
wards the murderer of certain persons
in a near relationship, propose other
etymol.: either from par and caedo, or
parens and caedo.]

parriodialis or **parriodialis** (pa-
ric), e, adj. [paricida] pertaining to
or producing the crime of paricide,
parriodid, murderous: scelus, Just.:
bellum, t. e. a civil war, Flor.

parriodidium, II, n. [id.] the murder
of one's father or parents, paricide:
patris et patrum parriodidium, Cic. ||
Transf. the murder of one's mother,
brother, relation, etc.: matris, Suet.:
fratris, Liv.: patrum, Cic. || Fig.
treason, rebellion: patriae parriodidium,
Id. 2. Transf. the Ides of March,
when Caesar was killed: Idus Martias
parriodidium nominari (placuit), Suet.

pars, partis, f. (acc. partim, Liv.:
abl. parti, Pl.) a part, piece, portion,
share, etc.: ne expers parti esset de
nostris bonis, Ter.: urbis, imperii, Cic.:
copias in quatuor partes distribuit,
Sall. Particular phrases: (i) Magna, bona, multa, major, maxima
pars, a good many, the majority, Cic.:
Hic. (ii) Pars, either singly or re-
peated, some of: others: Liv.: Sall.
(iii) Pro parte, for one's share or
quota: Cic. (iv) Pro mea, tua, sua
parte, or simply pro parte, to the best
of one's ability: Id. (v) Parte, in part,
partly: Ov. (vi) Ex parte, in part,
partly: Cic. (vii) In parte, in part,
partly: Quint. (viii) Multis partibus,
by a great deal, much: omnibus partibus,
in all respects, altogether: Cic. (ix) Magnam, maximam partem, in
great part, for the most part: Caes.
(x) In eam partem, on that side: in
eam partem accipio, t. e. in that sense,
Ter. Also, on that account, with that
intent, to the end that: Cic. (xi) In
utramque partem, on both sides, for
and against: nullum in partem, on nei-
ther side; in multoem, in optimum par-
tem, in the most mild or most favour-
able manner: Caes.: Cic. (xii) Nulla
parte, by no means, not at all: Ov.
(xiii) Omni parte, and omni a (ex)
parte, in every respect, entirely: Hor.:
Liv.: Cic. (xiv) Per partes, partly,
partially: Plin. (xv) In omnes partes,
in every respect, altogether: Cic. 2.
In geog. and topog. idia, direction: an-
dique loci natura Helvetii continetur,
una ex parte flumine Rheno; altera ex
parte monte Jura; tertia lacu Lemanno,
Caes. 3. a part, place, region: plur.:
Orientis partes, Cic. 4. a portion,
share, of food: equiti Romano avidius
venient partes suas misit, Suet. 5.
the several aspects: Ov. || Fig. a
side, partly, faction: cum non liceret
mihi nullum partem esse, Cic. Usu.
plur.: in duas partes discedunt Numidae,
Sall. 2. a part, character, on the
stage: primas partes qui agat, is erit
Phormio, the first part, the principal
character, Ter. 3. a part, function,
office, duty, etc.: imperatorias sibi par-
tes sumere, Caes.: in scribendo priores
partes alicui tribuere, Cic. 4. a part
of a class or genus, a species: genus est
quod plures partes collectu, Id.

parsumonia (parsumonia), ae, f.
[parco] frugality, thrift, parsimony:
res familiares conservatur diligenter et
parsumonia, Cic. Plur.: utnam ve-
teres mores veteresque parsumoniae
majori honori essent, Pl. || Fig.:
sunt pleraque aptae huius ipsius ora-
tionis parsumoniae, Cic.

particeps, ae, f. = *παρτερος*, a
plant: Cat.

particeps, cipa, adj. [pars capio]
sharing, partaking, participant: constr.
usu. with gen., rarely with dat. or
with prep.: fac particeps nos tuae sa-
pientiae, Pl.: animus rationis compos
et particeps, Cic. 2. With a clause:

acquainted with, cognisant of: is speculation hic misti me, ut, quae ferebant, fieret participes, Pl. || Subst. a sharer, partaker, partner: hujus belli ego participes et socius et adiutor esse cogor, Cic.

participialis, e, *adj.* [participium]. In gramm. of the nature of a participle, *participial*: verba, Quint.

participium, ii, n. [particeps] in gramm. a participle: Quint.

participo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] to make partaker of, to acquaint with, inform of: aliquem sermoni (ac sermone) suo, Pl.: aliquem sui consilii, id. Pass.: sequitur igitur ad participandum alium ab alio, ut scilicet natura esse factus, Cic. 2. With acc. of thing and abl. of pers.: to share with, impart to: mea laudes cum aliquo, Liv. || To share in, partake of, participate in: parem postem, pollet, Cic.

particula, ae, f, dim. [pars] a small part, a little bit, a particle: tenuissimae particulae, Cic.: arenae, Hor. || Esp. in rhetor. a clause of a sentence: Quint. 2. In gramm. a particle: Dell.

participulium, adv. part by part, piecemeal, singly: Auct. Her.

partim, adv. [prop. acc. of pars] partly, in part, a part. With gen.: Brutius Apolloneus, partim Samnium ac Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. Repeated: partim... partim, one part... another part; some... others: Cic.: Caes. With ex: quibus partim tecum fuerunt, Cic. Absol.: animus partim uxoris misericordia devinctus, partim victus hujus injuria, Ter. Omitted in the first clause: Caesar a nobilissimis civibus partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatus, trucidatus, Cic. Answering to alius, quoadam, etc.: bestiarum terreneae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi accipites, id.

|| Transf. for the most part, chiefly, principally: Pl.

partio, ois, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl.

partio, ii, vi, or itum, q. v. a. [pars] to share, part; to divide, distribute: praedam, Pl.: membra partita ac distributa, Cic. || Transf. to agree: vos inter vos partite, agree among yourselves, Pl.

partior, itus, q. v. dep. [id.] to divide, distribute: genus universum in species certas partitur ac dividit, Cic.: sum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes.

partitio, adv. with proper divisions, methodically: dicere, Cic.

partitio ois, f. [partior] a sharing, parting, partition: a division, distribution: si qua in re discrepavit ab Antonii divisione nostra partitio, Cic. || Esp. a logical division into parts or members, a partition: definitiones aliae sunt partitionum, aliae divisionum, id. 2. In rhetor. a rhetorical division into parts or heads, a partition: id. (Hence Fr. partie.)

partitor, ois, m. [partior] a divider, distributor: Cic.

partitudo, tis, f. [pario] a bearing, bringing forth young, partition: Pl.

partitus, a, um, Part. [partio].

partitio, lvi or li (past imperf. partitur, Phaedr.), q. v. a. desid. [pario] to desire to bring forth, to be in travail or labour: tu (Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov. Proverb.: parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, the mountain in labour, Hor. 2.

Transf. in gen. to bring forth, produce, yield, generate, etc. (poet.): et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbor, is budding forth, Virg.: neque parturit imbres perpetuos (Notas), Hor.

|| Fig. to be pregnant with; to conceive, brood over, meditate, purpose: quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 2. to be anxious or concerned: Cic.

partus, a, um, Part. [pario].

partus, ois, m. [id.] a bearing, bringing forth, birth: quum esset gravida Aulia, et iam appropriare partus putaret, Cic. 2. Fig.: et Graeciae quidem oratorum partus atque fontes vides, i. e. beginnings, id. || Meton. the young or offspring of any creature, the fetus or embryo: beatiss pro suo partu propugnant, id.

parum, adv. too little, not enough: with gen.: in hac satis erat copiae, in illa autem leporis parum, Cic. 2.

With verbs: quum parum memineris, quod concesseris, id.: credere alicui, Caes. (II) parum est, it is not enough, not sufficient: parum habere, to deem insufficient: parumne est, quod nobis succuciet semex, ni instigemus etiam? Ter.: haec tanta facinora impune suocipias parum habuere, Liv.

3. With adverbs: nemo parum diu vixit, Cic. || Transf. in gen. not particularly, not very, little. With adjectives: parum multae necessitudines, id. 2. With verbs: non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, I take little pains about that, Sall.

parumper, adv. of time, a little while, for a short time: tace parumper, Pl.: parumper et ipse contulit et ceteris silentium facit, Cic.

parvipendo, more correctly written separately, parvi pendo.

parvulus, itis, f. [parvus] smallness, littleness (rare): Cic.

parvulus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [id.] very small, little, petty, slight: ne dum parvulum hoc consequimur, illud amittamus quod maximum est, Cic.: proellum, a skirmish, Caes. || Esp. of age, little, young: a parvulo, from a child, Ter.: ab parvulis, from their infancy, Caes. Of animals: (ursi) parvuli excepti, id. 2. not equal to, not sufficient for: quam illa rei ego etiamnunc sum parvulus! Pl.

parvus, a, um, *adj.* (Comp. minor, Sup. minimus; rarely parvior, parvisimus) little, small, petty, puny: in parvis aut mediocribus rebus, Cic.: li-

bert, Cic.: and absol.: salutaris appetant parvi, the little ones, id. Of time: parva parte noctis, Caes. Of abstract things: hic onus horret, ut parvis animalibus et parvo corpore majus, Hor. 2.

Of value: low, small, cheap: parvo parvo vendere, Cic. (II) So subst. parvum, i. n.: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est conditum domi, of little value, id. Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, dicere, pendere, etc., to esteem lightly, care little for: parvi aestimo, id ego hic peribo, Pl.: Cic. So in abstr.: quid emptus? parvo, Hor.: parvo contentus esse possum, with little, Cic. As an abl. of measure with comp. (rare): ita ut parvo admodum plures coparent, a very little more, Liv. || Comp. minor, ut, less, smaller, inferior: quod in re majore valet, valet in minore, Cic. With abl. of measure: ut mo minus tace haberet Rabonio, id. With inf.: tanto certare minor, Hor. 2.

Of age: qui minor est natu, younger, Cic.: filia minor Ptolemaei regis, the younger daughter, Caes. Flu.: decedens, posterit.: nunc fama minorum Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine partem, Virg. 3. Subst. minima, itis, v. less, a smaller quantity, etc.: minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, Liv. (II) Of value: vendo meum non plus quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, cheaper, Cic. || Sup. minimus, a, um, least, smallest, etc.: minima pars temporis, Caes. With a negation emphatically: non minimo discrimine, i. e. maximo, Suet. Proverb.: minima de malis, of evils choose the least, Cic.

2. Of age: Hiempsal, qui minimus ex illis erat, Sall. 3. Subst.: ut nihil, ne pro minimis quidem, debent, Sall. With gen.: minimum fratris minimumque virum, Cic. (II) Of value: deos minimi facit, Pl.: Crispum minimo me provocat, for a trifling anger, Hor. (III) Adverb.: parum valet me minimum valent, very little, Cic.: quum minimum credula poster (die), as little as possible, Hor.

pascebas, i, m. [pascebas, pascere] a leather money-bag: Pl.

pasco, pavi, pastum, i. v. a. and s. to drive to pasture: quum meo pasceret, Cic. (II) Of animals, to graze, browse (poet.): pascentibus capellis, Virg. 2. Transf. to feed, maintain, nourish, support: plures calones atque caballi pascenti, Hor.: osculis non soles pascere, used to feed us with smiles, Cic. Poet.: barbam, i. e. to cherish, to let grow, Hor.: Danaus pariter Pergamea flammam, fed, Ov.: nemos alienos, to keep to keep, to cherish, Hor. || Fig. to feed, to gratify: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic.: oia corpora alunt: antibus quoque paritur illis, Ov. [The root is pa; whence also pa-bulum, pa-nis, eat. It is identical with the Gr. war in various, "to feed on, eat."] (Hence It. pascere; Fr. paitre.)

pascor, pastus, 3. v. dep. [v. pascor] *to graze, browse, and, in gen. to feed, eat, to support oneself, to live by*: cetera pascuntur virides armenta per herbas, Virg.: si pulli non pascuntur, Virg. Poet. with acc.: pascuntur silvas, Virg. || Fig.: qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, who live by fraud and crime, Cic.

pascuus, a, um, adj. [pascor] *of or for pasture, grazing*: agri, arvi et arbuti et pascui, Cic. || Subst. pascuum, i, n. a. *a pasture*: ad viridi pascuo, Varr. **Piscus**: gregem in pascuis militere, Virg.: pascua herbosa, Ov.

pascuer, sris, m. a. *a sparrow*: Cic. As a term of endearment: meus pulvis pascuer, mea columba, mi tepus, Pl. || Transf.: pascuer marinus, an ostrich (marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), id. 2. a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice: Hor. (Hence lt. *pascuro*: Fr. *pascereux*.)

pascuiculus, i, m. dim. [id.] *a little sparrow*: Cic.

passim, adv. [passus, pando; hence lt. *disperately*] *at or to different places, here and there, hither and thither, in all directions*: multitudo passim fuge coepit, Caes.: volucres passim ac libere solutas opere voltare, Cic. || Transf. promiscuously, indiscriminately, at random: scribitur indocili doctique poemata passim, Hor.

passum, i, n. (sc. vinum) [pando] *wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine*: Virg.: Plin.

passus, a, um, Part. [pando]. || A.J. *outspread, outstretched, extended, open*: velo passio pervenire, under full sail, Pl.: velis passis perveli, Cic.: passus laeta palatia, Caes.: capillus passus, loose, dishevelled, Tor. 2. Transf. dried, dry: racemi, Virg.: lac passum, boiled milk, Ov.

passus, ōis, m. [id.: lt. *the extending or opening of the legs in walking*; hence] *a step, pace*: Cic.: aequiturne patrem non passibus aequa, Virg. 3. Meton. *a footstep, track, trace*: si sint in litore passus, Ov. || *a pace, as a measure of length (computed from the point which the bee leaves to that where the same bee is set down)*: the consisting of five Roman feet: non exercitum propius urbem millia passuum ducenta admovent, Cic. (Hence Fr. *pas*.)

passus, a, um, Part. [patior].

passillus, i, m. dim. [panis] *a little loaf or roll*: Paul. ex Fest. || Transf. in medic. *a pill or lozenge*: to impart an agreeable smell to the breath: passillos Rutillus olet, Hor.

pastio, ōis, f. [pascor] *a pasturing, grazing, feeding*: Varr. || Meton. *a pasture*: magnitudine pastionis, Cic.

pastor, ōris, m. [PA or PAS: v. pascor] *lt. a feeder, a herdsman, esp. a shepherd*: pastores armati, Caes.

pastoralis, e, adj. [pastor] *pertaining to herdsman or shepherd, pas-*

toral: Ille Romuli angustus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit, Cic.: habitus, Liv.

pastorifolius or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a shepherd, pastoral*: Astula, Cic.

pastorius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd*: pellis, Ov.: sacra, the *Patilia*, id.

pastus, a, um, Part. [pascor].

pastus, ōis, m. [id.] *pasture, fodder, food*: animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic.: e pastu decedens, Virg. 2. Transf. *food of men (poet. and rare)*: hominum pastus, Lucr. || Fig.: populari agros ad praesentem pastum mendicatis suae, Cic.

patagarius, ōis, m. [patagium] *a border-maker*: Pl.

patagatus, a, um, adj. [id.] *ornamented with a border*: tunica, Pl.

patigium, ōis, n. = *variegation, an edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic*: Fest.

patilla, e, adj. for patulus: Pl.

patē-facio, feci, factum [patēfaci, Lucr.: and pass. patēfeci, id.] *3. v. a. to set or lay open, to open, throw open*: patefacere et munire alicui aditum ad aliquid, Cic.: portas, Liv.: iter per Alpes patefieri volebat, Caes. Poet.: postera lux radialis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e. had made visible, Ov. || Fig.: to disclose, expose, detect, bring to light: odium suum in aliquem, Cic.: Lentulus patefactus indicis, convicted, id.

patēfactio, ōis, f. [patefacio] *a disclosing, making known*: Cic.

patēfactus, a, um, Part. [patefacio].

patēfio, fieri, v. patefacio.

patella, ae, f. dim. [patra] *a small pan or dish, a plate*: Hor. 2. Esp. *a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish*: Cic. || Meton. *the knee-pan*, patella: Cels. (Hence lt. *padella*; Sp. *padilla*; Fr. *poêle*.)

patellarius, a, um, adj. [patella] *pertaining to a dish or plate*: patellarii doli, platter-pots, i. e. the *larcae*, Pl.

patena, ae, v. patina.

patens, entis, Part. [patēo]. || A.J. *open, accessible, unobstructed, passable*: cœlum ex omni parte patens atque apertum, Cic.: patentes campi, Liv. 2. Fig. *open, exposed*: domus patens et exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. 3. *evident, manifest*: causae, Ov.

patentis, comp. adv. *more openly or clearly*: Cic.

patēo, ōis, 2. v. n. *to stand, lie, or be open*: januae, aedes patent, Pl.: patueret fores, Ov. 2. Transf. *to be open or passable*: aditus patet, Cic.: semitae patuerant, Caes. (lt. *to be visible*: detecti patent nervi, Ov. 3. Esp. *to lie open, be exposed to*: patens vulneri equis, Liv. 4. *to stretch out, extend*: Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem milia passuum CXLI. patebant, Caes. || Fig.: *to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable*: si nobis is cursus pa-

teret, Cic.: mediae quoque commoda plebi nostra patent, Ov. 2. Esp. *to be exposed or subject to*: Cic. 3. *to extend*: in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, id. 4. *to be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest*: in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id.: per me quod erit critique, fultique, estaque patet, Ov.

pater, tris, m. *a father, sire*: Aes. Echm. pater mi, tu hic eras? De. Tunc hercule vero et animo et natura pater, Ter.: Servius Tullius captiva Corniculana natus, patre nullo, matre serva, i. e. by an unknown father, Liv. || Transf.: paterfamilias and paterfamilias, v. familia, no. ii. 2. 3. **Pater**, *father, forefather*: patrum nostrorum memoria, *our fathers' times*, Caes.

3. As a title of honour, *father*. Of the gods, esp. of Jupiter: ipse pater media nimborum in nocte corusca fulmina molitur dextra, Virg.: Gradivum patrem Gelicia qui praesedit arvis, id. (lt. Of the senators: principes, qui appellati sunt propter caritatem patres, Cic. (lt. Of the fathers, v. patratus. Pater patriae, the father of his country: Cic. As a term of respect to an old man: Virg. 4. Pater coenae, the host: Hor. 5. Of animals: virque paterque gregis, Ov. [Cf. Germ. *vater*; Eng. *father*.] (Hence lt. *padre*; Fr. *père*.)

patera, ae, f. [pateo] *a broad, flat dish or saucer, used esp. in offerings; a libation-saucer or bowl*: vinaque marmoreas patrae fundebat in aras, Ov.

paterfamilias, ae, v. familia, no. ii. 2.

paterminus, a, um, adj. [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal*: paternus injuria, against a father, Ter.: hort, Cic.: hospitium, Caes. || Transf. *of one's native country*: terra, fatherland, Ov.

patesco, ōis, 3. v. n. *incipere*. [pateo] *to be laid open, to be opened, to open*: atria longa patescunt, Virg. 2. Transf. *to stretch out, extend*: paulo latior patecit campus, Liv. || Fig.: *to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest*: quae res patecit, Cic.: tum vero manifestae Bides, Danaumque patecunt insulae, Virg.

pāthions, a, um, adj. = *valens*, who submits to unnatural lust: Juv.

patibilis, e, adj. [patior] *supportable, endurable*: patibiles et dolores et labores putandi (sunt), Cic. || *sensitive, passible*: patibilem naturam habere, id.

patibulatus, a, um, adj. [patibulum] *fasted to the patibulum; yoked, gibbeted*: Pl.

patibulum, i, n. [pateo] *a fork-shaped yoke, placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, a fork-shaped gibbet*: Pl.: Cic.

patiens, entis, Part. [patior]. || A.J. *bearing, supporting*: amnis navium patiens, i. e. a navigable, Liv.:

longi patiens erat ille laboris, Ov. (H) *firm, hard* (poet.); patiens aratum, id.

2. Fig. *patient*: patientissimae aures, Cic. (H) *unyielding*: saxo patientior illa Scaeno, Prop.

patienter, *adv.* *patiently*: alterum patienter accipere, non repugnante, Cic.: difficultates patienter atque equo animo ferre, Caes. Comp.: patientius allicuius potentiam ferre, Cic.

patientia, *m. f.* [*patior*] *the quality of bearing, suffering, or enduring, patience*: patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causa rerum adcurram difficultum voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio, Cic. 2. *submission to unnatural lust*, *patience*, id.: Tac. || Transf. *forbearance, indulgence, lenity*: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic. 3. In a bad sense, *indolence, want of spirit*: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, Tac.

3. *submissiveness, submission*: usque ad servilem patientiam demissus, id. -
pätina (*pätina*), *ae. f.* a broad dish, pan, *slow pan*: ut patinae lervent, Pl.: murena in patina porrecta, Hor. [From *pates*: cf. *patera*, and Gr. *patērā*.]

pätinarius, *a. um, adj.* [*patina*] *pertaining to a dish or pan*: piscis patinarius, sive in a pan with sauce, Pl.

pätio, old form for *patior*: Cic.

patior, *passus*, *3. v. dep.* to bear, undergo, suffer: o passi gravia! Virg.: servitutum, Cic.: gravissimum supplicium, Caes. 2. to bear patiently, to endure, support, tolerate: with acc., acc. and inf., or absol.: pati toleranter dolores, Cic.: perinquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, Id. Absol.: dolor tristis res est, ad patendum tolerandumque difficilis, id. 3. to submit to another's lust, to prostitute oneself: Sall. 4. to pass a life of suffering or privation (poet.): certum est in silvis inter specula ferarum male pati, Virg. || To suffer, allow, permit, let: with inf., acc. and inf., subj., or absol.: requie tibi bene esse patere, et illis quibus est, invidere, Pl.: nobiscum verari jam distituit non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.: neque suam neque pop. R. consuetudinem pati uti socios dederet, Caes. || In gramm. to be passive, to have a *passive* sense: Quint.

patrisio, *önis*, *f.* [*patro*] *an effecting, achieving, accomplishing* (rare): Vell.

patrator, *öris*, *m.* [*id.*] *an effecter, achiever, accomplisher*: neola, Tac.

patritus, *a. um, Part.* [*patro*]. || Adj.: Pater patritus, the chief of four families or heralds deputed by the R. people to seek redress from a foreign state, or to ratify a treaty with religious rites: pater patritus ad iugurandum patrandum, id est sancendum, sit foedus, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 178.

patris, *adv.* *paternally*: Pl.

patriciatu, *üs*, *m.* [*patricius*] *the rank or dignity of a patrician*: Suet.

patricida, *v. parricida*.

patricii, *orum*, *v. patricius*, no. II.

patricius, *a. um, adj.* [*patres*] *of the rank or dignity of the patres; belonging to the patricians, patrician, noble*: patricii poeri, Pl.: familia, Cic.: gena, Juv. || 8 subst. *patricii*, *orum*, *m. plu.* the patricians, the Roman nobility, divided into patricii majorem and minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): patres ab appellati, patricique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. In the sing.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 286.)

patris, *adv.* *paternally*: Quint.

patrimonium, *ii*, *n.* [*patro*] *an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony*: tanta et copiosa patrimonio, Cic.: eripere patrimonium alicui, id.

patrimus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *that has a father living*: Liv.

patrisio (*patrisio*), *1. v. n. = patrisio*, to take after one's father: si patrisio filius, Pl. (Hence *patrisio*.)

patritus, *a. um, adj.* [*patro*, like *avitus* from *avus*] *of one's father or forefathers*: patritia et avita philosophia, Cic.

patritus, *a. um, adj.* [*patro*] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal*: animus patritus, Cic.: amor, Virg.: arae, i. e. of Father Apollo, Ov. || Transf. In gen. handed down from one's forefathers, old-established (rare): mos, Cic. 2. *hereditary, innate, peculiar* (poet.): praedicere patris cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. 3. *pertaining to one's native country or home, native*: patritus sermo, Cic.: ritus, Id.: Mycenae, i. e. their home, Virg. Hence, || 8 Subst. *patritia*, *ae. f.* (sc. terra), *one's fatherland, native land or country, native place*: patria, quae communis est omnium nostrum patria, Cic. (H) a dwelling place, home: habuit alterum loci patritium, alterum juris, Id. Poet. of things: (Nitus) qui patritia tanta tam bene colat quae, the home, i. e. the source, Ov. 2. *patritium*, *ii*, *n.* (sc. nomen), i. e. *patronymic, a patronymic*: Quint. (Hence *Fr. patric*.)

patrisio, *v. patrisio*.

patro, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [*patro*] *prop.* to appoint a person as father or chief: this sign. is seen only in the phrase *pater patritus* (v. *patritus*): hence, 2. to act as pater patritus: petrare iugurandum, to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty, Liv. And in gen. 3. to bring to pass, achieve, accomplish: bellum, to bring the war to an end, Sall.: pacem to conclude a peace, Liv.: uberibus patritis, Cic.

patrocinium, *ii*, *n.* [*contr.* from *patronocinium*, from *patronus*] *protection, defence, patronage*: illud patrociniis orbis terrae verius, quam imperium poterat nominari, Cic.: culus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. Fig.: voluptatis, Cic. 2. *Exp. a defence* in

a court of justice, a pleading: legitimatum et civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, id. (H) Meton. a person defended, a client: Vatini in Cic.

patrocinor, *atna*, *1. v. n. dep.* [*patrocinium*] *to protect, defend, support, patronize*: with dat.: indolatus patrociniari, Ter.: ut non homini patrocinemur sed criminali, Quint.

patrona, *ae. f.* [*patronus*] *a protectress, patroness*: Ter. 2. *Exp. the former mistress of a freedman*: Plin.

|| Fig. a *patroness*: provocala patrona illa civitatis ac vindix libertatis, Cic.

patronus, *1. m.* [*patro*] *a protector, defender, patron* (either of individuals, or of cities and entire provinces): quot cientes circa singulas falcatae patronae, Liv.: civitatum et nationum, Cic. 2. the former master of a freedman: id.

|| Transf. a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader: patronus alicuius causae constitit, id.: patronus patris advocatus, Quint. 2. In gen. a defender, advocate: cum legem vestrorum commodorum patrono esse conscriptam, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 287.)

patritalis, *a. adj.* [*patritus*] *of or descended from a father's brother*: L. Cicero frater neque cognatione patritalis, amare germanus, my cousin by blood, my brother in affection, Cic. || Transf. a father's sister's son, a cousin: id. 2. Adj. *pertaining to a father's brother's child or children, of one's cousin or cousins* (poet.): patritella regina, i. e. of Demana, Ov.

patritus, *1. m.* [*patro*] *a father's brother, paternal uncle* (opp. to *avunculus*, a mother's brother, maternal uncle): L. Cicero patritus, Cic. || Transf. a severe reprover: ne de patris milhi, Hor.

patritus, *a. um, adj.* [*patritus*] *pertaining to a father's brother or to an uncle* (poet): patritus verbera lingua, an uncle's, Hor. Comic. In Supr.: petre mi patritulmne, my best of uncles! Pl.

pätulus, *a. um, adj.* [*peto*] *standing open, open*: pinna duabus grandibus patula corculis, Cic.: patulus aures, Hor. 2. Transf. *spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide*: ramul. Cic.: patula Jovis arbor, the oak, Ov. 3. Fig. *open or common to all*: patulus orbis, the beaten round, Hor.

pänci, *v. paucus*.

panciscinium, *ii*, *n.* [*paucus lo-* quor] *a speaking but little*: Plin.

pancitas, *üs*, *f.* [*paucus*] *a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity*: quanta oratorum sit semperque fuerit paucitas, Cic.: portum, Caes.

pancitus, *a. um, adj.* dim. [*id.*] *very few, very little* (mostly *plur.*): mane, paucula etiam scelerate prius volu, Pl.: ut tibi pauculus dies esset, Cic.

paucus, *a. um, adj.* *few, little* (mostly

star. in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur, Ter.: pauci diebus post mortem Africani, Cic.: his paucis diebus, a few days ago, Id. *Comp.*: ne pauciores cum pluribus manum conserent, Sall. *Sup.*: ubi tenus simplexque foramine paucos, Hor. || Subst. pauci, *fem.* a few: ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. || Subst. paucos, a few evadit: assensula paucis, Ter.: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. (Hence It. poco: Fr. peu.)

paullatim (paullatim), *adv.* by little and little, by degrees, gradually: paulatim Germanos consensere Rhenum transire, Caes.: ubi paulatim licentia crevit, Sall. || Esp. of succession: a few or a little at a time: paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes.

paupiller (paupiller), *adv.* for a little while, for a short time: lectica paupiller deposita, Cic. With *dom* or *domus*: editi tactus paupiller, donec somnietum est, Liv.

paulo (paulo), *adv.* v. paulus. *paullulo* (paullulo), *adv.* v. paululus. *paullulum* (paullulum), *adv.* a little way or time: abeque paululum istuc, Pl.: paululum respirare, Cic.

paullulus (paullulus), a, um, *adj.* dim. [paulus] very little, very small: pecunia, Pl.: spatium, Ter. || Subst. paululus, i, n. a little bit, a trifling mors, Cic. *Adv.* paululo, a little, somewhat: at nequeus paululo, at quanti quous, Ter.

paulum (paulum), *adv.* a little, somewhat: epistolae me paulum recant, Cic. || With *prep.*: post paulum, Quint.: paulum infra jugulum, Suet.

paulus (paulus), a, um, *adj.* [pauca] little, small (rare as an *adj.*): paulo momento hoc vel illic impelli, Ter. || Subst. paulus, i, n. *adv.* a little: de paulo paulum hoc tibi dabo, Pl.: paulum huc Cottae tribuit partium, *allotted a small part of his defence*, Cic. || In the *adv.* with comparatives: by a little, a little: paulo melior, Id. (H) With adverbs, verbs, etc.: paulo ante, Id.: magnitudine paulo antecedit, Caes. (H) With *adj.* in *poet.*: paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter.

pauper, *bris*, *adj.* [perh. orig. pauper, from paucus; cf. perperus, properus] poor, i. e. not wealthy, of small means: servus domini pauperis, Ter.: domus ex pauperrimo dives facta, Cic. With *gen.*: aquae, Hor. || Esp. about a poor man: aqua tellus pauperi reciditur regnumque pueria, Id.: pauperiorum turbae, Id. || Transf. for egestas, need, indigent: inopos ac pauperes, Cic. || Of things: poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre: pauperes res inopaeque, Pl.: pauperis turgenti calamen, Virg.

pauperculatus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [pauper] poor: paupercula mater, Hor. Of things: res nostrae sunt, pater, pauperculae, Pl.

pauperies, *is*, *f.* [id.] poverty: pauperem et duros perferre labores, Virg.: angustam pauperiem pati, Hor.

paupero, *avi*, *atum*, i, v. a. [id.] to make poor, to impoverish: boni viri me pauperem, improbi alunt, Pl. || With *acc.* of pers. and *adv.* of thing: to or deprive of: aliquem cassa noxa, Hor.

paupertas, *atis*, *f.* [id.] poverty, small means, moderate circumstances: paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic. || Transf. for egestas, inopia: need, want, indigence: cum propter paupertatem suae puer pasceret, Id. (Hence Fr. paupreté.)

pausa, *ae*, *f.* = *vacatio*, a stop, cessation, pause, end: pausam facere, Pl.: vital pausa, Locr.

paussidium (paux.), *adv.* a little: Pl.

pauso, *avi*, *atum*, i, v. a. [pausa] to halt, cease, pause: Pl.

paussillatim, *adv.* by little and little: Pl.

paussillisper, *adv.* by little bits, by degrees: Pl.

paussillulum, *adv.* a little: Pl.

paussillulus (paussill.), a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [paussillum] very little, very small: in libello hoc obignato ad attuli paussillulo, Pl. || Subst. reliquum paussillulum numorum, Ter.

paussillum, *adv.* a little: Pl.

paussillus (paussill.), a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [paucus] very little, small: res, Pl.

pavescere, *factus*, i, v. a. [paveo] to frighten, alarm, terrify (rare): pavescit pectora, Ov.

pavēre, *pāvi*, 2. v. n. and a. || Neutr. to be struck with great fear or terror, to be much afraid: quaerere, quando iterum pavēre, Hor.: paventes ad omnia, Liv.: sollicitas mentes speque metusque pavēre, Id. || Act.: quis iterum pavēre, quis gelium Scythiae? Hor. With *inf.* (poet.): pavēre laedere iactatis maternas oesibus umbras, Ov.

pavescere, i, v. n. and a. *incomp.* [paveo]. || Neutr. to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed: omni stuporem pavescere, Sall. || Act.: belium, Tac.

pavidē, *adv.* fearfully, timorously (rare): fugere, Liv.

pavidus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] fearful, terrified, alarmed, panic-struck: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv.: matres, Virg. With *gen.*: nandi pavidus, Tac. Neutr. *adverb.*: pavidum blandita, Ov. || Transf. of things: accompanied with fear or anxiety, anxious, disturbed: quous pavidus imaginibus, Suet. || That produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful: pavidae religiones, Locr.

pavimento, *avi*, *atum*, i, v. a. [pavimentum] to cover with a pavement, to pave: Cic.

pavimentum, i, n. [pavio] a floor composed of small stones, earth, or lime, beaten down with a rammer, a pavement: mero tingere pavimentum, Hor.

pāvio, *avi*, *atum*, a, v. a. [kindr. with *paveo*] to beat, strike: terram, Cic.

|| Transf. to beat, roll, or tread down: aream esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Varr.

pāvito, i, v. n. and a. *freg.* [paveo] to be greatly afraid: prosequitur pavitans, Virg. || Esp. to shake or shiver with the ague: Ter.

pāvus, *ōnis*, m. a peacock: sacred to Juno: Cic. As a delicacy: Juv. (Same as Gr. *parus*, orig. *parus*: Anglo-Sax. *pauwa*: Eng. *pen-pow*.)

pāvior, *bris*, m. [paveo] fear, dread, alarm, terror, panic, anxiety: terror pavore omnes occupavit, Liv. Plur.: nocturni, Tac. Of anxiety or ardour for some glorious result: quous spes arrectae juvenum exultantibus haurit corda pavor pulsans, Virg. (Hence It. *paura*: Fr. *peur*.)

pax, *paciēs*, *f.* [from the root *pac* or *pac*: v. *pacifico*, pango: orig. an agreement, contract, treaty: hence] peace concluded by treaty or agreement between belligerents: and in gen.: a being at peace, a state of peace, as opp. to a state of war: videndum est cum omnibus pax esse possit, an sit aliquod bellum inexpiabile, Cic.: pacem petere, Caes.: pangere cum aliquo, Liv.: rumpere, Virg.: bello ac pace, both in war and in peace, Liv. Plur.: iura, iudicia, bella atque paces pones paucos erant, Sall. || Transf. *grace*, favour, assistance of the gods: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.: exorat pacem divum, Virg. || Esp. in *adv.* with *one's good leave or permission*: pace quod fiat tua, Ter.: pax tua dixerim, Cic. || *dominion*, empire, of the Romans: Sen. || 4. Pax, as an interj.: peace: *silence*: enough: pax! abi, Pl. || Fig. peace, tranquillity of mind: temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic.

peccans, *antis*, *Part.* [pecco]. || Subst. a sinner, offender: ad officium peccantes redire coegeret, Nep.

peccatum, i, n. [id.] a fault, error, transgression, sin: multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque, Cic.: peccata poenas aequas irrogare, Hor. (Hence It. *peccato*.)

peccatus, *us*, m. [id.] a failing, fault, trespass: res: Cic.

pecco, *avi*, *atum*, i, v. n. and a. to miss, mistake, go wrong, err: to commit a fault, to offend, sin: peccare est tanquam transire lineas, Cic. With *acc.*: si unam peccavisses syllabam, Pl.: esp. with *himself* *neutr.* *adv.*: Empe-docles multa alia peccat, in many other respects, Cic. With *in* and *acc.*: si quid in te peccavi—in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, Id. With *erga*: Pl. With *in* and *acc.*: quod in eo (Proclio) peccandi Germaniae causa non erat, Caes. With *simple* *adv.*: ingenioque semper amore peccas, Hor. || Esp. of illicit intercourse: quid interest in matrona, ancilla, peccare togata? Id. || Transf. of animals and inanimate

things: *to fail, miscarry*: ne pecore (equus) ad extremum ridendus, id. [Prob. connected with *pētor*, the root of which was *perh*. *perh* = Eng. "bad."] (Hence It. *pecore*; Fr. *pécher*.)

pecorētus, a, um, adj. [pecus] *rich in cattle* (poet.); *pecorosa Palatia*, Prop. **pecten**, inia, m. [pecto] a comb: Ov.

1. Transf. of things resembling a comb: 1. the *reed or sley* of a weaver's loom: *arguto tenues pectenus pectine telas*, Virg. 2. a *rake*: *tonsam raro pectine verrit humum*, Ov.

3. the *clasped hands*: Id. 4. an *instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck*: *jamque viderem digitis, jam pectine pulsas uburno*, Virg. Hence, Meton. a poem or song: *modi cantibus sacras alterno pectine Nonas*, i. e. in distichs, Ov. 5. a *kind of shell-fish*, a scallop: *pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum*, Hor. (Hence It. *pettine*; Fr. *peigne*.)

pectinatum, adv. in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb: Plin.

pectitus, a, um, Part. [pecto]

pecto, pecti, pectum, and pectum, 3. v. a. to comb: *caesariem*, Hor. 1. Transf. to comb, card, hackle: *stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis*, Plin. Conic. *pectere* aliquem *fusti* or *pugna*, to give one a *dressing* or *thrashing*: *leno pugnis pectitur*, Pl. (Root *pec*: cf. Gr. *πέω*.)

pectoralis, e, adj. [pectus] *pertaining to the breast, breast*: *pectoral*: Cels. (Hence It. *pettorale*; Fr. *pettrail*.)

pectus, oris, n. the breast, in men and animals; the breast-bone: in *pectus* cadit prona, Ov.: *latum demisit pectore clavum*, Hor. 2. Transf. the stomach (poet.): *reserato pectore diras egerere inde dapes gessit*, Ov. 3. Fig. the heart, feelings, disposition: in amicitia, nial, ut dictur, apertum pectus videas, Id. to vero jam pectore toto accipio, Virg.: *molliūtes pectoris, tenderheartedness*, Ov. 2. courage, bravery: to forti sequemur pectore, Hor. 3. conscience, morals: *vita et pectore puro*, Id. 4. the soul, spirit, mind, understanding: *de spiritibus pectore cogitatus*, Cic. Of inspired persons: in caligule deo quem clausum pectore habebat, Ov. (Hence It. *petto*.)

pecu, dai, pecul, plur. pecus, pecunda, n. [pecus] *cattle, sheep*: cum hae eunt sic a pecu palantes, Pl. Plur.: Liv.: *pecubus balantibus*, Lucr.

pecuarius, a, um, adj. [pecu] *pertaining to cattle or sheep*: *rea, livestock*, Cic. 1. Subst. *pecuarius*, a man, a cattle-breeder, granger: *diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius*, Id. (11) Esp. those who pastured their cattle on the public lands, for which they paid a sum of money (scriptura): *damnatis aliquot pecuariis*, Liv. 2. *pecuarius*, orum, m. plu. *herds of cattle or sheep*: *mitte in venerem pecuaria primus*, Virg.

pecūda, v. pecu and pecus.

peculātor, oris, m. [peculor] *an embezzler of public moneys, a peculator*: Cic.

peculātus, ūs, m. [id.] *an embezzlement of public money or property, peculation*: *peculatum facere*, Cic.: Liv.

peculāria, e, adj. [peculium] *relating to private property*: *peculiaris causa*, Papin. 1. Transf. one's own, belonging to one: *peculiares servi*, belonging to him, his own, Suet. 2. proper, special, peculiar: *venio ad Lyraniam, peculiarem tuum, Declano, testem*, Cic. 3. singular, extraordinary, peculiar: *peculiari merito*, Suet.

peculāriter, adv. as private property: Paul. 2. especially, particularly, peculiarly: Plin.

peculātus, a, um, Part. [peculio]

peculio, avi, atum, t. v. a. [peculium] to give as private property: Pl. (In an obscene sense).

peculiosus, a, um, adj. [id.] *having a large private property, wealthy*: Pl.

peculium, ū, n. dim. [pecunia] a small private property: *cupiditas peculii*, Cic. 2. Esp. the private property of a son, daughter, or slave, held with the father's or master's consent: *adimere servis peculium*, Varr.: Illi, Liv. 3. Fig.: *sine ullo ad me peculio veniet?* without anything for myself, Sen.

peculor, t. v. n. dep. [peculium] to embezzle the public money, to peculate: Flor.

pecunia, ae, f. [pecus] *property, riches, wealth*: *pecuniam facere*, to accumulate property, Cic. 1. Esp. money: *praesenti pecunia mercari aliquid, with ready money*, Pl.: *pecunia numerata*, Cic.: *collocatam habere*, to have out on mortgage, Id. Plur.: *sums of money*: *pecunias exigere, capere, imperare*, Id.

pecuniarius, a, um, adj. [pecunia] *pertaining to money, pecuniary*: *rei pecuniarie socius*, in a money matter, Cic.: *praemia rei pecuniarie magna*, great rewards in money, Cae.

pecuniatus, a, um, adj. [id.] *that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy*: *feminae pecuniosiores*, Suet.: *homo pecuniosissimus*, Cic.

pecus, pecōris, n. *cattle*, as a collective, a herd or flock (opp. to *pecus*, *pecudis*, a single head of cattle): *bulbulum pecus, horned cattle*, Varr.: *setigerum pecus, swine*, Ov.: *ignavum fucus pecus* a praesepibus arcent, the drones, Virg. Of seals: *omne cum Proteus pecus agit altos visere montes*, Hor. 2. Esp. *sheep*, as opp. to oxen: *balatus pecorum*, Virg. 3. Fig. of persons, as a term of abuse: *cattle*: *mutum et turpe pecus*, Hor. [Perh. connected with the root PA: v. *pascō*.] (Hence Fr. *pecore*.)

pecus, ūdis, f. [pecu, pecus, oris] a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd: *qua pecude* (accusative) nihil genuit natura secundum, Cic.

2. Esp. a head of small cattle, a sheep: *variae crescent pecudes armenta*

feraeque, Lucr. 11. Fig. as a term of reproach, a beast, brute: *latus pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium*, Cic.

pedālis, e, adj. [pes] of the length of a foot: *non mihi videtur quasi pedalis, a foot in diameter*, Cic.: *transstra ex pedibus in latitudinem trabibus*, Cae.

pedārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to the foot, foot*: *transit*: *pedarii senatores, persons who had a right to take their seats in the senate and to speak without voting*; but when the others had voted, they might join either party, *transit*, this had no influence on the result: Tac. Also Subst.: *pedarii*, orum, m. plu.: Cic.: v. Smith's *Ant.* 333 seq.

pedātus, ūs, m. [pido] *an attack, a charge against an enemy*: Pl.

pedes, ūis, m. [pes] *that goes or is on foot*: *si pedes incodit*, Liv. 1. Esp. a foot-soldier: *postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Cneius adduceret*, Cae.

2. a land-soldier (opp. to a marine, *classicus*): *peditem expeditiones*, Vell.

3. Collect. in sing. *foot-soldiers, infantry*: *cum pedes concurrat*, Liv.

4. Transf. *equites pedites*, as a general designation for the entire people: *omnes cives Romani equites pedesque*, Id. (Hence It. *pedone*; Fr. *piéton*.)

pedestris, tris, tre, adj. [id.] *on foot, pedestrian* (opp. to *horreus*, *equitarius*): *gratior illi videtur status pedestris futura, quam equestris*, Cic. 2. Subst. *pedestres*, m. plu. *foot-soldiers*: *Just*. 11. Transf. on *land* (opp. to *by sea, navis*): *pedestres veloxes pugnae*, Cic.: *pedestria litorea, the roads by land*, Cae.

3. Fig. of style: *written in prose, prose* (opp. to *in verse, poetical*): *pedestres historiae*, Hor. 2. plain, common, without poetic flight, without pathos, *prosaic*: *sermo*, Id. (Hence It. *pedestre*; Fr. *piètre*.)

pedetentim (*pedētentim*) adv. [pes and tentare] *by trying with the feet*: (*elephanti*) *querendis pedestant vadis*, in terram evasere, Liv. Hence

2. *step by step, slowly*: *pedetentim et sedato nisu*, Par. In Cic. 1. Fig. by degrees, gradually, cautiously: *pedetentim et gradatim accessit*, Cic.

pedōis, ae, f. [pes] a shackle, fetter, or chain for the feet: *a spring, pin, smart*: Liv.: *tunc gruihus pedōis ac rivae ponere cervia*, Virg. (Hence It. *pedica*; Fr. *piège*.)

pedūlis, v. pediculus.

pedūlicus (*pedūlicus*), ū, m. dim. [ped] a little foot: Plin. 1. Transf. the foot-stalk or pedicle of a fruit or leaf: *pediculi Punicorum*, Col. 2. a *louse*: *oculi cibum pediculus facit*, Plin. (Hence It. *pedicchio*; Fr. *pou*.)

pedis, ū, c. [pes] a *louse*: Pl.

pedissequus (*pedissequus*), ū, m. and *pedissequa*, ae, f. *one who follows on foot*: a male or female attendant: a footman, page, lackey: a waiting-woman: *genatae pedissequa nutrit anus*, Pl.: Cic. 11. Fig. a follower, attendant: *istam juris scientiam elpe*

quantitas tanquam ancillulum pedise-
quansque adiunxit, id.

pedistatus, *ta*, *m.* [pedes] *foot-soldier, foot, infantry* (opp. to equitatus, *cavalry*): equitatum pedistatumque cogere, *Caes.*

peditum, *i*, *n.* [pēdo] *a foot*: Cat. (Hence *lit. petardo*: Fr. *petard, pet.*)
pēdo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [pes] *to foot, i. e. to furnish with feet: male pedatus, ut ait on his feet, Suet.*

pēdo, *pēpēdi* (peditum), *i*, *v. n.* *to foot*: Hor. (Hence *Fr. pēdiler*.)

peditum, *i*, *n.* [pes] *a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook*: Virg.: v. Smith's *Ant.* 128.

pēgēs, *cs*, *f.* = πηγῆς, *a fountain*: Prop. **pēgma**, *alis*, *n.* = πῆγμα, *a ficture made of boards, for use or ornament*: *Ans.* || *Exp.* *a boothcase*: Cic. 2. *a sort of moveable stage or scaffolding, used in the Roman amphitheatres*: Sen.: *Suet.*: Juv. v. Smith's *Ant.* 288.

pēgmatris, *e*, *adj.* [pēgma] *pertaining to a pēgma or theatrical machine*: pēgmatres gladiatores, *Suet.*

pējuro, or *perjuro* (also *perjero*, *Pl.*), *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. n.* and *a.* [per juro] *to swear falsely, to forswear or perjure oneself*: non falsum jurare *perjuro* (ad. *perjurare*): est, sed quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, *scilicet verbis concipitur* non nostro, id. non facere *perjurium* est, Cic. *Moest.*: jus *perjuratum*, *a false oath* (analog. to *jus iuratum*), *Hor.*

|| *Transf.* *In gen. to lie*: pergo: optime hercle *perjura*, *Pl.*

pēlor, *us*, *v. m.* *malus*.
pēlor, *adv.* *malus*: v. *male*.

pēlagus, *n. plu.* *the sea*: v. *pelagus*.
pēlagus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = πηλαγός, *pertaining to the sea, sea- (pure Lat. marinus)*: cursus, *Phaedr.*

pēlagus, *i*, *n.* (Gr. *plur.* *pēllēgē*, *Lacr.*) = πηλαγός, *the sea (pure Lat. mare)*: pelagus *tenere* rates, *the open sea, the main*, *Virg.*: *saeviente pelago*, *Tac.* || *Transf.* *an overflowing stream, a flood* (poet.): pelago *premit* arva sonanti, *with a rushing flood*, *Virg.*

pēllamis, *idis*, and **pēllamys**, *idis*, *f.* = πηλαμῖς and πηλαμῖς, *a young tunny-fish* (before it is a year old; afterwards called *thynnus*): *Juv.*

pēllacia, *ae*, *f.* [pellax] *an allurement, enticement, blandishment*: (poet. and rare): placidi *pēllacia* ponti, *Lacr.*

pēllax, *idis*, *adj.* [pēllacio] *seductive, deceitful*: *Virg.*

pēlliostra, *v. periechēbra*.

pēlliostra, *onis*, *f.* [pēllio] *a reading through*: Cic. (ad. per lectionem).

pēlluetus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pēllio].

pēllio, *v. perliquo*.

pēllis, *idis*, *f.* *the concubine of a married man*: *Aliae pēllis*, *Cic.*: *tune ris et matris pēllis et adultera patris*? *Or.* || *Transf.* *In gen. a kept mistress, concubine*: *Curt.* 2. *a male prostitute*: *Suet.* [Utu. regarded as identical with Gr. *παλαστής*; but it is prob. derived from *pēllis*.]

pēllistatus, *us*, *m.* [pellax] *a cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage*: *pellistatus* *auspicio*, *Cic.*

pēllio or *per-liō*, *lexi*, *lectum* [lacio] *i. v. a.* || *to draw gently over*: *benos, to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy*: *is* *enem per epistolas pēllixit*, *Ter.*: *mullerem imbecillū consilii pēllixit* *ad*, *Cic.* || *Fig.*: *mea quidem sententia multo majorem partem sententiarum sale tuo et lepore et politissimis faciliis pēllixisti, hanc brought over to your side*, *id.*

pēllio, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [pēllis] *a small skin or hide*: *haedina*, *Cic.*: *Turtivae aurum pēlliolae*, *i. e. the golden fleece*, *Juv.* *Proverb.*: (i) *pēlliculum curare, to take care of one's skin*, *i. e. to make much of oneself*, *Hor.* (ii) *pēlliculum veterem retinere, i. e. to keep to one's old courses*, *Pers.*

pēllio, *onis*, *m.* [id.] *a furrier*: *Pl.*

pēllis, *is*, *f.* *a skin, hide* (of a beast): *rana rugosam infavit pēllē*, *Phaedr.*: *quam tu nunquam vides nisi cum pelle caprina*, *Cic.* *Poet.* of the human skin: *frigida pēllis durasque, Locr.* *Proverb.* (i) *detrahēre pēllē*, *i. e. to pull off the mask which conceals a person's faults*, *Hor.* (ii) *quiescere in propria pelle, to be content with one's own condition*, *id.* || *Meton.* *a garment made of skin*: *pes in pelle natus, in the shoe*, *Or.* 2. *a tent* (because it was covered with skins): hence the phrase *sub pēllibus, in camp.* (Caesar) *sub pēllibus hiemare* *constituit*, *Caes.*

3. *a shield*: *pēllium* *nomine*, *Cic.* [Gr. *πῆλα*; Eng. *pelt, peltory*: Germ. *Fell und pelle*; Eng. *fell-monger*.] (Hence *Fr. pēlax*.)

pēllitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pēllis] *covered with skins, clad in skins*: *touties*, *i. e. from Scardinia*, where skins were used for clothing, *Cic.*: *pēllitū Sardi*, *Liv.*

pēllio, *pēpēdi*, *pulsum*, *i*, *v. a.* *to push or strike*: *fores*, *Ter.*: *terram ter pede* (in the tripodum), *Hor.*: *nervi pulsi*, *struck*, *Cic.* 2. *Exp.* *to drive, thrust or turn out, expel, banish*: *ex Galliae finibus*, *Caes.*: *pēllor* *ab agris patris*, *Or.*: *possessores suis sedibus*, *Cic.*: *exsules tyrannorum injuria pulsi*, *banished*, *Liv.* 3. *Also in milit. lang.* *to beat, conquer, overcome*: *exercitum ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum*, *Caes.* || *Fig.* *to strike, touch, move, affect, impress, etc.*: *nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria*, *Cic.*: *ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma popularat captivae*, *Liv.* 2.

3. *Exp.* *to drive out or away, to expel*: *pulsus corde dolor*, *Virg.*: *stirn*, *Hor.*: *ignoris vim totū*, *Cic.* 3. *to conquer, overcome* (rare): *alici pēllitiam*, *Pl.*

pēllio or *per-liō*, *lexi*, *2*, *v. n.* *to shine through, to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid*: *ita* *pellucet*, *quasi interna Punica*, *Pl.*: *pellucens aether*, *Cic.*: *pellucens aenea*, *i. e. with many holes*, *Tib.* || *Fig.* *to shine through or forth, to appear, to be transparent*: *illud ipsum quod*

honestum decorumque dicimus quasi perluet *ex eis*, *quas commemoravi*, *virtutibus*, *Cic.*: *pellucens oratio*, *id.*

pēllucidus (perl.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [pellucidus] *transparent*: *pellucidus* *transparens*, *pellucidus*: *membrana*, *Cic.*: *iona*, *Or.* || *Transf.* *very bright*: *illustris et perlucida stella*, *Cic.*

pēllōris, *idis*, *f.* = πηλοῖς, *a large shell-fish*: *Hor.*

pēlla, *ae*, *f.* = πῆλα, *a small, light shield, usually crescent-shaped*: *Liv.* (v. Smith's *Ant.* 188).

pēllastēs, or *a*, *ae*, *m.* = πηλαστής, *a soldier armed with a pella, a pellant*: *Liv.*

pēllatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pella] *armed with the pella*: *Or.*

pēllis, *is*, *f.* (πῆλα, πῆλως) *a basin, laver*: *Juv.*

pēllarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [penus] *of or for provisions*: *Cic.*

pēnates, *lum*, *m. plu.* [PEN, whence *penitus*, *penetro*, expressing the idea of entering, interior; hence, as deities of the interior of the house] *the Penates*, old Latin guardian deities both of a household, and of the state: used either with or without *di*: *aeas decorum Penatum in Vellia*, *Liv.*: *Ilum in Italiam portans victuosque penates*, *Virg.* (v. Smith's *Biogr.* and *Mythol.* 109). || *Meton.* *a dwelling, home*: *Quintius a suis diis penatibus praecipue clectus*, *Cic.* *Poet.* of the cells of bees: *Virg.*

pēnāter, *gero*, *tra*, *trum*, *adj.* [penates *gero*] *carrying his household gods*: *Or.*

pēndō, *pēndi*, *i*, *v. n.* [pendo] *to hang, hang down, be suspended*: *asittiae pendebat ab humero*, *Cic.*: *telum summo clipei nequiquam umbone pēndit*, *Virg.*: *reos qui apud aerarium pēndissent universos discrimine liberavit*, *whose names had been posted up, who had been proscribed*, *Suet.* *So of debtors to the state*: *id.* *Proverb.*: *pendere filo* or *tenui filo*, *to hang by a thread*, *i. e. to be in great danger*: *omnia sunt hominum tenui pendētia filo*, *Or.* || *Transf.* *to be suspended in the air, to float, hover*: *circumfusa pendebat in aëre tellus*, *id.*: *dum aliqua tellure licet, dum nulla pendet*, *Virg.*

2. *to be unstable, moveable*: *necc litus opertum pendet alta*, *Or.* 3.

3. *to hang about, linger*: *nostroque in limine pēnda*, *Virg.* 4. *to hang down, be slack, weak*: *fluidos pendere lacertos*, *Or.* || *Fig.* *to hang, rest, or depend upon*: *spes pendet ex fortuna*, *Cic.*: *hinc omnia pendet Lucullus*, *Hor.* 2. *to gaze fixedly, listen attentively*: *or* (idē) *pendet iurata narrantis ab ore*, *Virg.* 3. *to be suspended, interrupted, discontinued*: *pendent opera interrupta*, *id.* 4. *to be ready to fall*: *ne amicum pendentem currere patitur*, *Cic.* 5. *to be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed*: *animus tibi pendet*?

Ter. *Exp.* *pendere animi*: *exanimatus*

pendet animi, Cic. With animi or mentibus: id.: Lucr. (Hence Fr. *penite*, *pencher*.)

pendo, *pēndi*, *pensum* (pendens for *pendens*, *pendit*, Liv.). 1. v. a. and n. A. Act. to cause to hang down, to suspend; esp. of scales; hence, to weigh, weigh out: *penas examinat herbas*, Ov. 2. Transf. to pay, pay out (because, in the earliest times, money was estimated by weight, not tale): Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic.: mercedem allici, Juv. (H) Hence, *pendere poenas, supplicia*, etc.: to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty: *maximas poenas pendo temeritatis mese*, Cic.: satis pro temeritate unius hominis suppliciorum pensum esse, Liv. 3. Fig. to weigh mentally, to ponder, consider, decide: *vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote*, Cic. 2. to value, esteem, regard: with gen. of value: *quem tu vidisse beatus non magni pendis*, Hor.: tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter. 3. Neutr. to weigh, have weight: *talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *pendre*.)

pendulus, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo] hanging, hanging down, *pendent*, *pendulous*: *collum*, Hor.: *libra*, Ov. 3. Fig.: *neu fuitne dulcis pae pendulus horae, in suspense*, Hor. (Hence It. *pendolo*, *pendolo*.)

pēno, *adv.* v. *paene*. **pēno**, *prep.* with acc. with, in the possession or power of: often put after its case: *agri, quorum pēno C. Pompeium omne iudicium et potestas debet esse*, Cic.: ad vult usque, quem pēno arbitrium est: et ius et norma loquendi, Hor.: me pēno est unum vasil custodia mundi, Ov. (H) *pēno* se esse, to be oneself, in one's senses: *pēno* te es? Hor. 3. Transf. in company with, along with: *hi (servi) centum dies pēno accusatorem quum fuissem*, Cic.

penetrabilis, e, *adj.* [penetro] 1. Pass. that can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable. With dat.: *corpus nullo penetrabile telo*, Ov. 3. Act. piercing, penetrating: *Borace penetrabile frigus*, Virg.: *fulmen*, Ov.

penetrabilis, e, *adj.* [id.] piercing, penetrating: *frigus*, Lucr. 2. inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost: *pectus*, Virg.: *dil Penates ab eo, quod pēno insident: ex quo etiam penetrates a pōtis vocantur*, Cic. 3. Subst. penetrable, or penetrat: mostly plu. *penetralla*, tum, n. the inner part, interior, esp. of a building; the inside space, an inner room: *penetralla urbis*, Liv.: *apparent Priami et veterum penetralla regum, the inner chambers*, Virg. 2. Fig. an inner place, secret place, a secret: *loci aperire penetralla*, Quint.

pēno, *adv.* *penitus*, i. v. a. and n. [pen: v. *penates*]. 1. Act. to put, place or set into: constr. with acc. of

direct object, the place denoted by acc. with in or intra: *penetravit pedem intra nodes*, Pl.: *se in fugam, to take to flight*, id. 2. to make one's way into, to penetrate: with acc. of place: *Illyricos sinus*, Virg.: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, Tac. Fig.: *id Tiberii animum altius penetravit*, id. 3. Neutr. to take one's way into, to penetrate into: *sub terras*, Cic.: *intra vallum*, Liv.: *in urbem*, id. 2. Fig.: *Romali animus haec ipse in templa penetravit*, Cic.

pēnicillum, i, n. and **pēnicillus**, i, m. dim. [peniculus] a painter's brush or pencil: Cic. 2. Meton. style of composition: *modo mihi dicit Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tua, pēnicillo meo, id.* (Hence Fr. *pinceau*.)

pēnicillus, i, m. dim. [pēnis] Lit. a little tail; hence, 1. a brush for removing dust: Pl. 2. a sponge: Tor.

pēninsula, v. *paeninsula*.

pēnis, i, m. [prob. as Festus states, from *pēno*: cf. *penis*] a tail: *caudam antiqui pēnem vocabant*, Cic. 3. Esp. the penis: also meton. lust: *ganeo, manu, ventre, pēne bona patria laceraverat*, Sall.: Hor.

pēnitentiā (pēn.), v. *paene*, ad fin. **pēnitē**, *adv.* inwardly, internally: Cat.

pēnitus, a, um, *adj.* [pen: v. *penates*] inward, inner, interior: *exacrae usque ex pēnitibus fuchibus*, Pl. Sup.: *adfecta ex Arabia pēnitissima*, id.

pēnitus, *adv.* inwardly, internally, in the inside: *penitusque deus, non fronte notandus*, Manl. 2. Esp. deeply, far within, into the inmost or remotest part: *saxum pēnitus excidit*, Cic.: *Quos pēnitus ad extremos fines sese receperat*, Caes. (H) Fig.: *penitus ex intima philosophia hauriendam juris disciplinam putas*, from the very depths of philosophy, Cic. 3. Transf. thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely, utterly: *caput et supercilia pēnitus abraas*, id.: *dicta pēnitus*, Hor. With Comp.: *penitus crudelior, far more*, Prop. With Sup.: *vir penitus Romano nominis infestissimus*, Vell.

penna, ae, f. (from the root *per*; cf. *peripha*; lit. a means of flying) a feather: *sine pennis volare haud facile est*: *meae alae pennas non habent*, Pl.

3. Meton. in plur. *pennae*, a wing: *avos pullos pennas fovent*, Cic.: *pennas explicare*, Ov. Of bees: *pennis coruscant*, Virg. Proverb. (I) *pennas (al. pinnas) incidere alici*, to clip one's wings, i. e. to deprive one of power or rank, Cic. (H) *extendere pennas*, to spread one's wings, i. e. to attempt great things, Hor. Poet. a flying, flight: *Ov.* 2. a feather on an arrow (poet.): *per jugulum pennis tenuis acta sagitta est*: also the arrow itself: *olor tractus penna*, id. (Hence It. *pennacchio*; Fr. *pennache*.)

pennatus (pinn.), a, um, *adj.* [penna] feathered, winged: *pennati equi*, quos *pegasos* vocant, Plin.: *Zephyrus*, Lucr.

penniger, ēra, ūrum, *adj.* [penna gero] feathered, winged: Cic.

pennipēs, ēdila, *adj.* wing-footed: *Pennipēs*, Cic.

pennipēs, ēntia, *adj.* able to fly, winged (poet.): Lucr.

pennula, ae, f. dim. [penna] a little wing (rare): Cic.

pennula, ē, *adj.* [pennulo] hanging, hanging down, *pendent*, *pennula*: *resum volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pennule*, Pl.: *vehetur pennulis plumis*, i. e. in a bad Juv.: *uvula, hang up to be preserved during the winter*, Hor.

pennulo, ōnis, f. [pennulo] lit. a weighing, Meton. a weight: Vitruv. 3. Transf. a paying, payment, a term of payment: *nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tercia pensione*, Cic. 2. Esp. a tax, impost: Aur. Vict. 3. *rend*: *Dux* (Hence It. *pignone*.)

pennulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *frag.* [pennulo] to weigh, weigh out: *lumen*, Aur. Vict. 2. Transf. to pay (rare): *praedia, quae pensantur*, Cic. 3. Fig. to weigh, ponder, think over, consider: *rem*, Liv. *Abi, abest, impare*: *Tiberius saepe apud se pensatote*, Tac.

pennulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pennulo] to weigh or weigh out: *aurore*, Liv. Proverb.: *pennare aliquam eadem trutinā, to weigh one in the same balance, judge one by the same standard*, Hor. 3. Transf. to counterbalance, to compensate, recompense, repay, requite: *exiguus turpis impas tanta beneficia pennat* Curc.: *pennaturus nocentem immortali nominis sui memoria*, Vell.: *transmutat res quodam vice pennas*, Liv.

2. to pay or punish for: with acc. and abl.: *neque pōno*, Ov.: *victoria damno militia*, Vell. 3. Fig. to weigh, ponder, examine, consider: *ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pēno*, Liv. (Hence It. *pennare*; Fr. *pennar*.)

pennum, i, n. [id.] a portion weighed out as a day's work for spinning of wool; hence, in gen. a task, piece of work: *pennum facere*, Pl. *acutius carpentes pēnas pectus*, Virg. 3. Fig. a charge, duty, office: *pennum meum lepide accurrabo*, Pl.: *me ad meum animum pennumque revocabo*, Cic. (Hence It. *peso*.)

pennus, e, um, Part. [pennō] 3. Adj. weighed; hence, Fig. external value, priced, dear: *utra sit conditio pennis*, Virgineum an viduum habere? Pl. Esp. *nihil peni habere aliquid, to lay no weight or stress upon, to attach no value to, to be indifferent to, care nothing about*: *nihil peni neque sacrum habere*, Sall. Also, *non adest* or *est aliquid peni*: *neq. nihil adest tantillum peni jam, quos capiam calceos*, I don't care in the least, am perfectly indifferent. Pl.: *si quicquam peni unquam habet, et si aliquid habet, non est inconsideratus*, Sall. **pennus**, ē, ētril, m. = *peripennus* (containing five metrical feet), a pentameter: Quint.

pennula, ē, f. = *peripennula*, a ship with five banks of oars: Auct. B. Alex.

penula, ae, v. *paenula*.

penula, ae, f. *paenula*, *need*: cibi, *Laet.*: victus, *Hor.*: edendi, *Virg.*: magna sapientium civium bonorumque penuria, *Cic.*: mulierum, *Liv.*

penus, ae and i, m. and f. also **penum**, i, m. and **penus**, eris, n. [root *pen*; v. *præstare*: hence, lit. that which is inside of the house] *store or provision of food, provisions, victuals*: est omne, quo vescuntur homines, *penus*, *Cic.*: avium cujunque generis multiplex *penus*, *Suet.*

peplus, m, v. and **peplus**, i, m. = *chiton* and *paludamentum*, the robe of state of *Athena* at *Athena*, in which her statue was solemnly clothed in the *Panathenæa*: *Virg.*

per, *prp.* with acc. j. Of space denoting motion through or over: through, through the midst of, through-out, over, all over: per agros vagari, *Liv.*: se per munitiones delicere, *Caes.*: per mare pauperum fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, *Hor.*: qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, in the provinces, *Cic.*: cervicæ conæque trabuntur per terram, along the surface of, *Virg.* Placed after its noun: viam per, *Locr.*

||. Of time, denoting continuity: through, throughout, during: nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum latius, *Indicatus*, *Cic.*: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, *Id.*: per idem tempus, during, *Id.*: per inducia, during, *Liv.* ||. Of other relations: to denote the instrument or means: through, by, by means of: statuerunt injurias per vos iudicari, *Cic.*: per exploratores *Caesar* cognovit, *Caes.* So, per se, per te, through himself, by himself, of himself, etc.: homo per se cogitans, sine ulla commendatione majorum, *Cic.*: satis per te tibi consula, *Hor.*

§. To indicate the manner or state: in, by, through, etc.: per vinum, when drunk, *Pl.*: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, in the most infamous manner, *Cic.*: naves triformes per causam exterocordum remigum ad fauces portus prodire jussit, under pretext of, *Caes.*

§. To designate the reason, cause, inducement, etc.: through, for, by, on account of, for the sake of: quum sales per satietatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, *Cic.*: per duces, non per milites satietas me vino-rent, *Liv.* So, per me, per te, etc. as far as concerns me, you, etc.: per me vel stertas loqui, I give you my permission, *Cic.*: si per te liceat, if you would permit, *Caes.* (II) Hence, in oaths, entreaties, asseverations, etc. by: si per plures deos juret, *Cic.*: per ego te, *Pl.*, precor quæque, *Liv.* ||. In composition per signifies, i. through, over: perdo, 2. thoroughly, completely: per-ficio, 3. greatly, exceedingly, very, etc.: per-ire; per-panco.

4. In some cases it appears to impart the sign of destruction, e. g. per-ire, to destroy: peribita, etc. as the *Lex* for *in forbida*, forswear, etc. (cf.

Inter). Per freq. occurs in *metri*: nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, *Cic.*

pera, ae, f. = *wraps*, a bag, wallet: *Plaut.*

per-abundans, a, um, adj. very abundant: haec videtur perabundantia, *Cic.* **per-accommodatus**, a, um, adj. very convenient: *Cic.*

per-acer, eris, cre, adj. very sharp: acutum, *Pl.* ||. Fig.: iudicium, *Cic.*

per-acerbus, a, um, adj. very harsh to the taste: uva peracerba gustata, *Cic.*

per-acesco, cti, j. v. n. incept. To become thoroughly sour: Fig. to become vexed, to grow venustous: ita mihi pectus peraculi, *Pl.*

per-acutio, onis, f. [peragro] a finishing, completion: actus, *Cic.*

per-acutus, a, um, Part. [peragro].

per-acutis, adv. very sharply, very acutely: moveri, *Cic.*

per-acutus, a, um, adj. very sharp: falsi, *Mart.* §. Transf. of sound, very clear or penetrating: vox, *Cic.*

||. Fig. very keen, very acute, very penetrating: id.

per-adulescens, entis, adv. very young: homo peradulescens, *Cic.*

per-adulescentulus, i, m. a very young man: *Nep.*

per-adulatus, a, um, v. perappo.

per-aquis, ade, quite equally or evenly, without distinction: *Cic.*: terra millia serie peragere in singulos meos, uniformly, *Nep.*

per-agitto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive or hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb: vehementius peragitati ab equitata, *Caes.* ||. Fig. to excite, impel: animos, *Sen.*

per-ago, egi, actum, j. v. a. to do thoroughly or completely, to execute, finish, accomplish, complete, etc.: fabulam, *Cic.*: concilium, *Caes.*: inceptum, *Virg.* (II) Esp. in law: reum, to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned, *Liv.* ||. To drive about, harass, disturb (rare): pecora peragens asilum, *Sen.* ||. To pierce through, transfix: Thevenus latus ense peragit, *Virg.*

IV. To pass through, traverse: quum sol duodecim peragit signa, *Id.*

§. Transf. of time: to pass, spend: ille salubres aestates peraget, *Hor.* V. In gen. to work or work up: humum, to till, *Virg.*

§. Fig. to go through, go over, to relate, describe: haec paucis verbis carminis concipiente jurisperiti mutatis peragit, *Liv.*: res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, described, *Hor.*

per-agratio, onis, f. [peragro] a wandering or travelling through, a traversing: itinerum, *Cic.*

peragro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ager] to wander or travel through, to go through, traverse, etc.: provincias, *Cic.*: in peragrande Aegypto, *Suet.* Of sailing: litora liburnica, *Id.* ||. Fig. to go through, to search through, penetrate: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, *Cic.*

per-amans, antis, Part. very loving, very fond: *Cic.*

per-amanter, adv. very lovingly: aliquem observare, *Cic.*

per-ambulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to walk or go through; to traverse, perambulare: sedes, *Pl.*: rura, *Hor.* Poet.: frigus perambulat artus, rursus through, *Virg.* recte necno crucum foreque perambulet Atlas fabula, si dubitem, rightly told the stage, i. e. was properly constructed, *Hor.*

per-amoenus, a, um, adj. very pleasant: aestas, *Tac.*

per-amplius, a, um, adj. very large: simulacra, *Cic.*

per-angustus, ade, very narrowly: *Cic.*

per-angustus, a, um, adj. very narrow: fretum, *Cic.*: aditus, *Caes.*

per-anno, avi, i. v. n. [annus] to live through a year: *Suet.*

per-antiquus, a, um, adj. very ancient: sacrum, *Cic.*

per-appellatus (adpos.), a, um, adj. very suitable or apposite: aliquid, *Cic.*

per-ardius, a, um, adj. very difficult: perarduum est, *Cic.*

per-argutus, a, um, adj. very shrill: tinibulum, *App.* ||. very acute, very witty: homo, *Cic.*

per-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to arm well: exercitus, *Caes.*

per-aro, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to plough, through. Transf. to traverse: pontum, *Sen.* ||. To furrow: rugis anilibus, *Sen.* ||. To write on a waxen tablet: tulla perarans manus, *Id.*

per-astim, adv. by bags or wallets: perastim ducere, i. c. to cheat one out of the money in his wallet, *Pl.*

per-attentus, a, um, adj. very attentively: animus, *Cic.*

per-audientius, a, um, adj. that must be heard to the end: *Pl.*

per-beachor, atus, i. v. a. dep. to carouse or revel through: *Cic.*

per-bellus, a, um, adj. very fortunate: *Cic.*

per-bellis, ade, very prettily, very finely: simulare, *Cic.*

per-bene, adv. very well: *Cic.*

per-benevolus, a, um, adj. very friendly: aliquid, *Cic.*

per-benignus, adv. very kindly: Ter. in *metri*: *Cic.*

perbibere, ae, f. [perbibito] Drinkland, analogous to *Peredia*, comically a country where people are always drinking: *Pl.*

per-bibo, bibi, j. v. a. to drink or suck up: ego perili, cui medullam lassatudo peribit, *Pl.* ||. To drink in: lacrimas, *Virg.* §. Fig. to imbibe, receive: haec cum persuasi mihi et peribit, *Sen.*

per-bito, i. v. v. a. to go over to: utinam malo cruciati in Siciliam peribere, *Pl.*

||. To perish: qui per virtutem peribit, non interit, *Id.*

[quatio] to strike through and through, to thrust or pierce through: gladio percussus, Cic. || Mamilio pectus percussus, Liv. 2. Transf. to slay, kill: aliquem secari, to behead, Cic. || With the sign. of the simple verb: to strike, smite, shoot, kill: Januam manu, Tib.: torres de coelo percussas, struck with lightning, Cic. 2. Esp. to strike, stamp, coin money: ut numum argenteum nota skleris Capricornii percussit, Suet. 3. to strike, play a musical instrument (poet.): lyram, Ov. || Fig. to strike: percussus calamitate, Cic. 2. to strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply: percussisti me de oratione prolata, id.: percussus atrocissimis luctibus, id. 3. to cheat, deceive, impose upon: hominem strategate, id.

per-dolens, a, um, adj. very comely or pretty: Plin. per-dollus, a, um, adj. very silly or foolish (poet.): Lucr. perdo, for perdeo, Pl. per-depo, ill, 3. v. a. to knead thoroughly: Cat.

per-difficilis, e, adj. very difficult: quæstio, Cic. Sup.: perdifficillimus ætatis, Liv. perdifficilliter, adv. with great difficulty: Cic.

per-dignus, a, um, adj. very worthy: homo perdignus tua amicitia, Cic. per-diligens, entis, adj. very diligent: homo, Cic.

per-diligenter, adv. very diligently: Cic. per-disco, didici, 3. v. a. to learn thoroughly, to get by heart (rare): omnia jura belli, Cic. With acc. and inf.: perdidici, isthæc esse vera, Pl.

per-disertis, adv. very eloquently: Cic. perditis, adv. in an abandoned manner, incorrigibly, as gerere, Cic. 2. desperately, exceedingly: amare, Ter.

perditos, ñris, m. [perdo] a ruiner, destroyer (rare): Cic. perditus, a, um, Part. [perdo]. || Adj. hopeless, desperate, ruined: perditus esse alieno, Cic. Abol.: habet delectum egentium ac perditum, of needy and ruined men, Cæc. (II) Esp. desperately in love: amore hæc perditus est, Pl. 2. lost, in a moral sense, abandoned, incorrigible: adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.

per-diū, adv. for a great while, very long (rare): Cic. per-durum, a, um, adj. that lasts very long, lingering, protracted (rare): bellum, Cic.

per-dives, itis, adj. very rich: Cic. per-do, didi, ditum (pres. indic. perduim for perduim, Pl.: pres. subj. perduim, ita, etc., Cic.), 3. v. a. lit. to put through, to put entirely away; hence to make away with; to destroy, ruin: Jupiter fruges perdidit, Cic.: sanctius civitatem, id.: aliquem capitis, i. e. to charge with a capital offence, Pl.: valetudinem, Cic. In excretions:

di (deæque omnes) te perdunt, may the gods destroy you: Ter. 2. to squander, dissipate, lose, etc.: perdere et profundere, Cic.: perdere tempus, id. || Transf. to lose utterly or irrecoverably: libertatem, id.: perili hercle! nomen perdidit, i. e. I have quite forgotten the name, Ter.

per-disco, cul, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or instruct thoroughly, to show, point out (rare): res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. With acc. and inf.: dignam Maconis Phæacida condere charitas quam to Pierides perducere tuas, Ov.

per-doctis, adv. very skillfully: Pl. perdoctus, a, um, Part. [perdoctus]. || Adj. very learned, very skillful: homo, Cic.

per-dolere, ñli, itum, 2. v. n. to pain or grieve greatly: Ter. per-doleo, ñli, 3. v. n. inop. [perdoleo] to feel great pain or grief: suam virtutem irritat fore perdoherant, Cæc. perdomitus, a, um, Part. [perdomo].

per-domo, ui, itum, 1. v. a. to tame or subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely: ad perdomandum Latium exercitum circumducere, Liv. || Transf. of things: to knead: farinam assidua tractatione, Sen.

per-dormisco, 3. v. n. [dormio] to sleep on: Pl. per-doo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or bring through or over, to conduct: omnes incolæ naves perduxit, i. e. from Britain to Gaul, Cæc.: legiones ad aliquem, Cic. 2. Of impers. objects, as buildings, water, etc.: to bring, carry, lead, conduct: a lacu Lemano ad montem Juran murum perducit, Cæc. || Transf. to spread over, bedaub, besmear with (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiæ, Virg. || Fig. to bring to some end or effect: res disputatione ad medium noctem perducitur, Cæc.: aliquem ad amplissimæ honoris, Cic.: eo rem perduxit, brought the matter to that pass, Nep.

2. Esp. to draw or bring over, to persuade, induce to: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic.: Cæc. perducato, i. v. a. freq. [perduco] to lead, conduct to: Pl.

perductor, ñris, m. [id.] a leader, conductor: esp. a pimp, pander: Cic. || a guide, conductor: Pl.

perducus, a, um, Part. [perduco]. per-dudum, adv. a very long time ago: Pl.

perduellio, ñnis, f. [perduellus] hostile or traitorous conduct against one's country, treason: orig. every act of a citizen injurious to the state or its peace: In the later times of the republic the crime was usually called majestas, though trials for perduellio sometimes took place (v. Smith's Ant. 200): (Cic.) actionem perduellionis intenderat, Cic.: tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, that he prosecuted Fulvius for high treason, Liv.

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pér-élégans, antia, *adj.* very neat, fine, or elegant; genus, Cic.

pér-éléganter, *adv.* very finely, very elegantly; *peroleganter* dicere, Cic.

pér-élégans, antia, *adj.* very eloquent; Cic.

pér-ennis, e, *adj.* [annus] pertaining to crossing a river; in augury: perenne auspiciis, and absol. perenne, is, n. the auspices taken on crossing a river or a spring, Cic.

pér-emptus (perempt), a, um, *Part.* [perim].

pér-endis, *adv.* on the day after to-morrow: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. [Ety. unknown.]

pér-endinus, a, um, *adj.* [perendie] used in classical Latin only in connection with, or in reference to, dies, and equiv. to the English phrase *after to-morrow*: utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic.: perendino dici, Caes. *Abol.*: tu in perendinum paratus sis, against the day after to-morrow, Pl.

pér-ennis, e, *adj.* (abl. sing. perenne, Ov.) [annus] that lasts or continues the whole year through: aves perennes, that do not migrate, Plin.

|| *Transf.* everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial: aquae perennes, Cic.: adamus, Ov. *Comp.*: exegi monumentum aere perennius, more lasting, more enduring, Hor. 2. Fig.: perennis et contestata majorum virtus, Cic.

pér-ennis-servus, i, m. [perennis] one who is always a slave: Pl.

perennitas, itis, f. [id.] lastingness, perpetual duration: fontium perennitates, Cic.

pér-ennis, avi, atom, i. v. a. and n. [id.] 1. Act. to keep or preserve long: Col. || *Neutr.* to last for many years, to last, continue, endure: arte perennat amor, Ov.

pér-ennis, a, um, *adj.* [from AR, root of annus] ever-circling, used only as an epithet of Anna, the goddess of the moon: Ov.

pér-entia, ae, m. for pericida [pera caedo] a cut-purse (comically in allusion to parentia): Pl.

pér-éo, il (Ivi), itum, a. v. n. to go or run through: doliim lymphas percutis, Hor. || to pass away, to vanish, disappear: to be destroyed, to perish: aedes cum fundamento perierint, Pl.: tantum pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic.: urbes pereunt funditis, Hor. 2. Esp. to perish, lose one's life, die: reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt, aequae tibi perierunt, Caes. 3. To pine away with love, to be desperately in love (poet.): quo beatius valere, quo perat sagitta, Hor. 4. To be lost, wasted, spent in vain: ne et oleum et opera perierit, Plin. 5. To be lost, ruined, undone: quid fieri tum potuit? lamprimum perieramus, id.: puppis peritunda est probe, must be lost, Pl. Hence, perit, as an exclamation of despair, I

am lost, I'm undone: perit, interit, occidit! id.: peritimus actum est, we are lost, it is all over with us, Ter. So, in asseruations: perasit, si, noli, may I perish, may I die, if, Ov.

pér-erigo, avi, atom, i. v. a. and a. to ride through, ride either and thither, ride or drive about. || *Neutr.*: inter duas acies perequatus, Caes. || Act.: aciem, Liv.

pér-erro, avi, atom, i. v. a. to wander through, to roam or ramble over: fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, Hor. *Pass.*: pererrato ponto, Virg. || *Transf.*: totumque pererrat luminibus tactis, surrexit all over, id.

pér-eruditus, a, um, *adj.* very learned: homo, Cic.

pér-erūs, a, um, *Part.* [peréro].

pér-exercito, avi, i. v. a. to plague thoroughly: nisi perexercitavero, Pl.

pér-exigū, *adv.* very little, very sparingly: Cic.

pér-exiguus, a, um, *adj.* very small, very little: semen perexiguum, Cic.: frumentum, Caes.

pér-expeditus, a, um, *adj.* very easy or obvious: Cic.

pér-fabrico, avi, i. v. a. to work or use up: Fig. to take in, overreach: Pl.

pér-facile, *adv.* very witily: Cic.

pér-facilis, *adv.* very easily: Cic. 2. very willingly: Pl.

pér-facilis, e, *adj.* very easy: disciplina cognita perfacilis, Cic. || *Esp.* very courteous: perfacilis in audiendo, id.

pér-facundus, a, um, *adj.* very eloquent: Just.

pér-familiaris, e, *adj.* very intimate, very familiar: perfamiliaris alii, Cic. || *Subst.* perfamiliaris, is, m. a very intimate or familiar friend: Epicuri, id.

pér-fectus, *adv.* fully, completely, perfectly: eruditus, Cic.

pér-fectio, onis, f. [perficio] a finishing or perfecting: perfection: Cic.

pér-fector, oris, m. [id.] a finisher, perfecter (rare): Cic.

pér-fectus, a, um, *Part.* [perficio].

|| *A. J.* finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite: oratorem plenum atque perfectum esse, Cic.: in arte, Ov.

2. Of things: naturae, Cic. *Comp.*: aliquid perfectius, id. *Sup.*: quod ego summum et perfectissimum iudico, id.

pér-fereus, entis, *Part.* [perfero].

|| *A. J.* bearing, brooking, patient: with gen.: injuriarum, Cic.

pér-fero, tūll, itum, irreg. v. a. to bear or carry through: lapis nec pertulit ictum, did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark, Virg.: partum, to go the full time, Plin. 2. *Transf.* to carry, bring, convey: perferre mandata alius ad aliquem, Cic. *Pass.* to be brought, conveyed to, to arrive, come: quum ad eam fama tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv. (ii) *Esp.* to convey

news, to announce: Caesaris in Hispania res secundae in Africam nuntia ac litteris perferrebantur, Caes. || *Fig.* to bring to an end, to carry through, carry out; to complete, accomplish: legem perfero, carried it through, got it passed, Liv. Poet.: interpellat ad fata vorisima vultus, kept, maintained, Or.

2. to carry out, conduct, manage: patrum perferendae pro se legationis eligere, Suet. 3. In gen. to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure: perfer, si me amas, Cic.: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.

pér-ficio, fici, factum, s. v. a. [facio] to do thoroughly, to finish, perform; to succeed in doing, to accomplish: pontem biduo perfici, Caes.: nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. Poet.: centum annos, to complete, live, Hor. || *Transf.* to work up, finish a piece of work: caudalium perfectum e gemmis clarissimis, Cic.

2. to make perfect, to perfect: aliquem citare, Ov. 3. to bring about, to cause, effect; with *reg.*: obides ut inter eos dent, perficit, Caes.

pér-ficius, a, um, *adj.* [perficio] completing, perfecting (poet.): Lucr.

pér-fidus, *adv.* faithlessly, perfidiously: perfidie recuperantem, Sen.

pér-fidelis, e, *adj.* very trusty, very faithful: homo, Cic.

pér-fidia, ae, f. [perfidus] faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, faithless, perfidy: peridia deceptus, Cic.

pér-fidus, *adv.* faithlessly, treacherously (rare): Cic. *Comp.*: Suet.

pér-fidus, a, um, *adj.* [perfidus] faithless, treacherous, perfidious: perfidus et subdolis animo, Tac. 2. Of things: nihil perfidius et insidius et fallax in amicitia, id.

pér-fidus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] promise-breaking, faithless, treacherous, perfidious: omnes, aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, perfidi, improb, malicious sunt, Cic. (ii) Of things (poet.): arma, Ov. (iii) Adverbially: perfidius ridens Venus, Hor. || *Transf.* that cannot be trusted, unwise, dangerous: frons, Sen.: glacie flumen, Flor.

pér-finio, i, v. a. to end fully, to finish: Lucr.

pér-fusus, a, um, *Part.* perused through: tellis perfusis pavida, Lucr.

pér-fusibilis, e, *adj.* [perfusio] that can be blown through, airy, windy (rare): deos perflucidos et perfusibiles, Cic.

pér-fluētus, a, um, *adj.* very shameful, very flagitious: Cic.

pér-flatus, us, m. [id.] a blowing through. Meton. a wind, breeze: Oen.

pér-fluo, avi, atom, i. v. a. and n. 1. Act. to blow through or over: venti terras turbine perflant, Virg. || *Neutr.* to blow through, to blow: Cic.

pér-fluēto, i, v. a. to flow through, to scathe over (poet.): Lucr.

pér-fluo, xi, v. v. a. to flow or run through, per column vna videmus perfluere, Lucr. (ii) Fig.: hac atque hac

perfo, *I leak*, i. e. *I cannot keep the secret*, Ter. 2. In *gen* to *flow*: *Belus amnis*, in mare perfluens, Plin.

per-fodio, *fudi*, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig or pierce through, *transfusa*: parietes, Cic.: thorax perforatus, Virg.

per-foro, *avi*, atum (in *timesi*, *per-que forare*, Lucr.), 1. v. a. to bore, pierce through, *perforare*: navem, Cic.: pectora, Ov.

per-fortiter, *adv.* very bravely: Ter. **per-fossor**, *bris*, m. [per-fodio] a digger or breaker through: *per-fossor parietum*, a housebreaker, Pl.

per-fossus, a, um, Part. [per-fodio]. **per-fractus**, a, um, Part. [per-fringo].

per-fremo, ul, 3. v. n. to roar or smart aloud: Att. in Cic.

per-frequens, *entia*, *adj.* much frequented: *emporium*, Liv.

per-frico, *cui*, *catum* and *etum*, 1. v. a. to rub all over, to rub or scratch: caput unguento, Cic.: caput sinistra manu perfricans, scratching his head, Id. || Fig.: *frontem*, faciem, os, to lay aside all sense of shame: quoniam os perfricasti, id.

per-frictus, a, um, Part. [per-frico].

per-frigidulo, 3. v. a. to make very cold, to benumb: Pl.

per-frigepo, *frigi*, 3. v. n. incept. to grow very cold, to catch cold: ne canes perfrigerant, Varr.: Juv.

per-frigidus, a, um, *adj.* very cold: *tempestas*, Cic.

per-fringo, *fregi*, *fractum*, 3. v. a. [frango] to break through, to break or dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter: *perfracto saxo* sortes erupere, Cic.: *naves perfrigerant* proras, Liv. 2. Esp. to break or burst through, to force one's way through any obstacle: *hostium phalangem*, Caes. || Fig. to break, violate, infringe: *decreta senatus*, Cic.

3. to break or burst through: *omnino repugula juris*, pudoris et officii *perfringere*, Id. 3. A bsol.: *perfringere dextra*, to bring the war to an end, fighting hand to hand, Virg.

per-fructus, a, um, Part. [per-fruor].

per-fruor, *etus*, 3. v. dep. to enjoy fully or thoroughly: with *abl.*: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. Pass.: *ad perfrendenda voluptates*, Id. || Transf. to fulfil, perform (poet.): *mandatis perfruar ipsa patris*, Ov.

per-fuga, *ae*, m. [root *fug* of *fugio*] like one who flees thoroughly, hence a deserter to the enemy: *iste*, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde *perfuga*, Cic.

per-fugio, *fugi*, 3. v. n. to flee for refuge: *ad aliquem*, Liv.: *ad tribunal*, Tac. || to go over or desert to the enemy: *quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfrigerent*, Caes.

per-fugium, *ii*, n. [per-fugio] a place of refuge, a shelter, asylum: *portum ac per-fugium esse*, Cic.: *per-fugium omnium laborum et sollicitudinum som-nus*, Id.

per-functio, *onis*, f. [per-fungor] a performing, discharging: *honorum*, Cic.: *laborum*, an enduring, Id.

per-functus, a, um, Part. [per-fungor].

per-fundo, *fudi*, *fusum*, 3. v. a. to pour over, to wet, besprinkle: *aqua ferventi Philodamus perfunditur*, Cic.: *per-fusus liquidis odoribus*, Hor.: *aliquem lacrimis*, Ov.: *per-fundi nardo*, Hor. 2. to flow over, to drench, bathe: *ossaque et artus perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor*, Virg. 3. to sleep, dye (poet.): *ostro perfusus vestes*, steeped in purple, Id. || Transf. of non-liquids: to scatter or sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew (poet.): *Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno*, Id.: *scena perfusa croco*, Lucr. || Fig. to imbue, inspire, fill: *ad perfundendum animum* tanquam *illiquescitae voluptates*, Cic.: *gaudio*, Liv.: *timore*, Id. 2. Esp. to disturb, disquiet, alarm: *nos iudicio perfunderet*, Cic. 3. to imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted with: Sen.

per-fungor, *netus*, 3. v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge: with *abl.*: *munere quodam necessitate*, et gravi opere *perfungimur*, Cic. || Transf. to go through, undergo, endure: to get through, get rid of: *molestia*, Id.: *vita*, i. e. to die, Lucr. Absol.: *iudices*, quod se *perfunctos* iam esse arbitrantur, quum de reo *iudicant*, negligentius attendunt cetera, Cic. In pass. signifi.: *memoria perfuncti periculi*, Id. 2. to enjoy (rare): with *abl.*: *epulla*, Ov.

per-furo, 3. v. n. to rage very much, to rage on: *incensus et ipse perfurit*, Virg.

per-fusorius, a, um, *adj.* [per-fundo] that merely moistens: in *bence*, slight, superficial: Sen. || In law: *wrongful*, *cecatious*: *assertio*, Suet.

per-fusus, a, um, Part. [per-fundo].

per-gaudes, 2. v. n. to rejoice greatly: Cic.

per-go, *perrexi*, *perrectum*, 3. v. a. and n. [per-rego]. 1. Act. lit. to make straight through; hence, to go on uninterruptedly or undeviatingly with, to proceed with, prosecute: *pergam*, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. With *inf.*: *confestim ad eum ire perreximus*, Cic.

2. to undertake: *prospere cessura quae pergerent*, their enterprise would succeed, Tac. || Neutr. to go straight forward, to go or come: *horum per-go*, they are coming directly towards us, Ter.: *eodem via pergere*, Cic.: *ad castra*, Caes. 2. to pass on, proceed to; to go after: *pergamus ad reliqua*, Cic. (li) Esp. in speaking: to go on, proceed: *post pergo de Caesare*, go on and relate, Id. Of one who has not yet spoken: to begin and go on, to proceed (poet.): *pergit*, *Perides*, Virg.

per-graeor, 1. v. n. dep. to live like the Greeks, i. e. to revel, carouse: Pl.

per-grandis, e, *adj.* very large (rare): *gemma*, Cic. || Of age: *per-grandis natu*, very old, Liv.

per-grathicus, a, um, *adj.* very skilful, very artful: *sycophanta*, Pl.

per-gratus, a, um, *adj.* very agreeable, very pleasant: *litterae*, Cic. In *timesi*: *per mihi*, per, inquam, gratum feceris, Id.

per-gravis, e, *adj.* very weighty or grave, very important: *pergravia*, opp. *levia*, Ter.: *testes*, Cic.

per-graviter, *adv.* very gravely, very seriously: *pergravior offensus*, Cic.

per-gula, ae, f. [per-go] c. tegula, from *gula*, a projection or shed in front of a house, a balcony; a booth, stall, shop: Plin. 3. a school, a lecture-room: *mathematica per-gula*, Suet. Meton.: *cul cedere debeat omnis per-gula*, all the scholars, Juv. 3. a brothel: Pl.

per-hibeo, ul, *itum*, 2. v. a. [habeo] per is perhaps here another form of *pro* to hold out, exhibit, present, to show, give: *magnanimitatis*, *exemplum*, Plin. || Esp. to say, assert, to call, name: *Electus*, ut *Grati*, perhibent, Atlantici crebra, Virg. bene qui consiliet, vatem hunc *perhibebo* optimum, Cic. Pass.: *montes*, qui esse aures perhibentur, are said to be, Pl.

per-hibitus, a, um, Part. [per-hibeo].

per-hilum, *adv.* very little (poet.): Lucr.

per-honori-ficio, *adv.* very respectfully: Cic.

per-honori-ficus, a, um, *adj.* that does one much honour, very honourable: *consulatus forensis per-honori-ficus*, Cic. || that shows much honour or respect: *collega in me per-honori-ficus*, Id.

per-horresco, *ui*, 3. v. n. and a, incept. 1. Neutr. to tremble or shudder greatly: *toto corpore perhorresco*, Cic. || Act. to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of: *hanc tantam religionem non perhorresco*? Id.

per-horridus, a, um, *adj.* very dreadful: *stagna perhorrida* situ, Liv. **per-humans**, a, um, *adj.* very kindly, very politely: *scribere ad aliquem*, Cic.

per-humans, a, um, *adj.* very kind, very courteous, very polite: Cic.

per-illatio, *onis*, f. [id.] 3. a trying, a trial, experiment: Cic.

per-illator, *atus*, 1. v. a. and n. dep. [per-illum]. 1. Act. to try, prove, put to the test, make a trial of: *belli fortunam tentare ac perillari*, Cic. With *rel. clause* a quotidian quid nostri audent, perillabatur, Caes. Perf. part. in pass. sign.: *perillatis moribus amicorum*, Cic. 2. to put in peril, to endanger, risk (rare): *non est saepe in uno homine salus summa perillanda rei publicae*, Id. || Neutr. to venture, to be bold or enterprising: *proclis et perillando tuti sunt*, Tac. 2. to be in danger, to incur or be exposed to danger: *ut potius Galliarum vitam legionarium perillaretur*, Caes. With *abl.*: *fama ingenti*, Liv. With *inf.*: *rumpi*, Quint.

per-illodes, *adv.* dangerously, hazardously, with danger, risk or peril: 419

periculose aegrotans, Cic. *Sup.*: periculose aliquid facere, *with the greatest danger*, Sen.

periculōsus, a, um, adj. [periculum] *dangerous, hazardous, perilous*: in neopolitico periculo, Cic.: *curations*, id. *With dat.*: Caes. *Comp.*: inimicitiae, Tac. *Sup.*: locus, Cic.

periculum (contr. periculum, Virg. *etc.*), i. n. [root per-, whence peritus: v. experiri] a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay: aliquid fidei periculum facere, to make trial of, Cic.: factum quod hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes. 2. Meton. an attempt in writing, an essay: factum impetite, qui in lato periculo non ut a poeta, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigunt (speaking of a poem in honour of Marius), Cic. || Transf. risk, hazard, danger, peril: obire pericula ac labores, Liv.: pericula subire, Caes.: periculum adire capitis, to run the risk of one's life, Cic.: in periculum se committere, to get into danger, id.: ex periculo eripere, to rescue, Caes.: periculo meo, tuo, suo, at qui, your, his risk: navem sumptu periculose quo armatam mittere, Cic. 2. Esp. a trial, action, suit at law: meus labor in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus, id. (|| a record or register of condemnation: tabulae publicae periculique magistratum, id. (Hence Fr. péril.)

per-iculusus, a, um, adj. *very fit, suitable, or proper, very well adapted to*: with dat.: locus periculosus castris, Caes.

per-illustris, e, adj. *very brilliant, very notable*: h. n. || *greatly distinguished, highly known*: Cic.

per-imbecillus, a, um, adj. *very weak or feeble*: Cic.

per-imo, imi, emptum (emtum), 3. v. a. [emo] to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy: sensu perempto, Cic.: Troja perempta, destroyed, ruined, Virg. *Abol.*: sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, Cic. 2. to cut off, hinder, prevent: reditum, id. || Esp. to kill, slay: crudeli morte peremitur, Virg.

per-impeditus, a, um, adj. *very much obstructed, very difficult to pass*: locus, Auct. B. Afr.

per-incommōdus, adv. *very inconveniently, very unfavorably*: Cic.

per-incommōdus, a, um, adj. *very inconvenient, very troublesome or annoying*: allici, Liv.

per-indē, ade [prob. only another form of pro-Inde] in the same manner, just as, equally: vivendi artem tantam tamque operam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic.: perinde landare castigareque, Liv. || Esp. with the conjunctions atque (ac), ut, ac si, quasi, prout, quom. etc.: non perinde atque ego putam, not exactly as I had expected, Cic.: perinde ac satisfacere et fraudata restituere vellent, just as if, Caes.: perinde utcumque temperatus sit aer, in whatever way, Cic. *With et*

or que: equally with, the same as: perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. *With quam*: so much as: nulla tamen re perinde motus est, quam responso mathematici, Suet. *With quom. et*: the same as if: iugurandum perinde estimandum, quam si Jovem fecisset, Tac.

2. Elipst.: exundare et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (ac. ac dextra), Suet.

per-indignus, adv. *very indignantly*: Suet.

per-indulgens, entis, adj. *very indulgent, very tender*: Cic.

per-infamia, e, adj. *very infamous*: vir amore libertinae perinfamia, Suet.

per-infirmitas, a, um, adj. *very weak or feeble*: Cic.

per-insensibilis, a, um, adj. *very clever*: homines, Cic.

per-iniquus, a, um, adj. *very unfair, very unjust*: Cic. || *very unwilling, very discontented*: periniquo patibulo animo, id.

per-inignis, e, adj. *very remarkable or conspicuous*: Cic.

per-inivus, a, um, Part. much hated: Cic.

per-invitus, a, um, adj. *very unwilling*: Cic.

perioratio, i. f. = *perioros*, in rhetor. a complete sentence, a period: Cic.

peripatetici orum, m. plu. = *peripatetici*, philosophers of the peripatetic (Aristotelian) school, *peripatetici*: Cic.

peripatēticus, a, um, adj. = *peripatetici*, pertaining to the peripatetic philosophy, *peripatetici*: Gell.

peripetasmata, um, n. plu. = *peripetasmata*, curtains, draperies, carpets: Attalica peripetasmata, Cic.

periphrasis, is, f. = *periphrasis*, a circumlocution, periphrase: Suet.

per-irritus, a, um, adj. *very angry*: allici, Pl.: Cic.

perisōlia, idia, f. = *perisōlia*, a leg-band, anklet: Hor.

peristrōma, ātia, n. = *peristrōma*, a covering, curtain, carpet: Pl.: Cic.

peristylum, il, n. = *peristylion*, a place surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle: Vitruv.: Suet.

peritus, adv. in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly: institutum perite a Numia, Cic. *Comp.*: Sen. *Sup.*: aliquid peritissime ac callidissime venditare, Cic.

peritia, ae, f. [peritus] experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill. *With gen.*: locorum et militiae, Sall.: legum, Tac. *Abol.*: peritia et arte praestans, id.

perito, i. v. n. [perco] to perish: Pl.

peritus, a, um, adj. [root per-: v. periculum and exterior] experienced, practised, skilful, expert. *Abol.*: doctos homines vel usu peritos, Caes.: peritissimū duces, Caes. *With gen.*: multarum rerum peritus, Cic.: peritiores rei militaris, Caes. *With abl.*: quis iure peritor? Cic. *With ad.*: ad usum et disciplinam peritus, id. *With in* and

abl.: sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. *With inf.* or acc. and inf.: soll cantare periti Arcades, Virg.

per-tero, v. pejero.

per-terendus, e, adj. *very agreeable, very pleasantly*: Cic.

per-terendus, a, um, adj. *very agreeable, very pleasing*: cui litoras tunc perterendus fuerunt, Cic.

perteratūnolia, ae, f. dim. [per-tero] a petty perjury: Pl.

perteriusus, a, um, adj. [perterium] full of perjury, perditions: Pl.

perterium, il, n. [perterius] a false oath, perjury: Cic.: perterius merito perjuria fallunt, Ov.

per-tero, v. pejero.

per-terus, a, um, adj. [per-terius] earth-breaking, perjured: quid inter perterus et mendacem? Cic. 2. Transf. in gen.: false, lying: Pl. *Comp.*: id.

per-labor, peus, 3. v. n. *desp. to slip or glide through*: itaque (aer) ita per nostras acies perlaborit omnes, Lucr. 2. to move towards, to reach: inde perlapsus ad nos et uaque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.

per-lactus, a, um, adj. *very joyful or glad*: supplicatio, Liv.

per-lapans, a, um, Part. [perlabor] per-laps, adv. *very widely or extensively*: perlate patere, Cic.

per-lapsus, il, 2. v. n. *to tie completely*: Ov.

per-latus, a, um, Part. [perfero] per-lactus (pellicebat) ae, f. [pellicio] in contention, allurement: Pl.

per-lactio, v. pellicio.

per-lago, legi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey* (poet.): omnia oculis, Virg.

|| Esp. to read through, read to the end: tertium (librum) de natura duri, Cic.: senatum, to read over the names of all the senators, Liv.

per-lepidus, adv. *very pleasantly or prettily*: narrare, Pl.

per-lepidus, a, um, adj. *very pretty*: Pl.

per-lēvis, e, adj. *very light, very slight*: momentum, Cic.

per-lēvis, adv. *very lightly, very slightly*: commotus, Cic.

per-lēvus (per-lēvus), entis, Part. [perlētus] || A. adj. *very willing, feeling pleasure*: ausculto per-lēvus, Pl.: Cic.

per-lēviter, adv. (per-lēviter) *very willingly, with great pleasure*: Cic.

per-liberālis, e, adj. *very well bred, very genteel*: Ter.

per-liberaliter, adv. *very graciously, very liberally*: Cic.

per-libet (libet) 2. v. impers. it is very pleasing or agreeable: colloqui, Pl.

per-lino, v. pellicio.

per-lino, non per-, ultim. 3. v. a. *to smear all over*: pice liquida perlinitur, Cic.: crudelitatis sanguinis perlinita, polluted, Cic.

per-lito, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to scrutinize very suspiciously, with very severe*

abbe omens: Liv. *Pass. imper.*: *primita*
hostis perlitatum est, id.

perlatus, a, um, *Part.* [perlino].
per-longe, adv. a very long way off,
very far: perlonge est, Ter.

per-longinquus, a, um, *adj.* lingering,
wearisome: Pl.

per-longus, a, um, *adj.* very long:
via, Cic. || *Transf.* very tedious: Pl.

perlibens, etc. v. *perlibens*, etc.
perlibosus, v. *perlibosus*.

per-luctuosus, a, um, *adj.* very
mortal: funus, Cic.

per-lūo, ūl, ūtum, j. v. a. to wash
thoroughly, wash off: manus unda, Ov.

2. *Reflex.* to wash oneself, to bathe:
in fluminibus perluantur, Caes.

per-lustrō, avi, ūtum, i. v. a. to pur-
ify or halloo completely: Col. || to go
or wander all through, to traverse
completely: hostium agros, Liv. ||

|| to view all over, to examine, survey: per-
lustrans dicit oculos, id. Fig.: aliquid
animo, Cic.

perlatus, a, um, *Part.* [perlino].

per-māffalo, i. v. a. to wet
through, to drench: Pl.

per-mādesco, dāli, j. v. n. incept.
to become thoroughly wet, quite moist:
Col. || Fig. to grow soft or effemi-
nate: delicia, Sen.

per-magnus, a, um, *adj.* very great:
accessio, Cic.: numerus, Caes. *Neutr.*
about permagnum, something very great:
Cic.: decumas permagno vendere, at a
very high price, id.

per-māle, adv. very badly: Cic.

permanenter, adv. by flowing
through: Lucr.

permanesco, j. v. n. incept. [per-
maneo] to flow to. Fig. to penetrate to:
Pl.

per-māno, mansi, mansum, i. v. n.
to continue or persist in staying:
constit. utrum, with in and ab, also
with ob: Seleucus in maritima
permanens, Liv. || Fig. to continue,
endure, persist, persevere: ut
quam maxime permanens ditionem, Caes.

Cic.: in voluntate, id.: in corpore, Caes.
With ab, epe atque fiducia, id. With
ad: solus ad extremos permanet ille
reges, Ov. With in and acc.: ultima
quae necum aeres permansit in annos,
id.

per-māno, avi, ūtum, i. v. n. to flow
through, press through, penetrate:
in saxa ac speluncis permanat aquarum
liquida humor, Lucr. || *Transf.*
to flow to, to penetrate to, to reach:
suctus permanat ad jecur, Cic. ||

Fig.: Pythagorae doctrina permana-
vis nihil videtur in hanc civitatem,
id.: hoc ad plures permanaverat, Caes.

(b) *permanere* palam, to be divulged,
become known: Pl.

permaneo, ūnis, f. [permaneo] a
remaining, persisting: Cic.

per-marinus, a, um, *adj.* that ac-
companies through the sea: larva,
guardian deities of those who travel by
sea, Liv.

per-mātesco, rāli, j. v. n. incept.

to become quite ripe, to ripen fully:
ubi pomum permaturuit, Ov.

per-mēdiocria, e, *adj.* very moder-
ate: motus, Cic.

per-mēditatus, a, um, *adj.* well-
prepared, well trained: Pl.

permensus, a, um, *Part.* [perme-
tor].

per-mēo, avi, ūtum, i. v. a. to go or
pass through, to cross, traverse: saxa
et sagittae longius in hostes permeabant,
Tac. || Fig. to penetrate, pervade:

Intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic.

per-mētor, mensa, j. v. a. dep. to
measure through, measure out, measure:
solis magnitudinem, quasi decempepla, Cic.

|| *Transf.* to travel through,
traverse: permensus est viam ad vos,
Pl.: classibus aequor, Virg.

per-mētiens, ensis, *Part.* greatly
fearing, dreading: Virg.

per-mingo, nxi, j. v. a. to besip:
transf. i. q. paedicare, Hor.

per-minutus, a, um, *adj.* very small,
very trifling: Cic.

per-mitrus, a, um, *adj.* very won-
derful: Cic.

per-misco, scili, ūtum and xtum, i.
v. a. to mix or mingle together: natum
cum materia, Cic.: permixti cum
sulis fugientibus, Caes. || Fig. to
mix or mingle together: ne tuas sordes
cum clarissimorum virorum splendore
permisceas, Cic. 2. Esp. to confound,
disturb, throw into confusion: omnia,
id.: omnia divina humanae jura per-
miscoant, Caes.

permisso, ūnis, f. [permitto] a
giving up, yielding: an unconditional
surrender: Liv. || Esp. leave, per-
mission (rare): mea permisso manserunt
tuae, Cic.

permisus, a, um, *Part.* [permitto].

|| Subst. permisum, i. n. a per-
mission: utar permisso, Hor.

permisus, ūs, m. [id.] leave, per-
mission: permisum legis, Cic.

per-mitto, misi, missum, j. v. a. to
let go through, suffer to pass through:
fenestellae permittant columbas ad
introitum exitumque, Pall. || *Transf.*
to let go, let loose, let run: equos
permittunt in hostem, Liv. *Reflex.* odor
permittitur longius, spreads farther,
Lucr. 2. Esp. to let fly, cast, hurl:
saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. ||

Fig. to let loose, let go: tributum,
to make free use of, exercise without re-
serve, Liv. 2. To give up, leave, sur-
render, commit: totum ci negotium per-
misi, Cic.: allicui summam belli admin-
istrandi, Caes.: permisum ipsi erat,
faceret quod vellet, Liv. (b) With
prom. *reflex.* to give up or surrender
oneself: se suaque omnia in fidem
atque potestatem populi R. permittere,
Caes. 3. To give leave, allow, suffer,
permit: neque discessisset a me, nisi
ego ei permissem, Cic. 4. To com-
cede, relinquish: inimicitias cum aliquo
susceptas temporibus reipublicae, to
sacrifice them in consideration of the state
of the country, id.

permixtus, a, um, *Part.* [permisto].

permixtus, ūnis, f. [permisto] a
mixing, confounding: Lucr.

permixtus, a, um, *Part.* [permisto].

permixtus, a, um, *Part.* [permisto].

permixtus, a, um, *Part.* [permisto].

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permixtus, a, um, *Part.* [permisto].

permixtus, a, um, *Part.* [permisto].

id. 2. Esp. mercant. *i. e.* to exchange money: illud, quod tecum permuto, what you remitted to me by bill of exchange, Cic. (3) to buy: equos talentis auri permuto, Plin.

perna, ae, *f.* = *crupa*, a haunch or ham together with the leg; esp. of swine: a salted leg of pork, a ham, a gammon of bacon: praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae, Hor.

per-necessarius, a, um, *adj.* very necessary: tempus, Cic. || *very closely connected*: homo, id.

per-necessē, *adj.* *indecl.* indispensably necessary: Cic.

per-nōvi, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to deny altogether or *falsely*: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, Cic. || *to refuse or decline altogether*: Catonil populus R. praetorem negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen.

perniciabilis, e, *adj.* [pernicies] destructive, ruinous, pernicious: Tac.

perniciālis, e, *adj.* [id.] destructive, deadly, fatal: morbi, Liv.

perniciēs, ē, *f.* [Dat. perniciē, Liv.] [perneo] destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity: quanta in perniciē siet, Pl.: de perniciē populi R. et exitio hujus urbis, Cic.: neminem secum sine sua perniciē contendisse, Caes. || *M. e. t. n.* of a baneful person or thing: destruction, ruin, bane, pest: leno, perniciēs communis adolescentium, Ter.: perniciēs provinciae Sicilliae, i. e. Verres, Cic.

perniciōsē, *adv.* destructively, ruinously, perniciously: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

perniciōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perniciēs] destructive, ruinous, baneful, pernicious: perniciōsus leges, Caes.: morbi perniciōsus, Cic.: perniciōsissimum fore, Nep.

perniciōsus, itis, *f.* [pernix] nimbleness, agility, swiftness: Cic.: Caes.: pedum perniciēs, Liv.

perniciōter, *adv.* nimibly, quickly, swiftly: equo destille, Liv.

per-niger, gra, grum, *adj.* very black: oculis pernigris, Pl.

per-nimius, a, um, *adj.* much too great, altogether too much: Ter.

pernix, icis, *adj.* nimble, brisk, agile, quick: pernix sum manibus, Pl.: corporum pernicium, Liv. With inf.: amata relinquere pernix, Hor. [Ety. uncertain: some derive it from per and nitor.]

per-nobilis, e, *adj.* very famous: epigramma, Cic.

per-nocto, avi, *i. v. a.* to stay all night long, to pass the night: cum ibi pernoctaret, Cic.: extra moenia, Liv. || *Fig.*: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, Cic.

per-nōides, ae, *m.* [perna] a comically-formed pantomime, *q. d.* descended from a ham: laridum pernoideum, a bit of ham, Pl.

per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, *i. v. a.* to examine thoroughly: pernosce, fortunae factum existimels, Ter. || *to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of*: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, Cic.

per-nōtesco, tū, *i. v. n. incept.* to become ever-known or generally known: Impers with acc. and inf.: ubi incolumen esse pernotuit, Tac.

per-nōtus, a, um, *Part.* [pernosco].

per-nox, octis, *adj.* that lasts all night: luna pernox erat, was visible all night, was at full, Liv.: ludit alios pernox, Juv.

per-nūmēro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to count out, reckon up: pecuniam, Liv.

per-ō, ōnis, *m.* a kind of boat made of raw hide, worn chiefly by ploughmen, etc.: crudus, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 291).

per-obscūrus, a, um, *adj.* very obscure: quaestio, Cic.

per-ōdi, deus sum, *defect. v. a.* to hate greatly, to detest: plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv.

per-ōdiōsus, a, um, *adj.* very grievous or troublesome, very annoying: Cic.

per-officiōsē, *adv.* very obligingly, very attentively: Cic.

per-ōlō, 2. v. n. to emit a penetrating odour: Lucr.

per-ōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [perō] wearing boots of untanned leather: Pers.

per-opportūnē, *adv.* very seasonably, very opportunely: venire, Cic.

per-opportūnus, a, um, *adj.* very seasonable, very convenient, or opportune: diversorium, Cic.

per-optāto, *adv.* very much to one's wish: peroptato nobis datum est, Cic.

per-ōpus, n. *indecl.* very necessary: Ter.

per-oratio, ōnis, *f.* [peroro] the close or winding up of a speech, the peroration: extat ejus peroratio qui epilogus dicitur, Cic.

per-oratō, ōnis, *f.* [peroro] the close or winding up of a speech, the peroration: extat ejus peroratio qui epilogus dicitur, Cic.

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per-oratō, ōnis, *f.* [peroro] the close or winding up of a speech, the peroration: extat ejus peroratio qui epilogus dicitur, Cic.

per-paulūm, i, n. a very little indeed: perpaulum loci, Cic.

per-paulum (paulum), *adv.* a very little indeed: declinare, Cic.

per-pauper, eris, *adj.* very poor: Cic. **per-paululum**, i, n. a very little: Pl.

per-piēfēdo, 3. v. a. to frighten very much: Pl.

per-pello, pelli, pulsam, *i. v. a.* to strike or push violently: alii perpellit pedem, Naev. || *Fig.* to drive, compel, constrain, prevail upon: perpellit ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat, Liv.: Antonium perpellat ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall. With inf.: Tac.

perpendicūm, i, n. [perpendo] a plummet, plumb-line: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, to examine by a plumb-line, Cic.: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona et fastigiata, perpendicularly, Caes.

per-pendo, pendī, pensum, *3. v. a.* to weigh carefully or exactly: Geil. || *Fig.* to weigh carefully, examine; to ponder, consider: diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, Cic.: quid in amicitia fieri oportet quae tota veritate perpenditur, which is considered or esteemed altogether according to its truth, id.

per-pensus, a, um, *Part.* [perpendo].

per-peram, *adv.* wrongly, inaccurately, untruly, falsely: loqui, Pl.: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. 2.

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per-peram, *adv.* wrongly, inaccurately, untruly, falsely: loqui, Pl.: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. 2.

perpetual, perpetuate: ut si cui sit in-
finitus spiritus datus, tamen eum per-
petuare verba noluit, Cic.

perpetuus, a, um, adj. [peto] *going on or continuing throughout, unbroken, uninterrupted*: agmen, Cic.: munitiones, Caes.: milites dispositi perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, Id.: perpetua historia, a continuous or general history, Cic.: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, Id. Hence, in perpetuum (sc. tempus), *for ever, in perpetuity*: obtinere aliquid in perpetuum, Id. 2. *whole, entire*: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, this whole day, Ter.: vescitur Aeneas perpetui tergo bovis, Virg.

II. *perpetuus*, general: perpetui iuris et universi generis questio, Cic.

per-plēto, 2. v. n. to please greatly: ea (lex) mihi placet, Cic.

perplexabilis, e, adj. [perplexor] *perplexing*: Pl.

perplexabiliter, adv. in a perplexing manner, perplexingly: Pl.

perplexus, adv. *confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely*: perplexe loqui, Ter.: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, Liv.

perplexim, adv. *intricately, confusedly, perplexedly*: Pl.

perplexor, 1. v. dep. [perplexus] *to cause perplexity*: Pl.

per-plexus, a, um, adj. *entangled, intricate, confused*: figurae, Lucr.: iter silvae, Virg. II. Fig. *intricate, confused, ambiguous, obscure*: sermones, Liv.: perplexus carmen, Id.

per-plēctus, a, um, Part. *interlarded, entangled*: in tines: Lucr.

per-plio, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. *to rain through, rain in*: circuire oportet, scubi perpluat, Cato. 2. *to let the rain through, admit the rain*: venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Pl. II. Act. *to rain anything through or into*: Pl. Act. *tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit nemus, has rains into it, Id.*

per-polio, lit. vti, 4. v. a. *to polish well*: aurum tritu perpolitum, Plin.

II. Fig. *to polish perfectly, finish, put the finishing hand to*: opus, Cic.: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, Id.

perpolitus, a, um, Part. [perpolio].

I. A. d. *thoroughly polished or refined*: homines, Cic.

per-pollor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. *to lay waste, ravage, devastate*: agrum, Liv. Part. *per* in pass. signif. *perpolato agro*, Id.

per-porco, 3. v. a. *to carry over*: praedam Carthaginem, Liv.

per-potatio, ōnis, f. [perpoto] *a continued drinking, a drinking-bout*: Cic.

per-potio, vti, 1. v. a. *to tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse*: totos dies, Cic. II. *to drink off*: amarum abstinui latorem, Lucr.

per-primo, prelati, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press hard, to press perpetually*: cabbula, *to lie upon*, Hor.

per-propius, adv. *very quickly*: Pl.

per-propinquus, a, um, adj. *very near*: communiatio rerum, Att. in Cic.

per-prosper, ōra, ōrum, adj. *very prosperous*: valetudo, very good, Suet.

per-prisico, 3. v. n. *incept*: to ich all over: Pl.

per-pugnax, acis, adj. *very pugnacious*: perpugnax in disputando, Cic.

per-pulser, cra, crum, adj. *very, beautiful*: dona, Ter.

per-purgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cleanse or purge thoroughly, to make quite clean*: se, Cic.: perpuratis auribus, i. e. with the greatest attention, Pl.

II. Fig. *to clear up, explain*: locus orationis perpuratus ab his qui ante me dixerunt, Cic.

per-puillus, a, um, adj. *very small*: Cic.

per-pūto, 1. v. a. *to explain fully*: argumentum alicui, Pl.

per-quam and *separ*, per quam, adv. *exactly*: per quam breviter perstrinxi, Cic. *in tines*: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter.

per-qui-ro, quisvis, quistum, 3. v. a. [quaero] *to ask or inquire diligently after, to make diligent search for*: perquirunt, quid causae siet, Pl.: vasa, Cic.

II. *to examine*: cognitionem rei, Id.

per-quiritus, comp. adv. *more exactly, or accurately*: conscribere, Cic.

per-quiritor, ōris, m. [perquiro] *a seeker out, a hunter after*: Pl.

per-quiritus, a, um, Part. [perquiro].

per-raro, adv. *very seldom, very rarely*: Cic.: Hor.

per-rarus, a, um, adj. *very uncommon, very rare*: Liv.

per-rēconditus, a, um, adj. *very hidden or abstruse, very recondite*: Cic.

per-rēctus, a, um, Part. [pergo].

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. *to creep or crawl through*:

Col. II. Act. *to crawl through or over*: tellurem genibus, Tib.

per-repto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *freg. [perrepto]*: I. Neutr. *to creep or crawl about*: in omnibus latebris, Pl.

II. Act. *to creep or crawl through*: perreplavi usque omne oppidum ad portam, Ter.

per-risibilis, adv. *very laughably, very ridiculous*: Cic.

per-risidulus, a, um, adj. *very laughable, very ridiculous*: Cic.

per-rūgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to ask through in succession, to ask one after another*: sententias, Liv.

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. *to break or rush through, to force one's way through*:

per medios bustes percurrunt, Caes.: in vestibulum percurrant templi, Liv.

B. Act. *to break through, break up*: ut rates percurreret, Caes.: per-rumpit concretus aër, Cic. 2. *to force one's way through*: paludem, Caes.: Acheronta, Hor. II. Fig. *to break through, break down, overcome*: leges, Cic.: fastidia, Hor.

per-rupus, a, um, Part. [per-rumpo].

per-rēpō, adv. *very often, very frequently*: quod persaepe fit, Cic.

persaepe, adv. *very wittily*: Cic.

per-salvus, a, um, adj. *very wittily*: Cic.

persālūtatio, ōnis, f. [persaluto] *a saluting of all, assiduous salutation*: Cic.

per-salūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to salute one after another*: omnes, Cic.

per-sanctus, adv. *very sacredly or religiously*: Ter.

per-sapiens, entis, adj. *very wise*: homo, Cic.

persāpienter, adv. *very wisely*: Cic.

persacienter, adv. *very knowingly, very discreetly*: Cic.

per-scindo, scidi, scisum, 3. v. a. *to rend asunder or in pieces*: nubem, Lucr.

perscisus, a, um, Part. [perscindo].

per-scitus, a, um, adj. *very clever, very finely, smart*: Cic.: Ter.

per-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write in full or at length (without abbreviation of the characters)*: notata, non perscripta erant summa, Suet. II. Transf. *to give a full account or report of in writing*: rem gestam in Eboracibus perscribit, Caes.: orationem, Cic.: decere existimavi, unam ex tam multis orationem perscribere, Sall. 2. *to write or note down, to enter, register*: quoniam nondum perscriptum est S. C., ex memoria vobis quid senatus censuerit exponam, Cic. So esp. of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, Id. 3. *to make over in writing, to assign*: argumentum perscriptis illis, quibus debui, Ter.

perscriptio, ōnis, f. [perscribo] *a writing down, an entry*: perscriptionum et liturarum adversaria, Cic. II. *a making over in writing, an assignment*: Id.

perscriptor, ōris, m. [Id.] *one who makes entries in books*: Cic.

perscriptus, a, um, Part. [perscribo].

per-scruto, for perscrutor: Pl.

per-scrutor, atus, 1. v. dep. *to search through, examine*: speculati et perscrutari aliquid, Cic. II. Fig. *to examine into, investigate*: sententiam scripturam, Id.

per-sēco, cui, etum, 1. v. a. *to cut up, cut up, cut out*: Fig. vitium, Liv.: rerum naturae, to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature, Cic.

per-sector, 1. v. a. dep. [persequor] *to follow, to pursue eagerly, to investigate*: Lucr.

persēctio, ōnis, f. [Id.] *a following after, a chase, pursuit*: bestiae, Ulp.

II. Transf. *a prosecution, action, suit*: Cic.

persēctus and *persēctus*, a, um, Part. [persequor].

per-sēdo, sedī, sedum, 2. v. n. *to remain sitting, to sit or stay long*: in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv.

per-sēgnis, e, adj. *very sluggish or inactive*: proellum, Liv.

per-sēneco, nūti, 3. v. n. *incept grow old*: ibi perenut, Enur.

per-senex, *is, adj.* very old: Suet.
per-senex, *is, sum, 4. v. a.* to perceive plainly: Virg. *||* *to feel deeply*: pectore curas, id.
per-sensitio, *3. v. v. incept.* to begin to perceive clearly: Ter. *||* *to feel deeply*: viscera persensitunt, Lucr.
per-sensu, *entis, Part.* [persensuor] *||* *Adj.*: a pursuer, practitioner: flagitii, Pl.
per-sensuor, *catus and quitus, 3. v. a. dep.* *Act. imperat.* persece for perseque, Poët. ap. Cic.) *to follow perseveringly*: alicquem, Cic.: vestigia alciquis, id. *||* *2. Esp.* *to pursue hostily, chase*: fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes. *||* *3. Of places*: to go or search through: omnes solitudines, Cic. *||* *4. to follow up, come up with, overtake*: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. *||* *5. to follow in writing, to take down, minute down*: celeritate scribendi, quae diceretur persequi, Cic. *||* *Fig.* *to follow perseveringly*: to pursue: viam, Ter.: artem, Cic. *||* *2. Esp.* *to hunt after, strive after, seek to obtain*: quis est, qui utilis non studiosissime persequatur? id. *||* *In law*: ego meum ius persequar, I will maintain my right, Ter. *||* *3. to follow, be a follower of*: to imitate, copy: si vero Academicum veterem persequamur, Cic. *||* *4. to proceed against, prosecute*: to avenge, take vengeance upon: civitatem bello, Caes.: allicquem iudicio, Cic.: mortem alciquis, id. *||* *5. to follow out, perform, accomplish*: hoc, ut dico, facis persequar, Pl.: mandata, Cic. *||* *6. to follow out in speech or writing, to set forth, treat of, relate, describe, explain*, etc.: aliquid voce, id.: aliquid scriptura, id.: res Hannibalis, id.
per-severans, *us, Part.* [persevero] *||* *Adj.* persevering: perseverantior in caedendis hostibus, Liv.
per-severanter, *adv.* perseveringly: tuere, Liv. *Comp.*: perseverantius aevire, id. *Sup.*: Plin.
per-severantia, *ae, f.* [persevero] steadfastness, constancy, perseverance: perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua perman- cio, Cic. *||* *Transf.* objectively: long continuance, seditiousness: belli, Just.
per-sevëro, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a.* [persevero] *||* *1. Neutr.* to continue steadfastly, to persist, persevere in: perseveras in quidem et in tua veteres sententia permanes, Cic. *Impers.* pass.: perseveratum in ira est, Liv. *||* *2. to proceed to, or as far as*: Aquileiam usque perseveraverunt, Suet. *||* *1. Act.* to proceed with: to persist, persevere: constr. with *inf.*, *constr.* and *inf.*, rarely with simple *acc.*: bello persequi, Caes.: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, perstitit in As assertion, Cic. With *acc.*: neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisti, id.
per-sevërus, *a, um, adj.* very strict: impertum, Tac.
per-sido, *sidi, seorsum, 3. v. n. to*

sink or settle down, to penetrate (poet.): imber altius ad vivum perdidit, Virg.
per-sigmo, *1. v. a. to note down, record (rare)*: uni dona, Liv.
per-similis, *e, adj.* very like or similar: Cic.: Hor.
per-simplex, *icis, adj.* very plain or simple: victus, Tac.
per-sisto, *stidi, 3. v. n. lit.* to continue standing: hence, to persevere, persist: in impudentia, Liv.
persolla, *ae, f. dim.* [persona] a little mask; hence, as a term of abuse, your little fright!: Pl.
per-solus, *a, um, adj.* quite alone: oculum persolum mihi, my only eye, Pl.
persolvit, *a, um, Part.* [persolve] *||* *per-solve*, *solvi, solutum, 3. v. a.* to unlock or release completely: hence, Fig. to unravel, solve, explain: si hoc mihi sympha persolveria, magna me molestia liberaria, Cic. *||* *2. to pay*: pecuniam alcui, Tac.: pecuniam alciquo, to pay by a draft on any one, Cic. *||* *2. Fig.* to pay, give, show, render: gratias, to render thanks, Virg.: merita dilei immortalibus gratiam persolvere, Cic.: vota, to fulfil, Tac.: poenas, to suffer punishment: poenas dilei hominibus meritis debitaeque persolvat, Cic. *||* *3. to import, inflict*: poenas alcui ab omnibus persolutae, id.
persona, *ae, f. a mask*, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was usually made of clay, but sometimes of wood or bark: creta persona, Lucr.: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. Respecting the use and varieties of the mask, v. Smith's Art. 291. *||* *2. Fig.* a mask, pretence, false appearance: non hominibus tantum, sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua, Sen. *||* *3. Meton.* a personage, character, part, represented by an actor: parati persona, Ter. *||* *2. Transf.* in gen. the part or character which any one sustains in the world: quam magnum esse personam in republica tueri, principis, Cic.: alienam personam ferre, Liv. *||* *3. a person who acts a certain part, personage*: equae pacificae persona desideretur, Cic.: certis personis et aetibus, to people of a certain standing and of a certain age, Suet. *||* *4. In grammar*: a person: Varr.
personat, *a, um, adj.* [persona] wearing a mask, masked: Roecius, Cic.: patet *e, the father in the play*, Hor. *||* *Fig.* assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious: personatus ambulare, in an assumed character, Cic.
per-sono, *si, itum, 1. v. n. and a.* *||* *1. Neutr.* to sound through and through, to resound, ring with: cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic.: domus Molossis personat canibus, Hor. *||* *2. to sound, play a musical instrument*: cithara lopus personat, Virg. *||* *3. Act.* to fill with sound or noise: to make resound: aurem, to bawl in one's ear, Hor. *||* *2. to cry out, call aloud*: illae vero non loquuntur solum,

verum etiam personant, hoc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.
perspect, *adv.* intelligently, sensibly: ut docte et perspecte sapit, Pl.
perspecto, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [perspicio] to look at or behold to the end: certamen perspectavit, Suet. *||* *to look through, look all about*: Pl.
perspectus, *a, um, Part.* [perspicio] *||* *1. Adj.*: clearly perceived, evident, well-known: ars rebus cognita penitusque perspectis continetur, Cic.
per-spellor, *atus, 1. v. dep.* to examine or explore thoroughly: Suet.
per-spergo, *3. v. a.* [aspargo] to besprinkle, to wet: ligna amura crude perspergit, Cato. *||* *Fig.*: orationem tanquam sale, Cic.
perspicacitas, *atis, f.* [perspicax] sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity: Cic.
perspicax, *icis, adj.* [perspicio] sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious: homo, Ter.: sequuntur et id, quod acutum et perspicax natura est, Cic.
perspicacitas, *ae, f.* [id.] a full perception or knowledge: veri, Cic.
per-spicio, *ext, ectum, 3. v. a.* [speco: v. specio] to look or see through to the end, look at: collis silvestris, at non facile intorrens perspicui posset, Curt.: epistolas, to look through, read through, Cic. *||* *2. to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect*: domum, id. With a *relat. clause*: perspicito prius, quid in te agatur, Pl. *||* *Fig.* to perceive, observe, explore, prove, ascertain, etc.: res gestas, Lucr.: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic.: perpaucos, quorum in se sedem persperaxerat, relinquere in Gallia decrevit, Caes.
perspicuus, *adv.* evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously: plane et perspicue expeditur aliquid, Cic.
perspicuitas, *atis, f.* [perspicuus] transparency, clearness: virtus perspicuitas, Plin. *||* *Fig.* clearness, perspicuity: Cic.
perspicuus, *a, um, adj.* [perspicio] transparent, clear: aquae, Ov. *||* *Fig.* evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous: quas vero hoc perspicuum est constetque inter omnes, Cic.
per-sterno, *stravi, stratum, 1. v. a.* to pave all over, to make quies over or level: viam, Liv.
per-stimulo, *1. v. a.* to stimulate violently: Tac.
per-stiti, *stidi, statum, 1. v. n. to stand firmly, continue standing*: frontis equis equites diem totum perstiterunt, Liv. *||* *2. Transf.* to remain steadfast or constant, to last, endure: nihil est toto quod persistet in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. *||* *Fig.* to stand fast or firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in: constr. *usu* with *in* and *abl.*: negant posse, et in eo perstiterunt, Cic.: in sententia, Caes.: in incepto, Liv. *||* *Pass. impers.*: si perstiteret in bello, Tac. *Abol.*: perista aique obdura, Hor.: perstitit Narclausa, persisted in

his determination, Tac. With *inf.*: per-
stare cedere semen humo, Ov.

perstratus, a, um, Part. [perstrin-
go].

per-strāns, adv. *very vigorously*
or *actively*: Ter.

per-strēpō, ū, itum, j. v. n. to make
a great noise; to resound, echo, ring:
abunt lavatum, perstreptunt, Ter.

perstrictus, a, um, Part. [perstrin-
go].

per-stringo, xli, ctum, j. v. a. to
tie or bind tightly: vitem, Cato. ||

to graze, graze against: femur, Virg.
solum aratro, to plough through, Cic.

2. Transf. to blunt by grazing
against, to make dull, to dull: aures
minae murmuris, to deafen, Hor. (II)

Exp. of the eyes, to dazzle, blind: quo-
rum fulgore perstringitur, Cic. ||

Fig. to excite: horror ingens spectantia
perstringit, Liv. 2. Exp. of speech:

to wound slightly; to blame, censure,
reprove: aliquid voluntatem asperio-
ris facit, Cic. aliquem oblique, Tac.

(II) to touch slightly, narrate briefly:
littere, transire, ac tantummodo, per-
stringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstridēs, adv. *very eagerly*, *very*
fondly: audire aliquem, Cic.

per-stridēs, a, um, adj. *very de-
sireous*, *very fond* of: musicorum, Cic.

per-suādō, ū, sum, 2. v. a. to bring
over by talking, to convince, persuade:

constr. dat. of person; the defining
words are usu. in acc. and *inf.*, some-
times *neut.* acc., and sometimes not

expressed: imprimis hoc volunt
persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.: hoc
cum milii non modo confirmasset, sed

etiam persuasisset, Cic. 2. With
prom. reflect. to be convinced, to be sure,

to have no doubt about: velim tibi
persuadeas, me tuis consiliis nullo loco
defuturum, Id. 3. Pass. *impers.*: sibi

persuaderi eum neque suam, neque po-
puli R. gratiam repudiatum, Caes.

|| Exp. to prompt, induce, prevail
upon, persuade to do: constr. usu.

with dat. of pers.: the defining words
usu. in subj. clause, rarely acc. and *inf.*:

hic magnis praemiis pollicitati-
onibus persuadet ut ad hostes trans-
eant, Id. Pass. *impers.*: persuasum est

hoi, Pl.

persuadibilis, e, adj. [persuado]
convincing, persuasive: Quint.

persuadō, ū, ū, f. [Id.] a convinc-
ing, persuading, persuasion dicere ap-
posite ad persuasum, Cic. ||

Transf. conviction, persuasion, belief,
opinion: persuasione plenus cuncta
fata agi, Suet.

persuastrix, ū, f. [Id.] she that
persuades: Pl.

persuasus, a, um, Part. [persuado]
|| A. Adj.: that of which one is per-
suaded or convinced: Cic.

per-suasus, ū, m. [Id.] a persuad-
ing, persuasion: persuasus servi, Pl.

per-suttilis, e, adj. *very fine* or
delicate, *very subtle*: Lucr. || Fig.

very ingenious: oratio, Cic.

per-sulto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a.
[sulto] A. Neutr. to leap, skip, or

prance about: in agro, Liv.: ante val-
tum, Tac. B. Act. to leap or skip

through, to frisk about, range about:
pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.: cap-
tam Italiam, Tac.

pertaedet, v. pertaedet.
per-taedet, taesum est, 2. v. *impers.*

and n. to cause to feel disgust or wear-
iness: constr. usu. acc. of that which

experiences, gen. of that (which) causes,
the feeling: pertaesum est (me) levi-
tatis, Cic.: lentitudinis eorum pertaesum,

Tac. With acc.: pertaesum ignaviae
suae, Suet.

pertaesus, a, um, Part. [pertaedet].

per-tēgo, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to cover
all over: villam, Pl. || Fig.: Id.

per-tēdo, di, sum, j. v. a. and n.
lit. to stretch out, extend; hence,

transf. I. Act. to carry out, go on
with, perform: video non licere ut coop-
eram hoc pertēdo, Ter. || Neutr.

to push on, to go right on, proceed
to: pars maxima Romam pertēderant, Liv.

2. Fig. to keep on, persevere,
persist: verum si incipies, neque per-
tēdes naviter, Ter.

per-tento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit. to
feel all over; hence, to prove, try, test:

quom trunquem pugionem pertentasset,
Cic. 2. Fig.: rem, to consider or

weigh well, Cic. || to invade, invade;
to seize, affect: dum prima lues perten-
tat sensus, Virg.

per-tēnūis, e, adj. *very thin*, *very*
small or *fine*: sabulum pertēnue, Plin.

|| Fig. *very slight* or *slender*, *very*
weak: spes salutis, Cic.

per-tēbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to
bore through: columnam, Cic.

per-tērgo, tersi, tersum, 2. v. a.
and *per-tērgo*, j. v. a. to wipe off, wipe

dry: gausape purpureo mensam per-
terst, Hor. || Transf. to rub or

touch gently against: (aër) quasi per-
tergit pupillas, Lucr.

per-terro-facio, feci, factum, j. v. a.
[perterro facio] to frighten or terrify

thoroughly: Davum, Ter.

per-terfactus, a, um, Part. [per-
terrefacio].

per-terro, ū, itum, 2. v. a. to
frighten or terrify thoroughly: alios

magnitudine poenarum, Caes.: metu
perterriti, Cic. || to frighten away:

a tuis sedibus vi atque armis perterri-
tus, Id.

per-terriorēpsus, a, um, adj. [per-
terreo crepo] that clatters or rattles

most terribly: old poet. in Cic.

per-territus, a, um, Part. [per-
terreo].

per-texo, xui, xtum, j. v. a. to
weave throughout, weave entirely: App.

2. to interweave, i. e. to furnish,
decorate, adorn with: Vitr. || Fig. to

go through with, accomplish: locum,
Cic.

per-tectus, a, um, Part. [per-texo].

per-tica, ae, f. a pole, a long staff:
perica suspensus portabat longa mani-

plos, Ov. 2. a measuring-rod, a pole,
perch (usually called decempeda): ab-
sultit exultans pertica tristis opes, Prop.

(II) Meton. a portion of land measured
with the pertica: Front. (Hence Fr.

perche; Eng. perch.)

per-timesco, mti, j. v. a. and n.
to become very much frightened; to

fear greatly: si tantum religio-
nem non pertimescebas, Cic.: fames

easet pertimescebas, Caes.

per-tinācia, ae, f. [per-tinax] obti-
nacity, pertinacity: unicum virtutis finitum

virtutem reperit, ut pertinacia,
quae perseverantia finitima est, Cic.:
desistere pertinacia, Caes. 2. Less

frequent. perseverance, constancy: Liv.

per-tinācter, adv. *very firmly*, *very*
tenaciously: haec ipsa magis pertinaciter

haerent, quo deteriora sunt, Quint.
|| constantly, steadily, perseveringly;

stubbornly, pertinaciously: contendere,
Suet. Comp.: pertinacius inaequali, Hirt.

Sup.: pertinacissime liberalibus studiis
deditus, Suet.

per-tinax, ū, f. [tenax] that
holds fast, that clings firmly, *very tena-*

cious: dignus male pertinax, Hor. (II)

very rigidly: tenaxne pater ejus est?
Ph. Immo edepol pertinax, Pl. ||

Fig. firm, constant, steadfast, persever-
ing, unyielding: in a bad sense, obsti-

nate, pertinacious: concertationes in
disputando pertinaces, Cic.: pertinax

virtus, Liv.: pertinacior in repugnando,
Id. Poet. with *inf.*: fortuna ludum

insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor.

per-tinō, ū, 2. v. n. [teneo] lit.
to hold through; hence, to continue or

extend through or to, to reach: silva
per medios fines Treverorum a flumine

Rheni ad initium Remorum pertinet,
Caes.: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque

perlinet, Cic.: pertinens in omnia, in
all directions, Liv. || Fig. to reach,

extend: eadem bonitas etiam ad mul-
titudinem pertinet, Cic. 2. to tend

or lead towards, to have as an object
or result: haec omnia Caesar eodem

illo pertinere arbitrat, ut equites
revertenter, Caes.: illud quo pertineat,

videte, Cic. 3. to belong, relate,
concern, pertain to: somnium ad aliquam

rem pertinet, Pl.: illa res ad meum
officium pertinet, Cic. 4. to be ap-
plicable to, to concern, suit: ad quem

suspicio malefeci pertinere, on whom
suspicion should fall, Id.

per-tinō, j. v. a. [tango] to stretch
out, extend, to reach, and with the var.

reading pertinere: collis in immensum
pertingens, Sall.

per-tōlō, avi, 1. v. a. to bear out,
endure: tormenta aetalia, Lucr.

per-torquō, ū, 2. v. a. to twist away,
to distort: ora foveo sapore, Lucr.

per-tractātis, adv. in a well-considered
manner, elaborately, systematically:

nam pertractata facia est (fabula),
i. e. with a moral in view, Pl.

per-tractatio and **per-tractatio**,
ū, f. [pertracto] a handling: Geil.

|| Fig. a handling, i. e. an occu-
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pying or pushing oneself with, application to: poëtarum, Cic.

per-tracto (pertracto), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to touch, feel, handle: mullos, Cic.

Fig. to busy or occupy oneself with, to handle, treat, to investigate, study: sensus mentesque hominum, id.

ad totam philosophiam pertractandam se dare, id.

per-tractus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [per-traho].

per-traho, *xi*, *ctum*, *3. v. a.* to draw or drag through or to, to bring or conduct forcibly to: aliquem in castra, Liv.: pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac.

(II) to entice, allure to: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.

per-tracto, *v.* pertracto.

per-tristis, *e*, *adj.* very sad or mournful: carmen, poet. Cic.

Transf. very austere or morose: patrus, Cic.

per-tritus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pertero].

(I) A. *Adj.* quite worn out, very hackneyed or common, very trite: Sen.

per-tumultuosus, *ade*, *in a very agitated or tumultuous manner:* Cic.

per-tundo, *tidi*, *tisum*, *3. v. a.* lit. to beat through, to make a hole through, to perforate: crumenam, Pl.: guttas pertundere saxa, Lucr.

per-turbatus, *ade*, *confusedly, without order:* Cic.

per-turbatio, *onis*, *f.* [perturbo] confusion, disturbance: coeli, opp. serenitas, Cic.

per-turbatus, *ade*, *Fig.* mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation: motus atque perturbatio animorum atque rerum, id.: totius exercitus, Caes.

2. Esp. an emotion, passion: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, agritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Cic.

per-turbatrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] she that disquiets or disturbs: Cic.

per-turbatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [perturbo].

(I) A. *Adj.* troubled, disturbed, unquiet: Sen.

2. alarmed, discomposed: Cic.

per-turbo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to throw into confusion or disorder, to confuse, disturb: provinciam, Cic.: reliquos (milites) inertia ordinibus perturbaverunt, Caes.

(II) *Fig.* to disturb, embarrass, confound: clamore perturbari, Cic.: magno animi motu perturbatus, id.

2. to alarm, disquiet, frighten: horum vocibus ac timore paulatim milites perturbabantur, Caes.

per-turpis, *e*, *adj.* very base or shameful: Cic.

per-tusius, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pertundo].

(I) A. *Adj.* perforated, that has a hole or opening: compta, passable, Pers. Proverb.: congerere aliquid in pertusum dolum, i. e. to labour in vain, Pl. (Hence *It. pertugiare*; Fr. *percer*; also subs. *It. pertugio*; Fr. *peruis*).

per-unctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [perungo].

per-ungo, *uxi*, *ctum*, *3. v. a.* to besmear, anoint: corpora oleo, Cic.: nardo perunctus, Hor.

per-urbanus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very polite, courteous, or witty: L. Torquatus

perurbanus, Cic. || *over fine, over polite:* cum rusticis potius, quam cum his perurbanis, id.

per-urgeo, *si*, *2. v. a.* to press or urge greatly: aliquem ad capessendam rempublicam, Suet.

per-uro, *usti*, *ustum*, *3. v. a.* to burn through and through: to burn up, consume: perusti late agri, Liv.

Esp. to be burned or scorched by the sun: Libyci sole perusta coma, Prop.

2. to heat, burn, inflame: sitis praecipue fatigatos perurebat, Curt.

3. to inflame, gall, rub sore: Iberici peruste funibus latus, Hor.: colla perusta, Ov.

4. Transf. of cold, to nip, pinch: terra perusta gelu, id.

(II) *Fig.* to burn, inflame, consume: hominem perustum gloria volunt incendere, Cic.

per-ustus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [peruro].

per-utiles, *e*, *adj.* very useful: Cic.

per-vido, *si*, *sum*, *3. v. n.* to go or come through, to pass or press through, to spread through, penetrate: incendium per agros pervasit, Cic.: per aqua et iniqua loca pervadunt, Liv.

2. Transf. to go, come, arrive: at quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic.

(II) *Fig.* to spread through, penetrate, pervade: opinio, quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, id.

With acc: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv.

2. to arrive at, reach: locus, quo nos nostrorum hominum libido pervaserat, Cic.

per-vagatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [per-vago].

(I) A. *Adj.* spread out, wide-spread, well known: longe et late pervagata anteponitur angustis, Cic.

2. common, general: pervagator para, id.

per-vigor, *atus*, *1. v. n.* and *a. dep.* to wander or range through, to rove about, overrun: hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt, Cic.

(II) *Fig.* to spread out, extend: quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, id.

2. to spread through, pervade: timores omnium mentes pervagantur, id.

3. to be widely spread, to become common: ne is honos nimium pervagetur, id.

per-vagans, *a*, *um*, *adj.* wandering or roaming all about: puer, Ov.

per-valeo, *ui*, *2. v. n.* to be very strong: Lucr.

per-varie, *ade*, *very variously:* Cic.

per-vasto, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to lay waste, devastate: fines, Liv.

per-vastus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pervado].

per-vectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pervehio].

per-veho, *xi*, *ctum*, *3. v. a.* to bear, carry, or convey through: commineatus, Liv.

2. Reflect. to pass through, traverse: Oceanum pervelitur, Tac.

(II) *Transf.* to carry, bring, convey: to virginis Caeser pervexit, Liv.

2. Reflect. to ride, drive, sail, etc.: in portum, Cic.: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv.

per-vello, *velli*, *3. v. a.* to pull or pluck hard: to pull, twist: aurem, Phaedr.

2. to excite, sharpen: stomachum, Hor. || *Fig.* to twist,

pinch: fortuna pervellere te somnus poterit et pungeret, Cic.

2. to reach, disengage: Jus civile, id.

per-venio, *veni*, *ventum*, *4. v. n.* to come through, to arrive at, reach (direct or implied reference being us. made to the space intervening between the points of departure and arrival):

constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.* or *ade*, of place: paeli per silvas ad T. Labienum in hiberna perveniunt, Caes.

ad portum, Cic.: in summum montis, Ov.: eo quom pervenisset, Caes.

(II) *Transf.* to reach or come to, to come to the knowledge or into the possession (of us. of things): ad herum hac res pervenerit, Pl.: duodecim seculis in praedonum potestate perveniunt, Cic.

aniona ad denarios L. in singulos modios pervenerat, Caes. Impera. past. ad quem propter diel brevitem perventum non est, Cic.

(III) *Fig.* to come to, arrive at, to reach, attain to: in senatum, to get into the Senate, i. e. to become a senator, id.: in scripta allicujus, to be mentioned by a person in his writings, id.: ad desperationem, Caes.

per-venor, *i. v. a. dep.* to hunt through; *transf.* to run through or about: urbem totam pervenari, Pl.

pervorsus (pervorse), *ade*, *avry*, the wrong way: sella curulis in senatu pervorse collocata, Suet.

(II) *Fig.* perversely, wrongly, badly, ill: ad deum beneficium, Cic.: imitari, id.

perversitas, *itias*, *f.* [pervorsus] fraudulency, wickedness, perversity: opinio, Cic.: morum, Suet.

pervorsus (pervorsus), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pervorsus].

(I) A. *Adj.* turned the wrong way, askew, every: pervorsus indit comas, puts her false hair on awry, Ov.: esse perversissimis oculis, dronfully squint-eyed, Cic.

2. Fig. perverse, wrong, evil, bad: dies pervorsae atque adversae, Pl.: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic.: mors, id.

per-vertio (vorto), *ti*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* lit. to turn thoroughly, i. e. to place in an opposite direction; hence, to overturn, overthrow, throw down: coeli alas pervortunt, Pl.: arbusta, virgula, tecta pervertere, Cic.: perversae rupes, broken, craggy rocks, Liv.

(II) *Fig.* to overthrow, subvert: to destroy, ruin, corrupt: labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.: aliquam amicitia allicujus, Tac.

2. to put down, to silence: nunquam me ullo artificio pervertet, Cic.

per-vesperi, *ade*, *very late in the evening:* ad aliquem venire, Cic.

pervestigatio, *onis*, *f.* [pervestigo] a searching into, examining, investigation: scientiae, Cic.

per-vestigo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to trace or search out: canes venatos dicere, ita omnia odorabantur et pervestigabant, Cic.

(II) *Fig.* to seek out, examine, investigate: quae a me pervestigata et cognita sunt, id.

per-veſtus, *us*, *adj.* very old: signum ligneum, Cic.

per-vetustus, a, um, adj. very old.
verba, Cic.

per-*vi*-am, *adv.* accessibly: Pl.
per-*vi*-cūcia, *ae. f.* [*per*-*vi*-cax] *stub-*
bornness, obstinacy: avaritia, ambitio,
malicioſitas, per-*vi*-cacia, *Cic.* II.
Transf. firmness, steadiness: quanta
per-*vi*-cia in hoſtem, tanta beneficentia
adverſus ſupplices utendum. Tac.

pervicācter, *adv.* stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately: *pervicacius causam belli quaerere*, Liv.

pervicax, *ācis*, *adj.* [vic, root of *vincō*] *stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful*: *accusatio*, Tac.: *pervicacioris trae fuit*, Curt. ||. *Transf. firm, steadfast*: *recti pervicax, constans adversus metus*, Tac.

pervictus, a, um, *Part.* [pervinco].
per-videō, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. to

look over, look on: sol pervidet omnia, Ov. 2. Transf. to look at or upon, to view: cum tua pervideas ocula male lippus inunctis, Hor. || Fig. to consider, examine: videbo te et pervidebo, Cic. 2. to perceive, discern: infirmitatem animorum, id.

per-vigēo, gūl, 2. v. n. to continue to bloom or flourish: honoribus per-viguerē, i. e. remained in constant possession of. Tac.

per-vigil, is, *adj.* ever watchful: *per-vigil in medice sidera noctis eras*, Ov. II. Transf.: *nox, passed without sleep*. Just.

pervigilatio, ōnis, *f.* [pervigillo] a
devotional watching, a vigil: Cic.

pervigilia, ae. *f.* [*pervigil*] a
watching all night: Just.

pervigillum, *ll. n. [id.]* a watch-
ing or sitting up all night: pervigilio
fatigati, *Just.* *ll.* *Esp.* a nocturnal
watching, a vigil: castra pervigilio
neglecta, *Liv.*: celebrare, *Tac.*

per-vigile, avi. atum, i. v. n. to remain awake or watch all night : noctem, Cic. in armis, Liv. II. Transf. in gen. to watch : et tecum longos pervigilare dies, Tib.

per-villa, *a*, *adj.* very cheap: Liv.
per-vincō, *vict*, *victum*, *j. v. a.* to
conquer or defeat completely: ne nos
pericula pervincamur, Pl. Absol.: per-
vicit Bordanes, Tac. 2. Transf. to
carry a point, maintain one's opinion:
restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic. 3. to
surpass, outdo, exceed: sonum, Hor.

4. to induce or prevail upon with great effort, to effect with labour: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv. 5. to prove, demonstrate: aliquid dictis, Lucr.

per-vivo, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. to live
on, survive to : Pl.

per-vius, a, um, *adj.* [via] *that may be passed through, affording a passage, passable, pervious*; nodes, Ter.: trans-
itibus, *thoroughfares, passages*, Cic.:
hostes multus pervios ceperant, Liv.
Subat pervium, II. n. *a thoroughfare*,
passage: ne pervium illa Germanis ex-
ercitibus esset, Tac. II. Fig.: con-

mibi nunc pervium est, my heart is now open, i. e. light or easy, Pl.: nihil ambitioni pervium, accessible, Tac.

pervolgo, v. pervulgo.
pervólito, i. v. n. freq. [pervolo] to

fly or flit about (poet.): *Lucr.: Virg.*
per-volo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly
through or about: cades Virg.: cānium

through or about: aedēs, Virg.: aērūm iter, Ov. 2. to fly to: animus velocus in hanc aedem pervolabit. Cic.

¶. Transl. of swift motion in gen. to fly or dart through: totam urbem. Juv.

per-vōlo, vōlui, velle, irreg. v. n.
(old subj. pres. pervolūt, Lucr.) *to wish greatly, to be very desirous*: quem videre pervellem. Cic.

pervolūto, i. v. a. freq. [pervolvere]
to roll over and over; Esp. to turn over
books, to read: libros, Cic.

pervolūtus, a, um, *Part.* [pervol-

per-volvo, volvi, vólutum, 3. v. a.
to roll or tumble about : aliquem in luto.

Ter. 2. Transf. to turn over a book, to read; Smyrnam incans diu
scula perreuerant. Cat. II. Etc. to be

locis pervolvitur anima. Cic.

pervorse, pervorsus, pervorto,
v. *pervorse, etc.*
pervulgātus (*pervolg.*), a, um, *Part.*
[*pervulgus*]. || *Adj.*: *pervulgus*

2. well known: maledicta pervulgata in omnes, id.
per-vulgo (volgo), avi, atum, i. v. a.
to make publicly known, to publish,
spread abroad: illas tabulas pervulgavit
atque id populo R. imperavi, Cic. 2.
to impart to the people, make common:
praemia virtutis in mediocribus homini-
bus pervulgari, id. 3. Esp. to make
oneself common, to prostitute oneself:
mulier, quae se omnibus pervulgaret,
id. 4. Transf. to visit often, to frequent,
haere (poet.): solis pervolgant
lumina coeli, Lucr.

pes, pēdis, m. a foot of any animal :
si pes condoluit, Cic.: pede terram pul-

sare, to dance, Hor.: *pedem ferre*, to go or come, Virg.: *pedem referre*, revoke.

to go or come back, to return : prolugum
referre pedem, Ov.: pedibus, on foot,
afoot : antrum ingressus iter pedibus ai-

Cic.: sub pedibus, *under one's feet*, i. e. in *one's power*, Virg.: ante pedes esse, or ante pedes posita esse, *to lie before one's feet*, i. e. *to be evident, palpable*.
 Ilatuc est asperere, non quod ante pedes modo est videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, Ter.: pes dexter, felix, secundus, i. e. *a happy or fortunate arrival, add. modo accipere*, Virg.:

tamale arrieta: sul piede dell'altro, v. lrg.:
in sententiam alterius pedibus ire, *to*
adopt one's opinion take sides with one.

Ov. 2. a rope attached to a sail, a sheet: *pede labitur aqua*, i. e. *before the wind*, with the wind right aft, id. Hence, *facere pedem*, to veer out one's sheet, to take advantage of a side wind: *to haul the wind*: *una omnes fecere pedem*: *pariterque sinistros, nunc dextra solvere sinus*, Virg. 3. the borrow of a litter: *Cat.* 4. Poet. of fountains and rivers: *crepante lymphæ desiluit pede*, Hor. 5. a metrical foot: *ad heroum nos dactyli et anapaesti et spondeli pedem invitas*, Cic.: *musæ per undos emulanda pedes*, in *hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Hence, (1) a kind of *verse*, measure: *Lesbus, Cat.* 6. a foot, as a measure of length: *duo pedes, quinque pedes*, *latas perulæ*, Cæsar. Hence, *perigæ pede suo se meliori, to measure one's powers or abilities*, Hor. 7. *Plu. lice* Pl.

pessimō, *sup. adv.* v. malc.
pessimus, a, um, v. malus.

pessulus, *i. m.* = *πέσσαλος*, a bolt: occlude *sis* fores ambobus pessulis, Pl.
pessum, *adv.* [perh. contr. of *pedes versum*, towards the feet; hence]: to the ground, to the bottom, down (esp. freq. with *ire* and *dare*): *nunc eam* (cistellu-

lam) cum navi scilicet abivise pessum
in altum, Pl. : multae per mare pessum
subdere urbes, have been swallowed
up, Lucr. II. Fig. : pessum ire, and
rarely pessum sidere, to fall to the
ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish :
quia miser non eo pessum, Pl. : pessum
litros secundissimos Italicae camporum

pestilence; oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat.

pestilētia, *ātis*, *f.* [pestilis] *plague, pest, pestilence*, for pestilentia (poet.); Lucr.

pestis, *is*, *f.* a deadly, esp. an infectious or contagious disease, a *plague, pestilence*; also, a noxious atmosphere, *unhealthy weather*: ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, Cic. || Fig. destruction, ruin, death: quanta pernis pestis venit! Pl.: detestabilis pestis, Cic.: machinari aliquid, id.: minitari, Liv. 2. Metaph. a. a. destructive thing or person, a *pest, curse, bane*: illa furia ac pestis patriae (of Clodius), Cic.

pestasātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [petasus] *having on a travelling-cap, ready for a journey*: petasati veniunt, Cic.

petātio and **petāso**, *ōnis*, *m.* = *revolver*, a *leg* or *fore quarter* of pork: Mart.

petāsonēdus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [petaso] *a little leg or fore quarter of pork*: Juv.

petāsus, *i*, *m.* = *revolver*, a *travelling hat* or *cap*, with a broad brim: Pl.

petāso and **petāsio**, *i*, *v. a.* [peto: cf. arcesso] *to strive or seek repeatedly or eagerly* after, *to pursue*: laudem, Cic.

petitio, *ōnis*, *f.* [peto] *an attack*, a *blow*, *thrust*, *pass*: tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. 2. Fig. an attack made in words: id. || Transf. in gen. a requesting, beseeching; a *request*, *petition*: Plin. 2. Esp. an applying or soliciting for office, *candidature*: consularis, Caes.: pontificatus, Sall.: petitionis se dare, *to solicit* an office, Cic.

3. In law: a *suing*, a *suit*, in private or civil cases (opp. to accusatio, in criminal cases): nec petitionem nec possessionem dabo, *I will not allow her to sue*, id.

petitor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *a seeker, striver* after (poet.): famae, Lucan. || Esp. an applicant or candidate for an office (rare): hic generosior desiderat in campum petitor, Hor. 2. In law: a *claimant*, *plaintiff*, in a private or civil suit: quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic.

petitūrio, *a*, *v. a.* *desid.* [id.] *to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate* (rare): Cic.

petūs, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [peto]. || Subst.: petūm, *i*, *m.* a *prayer*, *request*, *desire*: Cat.

petūsus, *is*, *m.* [id.] *a going towards* (poet.): terrae petūsus, Lucr. || *a desire*, *request*: Gell.

pēto, *ivi* and *ili*, *Itum* (*perf.* peti, Virg.), *v. v. a.* *to direct one's course to*, *to go or repair to*, *to make for*, *travel to*: grues loca kalidiora petentes, Cic.: locum quem petant capsi poese, Caes.: oelum pennina, *to fly*, Ov.: Grallis Phaei petite viris, *visited by the Greeks*, id.

Of things as subjects: campum petit amnis, Virg. Of persons as objects: ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem, id. (||) So, *petero iter*, *cursum*, etc.: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendit, Cic.: illam in partem

petebant fugam, *betook themselves to flight*, Caes. 2. *to go towards* (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context): hence, *to attack*; *to let fly at*, *aim a blow at*, etc.: cunus latus mucro illic petebat, Cic.: aliquem spiculo infoste, Liv.: bello urbem, Virg. || Fig. *to attack*, *assail*: aliquem epistola, Cic.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. 2. *to demand*, *require*: poenas ab aliquo, *to seek satisfaction or revenge* from, Cic. (||) Esp. in law, *to bring an action of recovery*, *to sue for*: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, id. 3. *to beg*, *beseech*, *ask*, *request*, *desire*, *entreat*: peto quosque ut inos mecum serves, id.: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. With inf. (poet.): vicisse petunt, Ov. 4. *to be a candidate for office*: exilis, qui nunc petunt, Cic.: praetura, id. 5. *to woo*, *court*, *make suit*: multi illam petere, Ov. (||) *to solicit for the pleasures of love*: libidine sic accensa Sempronius ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. 6. *to endeavour to obtain*, *to seek*, *strive after*: praedam pedibus, Ov.: gloriam, Sall.: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. With inf.: bene vivere, Hor. 7. *to fetch*, *procure*: altius initum rei demonstrandae, Cic.: suspirium alte, *to fetch a deep sigh*, Pl. [From the compounds of peto it would seem that the primary meaning is "to go towards" or "to."]

petōritum or **petōritum**, *i*, *v.* [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] *an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage*: Hor.

petra, *ae*, *f.* = *πέτρα*, a *rock*, a *crag*, *stone*; pure Lat. saxum: Plin. (Hence It. pietra; Fr. pierre.)

petro, *ōnis*, *m.* [petra] *an old weather*, whose flesh is as hard as stone: Pl.

petūlanus, *antis*, *Part.* [*perf.* from peto] *forward, pert, saucy, impudent, insolent*, petulans: homo, Cic.: animalia, Gell.: petulans et furiosum genus dendi, Cic. || Esp. *wanton*, *saucy*: petulans in aliqua genere nobili virgine, id.

petulānter, *adv.* *pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly*: in aliquem invehi, Cic. Comp.: petulantius, id. Sup.: petulantissime, id.

petūlantia, *ae*, *f.* [petulans] *sauciness, froakiness, impudence, wantonness*, petulance: petulantia et libido magis est adolescentium quam senum, Cic. 2. *carelessness, heedlessness*: Pl.

petūlosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*perf.* from peto] *bullying, apt to bully*: agni, Lucr.: haedi, Virg.

petus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pecto]. || A. J.: woolly, that still has the nap on, new: petra tunica, Hor.

phāla, *ae*, *v. f. ala*.

phalangae and **phalangae**, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* = *φάλαγγες*, *poles to carry burdens* on: Vitruv. || Esp. a wooden roller, placed under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them: Caes. (Hence It. spingia.)

phalangitae, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* = *φάλαγγες*, *soldiers belonging to a phalanx*, phalangites: Liv.

phalanx, *angis*, *f.* = *φάλαγξ*, *a band of soldiers*, a *host drawn up in close order* (poet.): Agamemnoniae phalanges, Virg. || Esp. a division of a Grecian army drawn up in battle array, a *battalion*, phalanx: Nep. 2. the Macedonian order of battle, a *Macedonian phalanx* (a compact parallelogram, usu. of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 163). 3. an order of battle of the Gauls and Germans, forming a parallelogram: Helvetii confertissima acie, phalange facta, Caes.

phalarica, *v. f. alarica*.

phalaris, *arum*, *f.* *phalaris* = *φάλαρις*: a gold or metal disc or boss worn by men as a military decoration: phalaris et torque aliquem donare, Cic. As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phalaria, Liv. 2. a *trapping for the forehead and breast of horses*: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 323).

|| Fig. an external ornament or decoration: ad populum phalaras: trappings for the people: Pers.

phaleratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [phaleris] *wearing phalaras*: eque, Liv. || Fig. decorated, ornamented: phaleratis diis aliquem ducere, *with fine speech*, Ter.

phantasia, *ae*, *f.* = *φαντασία*, an idea, notion, fancy: Sen.

phantasma, *ātis*, *m.* = *φάντασμα*, an apparition, spectre, phantom: Plin. (Hence Fr. fantôme.)

pharetra, *ae*, *f.* = *φάρτρα*, a quiver (poet.): succinctam pharetra, Virg.

pharetratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pharetra] furnished with or wearing a quiver (poet.): pharetrata Camilla, Virg.

pharmaceutria, *ae*, *f.* = *φάρμακεία*, a *pharmacy*, a *storehouse of drugs*: Virg.

pharmacoepolia, *ae*, *m.* = *φάρμακοποιία*, a *study of medicines*, a *quack*: pharmacoepolia circumforastoria, Cic.

pharus, or *ae*, *i*. [from Pharus an island near Alexandria in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philad. erected a famous light-house] *a light-house*: Caes.

phasellus (also phasellus and fas.), *i*, *m.* and *f.* = *φασέλλος*, a *kind of bean with an edible pod*, French beans, kidney-beans, phaseolus: vicianique series vilicique phaseli, Virg. || Transf. a *light vessel*, shaped like a kidney bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, sometimes also of baked and painted clay: epistulam de phaselo dare, Cic. (Hence It. fagiolo.)

phasianus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *φασιανός*, pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian: Phasianae aves, phasianus, Plin. Also Subst. phasianus, *ae*, *f.* and more freq. phasianus (fasian), *i*, *m.* a *phasian*: Suet. (Hence Fr. faisan.)

phasma, *ātis*, *n.* = *φάσμα*, an apparition, spectre, phantom: Ter.

phengites, *ae*, *m.* = *φένγιτης*, phan-

pit, scintille, or crystallized gypsum, used for window-panses: lapis, Suet.

phiala, ae, f. = *φιάλη*, a broad shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer: Juv.

phiditia, orum, v. *philitia*.

philitia (also *phiditia*), orum, n. *φιλίτια* (philitia), the public meals of the Lacedaemonians: Cic.

philologia, ae, f. = *φιλολογία*, love of learning or letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature: ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. || Esp. explanation, interpretation of the writings of others, philology: Sen.

philologus, a, um, adj. = *φιλόλογος*, pertaining to learning, learned, literary: Vitr. || Subst. philologus, l, m. a person engaged in learning or literary pursuits, a man of letters, scholar; homines nobiles illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. || Esp. an explainer of the writings of others, an interpreter, philologist: Sen.

philomela, ae, f. (*Φιλομήλη*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens) a nightingale (poet.): Juv.

philosophia, ae, f. = *φιλοσοφία*, philosophy: Cic. || Met. a philosophical subject or question, Lern. || **philosophia**, arum, f. plu. philosophical systems or sects: exercitatio propria sanum philosophiarum (i. e. Academi-corum et Peripateticorum), Cic.

philosophor, atus, i, v. n. dep. [*philosophor*] to apply oneself to philosophy, to philosophize: Cic.

philosophus, a, um, adj. = *φιλόσοφος*, philosophical: philosophae inscriptiones, Cic. || Subst. philosophus, l, m. a philosopher: ut is, qui studeat omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum vim, naturam causasque nosse, et omnem bene vivere rationem tenere et persequi, nomine hoc (philosophi) spectetur, Cic. || **philosophus**, ae, f. a female philosopher: id.

philtrum, l, n. = *φίλτρον*, a love-potion, philter (poet.): Ov.

philyra and **philyra**, ae, f. = *φίληρα* (the linden-tree; hence): bast, the liber or inner bark of the lime-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made: dispendit nexae philyriae coronae, Hor.

phylus, l, m. = *φύλος*, a dice-bow, l. q. trullus: Hor.

phyllosoma (Heb.), ae, f. = *φύλλοσώμα*, blood-letting, phlebotomy: Veg.

phylus, ae, and **phylus**, ae, f. = *φύλη*, a sea-day, sea-calf: Virg. = *deformis phoebe*, Ov.

phoebea, idia, f. [*Phoebea* = *Φοίβη*, an appellation of Apollo] a priestess of Apollo: hence, an inspired woman, a prophetess: Ov.

phoeniceus (poeniceus, foeniceus), a, um, adj. = *φοινικεύς*, purple-red: Ov.

phoenicopterus, l, m. = *φοινικώπτερος*, the flamingo: Juv.

phoenix, icia, m. = *φοίνιξ*, the phoenix, a fabulous Arabian bird, which was said to live 500 years, and to put an end to its existence by placing itself on a

burning pile of aromatic woods and other substances, its ashes giving birth to a young phoenix: Tac.: Ov.

phonaesus, l, m. = *φωναεσός* (singing-master; hence), a teacher of singing and declamation: Suet.

phormio (form.), onis, m. = *φόρμιον*, plaited reeds or rushes, a mat, a straw covering: Don. ad Ter.

phrasis, is, f. = *φράσις*, in rhetoric, diction, pure Lat. eloquent: Quint.

phrenesis, is, f. = *φρένησις*, madness, delirium, phrensy: Cels.: manifesti, Juv.

phreneticus (or *phreniticus*), a, um, adj. = *φρενητικός*, mad, delirious, frantic: Cic.

phrygius, a, um, adj. *Phrygian*: Meton. embroidered (from the skill of the Phrygians in this art): togae, Plin.

phrygio, onis, m. an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer (v. *phrygianus*): Pl.

phrygius, a, um, adj. *Phrygian*: Meton. embroidered: vestes, Virg. || Of Phrygian music and musical instruments: iuxta, the *Phrygian Aude*, Ov.: modi, a stirring, passionate kind of music, used at the festivals of Cybele: id.

phthisis, is, f. = *φθίσις*, consumption, phthisis: vera phthisis est, Cels.

phui, interj. *foh! fugh!*: Pl.

phui, interj. *phui! tui!*: Ter.

phylaea, ae, f. = *φυλακή*, a prison, pure Lat. custodia: Pl.

phylactista, ae, m. = *φυλακτικός*, a jailor; hence, transf. a dunning creditor who keeps a continual watch on his debtor: Pl.

phylarchus, l, m. = *φύλαρχος*, the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir: phylarchus Arabum, Cic.

phylaea, ae, and **phylaea**, ae, f. = *φυσική*, natural science, natural philosophy, physics: Cic.

phylaea, orum, v. *physicus*, no. II. 2.

phylaea, ade, in the manner of naturalists, physically: dicere, Cic.

phylaea, a, um, adj. = *φυσικός*, pertaining to natural philosophy or physics, natural, physical: quiddam phylaea, something relating to physics, Cic. || Subst. phylaea, l, m. a natural philosopher, naturalist: id.

phylaea, a, um, plu. physics: physiolorum ignarus, id.

physiognomon, onis, m. = *φυσιογνομών*, one who judges of men's characters by their appearance, esp. by their features, a physiognomist: Cic.

physiologia, ae, f. = *φυσιολογία*, knowledge of nature, natural philosophy: Cic.

phylis, e, adj. [*phlo*] that may be expiated, expiable: fulmen, Ov.

piacularis, e, adj. [*piaculum*] atoning, expiatory: sacrificia, sin-offerings, Liv.: also, absol.: ut piacularia Junoni ferent, id.

piaculum, l, n. [*phlo*] a means of appeasing a deity: a sin-offering, pro-

piaculum sacrifici: piaculum hostiae animal, Liv.: Hor. || Meton. an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim: duo nigrae pecudes, ea prima piacula sunt, Virg. Fig.: piaculum rupti foederis, of Hannibal, Liv. In gen. a remedy: Hor. (II) punishment: dea violatoribus (sui tempus) gravia piacula exigit, Liv. || Transf. that which requires expiation: a wicked action, sin, crime, guilt: commissa piacula, Virg.

piamen, inia, n. [*id.*] a means of expiation, an atonement: Ov.

piatrix, icia, f. [*id.*] she that appeases the gods with a sacrifice: Pl.

piata, ae, f. a magpie: Ov.

piaria, ae, f. [*phlo*] a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut: Cic.

piorea, ae, f. [*id.*] the Norway spruce fir: Ov.

piobus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] made of pitch: Lucan. || Esp. black as pitch, pitch-black: picea crassus caligine, Virg.: nubes, Ov.

pioo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*id.*] to bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar: dolla, Suet.

piator, oria, m. [*phlo*] a painter: Cic.: Hor. (Hence *it. pittore*; Fr. peintre.)

piatura, ae, f. [*id.*] painting, the art of painting: una est ars raique picturae, Cic. || Esp. a painting of the face: Pl. || Meton. a painting, picture: Cic. (II) embroideries: Lucr. (III) paintings in mosaic: Virg. || Fig. a picture in words, a picturesque description: Homerum tradunt caecum fuisse, at ejus picturam, non possem videmus, Cic.

piaturus, a, um, adj. [*piatura*] painted: Stat. || embroidered: vestes, Virg.

piatus, a, um, Part. [*phlo*]. || Adj.: fig. of style, ornamented, ornate: orationis pictum et expolitum genus, Cic. 2. painted, false, deceptive, vain: Prop.

piens, l, m. a woodpecker, one of the birds used in augury: Pl. || A fabulous bird, the griffin: piceos divitilis, qui aurore montes colunt, ego solus supero, id.

pio, ade, piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately: pie sancteque colere deos, Cic.

piarius, a, um, adj. *Pierian*; sacred to the Muses, poetic: chori, Ov.

pietas, ae, f. [*phlo*] dutiful conduct towards the gods; piety: est pietas iustitia adversus deos, Cic. Hence, also, conscientiousness, scrupulousness: Pietas, dutifulness to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, etc.; duty, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude, etc.: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.: solemnitas pietatis, the last offices, Tac. || Transf. in gen. justice: si qua est coelo pietas, Virg. 2. gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion: Suet.

pigeo, gūl. and **pigitum** eat, 2. v. n.

to feel annoyance or reluctance at; to repent of (extremely rare with personal subject): factum id esse non negat neque se id pigere, Ter. || Impera, it causes a feeling of annoyance, vexation, dislike, or reluctance: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a neut. pron. or infin.: the word representing the person who experiences the feeling is put in the acc.; that which stands for the source of the feeling, in the gen.: fratris me quidem piget pndetque, Ter.: non dedisse pigem pudet, me, quia non accipit, piget, Pl.: oratione multitudine ad misericordiam inducitur, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. 2. Transf. for poenitent, it causes a feeling of sorrow or remorse: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post piget, Ter.

piger, gra, grum, adj. [piget] reluctant, unwilling, averse (rare): gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. With inf.: piger nonendi ferre laborem, Hor. || backward, slow, indolent, sluggish, inactive: Interdum piger, interdum timidus in eo militari videbare, Cic. Of things: mare pigrum ac prope immotum, sluggish, Tac.: bellum, that advances slowly, Ov.: campus, unfruitful, Hor. With gen. (poet.): militasse piger et malus, id. 2. that makes sluggish, benumbing (poet.): sopor, Cat. (Hence It. pigro.)

pigret, v. pigeo.
pigmentarius, i, m. [pigmentum] a dealer in paints or unguents: Cic.

pigmentum, i, n. [pingo] a material for colouring, a colour, paint, pigment: aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula, oris lineamenta efflorescunt, Cic. || Fig. of style: colouring, ornament: pigmentorum flos et color, id. (Hence It. pigmento.)

pignerator, oris, m. [pignero] he who takes a pledge; a pledgee or mortgagor: Cic.

pignero, avi, atum, i, v. a. [pignus] to pledge, pawn, mortgage: unlonem, Suet. || Fig.: velut obditiis datis pigneratos habere animos, Liv.

pigneror, atus, i, v. a. dep. [id.] prop. to take as a pledge; hence, Fig. to make one's own, to appropriate (rare): Mares ipse ex acie fortissimum quumque pignerari soleo, Cic. || to accept as certain: quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov.

pignus, oris and oris, n. [root pao: v. pacior] any person or thing given as security: a pledge, pawn, mortgage: pignora animos centurionum devinxit, Caes.: marium pignora, male hostages, Suet. (II) Esp. security for the fine taken by the consul of a senator who failed to attend: pignus auferre, Cic. 2. a wager, stake: da pignus, ni es sit filia, bet, Pl.: pignore certare cum aliquo, Virg. || Fig. a pledge, taken, assurance, proof: magnus pignus ab eo republicae datum, Cic.: pignora da, genitor, per quas tua vera propago crelar, surs taberna, Ov. 2.

Meton. children, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives, as pledges of love: tot natos natusque et pignora cara nepotes, id.: pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. || **piger**, adv. slowly, sluggishly: in servitutum transiens, Sen.

pigritia, ae, and **pigrities**, el, f. [piger] sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence: pigritia defunctum metum consequens laboris, Cic.: nox Romanis pigrissem ad sequendum fecit, Liv. (Hence It. pigrizia, pigrizia; Fr. paresse.)

pigro, avi, atum, i, v. n. [id.] to be indolent, slow, dilatory: Lucr.

pigror, atus, i, v. dep. [id.] to be slow, slack, dilatory: Cic.

pila, ae, f. a mortar: pila, ubi tritum piansant, Cato. || Transf. a pillar, a pile: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, Liv.: nulla taberna meos habet, neque pila libellos, i. e. no book-stall (which were round the pillars of public buildings), Hor. 2. a pier or mole of stone: saxum, Virg.

pila, ae (old gen. sing. pilat, Lucr.), f. a ball, playing-ball, id. nos quasi pilas homines habent, Pl.: pilae studio teneri, Cic. (Of the different kinds of balls and methods of playing, v. Smith's Ant. 296.) Proverb.: mea pila est, I have caught the ball, I've won, Pl. || Transf. any ball or globe: pilae lauginita, Plin. The Roman ladies carried a crystal or amber ball to keep their hands cool: Prop. (Hence It. pillotta; Fr. pelote.)

piliarius, i, m. [pilum] a triarius, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: Ov.

piliatus, a, um, adj. [id.] armed with a javelin: agmina, Virg.

piliatus, a, um, adj. [pilus] wearing the pilens or felt-cap (at Rome the emblem of liberty; whence slaves received it at their manumission): pileati aut lana alba velatis capitis volones epulati sunt, Liv.: tantum gaudium (mois Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation), Suet.

pilentum, i, n. an easy chariot or carriage, used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried (v. Smith's Ant. 297): Liv. Virg.: Hor.

piliolum, i, m. and **piliolum**, i, n. dim. [pilus] a small felt cap, a skull-cap: Hor.

pilius, i, m. and **pilius**, i, n. [pilus] lit. made of hair or wool, hence a felt cap or hat, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom: haec mea libertas, hanc nobis pillea donat, Pers. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pilius for a while after the recovery of their freedom (v. Smith's Ant. 297). Hence, 2. Meton. it-

erty, freedom: servos ad pileum vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom, Liv.

pilius, a, um, adj. [id.] hairy, shaggy: genae, Cic.

pilia, ae, f. dim. [pila] a little ball, globe: Plin. || Esp. in medicine: a pill: id. (Hence It. pillola; Fr. pilule.)

pilum, i, n. a pella: pilum fabarium, Cato. || Transf. the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry: caput fluxum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Proverb.: pilum inficere alicui, to make an attack on one, Pl.

pilus, i, m. a hair: muniae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. || Meton. a hair, a trifle: uno with a negative, not a hair, not a bit, not a whit: interea e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem, id. (Cf. Gr. wlos; Eng. felt.) (Hence It. pelo; Fr. poil.)

pilus, i, m. [pilum] the division of the triarii in a Roman legion, it occurs almost invariably in connection with primus: primus pilus, the first century of the triarii: P. Sextius Bacula, prius pili centurio, the chief centurion of aquilifer, Caes.: aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to be chief centurion, id. || Meton. primus pilus, or in one word, primipilus, i. n. the chief centurion of the triarii and therefore of the legion: primipilo P. Sert. Baculo vulneribus confectus, id.

pinctotheca, ae, and **pinctotheca**, ae, f. = *pinacotheca*, a picture-gallery: Varr.

pinetum, i, n. [pinus] a pine-wood, pine-grove: Ov.

pinus, a, um, adj. [id.] of the pine, piney, pine: pinis velamina pavorata, Lucr.: ardor, a fire of pine-wood, Virg.

pingo, xxi, present, v. v. a. to paint a picture, to represent pictorially: tabula, Cic.: tabula picta, a picture, id. Proverb.: quae quidem dicunt, qui nunquam philosophum pictum, id. dicit, videntur, who speak of things about which they know nothing, id. 2. to embroider, represent by means of the needle: pingere can, Ov. 3. to paint, stain, colour (poet.): sanguinis tristem moris et tempora pingit, Virg. 4. to adorn, decorate, embellish: bibliotheca, Cic. || Fig. of style: to paint, colour, embellish: locus, quem ego varie meis orationibus colore pingit, id. [The root is pin-] (Hence It. pig-vere; Fr. peindre.)

pinguoso, i, v. n. (impers. [pinguis] to become or grow fat: enacuatum erumentum medica (herba) pinguescit, Cal. 2. to become strong or fertile: campos sanguine, Virg.

pinguis, e, adj. fat: pinguis Theban, Cic.: pinguior agnus, Pl.: pinguislimus haeculus, Juv. 2. Subst. pinguis, is, a fat, grease: Virg. || Transf. fat, rich, fertile; also, plump, in good condition: sanguine pinguis campus, Hor.: fecus, plump, juicy, id.

pingues lampades, full of oil, Ov. A. c. that makes fertile: pingui flumine Nilus, Virg. 2. bedaubed, bearded: pingula crura Iulo, Juv. 3. thick, dense: coelum pingue et concretum, Cic.: toga, Suet. 4. Of taste: insipid: sapor, Plin. ||| Fig. dull, gross, heavy, stupid: Cordubae natis potius pingue quiddam sonantibus et peregrinum, Cic.: pingue ingenium manati, Ov. 2. bold, strong: verba, Quint. 3. calm, quiet, comfortable, easy: pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. 4. sleek, spruce: pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint.

pinguitudo, *inis, f.* [pinguis] fatness: Plin.

pinguis, *era, eram, adj.* [pinguis fero] *pine-bearing: Virg.*

pinguis, *era, eram, adj.* [pinguis fero] *pine-bearing: Ov.*

pinna, *ae, f.* [pinna] another form of *penna*, *q. v.* [*pinna*, esp. of the larger feathers of the wings and tails of birds: Suet. 2. Meton. a wing: Cic. 3. the fin of a fish: Plin. 4. a battlement, pinnace: Caes. (Hence Fr. *pinçon*, a gable end.)

pinna (*pinus*), *ae, f.* = *pinus*, a kind of shellfish: Cic.

pinnaeus, *a, um, adj.* [pinna] feathered, plumed, winged: Cupido, Plin.

pinnaiger, *era, eram, adj.* [pinna] *pinnaiger*, feather-bearing, feathered, winged: haec pinnaiger, non armiger in corpore tale exerceatur, i. e. against birds, Att. in Cic. || Transf. having fins, finny: piscis, Ov.

pinnaipotes, *v. pennipotes.*

pinnaipotes, *a, um, f.* [pinna rapio] a gladiator, who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, which he took as a trophy upon slaying the Samnite: Juv.

pinnaiphylax, *icia, m.* = *pinnaiphylax*, the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and supposed to keep watch over it: Cic. This fable evidently arose from the not unfrequent accident of small crabs being caught and imprisoned in the shells of pinnae and other bivalves.

pinnaula, *ae, f. dim.* [pinna] a small feather: Col. 2. Meton. a little plume or wing: Pl.

pinnaulus, *a, um, Part.* [pinna] *pinna* or *pinna*, *i. e.* and *stil*, *pinnaulus*, *pinnaulus*, and *pinnaulus*, *v. e. a. to beat, pound, bray, crush: caepa sale et aceto pista. Plin. || Fig.: sagro, to scourge, pista: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinnat, scopsa at, derides (v. ciconia), Pers. (Hence It. *pingiare*, and *pestare*; Fr. *pâler*.)*

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*pine-torch: manum pinu flagranti servitus implet, Virg. 3. a wreath of pine-leaves: Ov. (Hence It. *pinaccia*; Fr. *pinasse*.)*

pio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [pius] to seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate: Silvanum lacte placabit, Hor. || Transf. to honour with religious rites, to celebrate: ubi piem Pietatem, Pl. 2. to purify with sacred rites: si quid tibi plandum fuisset, Auct. or. pro Dom. 3. to make or seek to make good, to atone for, expiate: damna, Ov.: nefas triste, to atone for, avert the penalty, Virg. 4. to punish, avenge (poet.): culpam morte, id. 5. to free from madness: jube te pari de mea pecunia: nam ego quidem insanum te esse certo scio, Pl.

pipier, *eria, m.* pepper: et pipier et quicquid charis amittitur ineptis, Hor. (An Indian word: Gr. *pipera*.) (Hence It. *pevere*; Fr. *poivre*.)

pipilo, *v. n.* to pip, chirp: pipilabai (passer) Cat.

pipilo, *i. v. n.* to pip, chirp: Varr. **pipulum**, *i. n.* and **pipulus**, *i. m.* [pip] an outcry, upbraiding: te pipulo hic differam ante aedes, Pl.

pirata, *ae, m.* = *pirata*, a sea-rover, corsair, pirate: Cic.

piraticus, *a, um, adj.* = *piraticus*, pertaining to pirates, piratic, piratical: myoparone piratico capto, Cic. || Subst. **piratica**, *ae, f.* piracy: piraticam facere, to practise piracy, id.

pirum, *i. n.* a pear: Hor. (Hence It. *peru*; Fr. *poire*; Eng. *pear*.)

pirus, *i. f.* a pear-tree: Inere nunc, Meliboeus, pirus, Virg.

piscarius, *a, um, adj.* [piscia] pertaining to fishing or fish, fish: forum piscarium, the fish-market, Pl.

piscator, *oria, m.* [piscor] a fisherman, fisher: piscatores ad se convocat, Cic. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur*.)

piscatorius, *a, um, adj.* [piscator] pertaining to fishermen, fishery: naves, fishing smacks, Caes.: arundo, a fishing-rod, Plin.

piscatus, *us, m.* [piscor] a fishing, catching of fish: Pl. || Meton. **piscata**, *ae, f.* piscata, aucupio, Cic.

piscotulus, *i. m.* dim. [piscia] a little fish, a parv. Cic.

piscola, *ae, f.* [id.] a fish-pond: Cic. || Transf. a pond for bathing or swimming, whether of warm or cold water; a basin, pool: Plin.

piscinarius, *a, um, adj.* [piscina] pertaining to fish-ponds: Varr. || Subst. **piscinarius**, *ii, m.* one fond of fish-ponds: Cic.

piscis, *is, m.* a fish: places, ut alunt, ova cum generunt, relinquunt, Cic.: piscia femina, Ov. || Transf. **Piscia**, the fishes, a constellation of the Zodiac: id. [Cf. Eng. *fish*.] (Hence Fr. *poisson*.)

piscor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [piscis] to fish: ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, Cic. Proverb. in aere piscari, to labour in vain, Pl. (Hence Fr. *pêcher*.)

piscosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of fish, abounding in fish: amnes, Ov.

pisculentus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] abounding in fish: loca, Pl.

piso, *v. pinso.*

pistor, *oria, m.* [pinso] lit. a pounder: esp. one who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller: Plin. || Transf. a baker: mitto haec artes vulgares, coquos, pistoros, lectionarios, Cic.

pistrilla, *ae, f.* dim. [pistrina] a little pounding-mill: Ter.

pistrinensis, *e, adj.* [pistrinum] pertaining to a pounding-mill: Jumenta, Suet.

pistrinum, *i. n.* [pinso] a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill: usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes a slave was made to perform the labour by way of punishment: ut ferratus in pistrino aetatem conteras, Pl.: oratorem in iudicio, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrodi et compingi videbam, Cic. || Transf. a bakery: exercere pistrinum, Suet. 2. oppressive labour, drudgery: Cic.

pistris or **pristis**, *is, also pistris* or **prixis**, *icia, f.* = *stiprix*, *stiprix*, any sea-monster: a whale, shark, saw-fish: postremo immani corpore pistris, of Scylla, Virg. || Transf. the Whale, a constellation: ad Pistris terga, Cic. 2. a species of swift-sailing ship: Liv.

pistus, *a, um, Part.* [pinso].

plithedum, *ii, n.* = *plithedum*, a little ape: Pl.

plitha, *ae, f.* (sometimes scanned as a trisyll.: Hor.: Pers.) *stine*, clammy moisture, phlegm, rheum: quum sanguine corruptus est aut pituita redundat, Cic.: praecipue sanus, nihil quum pituita molesta est, Hor.

plithedus, *a, um, adj.* [pituita] full of phlegm, phlegmatic: Cic.

pius, *a, um* (Comp. only magis plus. Sup.: piusculus, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero; but freq. afterwards: Sen.: Tac.: Curt., etc.) *adj.* devout, devout, conscientious, righteous (of persons and things): si quis pius est, Pl.: (deus) pius et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. So pius, of the departed, the blessed: pius omnes, id. Of things connected with religion: fr. Hor.: pia et aeterna pax, a conscientiously kept and eternal peace, Cic. Subst. pius, *i. n.*: stabilis pro signis jusque plume tuus, Ov. 2. Of dutiful affectionate conduct toward parents, etc.: dutiful, affectionate, tender, kind, good, loyal, patriotic, etc.: pius in parentes, Cic.: pius Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Virg.: metus, of a wife for her husband, Ov.: bellum, waged for one's country or allies, Liv. || Transf. in gen. honest, upright (rare): pius quaestua, Cato. 2. Poet. of a wine-jar: pia testa, my kindly jar = beuignus, Hor.

pix, pīcīa, f. = *viola*, *pīch*: hic dies festus corticem astrictum pice dimovebit ampore, Hor. Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment: Pl. (Hence It. *pece*.)

placabilis, a, adj. [placo] *pass. easily pacified or appeased, placable*: animi, Cic.: omni habuisset aequalem et placabilem, id. Post.: placabilis ara Dianae, *placable, mild*, Virg. || *Ac* ut pacifying, *appearing, moderating, propitiating*: ut ipsum purgare ipsi coram placabilis est, *is more fitted to appease*, Ter.

placabilitas, itis, f. [placabilis] *placable disposition, placability*: Cic.

placamen, inis, n. [placo] *a means of pacifying or appeasing*: Liv.

placamentum, i, n. [id.] *a means of pacifying or appeasing*: Tac.

placatus, adv. *quietly, gently, calmly, composedly*: Cic. Comp.: remissius et placatus ferre, id.

placatio, ōnis, f. [placo] *an appeasing, propitiating*: Cic.

placatus, a, um, Part. [placo]. || *Adj.* *appeased, pacified, reconciled to*: exercitus dum placatur, Liv. 2. *calm, quiet, gentle, still*: animi quietus et placatus status, Cic. Comp.: placatore animo aliquid facere, Liv. Sup.: quies placatissima, Cic.

placatus, ae, f, a, cake: Hor.: Juv. [*Placenta* is lit. "a flat cake." See *πλαῖον*, from *πλαῖν*.]

placō, cū et citus, citum, 2. v. a. *to please, to be pleasing or agreeable, to give satisfaction, to satisfy*: with *dat.*: non placet Antonio consulatus meus, Cic.: placens uxor, *charming, agreeable*, Hor. 2. With *dat. pron. reflect.* *to be pleased or satisfied with oneself, to be self-contented, to flatter oneself, to pride or please oneself*: ego nunquam mihi minus quam hesterno die placui, Cic. || With an impersonal subject, *usu. an infm. or subj. clause*: sometimes without any expressed subject: *to seem right or proper*: to be thought or believed: placuit et ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes. 2. *Exp.* of public decrees, *etc.*: to be approved of or resolved on: senatus placere, C. Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere, Cic.: deliberata de Avario in communi concilio, incendi placet et defendi, Caes.

placidus, adv. *softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, placidly*: forem aperire, Pl.: placido et sedate fere dolore, Cic. Comp.: piebem in magistratu placidius tractare, Sall.

placidus, a, um, adj. [placoo] *gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*: Ter.: Cic. 2. Of things: annis, Ovi.: placida, quetaque constantia, Cic.: mors, Virg. Comp.: nihil illis placidius aut quietius erat, Liv. Sup.: placidissima pax, Cic.

placito, i, v. n. [id.] *to be very pleasing*: neque placitum more, Pl.

placitum, i, n. [id.] *that which is pleasing or agreeable*: ultra placitum laudare, *more than is agreeable*, Virg.

(Hence It. *piato*: old Fr. *plaid*: also the verbs, It. *plattire, piaggiare*; Fr. *plaidier*.)

placitus, a, um, Part. [placoo]. || *Adj.*: *pleasing, agreeable, acceptable*: placita est simplicitate tua, you please, Ov.: eum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum diis, Just.

placō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, reconcile, agood, soothe, illa ut placetur nobis*, that she be reconciled to us, Ter.: placare aliquem reprobicose, Cic.: nimen Deorum immortalium, Caes. Poet.: Hippotades quum vult aequora placat, Ov.

|| *to endeavor to appease*: Hor.

placuna and placunia, v. plagunia.

plaga, ae, f, a, blow, stroke, stripe: plagas pati, Ter.: plagas perferre, Cic.

2. *Exp.* *a blow which wounds or injures*: a cut, thrust, wound: mormal mortiferam infligere, *to inflict a mortal wound*, id. || *Fig.*: *a blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune*: illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, *that great blow was given*, id.: levior est plaga ab amico, *quam a debitore, loss, injury*, id. [Root *PLAG*, same as in Gr. *πλῆγῃ*: v. *plango*.]

plaga, ae, f. lit. *a flat surface*, hence *a region, tract*: si quem extensa plagarum quatuor in medio dirimit plaga solis inquit, *sones*, Virg.: plagas tellure premuntur, Ov.

2. *Exp.* *a district, canton*: Liv. || *As plecto means to plait, to make flat*, hence, *plaga* signifies *a hunting-net, a snare, gin*: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Pl.: tendere plagas, Cic.: nodosae, Ov. 2.

Fig. *a snare, trap, toil*: se impedire in plagas, Pl.: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt, Cic. [Root *PLAG* or *PLAC*, "flat," same as Germ. *flach*, and Gr. *πλαῖν*: hence *pīco*, "to lay flat," "to fold," and *sim-plac*, *dis-plac*, *sub-plac*, etc.: *whisk and plecto*, to plait, "belong to the same root." (Hence It. *piaggia*, *spaggiata*; Fr. *plage*.)

plagiarius, ii, m. *a wanton, kidnapper*: Cic. || *a literary thief, plagiarist*: Mart.

plagiger, ōra, ōrum, adj. [plaga geo] *stripe-bearing*: genera hominum, Pl.

plag-gerulus, a, um, adj. [plaga gerulus] *stripe-bearing*: Pl.

plagipetida, ae, m. [plaga patior] *a buffet-bearer*: Pl.

plagius, a, um, adj. [plaga] *fond of flinging* (poet.): Hor.

plagula, ae, f. dim. [plaga] *a bed-curtain, a curtain*: il primum vestem stragulam pretiosam, plagulas et alia textilia Romam advexerunt, Liv.

plagula, ae, f. *a kind of fish* (al. *placusa* or *placusta*): Pl.

planctus, ōis, m. [plango] *a striking or beating accompanied with noise*, *a rustling, roaring*: planctus illius cauitibus undae, of the roaring of the waves, Lucan. || *Exp.* *a beating of the breast*, *etc.*, as a token of grief; *a wailing, lament*: gemitus ac planctus, *groans and lamentations*, Tac. (Hence It. *pianto*.)

plāns, adv. *evenly*: fig. *simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly*: plane et dilucide loqui, Cic. Comp.: planes atque apertus dicere, id. Sup.: apertissime planissimeque explicare, id.

|| *Transf.* *wholly, entirely, completely, quite*: carere sensu communi, Hor.: quod reliquos coheredes conveniunt, *plane bene*, you have acted quite rightly, Cic. 2. *Exp.* in affirmative answers: *certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so*: ego ad tam privatus aut periti, G. Plane istae est, Pl.

plānētā, ae, m. = *πλανήτης*, *a wandering star, planet* (pure Lat. *stellae errantes, errantes, errones*): Gell.

plango, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to strike, beat, esp. so as to produce a noise*: sacus plangentes saxa, Lucr.: moribunde vertice terram, Ov. || *Exp.* *to beat the breast, loud, etc.*, as a sign of grief: lanata pectora plangens, id. Reflect: scissaeque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides, *beat themselves*, id. 2.

Transf. *to lament aloud, wring the hands*: with *acc.* *to bewail*: agmina plangentia, Virg.: plangentium gemitu, Just. With *acc.* *Memphitem boem* (i. e. Apim), Tib. [Root *PLAG* as in *pēga*, cf. *πλῆγῃ* and *πλῆγῃ*.] (Hence It. *piangere*; Fr. *pleindre*.)

planger, ōris, m. [plango] *a striking, beating, accompanied with noise*: solito tentat plangere ferre pectus, Ov. || *Exp.* *a beating of the breast or face in token of grief*: *loud mourning, wailing, lamentation*: plangere et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

planguntula, ae, f. dim. [πλῆγῃ] *a little wasp*: Cic.

plān-lōquens, a, um, adj. [plano loqui] *speaking clearly, intelligibly, or plainly*: Pl.

plānipes, ōdis, m. [plānus pes flat-tor, barefoot] *a kind of crane or ballast-drawer, who performs without the count occur*: or the tragic cothurnus: planipedes adit Fabius, Juv.

plānitas, itis, f. [plānus] *plainness*: fig. *distinctness, perspicuity*: sententiarum, Tac.

plānitās, ōis, f. (collat. *forma, plānitās*, *ae, very rare*) [id.] *a flat or even surface, level ground, a plain*: aequata agri planities, Cic.: nulla planitia dividit, Auct. B. Hisp. (Hence It. *pien-za*.)

planta, ae, f. *a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, graft, scion*: malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, vitiviridiae, propagines, Cr.

2. *a sol. slip for transplanting*: Ov.

3. *a plant*, in gen.: Juv. || *The sole of the foot*: ab! tibi ne teneras glacies seceat aspera plantae, Virg.

plantaris, e, adj. [planta] *pertaining to soles*: Subst. *plantaria*, *lum. n. plu. sets, slips, or young trees*: Virg.

2. *Transf.* *the hair*: Pers.

plānus, a, um, adj. *level, flat, plane, even*: quid dase formae praesentis sint, ex solibus globis, ex planis circulis aut orbis, Cic.: apertum ac planum litus, Caes. Comp.: editus planior, Liv.

Sup.: plantissimus locus, Cic. 2. Subst. planum, i. n. *level ground, a plain*: sciem in planum deducit, Sall. **Exp.** legal t. i. e. plano or de plano, on level ground, not on the bench, i. e. out of court, extra-judicially: aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. **Hence**, (fig. de plano, without difficulty, easily) (poet.): hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. 11. **Fig.** plain, clear, distinct, intelligible: satini haec sunt tibi plane et certa? Pl.: narrationes, Cic. [Prob. connected with Gr. *πλάνος*; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.]

plānus, i. m. = *πλάνος, a vagabond; a juggler, impostor*: Cic. **plasma**, ālis, n. = *πλάσμα, an affected modulation of the voice*: Pers. Quint.

plāstēs, ae, m. = *πλάστης, a mould-cr. modeller, statuary*: Vell.

plātēla, ae, f. the spoonbill: Cic.

plātūnus, i. (gen. *plātūnū*, Virg.), f. = *πλάτανος, the platane or oriental plane-tree*: Cic.: caelebs (because not used to support vines), Hor.

plātēa (plātēa, Hor.), ae, f. = *πλατεία, a street*: in hac habitatio platea dictum est Chrysidem, Ter. (Hence it. *piazza*: Fr. *place*.)

plando (plādo, Quint.), sl. sum, 3. v. a. and m. 1. Act. to clap, strike, beat (poet.): pectora manu Or.: choros pedibus, to execute a choral dance, dancing with the feet, Virg. 11. **Neutr.** to clap: pennib. Or. 2.

Exp. to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap: manus suas in plaudendo commovera, Cic.: uixne scamur, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat, Hor. 3. **Transf.** in gen. to express approbation, to approve, applaud: populus me sibilat: at mihi plando ipse domi, I am satisfied with myself, id.

plausibilis, e, adj. [plando] deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable: nomen, Cic.

plausor, ōris, m. [id.] one who claps, applauder, an applauder: Hor.

plaustrum, i, n. a waggon, wain, cart: tarda Eleusine matris volentia plaustra, Virg.: in plaustrum conjici, Cic. 11. **Transf.** the consellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear (poet.): flexerat obliqua plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. [Plaustrum prob. from plando, on account of its creaking noise.]

plānus, a, um, Part. [plando].

plānus, ās, m. [id.] a clapping sound, the noise caused by the striking together of two bodies: plānusque exterrita pennis dat tequo ingentem, Virg. 11. **Exp.** a clapping of hands in token of approbation: Cic. 2. **Fig.** applause, approbation: captare, Cic.

plēbēdula, ae, f. dim. [plebs] the common people, the populace, the rabble: misera ae plēbula, Cic.

plēbūsus, i, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the common people or communally, plebeian: familia, Cic.: consul, Liv.

11. **Transf.** common, vulgar, mean,

low: quoniam nos videmur tibi plebelli et pauperes, Pl.: sermo, Cic.

plēbēs, is and ēi, v. plebs.

plēbēdola, ae, comm. [plebs colo] one who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people: ab hoc plebēdola tribuno plebis ēgitur, Cic.

plēbīs, v. plebs.

plēbiscitum, i, n. (abl. *plebis scitta*, Decret. in Cic.) [plebs scitum] a decree or ordinance of the communally (opp. to senatus consultum): Auct. or. Dom.

plebs (old forms, pleps and plebis), also plēbēs, is, and (esp. archaic) ēi and i, f. the common people, the common or communally, the plebeians, opp. to the patricians, the senators, and, after the time of the Gracchi, to the knights (whereas populus includes all classes): plebes domandi studio permota a patribus cessant, Sall.: populo plebeique Romanae, Cic. 3. the populace, the lower class or order, the mass: multitudo de plebe, Liv. 11.

In gen. the lower ranks or classes, as contrasted with their superiors: dextra laevaque deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis: plebes habitant diversas locas, Ov.: in Hyrcania plebs publicos alit canes; optimates domesticos, Cic. [Connected with *πλεῖος*, *πλεῖν*, etc., and containing the same root as *plenus*, *impleo*, *compleo*, etc.: v. Smith's Ant. 298.]

plebiscilla, o, adj. [plecto] plaited: corona plebilla, Pl.

plecto, i, xl and xīl, rum, 3. v. a. to plait, braid, interweave (rare; mostly in the part. perf.): plectax corinae, Lucr. 11. to twist, bend, turn: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. [Root *PLEO*; cf. *plāga*.]

plecto, 3. v. a. to punish: capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Usu. pass.: tergo plector, Hor.: quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, id. 11. **Transf.** in gen. to blame: cavet, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. [Root *PLEO* or *PLAO*, to strike: v. *plāga*, *plango*.]

plectrum, i, n. = *πληκτρον*, an instrument to strike with: esp. a little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum: Cic.: Ov. 2. Meton. a lyre or lute; also, a lyric poem, lyric poetry (poet.): te sonantem plenus aure, Alcaee, plectro, Hor.

plēns, adv. full: vasa plene infundere, Plin. 11. **Fig.** fully, completely, thoroughly, abundantly: plene cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. Comp.: alere, Quint. Sup.: quavis illud plenis, hoc restrictissime feceris, Plin.

plēntūdō, īnis, f. [plenus] fulness, plenitude, completeness: plenitudo syllabum, Auct. Hor.

plēns, a, um, adj. [root *PLE*: v. *plēns*] full filled with: With gen.: Gallia est plena civium Romanorum, Cic. With abl.: plena domus ornamentis, id. Neut. absol.: plenum et tuane, id. ad plenum, to repletion, copiously (poet.): Virg. 2. **Exp.** stout,

bulky, plump, corpulent: pleni enectivi simus, Cic.: vulpulae pleno corpore, Hor. (11) *big with child, pregnant*: sua plena, Cic.: Telluri plene victimis plena datur, Ov. 3. filled, satisfied (poet.): plenus eras minimo, id. 4. full, packed, laden: crura thymo plene (apes), Virg.: exortus plenissimus praeda, Liv. 5. complete in number or size, full, whole, entire: ut haberet ad praetura gerendum plenum annum atque integrum, Cic.: pleno gradu, ad full pace, Liv. 6. abundant, plentiful, rich: non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decederat, Cic.: menas, Virg. 7. numerous: plenum convivium, Suet. 8. Of the voice, sonorous, full, loud: vox grandior et plenior, Cic. 9. Of letters, syllables, words, full: niet plenum est, nil imminuit, id. 10. Of age, full, advanced, mature: Jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. 11. **Fig.** full, filled, abounding in. With gen.: consilii, Pl.: officii, Cic. With abl.: plenus sum expectatione de Pompeio, full of expectation, id. 2. **Exp.** complete, copious: oratio plenior, id.: pleno ore laudare, i. e. liberally, heartily, id. (Hence It. *pieno* Fr. *plein*.)

plēo, 2. v. n. to fill, the obsolete root of plenus, completo, impleo, suppleo, etc. [Cf. *πλεῖν*, *πληναι*, *πλεῖν*, *πλεῖν*, etc.]

plērūque, aeque, haque, v. plerumque, adv. for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently: haec ipse fortalis sum: plerumque enim non semper eveniunt, Cic.: ridiculum acri fortius et melius magnas plerumque sciat res, Hor.

plērus, a, um, adj. very many, a very great part, most (the old form of plerumque, plerique): minores magistratus partiti juris, plures in plera sunt, Cic. [Plerus comes from plus, pluris, of which the old form was pleos, pluris, from the root *PLE*.]

plērūque, aeque, rumque, adj. [plerus: cf. quisque from quia, etc.] Sing. (very rare) a very great part, the greater part, most: juvenis plerumque Catullus favebat, Sall. Neut. absol.: with gen. the greatest part: Europae, Liv. 2. Plur. very many, the greater number, the most: habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Pl.: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obeso arbitrantur, Cic.: plerique Belgae, Caes. Neut. plu. absol.: all, every thing: nec ratione animi quicquam, sed plerumque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic.

plēns, a, um, Part. [plecto].

plēctus, a, um, Part. [plēto].

plēto, ōis, sum, v. a. to fold, to wind together, to double up: quaedam plicata, Lucr.: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), winding or coiling himself up, Virg. (Hence It. *piegare*, Fr. *plier*, and from part. plicatus, plicatus, Fr. *plier*.)

plōdo, v. plando.

plorabilis, e, adj. [ploro] lamentable, deplorabile (poet.). Pers.

plorātus, ūa, m. [id.] a weeping, weeping, lamenting; virginealem ploratum edere, poet. Cic. Plur.: omnia mulierum ploratibus sonant, Liv.

ploro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. J. N e u t. r. to wail, lament, to weep aloud; plorando fessus sum, Cic. || A c t. to weep over, to lament, bewail (poet.); turpe commisit, Hor. With acc. and inf.: aquam plorat profundere, Pl.

plostellum, i, n. dim. [plostrum, plastrum] a small wagon or cart; plostellum adungere mures, Hor.

plostrum, plostrum, or plostrum, i, n. [a Gallic word] a wagon-bow: Cat.

pluit, v. pluo.

pluma, ae, f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather; in plur. down: animantes pluma obductas, Cic.: pluma haud intererat, patronus, an ciliens probror est, there is not a pin to choose, Pl. || Transf. Of the first beard, down (poet.): insperata tuae quoniam vellet pluma superbiae, Hor. 2. the scales on a coat of mail: equus, quem pennis ahenis in plumam aquilae auro conversa tegebat, Virg. [Pluma perh. comes from the same root as pluo, fluo.]

plumātio, ūa, m. (ac. vestimentum) [pluma] a garment embroidered with feathers: cumatle aut plumatle, Pl.

plumbatus, a, um, adj. [plumbum] leaden: Plin.

plumbeus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to lead, made of lead, leaden: plumbeus glans, Lucr. 2. Transf. leaden, blunt, dull: plumbeus gladius, Jugulatus, Cic. (ii) leaden, bad (poet.): numus, Pl. (iii) leaden, i. e. heavy, oppressive, burdensome (poet.): nec plumbeus Auster Auctumnusque gravis, Hor. || Fig. heavy, weighty: si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt, Pl. 2. dull, stupid, stolid: nisi plane in phycis plumbi sumus, Cic.

plumbum, i, n. lead: Cato: plumbum album, tin, Caes. 2. Meton. a leaden ball or bullet (poet.): Balearis plumbum funda jacit, Ov. (ii) a leaden pipe (poet.): parior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. [Plumbum is the same word as πλῦβος, πλῦβος-ος.]

plumens, a, um, adj. [pluma] downy, covered or filled with down: caldita plumas, Cic.: toras plumas, Ov.

plumi-pes, ūa, f. adj. feather-footed, with feathered feet (poet.): Cat.

plumo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pluma] to cover with feathers, to feather: plumato corpore corvus, poet. Cic. 2. Transf. to cover with scales: loriceae plumatae, Just.

plumbeus, a, um, adj. [id.] covered with feathers, feathered: Plin.

pluo, plui, or plui, i. v. n. usu. impers. to rain: haec Graeci stellas vocitare solent, a pliendo: deus enim est plueri, Cic. With acc.: sanguinem

plucae sentatui nuntiatum est, id. With acc.: laete pluas, rain, Liv. Pluv.

|| Transf. to pour down like rain (poet.): nec de coenaculis tantum pluit illa glandia, Virg. [Same root as fluo; Eng. flow. Also akin to Gr. πλῦος, πλῦος; and to Lat. fluo.] (Hence It. piovere; Fr. pleuvoir.)

pluvialis, e, adj. [pluv] belonging or relating to more than one, plural: Pluv.

|| Esp. in gramm. of the plural number: Quint.

pluvialiter, ade, in the plural: tonitrua uis pluvaliter dicimus, Sen.

pluvius, v. plus, under multus.

pluvius (-ens), adv. often, oftentimes, frequently: Caes.

pluvifarium, ade, in many parts or places: Suet.

pluvifarius, a, um, v. plurifarium.

pluvium, sup. adv. very much: is valebat in suffragio pluvium, cuius pluvium intererat esse in optimo statu civitatem, Cic.: Dumnoris pluvium poterat, Caes.

pluvius, a, um, v. multus.

pluvius, ūa, v. multus.

plus, comp. adv. more: verbane plus an-sententia valere debeat, Cic. With quam: non plus quam in tres partes posse distribui putaverunt, ius plus more, id. Without quam: plus milites aulvi, Ter.: paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. With ab: alterum fieri non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic.: paulo plus, Liv.: plus nimio, over-much, Hor. 2. Plus plusque, more and more: quem mercedem plus plusquam in dies diligo, Cic.

pluvius, a, um, adj. dim. [pluv] somewhat more, a little more: pluvius suppellectilis opus est, Ter. 2. Neutr. ablat.: pluviusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amoris nostro largiare, Cic. With pen.: pluviusculum negotii, id. (ii) Adverbially: somewhat more, rather more: invitavit sese in coena pluviusculum, Pl.

pluvius, i, m., less freq. pluvium, i, n. [perh. from plus: lit. that which shelters from rain] a moveable penthouse, shed, or mantle, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers: pluteos ad alta opera abduxerunt, Caes. Transf.: ad aliquem vi-neas pluteosque agere, i. e. to turn all one's weapons against him, Pl. 2. a permanent breast-work, a parapet: pluteos vallo addere, Caes. 3. the back of a settee or couch: Suet. Meton. a couch, dining-couch: Prop. 4. a book-shelf, book-case: Pers.: Juv.

pluvia, ae, f. (ac. aqua) [pluvius] rain: pluvias metuo, Cic. (Hence It. pioggia; Fr. pluie.)

pluvialis, e, adj. [pluvia] pertaining to rain, rainy: Auster, rain-bringing, Virg.: aqua, rain-water, Sen. (Hence It. piovale.)

pluvius, a, um, adj. [pluv] rainy, causing or bringing rain, rain-: aquae, Cic.: Hyades, rain-bringing, Virg.: vault, Hor.: arcus, a rainbow, id.

po'. A shortened form of post; as, post meridiem: Quint.

poecillum, i, n. dim. [poculum] a little cup: mulis, Liv.

poculum, i, n. [root po, to drink] a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker: et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fect, Virg.: exaurire poculum, to empty, Cic.: ducere, Hor. || Meton. a drink, draught, potion: pocula sunt fontes liquid, Virg.: amoris poculum, a philter, Hor. (ii) Esp. a draught of poison: allici poculum dare, Cic. 2. a drinking bowl, a carousal: is sermo, qui more majorem a summo adhibetur in poculis, while drinking, id.

podagra, ae, f. = podagra, the gout: doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic.

podagrus, a, um, adj. [podagra] having the gout, gouty: Pl.

podex, ūa, m. [perh. from podere] the fundament, anus: Hor.

podium, i, n. an elevated place, a height: Pall. || Esp. in buildings, a balcony: Plin. 2. In the circus or amphitheatre, a balcony next to the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet.: Juv. (Hence It. poggia.)

poëma, ūa, n. (dat. and abl. plur. poemata, Cic.) but also poemata, Auct. Her.) = poema, a composition in verse, a poem: poemata facere, Cic.: pangere, Hor.

poena, ae, f. = poena [same root as poeno, im-pu-na] compensation, satisfaction, expiation, vengeance, punishment, penalty: poena is a general term for the punishment of any offense; multa the penalty of a particular offence (v. Smith's Ant. 301): tu tamen interea calido nihil sanguine poenas perolves amborum, Virg.: arbitro inter civitates dat qui litem aestiment poenaeque constant, the sum to be paid as compensation for the damage, Caes.: poenas iustas et debitas solvere, Cic.: poena teneri, to be liable to punishment, id. 2. In games, loss, forfeit: victum ne poena sequatur, Ov. || Transf. hardship, torment, suffering, pain, etc.: frugalitatem exigit philosophia, am poenam, Sen.: crudelis sumere poena, of a conqueror, to treat with rigour, Virg. (Hence It. pena; Fr. peine.)

poenilo, v. punio, ad init.

poenitendus, a, um, adj. [poenito] to be repented of, blameable, objectionable. Freq. with a negative: sub haud poenitendo magistro, Liv.: gens Flavia rei publice non poenitendo, Suet.

poenitentia, entis, Part. [poenito]

|| A d. j. repenting, repentant: Cic.

poenitentia, ae, f. [poenitens] repentance, regret: celerem poenitentiam sequi, Liv.

poenitēto (also poenit.), ūi, i. v. a. and m. to cause to repent, to displease: et me quidem haec auditio nunc non poenitit, causes me no regret, Pl. 2. to be sorry, to repent (only in infin. and rare): etiam solit eum, quum aliquid furiosus seclit, po-

where, Cic. **||** *Usu. Imperis.* to cause to feel sorrow, remorse, or dissatisfaction: it rarely has any expressed subject, but sometimes has a *nom. pron. infin. or clause*: in gen. the word which represents the source of the feeling is in the *gen.*; that which stands for the person who experiences it, is in the *acc.*: num. bujucioe to gloriare poenitebat? id. efficiunt, ut me non didicisse minus poenitet, id. an poenitet vos quod exercitum transduxerim. Caes. [Usually connected with *poema, puer*; but as "*poenitet*" is the form in many good MSS. it is perh. connected with *poeme*.] (Hence *lit. poenire, poenitir*; Fr. *repentir, se repentir*.)

poësis, *is, f.* = *ποίησις*, the art of composing poems, poetry: Quint. **||** a poem, *poëma* (usu. of a longer and more connected argument than the poem; but this distinction is far from being generally observed): ut pictura, poësis erit: quae, al propius stea, to capiat magis, Hor.

poëta, *ae, m.* = *ποιητής*, in gen. a maker, contriver: nec fallaciam astutiorum ullus fecit poëta, Pl. **||** Esp. a poet: pictoribus atque poëtis, quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor.

poëtica, *ae, and poëticus*, *es, f.* = *ποιητική*, the art of poetry: *o* praeclearum emendaticum vitae poëticum! Cic.

poëticus, *adv.* after the manner of poets, poetically: poëticus loqui, Cic.

poëtus, *a, um, adj.* = *ποιητικός*, poetical: verum, Cic.: mela, Hor.

|| Subst. poëticum, *i, n.* anything poetical: Quint.

poëtilla, *ae, m.* a small poet, bard, poetaster: Pl.

poëtria, *ae, f.* = *ποιητριά*, a poetess: fabularum poëtria, Cic.

poëtria, *idia or idos, f.* = *ποιητριά*, a poetess: Pers. (at. poëtria),

pol, *interj.* [abbr. vocat. of Pollux] by Pollux! truly! forswath: pol me occidistis amici, Hor. With other asseruations: pol profecto, Pl.: pol certe, Ter.

polenta, *ae, f.* = *πολεντή*, peeled barley, pearl barley: Ov.

polentarius, *a, um, adj.* [polenta] pertaining to pearl barley: Pl.

polimentaria, *orum, m. plu.* [polio] the testicles: polimentaria porcina, Pl.

polindrum, *i, n.* a fictitious name of a spice: Pl.

polio, *ivi and ii, itum* (past imperf. polibant, Virg.), *a, v. a.* to smooth, furnish, polish: daedala ligna, Lucr.

|| Transf. to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish: polire columnas albo, Liv.: domus polita, well-ordered, Phaedr.

|| Fig. to polish, refine, improve, adorn: ignarus polientiae orationis, Cic.: carmina, Ov.

politus, *adv.* in a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly: polite subtiliterque efficit, Cic. Comp.: politus limare, id.

politia, *ae, f.* = *πολιτεία*, the State, the way of one of Plato's works: Cic.

politicus, *a, um, adj.* = *πολιτικός*, pertaining to civil government or to the State, political, civil: Cic.

politus, *a, um, Part.* [polio]. **||** Adj. polished, hence, fig. accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite: homo politus o schola, Cic.: politus artibus, id.

Comp.: Crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornator, Tac. Sup.: vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, Cic.

pollen, *inis, n.* and **pollis**, *inis*, *comm.* [wily] fine flour, meal: Ter.

|| Transf. fine dust of other things: piperis, Cels.

pollens, *entis, Part.* [polleo]. **||** Adj. strong, able, powerful, potent: animus, abunde pollens potensque, Sall.: pollentes herbae, Ov. With *abl.* opibus, Lucr. With *gen.*: vini pollens Liber, Pl.

pollentia, *ae, f.* [pollens] weight, power: implorum, Pl.

pollō, *2, v. n.* to be of weight or powerful; to be able, to prevail: potest polletque (populus), Liv.: qui in re publica tum plurimum pollebant, Caes. With a subject-clause: is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obidere tempore, Tac. With *abl.*: pecunia, Suet.: armis, Tac.

|| Esp. of medicines: to be potent or efficacious, to operate: herba contra anginas efficacissima pollet, is a powerful specific, Plin.

pollex, *icis, m.* the thumb: pollices praecedere alenti, Cic.: clavi digiti pollicis circustudine, Caes.: To press down the thumb (premere) was a sign of approbation or of wishing luck at play: fautor utroque tum laudabit pollicem, Iudum, Hor. On the contrary, to extend it (vertere, convertere): pollex infestus was a sign of disapprobation, and used by the people when they wished a gladiator to be killed: verso pollice vultu quemlibet occidit populariter, Juv. **||** 2. a finger: virgineo demasum pollice soror, Virg. **||** 3. the great toe: Snet. [Pollex is prob. derived from *pro* and *lax*, the root of *il-li-cio*, *o-li-cio*, etc.: it would therefore mean "that which draws forth," like *index*, "that which points out."] (Hence Fr. *pouce*.)

polleo, *2, v. a.* for pollicor, to promise: pollicita fides, Ov.

pollicor, *itus, 2, v. a.* dep. [pro liceor] to proffer, offer, promise (pollicor is to propose voluntarily: pro-mitto implies an answer to an offer which had been made): neque minus prolixae de tua voluntate promisi, quam oram solitas de mea polliceri, Cic.: consilii senatui reque publicae se non defuturum pollicitor, Caes. With *inf.*: qui modo sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. Proverb.: montes auri, to make extravagant promises, id.

pollicitatio, *onis, f.* [pollicitor] a promising, a promise (usu. plur.): re pollicitationes aufer, Ter. Sing.: hinc

centem pollicitationem animis continebant, Caes.

pollicitor, *atus, 1, v. a.* dep. [pollicor] to promise: pro capite argentum, Pl.

pollicitus, *a, um, Part.* [pollicor]. **||** Subst. pollicium, *i, n.* something promised, a promise: Ov. In plur.: pollicitis captus, id.

pollinarius, *a, um, adj.* [pollen] pertaining to fine flour, flour-, meal-Pl.

pollinator (or pollicitor), *oris, m.* [pollens] an undertaker's man who washed corpses and prepared them for burning: Pl.

pollinctorius, *a, um, adj.* [pollinctor] pertaining to a pollicitor: Pl.

pollinctus, *a, um, Part.* [pollingo]. **||** pollingo, *nxi, actum, 3, v. a.* to lay out a corpse, i. e. to wash it and prepare it for the funeral pile: quia mihi pollicitor dixit, qui eum pollicinaret, Pl. [Comp. of *pro* and *lingo*, which contains the root *lxi*, "to lay:" v. *lêgo*.]

pollis, *is, v. pollen.*

pollucio, *xi, ctum, 2, v. a.* [perh. only another form for portello] to place upon an altar as a sacrifice, to offer, offer up: ut decumam partem Herculi polliceam, Pl. **||** Transf. to serve up at table: non ego sum pollicuta pugo, I am no dish for the village, id. **||** 2. to entertain, to treat with: Jocosely: pollicutus virgili servus, id.

pollicibularis, *adv.* sumptuously, magnificently: obsonate, Pl.

pollicularia, *ae, f.* [pollicen] a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet: Pl.

polliculus, *a, um, Part.* [pollicue]. **||** Subst. polliculum, *i, n.* an offering to the gods; also, a sacrificial banquet: Pl.

pol-lūo, *bi, ctum, 3, v. a.* [pro. *lno*; lit. to overflow (cf. prolucere), hence] to soil, defile, pollute: dapes ore, Virg.: ora cruore, Ov. **||** Fig. to defile morally, to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonour, debase, etc.: polluta et violata sacra, Cic.: mentem suam et aures hominum nefaria voce, Tac.: polluta pax, Virg. **||** 2. Esp. to violate, dishonour a woman: Tac.

pollutus, *a, um, Part.* [polluo]. **||** Adj.: vicious, unchaste: femina, Liv.

polus, *i, m.* = *πόλος*, the end of an arc, a pole: polus glacialis, the north pole, Ov.: also about. the north pole, id.: polus australis, the south pole, id. **||** Meton. the pole star: Vitr. **||** 2. the heavens: Virg.

polyphagus, *i, m.* = *πολυφάγος*, a glutton, gormandizer: Suet.

polypus, *i, m.* = *πολύπους* (many-footed), a polysep, an aquatic animal, the poutpe: Ov. (with the o short). Transf. of rapacious men: Pl. Aul. **||** a polysep in the moss: Hor. (with the o long).

pomarius, *a, um, adj.* [pomum] pertaining to fruit or fruits trees, fruit-Pl.

seminarium, Cato. **II.** Subst. pomarium, **II.** m. a fruit-bearing, fruit-creeper: Hor. **2.** pomarium, **II.** n. a fruit-garden, orchard: Cic. (Hence Fr. *potamier*.)

pomeridiana (postm.), a. um, adj. [post meridian] afternoon, post-meridian: pomeridiana sessio (post-ambulatio antemeridiana), Cic.

pomerium, **II.** v. pomerium.
pomifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [pomum fero] fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing: Hor. **pomoerium** and **pomerium**, **II.** n. [post moeris = muros] the space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini), and limiting the city auspices: pomoerium intrare, transire, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 301.)

pompōus, a. um, adj. [pomum] full of or abounding in fruit (poet.): Tib.

pompa, ae, f. = *parade*, a solemn procession or public procession (at public festivals, games, triumphs, marriages, funerals, etc.): in pompa quum magna vis auri argenteique ferretur, Cic.: sollemnes ordine pompas exsequi, Virg. Of a funeral procession: cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequia, pompa, Cic. **2.** Esp. the procession at the Circensian games: Liv. **II.** Transf. a train, suite, retinue: mollis laeae pompa lictorum meorum, Cic. (II) Of things: a series, succession: pecuniae pompa, Sen. **3.** parade, display, ostentation, pomp: detraxit muneri suo pompam, id. (II) Esp. of style: rhetoricum pompa, Cic.

pompilius, **I.** m. = *torus*, a sea-fish (that follows ships), the pilot-fish, rudder-fish: Ov.

pōmum, **I.** n. fruit of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, etc.): poma, fruit, Virg.: Ov. **II.** Transf. for pomus, a fruit-tree: Virg. **pōmus**, **I.** f. a fruit-tree of any kind: Tib.

pōndēro, avi, atum, **I.** v. a. [pon-dus] to weigh: pugnare, Pl. **II.** Fig. to weigh in the mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon: imprime, quo quicquid animo fecerit, ponderandum est, Cic.

pōndērōsus, a. um, adj. [id.] weighty, heavy, ponderous: compedes, Pl. **II.** Fig.: ponderosa epistola, weighty, significant, Cic.

pōndo, **I.** adv. [orig. abl. of an old form, pondus, pondi] by weight, in weight: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondus cepi, an ounce weight, Pl.: ut exercitus eorum auream dietatori libram pondo decreverit, weighing a pound, Liv. **II.** Indec. subst. = libra, a pound: auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic.: argenti pondus viginti millia, Caes.

pōndus, ēris, **n.** [pendo] a weight used in a scale: pondera ab Gallis allata turqu, Liv.: utuntur tales ferreus aut certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes. **II.** Transf. heaviness, weight: moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. **2.** balance, equi-

poisē, **apūlbrum**; trans pondera (cor-poris) dextra porrigere, out of balance, Hor. **3.** Meton. a heavy body, a weight, mass, load, burden: in terram formantur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic.: magnam argenti pondus expositum, Caes. **II.** Fig. **oppressive weight**, burthen (poet. for onus): rerum, Ov.: amara senectas, id. **2.** weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority, etc.: persona non qualicunque testimonio pondus habet, Cic.: habet vim in ingenio et pondus in vita, id. Of style: nugis addere pondus, Hor. **3.** weight of character, i. e. firmness, constancy (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop. (Hence Fr. *poide*.)

pōnē, adv. and prep. [akin to post].
I. Adv. after, behind, back: opor-te ante: (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic.: pars cetera pontum pone legit, Virg. **II.** Prep. with acc. behind: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.: pone castra, Liv.

pōno, pōnē, pōnitum, **I.** v. a. (old perf. pōvi, Pl., etc. *Pass. perf. synop.* pōtus, a. um, Lucr.) [root *pō*: pono = *pono*, the *n* being added in the imper-fect, tenses, as in cerno, temno, etc.] to put, place, act, lay, etc.: tabulas in sarrario ponere, Caes.: collum in pul-vere, Hor.: artus in litore ponunt, Virg.

II. Esp. **1.** milit. **I.** t. to place, post, or station troops: ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. (II) to pitch a camp: castra, id. **2.** to place, set, appoint: custos frumento publico est positus, Cic.

3. to found, erect, build: opus, Ov. **4.** temples, Virg. **4.** to *found*, fashion, depict (poet.): hic saxo liqui-dus ille coloribus sollemis nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. **5.** to set, plant, sow: pone ordina vites, Virg. **6.** to lay, stake, wager: to propose as a prize: pono pallium: ille suum anulum opposuit, Pl.: praemium, Liv.

7. to put out at interest, to invest: dives positus in senore numis, Hor. **8.** to serve up, set on table: positi Bacchi cornu, Virg. **9.** to lay aside, take off, put down, lay down, etc.: quum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic.: arma, Caes. **10.** to lay in the grave, to bury: to patris decedens ponere terra, Virg. **II.** to abate, smooth, calm (poet.): tollens seu ponere vult freta, Hor. And neut. of the winds: to fall, abate: tum Zephyri posuere, Virg. **12.** to impress, imprint: ocula in labellis, Prop. **13.** to bring forth, to lay eggs: sus fetum ad imam (querrum) posuerat, Phaedr. **III.** Fig. to set, place, put, lay: his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono, Virg.: pone ante oculos laetitia senatus, Cic.

2. Esp. with acc. and in and adv. to put or place in, to cause to rest or depend upon: salutis auxilium in celestia, Caes.: haec haud in magno equum ponam discrimine, *I shall attach no great importance to it*, Liv. In pass. to be based or founded upon, to

rest upon, depend upon: in te positum est, Cic. **3.** to lay out, spend, employ, esp. time: tempus in cogitatione ponere, id.: apud gratos homines beneficium ponere, id. **4.** to put, place, rest, consider, regard as: mortem in malis, id.: in titulis poni, to be regarded as a fault, Sen. **5.** to appoint, ordain, make: leges, Cic.: qui ludi nomen in-sano posuere, Hor. **6.** to lay down, state, assert, maintain, allege, etc., etc.: tu paulo ante posui, Cic.: aliiquid pro certo ponere, Liv. **7.** to put hypothetically, to assume, suppose: verum pone, esse victimam eum, Ter.: positum sit igitur in prima, Cic. **8.** to propose a theme or subject: ponere Jubaenae, de quo quis audire vellet, id. **9.** to put away, leave off, dismiss, lay down, sur-render: villis, id.: caras, Liv.: in-m, Hor. (Hence Fr. *pondre*.)

pons, ntis, **m.** a bridge: pars oppelli mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur, Cic.: pontem in flumine facere, to throw a bridge over a river, Caes.: pontem navibus efflere, to make a bridge of boats, Tac.: inter-scindere pontem, to break down, Cic.

II. Esp. the bridge at the Caesars, over which the voters passed one by one to the septium: id. **2.** a wooden drawbridge, to connect besieging towers with the walls of a fortress: Tac. **3.** a plank bridge for embarking or disembarking: Virg. **4.** the deck of a ship: Tac. **5.** a floor of a tower: Virg. **6.** a wooden bridge between two towers: id.

pontifidus, **I.** m. **II.** *dis*, [pons] a little bridge: Cic.

pontifex (also pontifex), **Ida**, **m.** [on the etym. v. Smith's Ant. 301] a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex: Cic.: Liv. Their chief or president was called Pontifex Maximus: Cic.: pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, minor or sub pontiffs: Liv.: concerning the Pontifices, v. Smith's Ant. 301.

pontificalis, a. adj. [pontifex] pertaining to a pontiff, pontifical: insignia, Liv.: auctoritas, Cic.

pontificalis, **Ida**, **m.** [id.] the office or dignity of a pontiff, the pontifical: Vell.: Suet.

pontifidus, a. um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a pontiff, pontifical: Cic.

ponto, **ōnis**, **m.** [pons] a kind of Gallic transport: Caes.

pontus, **I.** m. = *maris*, the sea (poet.): saevit minas immurmure pontus, Lucr.: freta ponti, Virg. **II.** Poet. transit the deep: maria, id. **2.** a wave of the sea: ingens a vertice pontus in poppea ferit, id.

pōpa, ae, **m.** a Roman priest's assistant or minister, who brought the victim to the altar and fed it with an axe: Suet.: Cic.

pōpūrum, **I.** n. = *maris*, a maritime city: Juv.

pōpulus, **I.** m. **II.** *Ida*, [populus] the rubber, mod. popalace: Hor.

popina, ae, f. [*pinna*, *winna*, "to cook"] a cook-shop, victualling-house, eating-house: Ctc.: Hor. || Transf. the food sold at a cook-shop: Ctc.

popina, onis, m. [*popina*] a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer: Hor.

poples, itis, m. the ham, the hough: societas feminibus poplitisque, Liv.

|| Meton. the knee: duplicato poplite, i. e. with bended knee, Virg.

populus, v. *populus*, ad init.

poppyama, atis, n., and **poppyama**, i, m. = *poppyama* and *poppyama*, a smacking or clucking with the tongue, as a sign of approbation: Juv.

poppyama, i, v. *poppyama*.

poppyabilis, e, adj. [*populus*] that may be laid waste or ravaged, destructible (poet.): Ov.

poppyabundus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] laying waste, ravaging (rare): Liv.

poppyaria, ium, v. *poppyaria*.

poppyaria, e, adj. [*populus*] pertaining to the people, proceeding from or designed for the people, agreeable to the laws instituted by the people, Ctc.: munus, a donation to the people, id.: aura, popular favour, Hor. 2. Subst.

poppyaria, ium, n. plu. (sc. subeilla), the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats: Suet.

|| Esp. pertaining to the same people or country, native, indigenous (as an adj. rare): flumina, of the same district, Ov. (ii) Subst.

poppyaria, is, m. a fellow-countryman: popularis ac sodalis suus, Ctc.

2. Transf. (i) Of animals and plants of the same region: popularis leaena, Ov. (ii) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc. a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade: populares conjunctiones, Sall.

|| Is a political signification, pertaining to the people, attached or devoted to the people (as opposed to the nobility), popular, democratic: res publica ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Ctc.: homo maxime popularis, id.: ingenuus, Liv. Hence, the *populares*, the people's party, the demagogues, to the optimization of the aristocrats: quia ea quae faciebant multitudinē iucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Ctc. (Hence Fr. *populaire*.)

poppyaritas, atis, f. [*popularis*] a being of the same country, fellow-citizenship: popularitatis causa, Pl.

|| A courting of popular favour, popular bearing: ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet.

poppyariter, adv. after the manner of the common people, i. e. commonly, coarsely, vulgarly: loqui, Ctc. || In a popular manner, popularly: agere, id.

poppyatio, onis, f. [*populus*] a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation, etc.: populationem effusa facere, Liv.: hostem rapinis palamulionibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes.

2. Meton. things plundered,

plunder, booty: Vicentes pleni populationum, Liv.

poppyator, oris, m. [*id.*] a devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer: agrom, Liv.: Trojae (Atreidae), Ov.

poppyatus, a, um, adj. [*populus*] pertaining to *poplars*, *poplar*: frondes, Virg.

poppyifer, oris, m., adj. [*populus* ferre] *poplar-bearing* (poet.): Padus, whose banks abound with *poplars*, Ov.

poppyil-scutum, i, n., or separately, *populi scutum*, a decree of the people: Nep.: scutum *populi*, Liv.

poppyulus, a, um, adj. [*populus*] of *poplars*, *poplar*: sors, Pl.

poppylo, v. *populus*.

poppylor, atus, t. v. a. dep. and **poppylo**, i, v. t. d. to lay waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder, pillage. Form *poppylor*: noctu populatorem agros, Ctc. 2.

Form *poppylor*: Illora vestra vi populat, Virg. I'ass: urbem Romanam deum tra morbo populari, Liv. In part.

per: populata vexataque provincia, Ctc. || Transf. in gen. to destroy, ruin, spoil: populataque ingentem farris acervum circulo, Virg.: populatum expositum hamum, robbed of the bait, Ov. (Elym. uncertain: usu. derived from *populus*, "to pour a multitude over a region," hence "to lay waste.")

poppylus (contr. *populus*, Pl.), i, m. (Elym. unknown) a people, a political community, a nation: *populus Romanus*, Ctc.: hi *populi*: Atellani, Calatini, Liv. In the earliest period of Rome, the *populus Rom.* consisted of the patricians only. Afterwards the plebes came to be included; and ultimately, in the time of the Antonines, the term had so completely lost its original meaning that it signified all the citizens except the patricii. (v. Smith's Ant. 286.) Hence opp. to the Senate, in the formula *senatus populusque Romanus* (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.): patres in *populo* fore potestate, Liv.: *populus* iussit, the term applied to the formal voting of the Roman people, Ctc.: opp. to *plebes*: *sen. populi*, and *plebis eum* (tribunum) magistratus esse, Liv. || Transf. a multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number: fratum, Ov.: in tanto *populo* alicui parcidium potuit, Just.

poppylus, i, f. a *poplar*, *poplar-tree*: sacred to Hercules: Virg.: alio, the silver-poplar, Hor. (Hence It. *pioppo*; Fr. *peuplier*.)

porca, ae, f. [*porcus*] a sow: Cato. By poet. license, a male swine, a boar: Virg.

porcellus, i, m. dim. [*porculus*] a little pig: Suet.: Phaedr.

porcellarius, i, m. [*porcus*] a pork-seller: Pl.

porcinus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of a hog, hog's, swine's: polimenta, Pl. 2.

Subst. *porcina*, ae, f. (sc. caro), swine's flesh, pork: id.

porcella, ae, f. dim. [*porca*] a little sow: Pl.

porcellus, i, m. dim. [*porcus*] a young swine, young pig: Pl.

porcus, i, m. [*porcos*] a tame swine, a hog, pig: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallina, Ctc.: *porcus* femina, a female swine, sow, id. Of a glutton, as a term of reproach: Hor. (Hence It. *porco*; Fr. *porc*, *porceau*.)

porco, v. *porro*, ad init.

porphyreticus, a, um, adj. [*porphyra*] purple-red, *porphyretic*: marmor, Suet.

porrectio, onis, f. [*porrigo*] a stretching out, extending, extension: diglorum (opp. *contractio*), Ctc.

porrectus, a, um, Part. [*porrigo*]. II. A. d. j. stretched out, extended, long: syllaba, long, Quint. Comp.: porrector acies, Tac. 2. Of pieces: level: porrecta ac aperta, Caes.

3. Fig. wide-spread, extended: famaue et imperi porrecta majestas ad orientem solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor.

porricio, recti, rectum, j. v. a. (in the old relig. lang. for *proicere*) to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods: cruda exita in mare porricit, Liv. Proverb: inter caeca et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim, perh. i. q. at an unseasonable time, Ctc.

por-rigo, rexi, rectum, j. v. a. (contr. form *porrige*, Virg.) [pro and rigo] lit. to make straight in front or forwards; hence, to stretch or spread out before, to put forth, reach out, extend: animal membra porrigit, contrahit, Ctc.: erus, Liv.: brachia coelo, Ov. Reflect. to stretch or spread oneself out, to be stretched out, extended: (Tityus) per tota novem cui Jugera corpus porrigitur, extends, Virg.: culus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. 2. Esp. to lay at full length, to stretch on the ground (rare): in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. 3.

Milit. t. t. porrigere aciem, to deploy into line: Sall. 4. to hold out, offer, present: dexteram aleni, Ctc.: pocula, Hor. 5. porrigere manum, in votum, to put forth to hold up the hand: Ctc.

|| Fig. to extend, stretch out, increase (rare): quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigit ira, restat? Ov. 2. to offer, to grant: praedium clientibus porrigere atque tendere, Ctc.

porrigo, misa, f. a disease in the hair, the scurf, dandruff: Hor. Of animals, perh. the mange: porci, Juv.

porro, adv. [*porro*]. I. Of space, with words denoting both motion and rest: onwards, farther on, to a distance; at a distance, as far off, far: porro agere armentum, Liv.: habitare, Pl.: in lacus Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, Virg. || Of time: of old, formerly (extremely rare), celeris (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, actissima putatur, Ov. 2. henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future: quid in animo Celtiberi habere aut porro habituri essent, Liv. || Of sequence: again,

in turn: saepe audiui a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant. Cic. 2. Esp. in logic and rhetoric: then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides: *sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, R. civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam. Caes. (II) on the other hand: porro erant qui censerent, id. (III) et porro, moreover, even: ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et porro minima, although slight and even of almost no importance, Cic.*

porrum, l. n. and **porrus**, l. m. [*porrus*] a plant of two kinds, the leek and the chive: seu placent seu porrum et caepe trucidat, Hor.

porta, ae, f. a city-gate, a gate: hic (miles) portam frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov.: ante portam oppidi, Caes.: qui urbis portas occuparent, Cic. 2. the gate of a camp, of which there were four: viz. porta principalis dextra et sinistra; the porta praetoria or extraordinaria; and the porta decumana or quaestoria (v. Smith's Ant. 75): Caes. Liv. 3. Transf. in gen. any avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door: venti velut agmine facti, qua data porta, ruunt, Virg.: somni, id.: portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, passus, gorges, defiles, Plin. 4. Fig. et quibus e portis occurrit quocumque decet, by what means, Lucr. [*Por-ta* perh. the same as *ruh-q*].

portatio, ōnis, f. [portio] a carrying, carriage, conveyance (rare): Sall. portendit, id. tum, j. v. a. [a collect. form of *portendo*], belonging to religion: illi, to stretch forth; hence] to point out, indicate, foretell, predict, pre-
portend, *portend*: ea (auspicia) illis ex-
 centibus in aciem portendisse deos, Liv.: triginta annos Cyrum regnatum esse portendi, Cic. Reflect. to foreknow
 itself (as a sign), to threaten, impend:
 nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Pl.

portentifer, ōra, ōrum, v. portentificus.

portentificus, a, um, adj. [portentum facio] marvellous, monstrous: venena, Ov. (al. portentiferes).

portentuosus, a, um, adj. [portentum] full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, revolting, etc.: si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur, Cic.: puer portentoso parvoque capite, Suet.: portentosissima genera ciborum, id.

portentum, l. n. [portendo] a sign, token, omen, portent: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portentia, prodigia dicuntur, Cic.: portentia atque prodigia, Sall.

3. Transf. a monster, monstrosity: quale portentum militaris Daunias laetis alit esculentis, Hor.: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latant, i. e. the dogs by Scylla, Ov. Fig. of persons: a monster of depravity: P. Claudius, fatale portentum prodigumque rei publicae, Cic. 2. a marvellous or extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful

story: portarum et pictorum portenta, id.

portentus, a, um, Part. [portendo], porticula, ae, f. dim. [porticus] a small gallery or portico: Cic.

porticus, ūs, f. [porta] a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, porch, portico: same as Gr. *erōd*: inambulare in porticu, Cic.: in amplis porticibus, Virg. 2. Transf. the entrance or porch of a tent (poet.): sauci opplent porticus, the porches, Att. In Cic. 3. a long shed or gallery, to protect besiegers: Caes. 3. the Porch or Portico, meaning the school of the Stoics (from *erōd*, "porch," the place where Zeno taught), and Meton the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics: Chrysippus, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stolorum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *porche*).

portio, ōnis, f. [uklin to pars and partio] a part, portion, share: portio brevissima vitae, Juv.: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portionem belli acceperat, as his share for his services in the war, Just. 2. Transf. a relation, proportion, i. q. proportio: eadem ad decem homines servabatur portio, the same proportion, Curt. In gen. adverbially, per portionem, in proportion, proportionally, relatively: Mamertinus per portionem imperaretur, Cic.

portioseculus, l. m. a tracheon or hammer with which the master of the rowers gave signals for the stroke: Enn.

2. Fig. guidance, direction: Pl.

portitor, ōris, m. [portus] a receiver or collector of customs, a custom-house officer: Cic. They forwarded letters: epistolam ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. On account of their strict examination, transf. of an inquisitive woman: Pl.

portitor, ōris, m. [portio] a bearer, carrier, conveyer: Helles, i. e. the Ram, Col. 2. Esp. a ferryman, boatman: Sen. Hence, a poetic appellation of Charon: Virg.

porto, avi, atum, r. v. a. to carry or bear, to convey: ut id, quod agri efferant soli, quascumque velit in terras portare possit, Cic.: frumentum secum, Caes.

2. Fig. to bear, carry, bring: sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall.: spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv. [Perh. from the same root as *fero*].

portorium, ū, n. [portus] a tax, toll, customs, duty, impost, paid on goods imported or exported: Cic. Liv.: circumvectio, a tax paid for the right of hauling goods about the country, a pedlar's tax, Cic.

portula, ae, f. dim. [porta] a small gate or port: Liv.

portuosus, a, um, adj. [portus] full of or abounding in harbours: mare, Cic.: pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall.

portus, ūs, m. [same root as porta, v. e. i. l. t. an entrance, hence] a harbour, haven, port: portus Caletae, i. e. portus solvere, to sail out of port, id.: capere, Caes.: occupare, Hor.: in portu

operam dare, to be an officer of the customs, Cic. Proverb.: in portu navigare, i. e. to be out of all danger, Ter.

2. Poet. transf. the mouth of a river: Ov. 2. Fig. like *lupis*, and Eng. *hacen*, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat: tanquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic.: militaria quae, omnique in limine portus, i. e. security is near at hand, Virg.

posca, ae, f. [ro, root of *poto*; cf. *esca*] a drink made of vinegar and water: Pl.

posco, pōposci, j. v. n. to ask for urgently, to demand, request, beg, desire: constr. usu. with acc. of pers. asked, acc. of thing asked for, and dat. of pers. for whom asked; also, with ab and abl. of pers. asked; with subj. or abod.: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic.: claves portarum magistratus, Liv. Hence in pass. with acc. representing the thing asked for: gravidae posceris exa bovia, they ask you for the entrails, Ov. So, to be called upon or invoked: avarus Apollo poscitur invita verba pigenda ius, Prop. With one acc.: obsecro, Caes. With ab: abe te literas, Cic. With subj.: poscimus, ut coeques civiles, Juv. With inf. or acc. and inf.: res sacerdotis delubraque vestra tuum poscimus, Ov. Of inanimate and abstract subjects, to demand, require, need: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. 2. Esp. to demand for punishment, to require to be given up: accusant illos quae populus poscit, Cic. 2. to call: clamore hominem posco, Pl. 3. to call upon, invoke (poet. and usu. pass.): supplex tua numina posco, Virg. 4. to ask a price: tanti quanti poscit, v. tanti illam emi? Pl. 5. to bid for, offer a price: agite licentim. Qui coem poscit? equi poscit praedio? id.

positio, ōnis, f. [pono] a placing, placing, setting: succull, Col. 2. Meton. a position, posture; also a situation, site: corpora nostri positi, Sen.: coeli locique, Col. 2. Fig. a placing, use of a word: *metonymia est nominis pro nomine positio*, Quint.

positior, ōris, m. [id.] a builder, founder (poet.): Ov.

positura, ae, f. [id.] position, posture, situation: corporum, Lucr. With subjective gen.: dei, i. e. the formation of the world, Prop.

positus, a, um, Part. [pono] 2. Adj.: Of localities: placed, situated, lying: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.: vicus positus in valle, Caes.

positus, ūs, m. [id.] a position, situation, disposition (rare): positu variare capillos, Ov.

possessio, ōnis, f. [posse] a possessing, possession, the exercise or a enjoyment of a thing (but not dominium, ownership): certa re et possessioe deturbari, Cic.: in possessionem venire, id. On possessio in the sense of the enjoyment and occupation of public land, v. Smith's Ant. 14. 2. Meton.

the thing possessed, a possession, property, esp. an estate: qui trans Rhodanum viros possessionesque habebant, *Caes.*: urbanas, *Nep.* || *Fig.* a having or possessing, possession: prudentias doctrinae possessione, *Cic.*

possessionilla, ae, *f.* dim. [possessione] a small possession, a small estate: mea, *Cic.*

possessor, ōris, m. [possideo] a possessor: *Cic.*: *Hor.*

possessor, a, um, *Part.* [possideo] a possessor.

possibilis, e, *adj.* [possum] that may exist or may be done, possible: *Quint.*

pos-sideō, ōdi, sesum, 2. v. a. [ror, root of potis, and sideo] to have the exclusive use and enjoyment of, to be master of, possess: bona possidere, *Cic.*: partem agri, *Caes.*: colum bello captum, *Liv.* 2. Transf. for possideo, to take possession of, to occupy (rare): Zephyri possidet aura nemus, *Prop.* || *Fig.* to possess, to have: plus fidei quam artis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, *Cic.*

pos-sideō, ōdi, sesum, 3. v. a. [ror, root of potis, and sideo] to take possession of, to possess oneself of: bona alienaj sine testamento, *Cic.* Of things as subjects: circumfusus humor ultima possedit, took possession of, *Ov.* || *Fig.* to take possession of, to occupy: *Cic.*

pos-sum, pōtūi, posse, irrep. v. a. (old forms, potisum or potis sum, for possum, *Pl.*: potesunt for possum, *id.*: potesae for posse, very freq.: *id.*: *Lucr.*, etc.: possem, posses, etc., for possum, possis, etc., *Pl.* *Pass.*: potestur, *Lucr.*) [ror, root of potis, and sum] to be able, have power: I (thou, he, etc.) can: quantum valeam, quantumque possum, *Cic.*: non possum quin exclamem, ut sit ille in Trinitum, I cannot but exclaim, *id.*: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, *id.* Absol. potest (sc. fieri), it may be, it is possible: potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, *Pl.* So, quantum or ut potest, as much or as far as possible: nos in senatu dignitate nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum pericula, retinimus, *Cic.* In urgent questions: possum scire, qui profectus, enjus sis, quis quid veneris? may I know? pray, will you tell me? *Pl.* || *Esp.* to have power or influence, to prevail: multum potest fortuna, *Caes.* (Hence *It. potere*: *Fr. pouvoir*.)

Post, ad, and prep. [akto to pone]. A. Adv.: Of space: behind, back, backwards: ante aut post, *Liv.*: servi, qui post erant, *Cic.*: ubi periculum advenit, invidiā atque superbia post fieri, remained behind, were forgotten, *Sall.*

|| *Of time: afterwards, after: initio* . . . post annum, *Cic.*: multis post annis, many years after, *id.*: aliquanto post, some time after, shortly after, *id.*

B. Prep. with acc.: Of place: behind: post nostra castra, *Caes.*: post

carecta, *Virg.* *Fig.* of excellence or precedence: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, beneath, inferior to, *Hor.* || *Of time, after, since: aliquot post menses, Cic.*: maxima post hominum memoriam classis, since the memory of man, *Nep.* With quam or quo: decessit post annum quartum quam exclusus fuerat, *id.* (Hence *It. poi*; *Fr. puis*.)

post-ē, adv. [prob. for post-eam; v. anies] after this or that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards: P. Cassidius, qui in exercitu P. Sullae, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, *Caes.*: non multo postea, not long after, *Cic.* With other adverbs, then, after that, afterwards: legati deinde postea missi ad reges, *Liv.*: postea vero, quam equitatus in conspectum venit, *Caes.*: postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, *Sall.* || Transf. of succession: afterwards, then, besides: *Pl.* 2. Quid postea? what next? what further? what then?: quid postea, si Romae assiduis fui? *Cic.* (Hence *It. poesia*.)

posteaquam, adv. v. postea, mo. 1. **poster**, v. posterus.

poster, orum, v. posterus, mo. 1. **posterior**, us, *Comp.* v. posterus. **posteritas**, ātis, *f.* [posterus] future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity: sperare videor, Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam nate posteritatis fore, *Cic.*: aera, a late posterity, *Ov.*: omnem spem posteritatis avartitia sua sustulisse, all hope for the future, *Cic.* 2. Transf. of animals: offspring (poet.): *Juv.*

posterus (poeter), a, um, *adj.* *Comp.* posterior, us: Sup. postremum or postumus, a, um [post]. || *P. o. s.*: Of time or succession: coming after, following, next, ensuing, future: cum tibi diem posterum commemoraretur, *Cic.*: postero die, *Caes.*: postera aetas, *Hor.* Subst.: postōri, orum, m. plur. future generations, descendants, posterity: expetantur eae poese a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, *Cic.* (II) postero, for postero die, on the following day, next day: *Tac.* (III) in posterum, for in posterum diem: in posterum oppugnationem differ, *Caes.* More freq. in posterum (sc. tempus), in future, for the future: multum in posterum providerunt, *Cic.*

|| *Comp.* postērior, postērius: both of space and time: that comes or follows after; next in order, time, or place: latter, later, posterior: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, *Ov.*: posteriores cogitationes, *Cic.* (II) Postērius, adverbially, later, afterwards: posterius dicere, *Pl.*: posterius reverti, *Cic.* 2. *Fig. inferior, of less account or value, worse*: quorum nūtrique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione et domesticis commolis fuit, *id.*: non posteriores seram, I will not play the meaner part, I shall not be behind-hand, *Ter.* || *Sup.* in two forms, posttrēmum and posttūmus, a, um. A.

posttrēmum, a, um, *hindmost, last*: alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *last*, *Cic.*: acies, the rear, *Sall.*: cura, the last, least, *Virg.*: non in postremis, i. e. in primis, especially, *Cic.* 2. Adverbially: posttrēmum, at last, finally: primum . . . deinde . . . postremo: denique . . . postremo, *id.* (II) ad posttrēmum, at last, finally, ultimately: sed ad posttrēmum nihil apparet, *Pl.* (III) posttrēmum, for the last time: si id facis, hodie posttrēmum me videas, *Ter.*

3. *Fig. last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst*: posttrēmum genus, *Cic.*

B. **posttūmus** (sometimes incorrectly written postthumus, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from post humum), a, um, the last, esp. of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, late-born, posthumous: substat a posttūmus offspring: *Caes.* Vindex in Gell. Silvina, tua postuma proles, quem tibi longaevo sermo Lavinia conjux educet silvia, late-born son, *Virg.*

post-ūro, 3. v. a. *defect.* to put after, to extenuate less: qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, sacrificed, *Liv.*

post-gēniti, orum, m. plu. *lit. born afterwards*, hence posterity, descendants (poet.): *Hor.*

post-hābēo, ōi, Itum, 2. v. a. to place after, extenuate less, postpone, neglect: omnes posthabui mihi res, *Ter.*: omnia, *Caes.*

post-hāc, adv. after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future: vobis erit providendum, qua conditione posthac eos esse velitis, *Cic.*

posthine (better separately), after this, henceforth: *Virg.*

posthoc or post hoc, adv. = postea, afterwards: *Hor.*

posthūmus, a, um, v. posterus, no. III. B.

post-ibi, adv. hereupon, afterwards, then: *Pl.*

posticilium, i, n. dim. [posticum] a small back building: *Pl.*

posticum, i, n. v. posticus.

posticus, a, um, *adj.* [post: like anticus from ante] that is behind, hinder, back-, posterior: locus erat posticus aedium partibus, *Liv.* || Subst.: posticum, i, n. a back-door: per posticum se conferre, *Pl.*: atria serventem postico falle clientem, *Hor.*

postidē, adv. for postea, after that, afterwards: nunc quo profectus sum, tibi, postides domum me recipiam, *Pl.*

postillēna, ae, *f.* [post] a crupper: *Pl.*

postilla, or separate, post illa, adv. [prob. for post illam] after that, afterwards: eum, qui mihi vendidit illam, nunquam postilla vidi, *Pl.*

postis, is, m. (abl. sing., poet., *Ov.*) [rus, root of pono] a post, door-post: caput legis in curiae poste flegere, *Cic.*: tenere postem, said of him who consecrates a temple, *Liv.* 2. Meton. a door (poet. and usu. plur.): postes a

cardine vellit aeras, Virg. || Fig. (poet.): videtur cernere res animas, sublati postibus ipsa, i. e. the eyes, Lucr.

post-limīnium, *il. n.* [post limen] || *the space beyond the threshold, like pomerium, the space beyond the wall; hence, the space beyond the threshold, within which civic rights may be resumed, the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium:* Cic. (v. Stultici's Ant. job). 2. In the abl. adverbially, by the right of postliminium: postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, id. i. civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exallio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, i. e. when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship, id.

post-meridianus, *a. um, v. pomeridianus*.

post-mōdo, *adv.* afterwards, presently, shortly: publicum in praesentia deducit, postmodo periculum, Liv.

post-mōdum, *adv.* afterwards, presently, shortly: Ter.: Liv.

post-partor, *ōris, m.* an inheritor, successor, heir: Pl.

post-pōno, *pōtēti, pōtūm, s. v. a.* to put after, postpone: to esteem less, to disregard: ut omnia postponere videatur, Caes.: scorto postponet honestum officium, Hor.

post-pōtētia, *a. um, Part.* [post-pōno].

post-prīncipio, *orum, n. plu.* [principium] continuance of a thing begun, course, progress, sequel: ut quique rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Pl.

post-pōto, *avi, s. v. a.* to regard as secondary or inferior, to disregard: Ter.

postquam, also separate, postquam, *conj.* after that, after, since, as soon as, when: foll. by indic. in oratione recta: by subj. in oratione obliqua: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides arma poposcit, Caes.: quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto literas, Cic. || To denote a cause or inference, for quoniam: since, because (rare): postquam pōtia sensit scripturam suam ab Iniquis observari, Ter.

post-remō and post-remus, *a. um, v. posterus*.

post-ridē, *adv.* [contr. from post-ridē die, analog. to die crastini, for post-ridē] on the day after, on the following or next day: hand dubitavit post-ridē palam in castris docere, Cic. With gen.: post-ridē ejus diē mane adrem perfidia usi Germani, Caes. With acc.: venatio, quae post-ridē ludos Apollinares futura est, the day after, Cic. With quam: id. **post-ridū**, *adv.* i. q. post-ridē, on the day after: Pl.

post-scēnium, *il. n.* [post scena] the part of the theatre behind the scenes,

the postscenium: Fig.: postscena vitae, those parts of life which are behind the scenes, i. e. secret, Lucr.

post-scribo, *s. v. a.* to write after or under, to add in writing: Tac.

postulācio, *ōnis, f.* [postula] a demanding, requiring: a demand, request, desire: postulatio nequa et honesta, Cic.: ignoscendi, a begging pardon, id.

|| a complaint, expostulation: neque lites ullas inter eas, postulatio nunquam, Ter. 2. In law: an application for redress: postulaciones iugere, Suet. (II) an application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint: Coel. in Cic.

postulātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a claimant, esp. a plaintiff: Suet.

postulātum, *i. n.* [id.] a demand, request (usu. plu.): intolerabilia postulata, Cic.

postulātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a claim or demand in a court of justice, a suit: postulatu audito, Liv.

postūlo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [posco] to ask, demand, require, request, desire: constr. with acc. of pers. or abl. with ab; what is demanded is expressed by subj., acc., de, or inf.: nemo invectus est tam audax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, Cic.: legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall.: fidem publicam, Cic. With double acc.: orationes me duas postulās, id. With de: sapientes homines a senatu de fodere postulaverunt, id. With infn. freq. to be rendered, to vouch, like, want: me docere letis dictis postulas? Ter. || Esp. in law: to summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach: Gabinium tres adhuc facientes postulavit: I. Lentulus, qui jam de maiestate postulavit, Cic.: aliquem repetundarum, Suet. (II) to demand a writ or leave to prosecute, from the praetor or other magistrate: in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic.: questionem, Liv. || For expostulate, to dispute or expostulate with one: Pl.

postūmus, *a. um, Sup. v. posterus*.

postus, *a. um, v. pono, ad init.*

potātio, *ōnis, f.* [poto] a drinking, a drinking-bout, potation: quosdam hesternae ex potatione occitantes, Cic.

pōtator, *ōris, m.* [id.] a drinker, to sip, bibber: potatores maximi, Pl.

pōte, *adj. v. potia*.

potētia, *Part.* [possum]. || A. d. j.: able, mighty, powerful, potent: amplae atque potentes civitates, Cic.: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiores auxilii egret, Caes.: duo potentissimi reges, Cic. With abl.: Roma potens optibus, Ov. 2. Esp. having power over, ruling over, master of: with gen.: dum mei potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv.: diva potens Cyprī, that reigns over Cyprus, i. e. Venus, Hor.: Imperii, able to rule, Liv. 3. fit for, capable of, able; with gen.: neque ju-

endi neque vetandi potens, Tac. 4. partaking of, having attained: with gen. (poet.): voti, Ov. 5. Of things: strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent: fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. Cwmp.: aurum perurperare avaritiam, potentius letis fulminibus, Hor. (Hence It. *potente, potente; Fr. puissant*.)

potētātus, *ūs, m.* [potens] political power, rule, dominion, command: post interitum Tati quum ad eum potentatus omnis reciderat, Cic.

pōtētor, *at, adv.* strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually: dicere, Quint.

2. according to one's ability or power (poet.): lecta potenter res, Hor.

potētia, *ae, f.* [potens] might, force, power: armorum lenandorum potentia, Liv. 2. efficacy, virtue: herbarum potentia, Ov. || Fig. ability, faculty, capacity: supra humanam potentiam, Just. 2. Esp. political power, authority, sway, influence: erat in magna potentia, qui consabebatur, vere in great authority, Cic.: potentiam aliquis criminali, id.: singularis, the rule of an individual, monarchical power, Nep. Plur.: contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic.

pōtērū, *il. n.* = *σικερα*, a drinking-vessel, goblet: Pl.

pōtēsse and pōtēssim, *v. posse*, ad init.

pōtētas, *ātis, f.* [possum] ability, power, faculty, opportunity: potentiam alioqui deferre beneficiorum tribuendum, Cic.: hostibus pugnandi potentatem fecit, Caes.: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potentatem, to admit to an audience, Cic. But also, potentatem sui facere, to give an opportunity of fighting with oneself, Caes. || Esp. legal power, right, authority, etc.: sui potentatemque habere facienda aliquid, Cic.: vitae potestas in suis habet potentatem, Caes.: esse in sua potentate, to be one's own master, Nep.: esse sui potentatū, Liv. 2. magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy: potestas praetoria, Cic. Plur.: imperia, potestates, legationes, id. (II) Meton. a person in office, a public officer, magistrate: a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, by some lawful authority, id. 3. political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty: esse in ejus fidem ac potentatem venire, Caes.: tenere aliquem in sua potentate ac ditione, Cic. 4. Of things, power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value: plumbi potestas, Lucr. || Fig. power, control, command: exiit ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine, aut iracundia, hanc lost the control of their reason, Cic. (Hence It. *potestà*.)

pōtēstur, *v. possum, ad init.*

potin' for potāne: potin' es? i. a. potes? are you? are you able? Ter.

|| For potāne est, i. a. potes: potin' ad deest? can you leave off?

i. a. pray leave off, id.

pōtio, ōis, *f.* [root *po*: *v. potus*] *a drinking, a drink, draught*: in *media potione*, *Cic.* || *Exp. a poisonous draught*: *potione mulierem sustulit*, *Id.* 2. *a draught or potion of medicine*: *dare potiones aliquid*, *Pl.* 3. *a magic potion, philter* (poet.). *Hor.* (Beneo *lit. potione*; *Fr. poison*.)

pōtio, *lit. v. a.* [root *po*: *v. potus*] *to put into the power of, to subject to*: *eum nunc potitvi pater servituti, made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery*, *Pl.*

pōtio, *no per*, *stum*, *i. v. a.* [**pōtio**] *to give to drink*. *Urs. in part. perf.* *potionatus, that has had a potion given him*: *Suet.*

pōtior, *lit. v. a. dep.* (*vi potitur*, *Virg.*: *potitur*, *Ov.*) [**potis**] *to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive*; *constr.* with *gen.*, *abl.*, *acc.* (rare), and *absol.*: *illius regni potiri*, *Cic.*: *impero totius Galliae*, *Caes.*: *Homerus accepta potitur*, *Lucr.*: *urbem*, *Cic.* *absol.*: *libidine ad potius incitatur*, *Id.* || *to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy*: *Cleantes aulem dominari et rerum potiri putat*, *has the chief power in the universe*, *Id.*: *oppido*, *Liv.*: *monte*, *to climb*, *Ov.* *absol.*: *qui tenent, qui potiantur*, *Cic.*

pōtior, *lit. v. a. comp.* of *potis*.
pōtis, *pōte*, *adj.*: *Comp.* **pōtior**, *lit. v. a. sup.* **pōtissimus**, *a. um*: *able, capable*; *possible* (rarely declined in *pos.*): *divi qui potes, pro illo quod Samothracae tui servatis*, *Varr.* *Usu*, with *esse*, *to be able or possible, may, or can*: *non Evandrum potis est via ulla tenere*, *Virg.*: *qui potis est? how is it possible?* *Cat.* With *plur.*: *duae plus malis dare potis sunt*, *Pl.* Without *esse*: *nec devitari letum pote*, *Lucr.*: *nihil pote supra, nothing could exceed it*, *Ter.* || *Comp.* **pōtior**, *lit. v. a. more powerful*; hence, *better, preferable*: *cives potiores quam peregrini*, *Cic.*: *quibus tantum credere potiores habui*, *I have deemed them more worthy*, *Liv.* 2. Of things: *novissime locum potiores rure beato?* *Hor.*: *mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servitute potior*, *Cic.*
|| *Sup.* **pōtissimus**, *a. um*, *chief, principal, most prominent, most important*: *item huius ultra fit, ut meret, potissimus nostrae domi ut sit*, *Pl.*: *potissimus libertorum veneno interficere*, *Tac.* 2. Of things: *utrum potius, an quid potissimum sit, quaeritur*, *Cic.*

pōtissimē (**pōtissime**) and **pōtissimum** (**pōtissimum**), *adv.* *chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all*: *is potissime honore affecto defensor daretur*, *Cic.*: *tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero consocierent*, *Caes.*

pōtissum, *v. possum, ad init.*
pōtio, *i. v. a.* [**pōtio**] *to drink* (*glan*: *potula*, *Pl.*)

pōtius, *a. um*, *Part.* [**potior**].
pōtione, *ae*, *f. dim.* [**pōtio**]

a small draught or potion: *modica*, *Suet.*

pōtius, *adv.* *rather, preferably, more*: *in oratione non via potius sed delectatio postulatur*, *Cic.* With *quam*: *Galliam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi R.*, *Caes.*

pōto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a. and n.* [**po**: *v. potus*] 1. *Act.* *to drink*: *aquam*, *Suet.* 2. *to drink hard, get drunk*: *ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, this intoxication which I have drunk myself into*, *Pl.* 3. *Of inanimate subjects, to drink up, to absorb*: *potantia vellera fucum*, *Hor.* || *Neutr.* *to drink*: *si potare velit*, *Cic.* 2. *Exp.* *to drink hard, tope, tippie*: *totos dies potabatur*, *Id.*

pōtor, *oris*, *m.* [**po**: *v. potus*] *a drinker* (poet.): *aquae potiores*, *Hor.* 2. *Transf.*: *Rhodanque potor*, *i. e. the dueller by the Rhone*, *Id.* 3. *Exp.* *a hard drinker, a drunkard*, *sol.*, *tippie*: *potorum ritae*, *Prop.*

pōtoris, *a. um*, *adj.* [**potor**] *pertaining to drinking, drinking*: *potioria vasa*, *Plin.*

pōtrix, *icis*, *f.* [**po**: *v. potus*] *a female tippier* (poet.): *Phaedr.*

pōtulentus (**pocul.**), *a. um*, *adj.* [**potus**] *drunken, intoxicated*: *Suet.*

|| *Subst.* **potulenta**, *orum*, *n. plu.* *that may be drunk, drinkables, drinks*: *gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, qua esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefcit*, *Cic.*

pōtus, *a. um*, *adj.* 1. *Act.* *that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated*: *domum bene potus redire*, *Cic.*: *anus*, *Hor.* || *Pass.* *that has been drunk, drunk up, drunk out*: *sanguine tauri poto*, *Cic.* [*po*: *tus* from the root *po*, whence come *po-culum*, *po-tilis*, *poto*, *po-tor*, and *Gr.* *πότης, ποτήν, etc.*]

pōtus, *us*, *m.* [*id.*] *a drinking, drink*: *Immoderate obstupefacta potu atque pastu*, *Cic.*

prae, *adv.* and *prep.* [another form of *pro*, *q. v.*] **A.** *Adv.* *before, forward, in front*: *1 prae, sequar*, *Ter.* || *As a particle of comparison, with ut and quam* (and in one word, *praeut* and *praequam*), *in comparison with, compared with*: *parum etiam, praeut futurum est praedicat*, *Pl.*: *parva res voluptatum praequam quod molestum est, in comparison with the trouble*, *Id.* **B.** *Prep.* *with ab, before, in front, in advance of*: *cavendum erit ut (villa) a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, before it*, *Col.* *Exp.* *frequ.* with *pron. reflect.*: *ille qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit*, *Cic.*: *ipse (infantem) sinu prae se portans*, *Virg.* Hence in connection with several verbs, *prae* with *pron. reflect.* is equivalent to *openly, manifestly, publicly, etc.*: *fortasse ceteri telicioris: ego semper me didicisse, prae me tuli*, *Cic.*: *conjecturam prae se gerere*, *Id.*: *prae se declarant gaudia vultu*, *Cat.* (|| *prae manu*, and, less frequ., *prae manibus*, *at hand, on hand*: *patri reddidi*

omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, *Pl.*

2. *Exp.* *compared with, in comparison with*: *Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitatis nostra contempti est*, *Caes.*: *veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat*, *Cic.* *Also*, to denote preference: *unum illud tibi, nata dea, praeque omnibus unum praedicam, in preference to all*, *Virg.*

3. to denote a cause: *for, because of, by reason of, on account of*: *prae gaudio ubi sim nescio*, *Ter.*: *nec loqui prae maerore potui*, *Cic.* **C.** *In composition*, *prae* usually denotes: (i) *before, in advance of*: *praemittit, to send on in advance*; *praenomen, the first name*. (ii) *before, in front*: *praefluo*. (iii) *before, previously*: *praedico, to tell beforehand, foretell*; *praenuntius, a harbinger*. (iv) *before, at the head of*: *praepono, to put at the head of, give the command of*; *praemium, to be the chief*. Hence with nouns: (v) *very, in a high or superior degree*; *praedurus, very hard*.

prae-acutus, *a. um*, *adj.* *sharpened before or to one end, pointed*: *rudex*, *Sall.*: *signa paulum ab imo praescuta*, *Caes.*

prae-alentus, *a. um*, *adj.* *very high*: *praealtae rupes*, *Liv.* || *very deep*: *ostium fluminis praecalt*, *Id.*: *paludes*, *Tac.*

praebeo, *bi*, *litum*, *2. v. a.* [*contr.* from *praebeo*, from *habeo*] *lit. to hold in front; to reach out, proffer, offer, present*: *mannus verberibus*, *Ov.* *Fig.*: *os ad contumeliam*, *Liv.*: *aures, to give ear, listen, attend*, *Id.* || *Transf.* *in gen.* *to give, grant, furnish, display, make, cause, occasion*: *panem praebere*, *Nep.*: *sponsalia*, *Cic.*: *praebere operam reipublicae*, *Liv.*: *opinionem timoris*, *Caes.*: *ludos, to furnish sport*, *Ter.* 2. *to show, represent, exhibit*: *praebere speciem pugnantium*, *Caes.* Hence, with *pron. reflect.* *to show oneself such or such, to behave in a certain manner*: *in re misericordem se praebuit*, *Cic.* So also without *pron.*: *Phormio in hac re ut aliis strenuum hominem praebuit*, *Ter.* 3. *to permit, allow, suffer*: *delphinus se praebens tractandum*, *Plin.* With *inf. pass.*: *quae tollitis rapta est, praebuit ipsa rapi, suffered herself to be carried off*, *Ov.*

prae-bibo, *bibi*, *3. v. a.* *to drink before, drink to one (rare)*: *ei culu venenum praebibit*, *Id.*

praebitas, *orum*, *n. plu.* [**praebeo**] *used as furnished for support, allowance*: *praebitis annuis privatis*, *Suet.*

praebitio, *ōis*, *f.* [*id.*] *a giving, furnishing*: *Varr.* || *Exp.* *a supplying, providing for the use of the state*: *gravari copiarum praebitione*, *Just.*

praebitor, *ōis*, *m.* [*id.*] *a giver, furnisher, distributor* (rare): *Cic.*

praebitus, *a. um*, *Part.* [**praebeo**].

prae-calidus, *a. um*, *adj.* *very warm, hot*: *potio*, *Tac.*

præcalvus, a. um, *adj.* very bald: caput, Suet.

præcantatrix, icla, *f.* an enchantress, *whic*: Pl.

præcānus, a. um, *adj.* gray before one's time: Hor.

præcautus, a. um, *Part.* [præcaute].

præcaveo, cavi, cautum, 2. v. a. and n. *1.* A. *Act.* to guard against, seek to avert, obviate or prevent: peccata, quæ difficillime præcaventur, Cic.: venena, Suet. *2.* Neutr. to take care or heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware: providentem ante præcautionem, Cic.: ab insidiis, to guard against, Liv. With dat. pron. reflect. to provide for one's safety: sibi, Ter.

præcavo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. a. and n. *1.* A. *Act.* to go before, precede: agmen, Virg. Of things: quæ venturas præcedet sexta Calenda, Ov. *2.* Fig. to surpass, excel: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Caes. *3.* Neutr. to go before, precede: opus esse et ipsos præcedere ad confirmandum civitatem, Id. Of things: fama loquax præcessit ad aurea Deliantra tuas, Ov. *4.* Fig. to surpass, excel, with dat.: ut vestrae fortunæ meis præcedunt, Pl.

præcellens, entis, *Part.* [præcello]. *1.* A. *Adj.* surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished: vir et animo et virtute præcellens, Cic. Sup.: vir omnibus rebus præcellentissimus, Id.

præcello, v. v. a. and n. *1.* A. *Act.* to surpass, excel: ut quique fortuna utitur, ita præcellet, Pl. *2.* With dat. to preside or rule over: genti, Tac.

præcelus, a. um, *adj.* very high or lofty: locus præcelus atque editus, Cic.

præceps, cipitis, *adj.* (old form præcipies, cipia, Pl.) [præcapit] head foremost, headlong: aliquem præcipitem dejicere, Cic.: præceps ad terram datus, dashed to the ground, Liv. Adv. præceps, or in præceps, head foremost: aliquem præceps trahere, Tac.: ne ferar in præceps, Ov. *2.* *hasty, precipitate, headlong*: aliquem præcipitem agere, to drive headlong, Cic.: præcipites se fugae mandabant, Caes. *3.* Transf. of things: *swift, rapid, rushing, violent* (port.): præceps amnis, Hor.: ventus, Ov. *4.* Of localities: down-hill, steep, precipitous: in declivi ac præcipiti loco, Caes.: via, Cic. Hence, *(11)* Subst. præceps, cipitis, *a. a steep place, a precipice*: turrim in præcipiti stantem, Virg. *3.* *sinking, declining*: jam præceps in oceanum soci erat, Liv. *4.* Fig. *headlong, hasty, hurried, precipitate*: agunt eum præcipitem poenae civium Romanorum, chase, pursue, Cic.: ab inimicis præceps

agor, am pursued, Sall. *5.* Esp. *rash, hasty, inconsiderate*: homo in omnibus consiliis præceps, Cic. *6.* *inclined to*: præceps in avartitum et crudelitatem animus, Liv. *4.* *dangerous, hazardous, critical*: in tam præcipiti tempore, Ov. Hence, *(11)* Subst. præceps, *a. great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances*: se et prope rempublicam in præceps dederat, brought into extreme danger, Liv. Adverb. eversio rei familiaris dignitate ac famam præceps dabat, brought into danger, Tac.

præceptio, õis, *f.* [præcipio]. In law: *a taking beforehand, a receiving in advance*: Ulp. *11.* Fig. *a previous notion, preception*: Cic. *2.* *a precept, injunction*: lex est recti præceptio, pravique depulsiõ, Id.

præceptivus, a. um, *adj.* [Id.] *preceptive, didactic*: Sen.

præceptor, õris, *m.* [Id.] *a teacher, instructor, preceptor*: præceptor tuus, qui te hanc fallaciam docuit, Pl.: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

præceptrix, icis, *f.* [Id.] *a preceptress*: sapientia præceptrix, Cic.

præceptum, i, *n.* [Id.] *a maxim, rule, precept*: hoc præceptum patet latius, Cic. *2.* *an injunction, order, direction*: quo præcepto ab illis diligentissime observato, Caes.: deum præcepta secuti, commands, Virg.

præceptus, a. um, *Part.* [præcipio].

præcerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to pluck, break off, or gather before the time: menses, Ov. *2.* Fig. to pluck beforehand: and, hence, to diminish: non præcerpo fructum officii tui, Cic.

præcerptus, a. um, *Part.* [præcerpo].

præcido, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut off in front: hence, in gen. to cut off: linguam alicui, Pl.: ancoras, to cut the cables, Cic. *2.* to cut up, cut in places: naves, to cripple, make unfit for service, Id. *3.* to beat to pieces, to smash: præcido se tu illi, Pl. *4.* to cut off, avoid, i. e. to go or sail straight: præcideret omnes sinus maris, Sen. *5.* Fig. to cut short, abridge: to cut short one's words, to break off or finish abruptly: maximam partem defensionis, Cic.: præcide, inquit, cut it short, be brief, Id. *6.* to cut or break off, take away, deprive of: sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, Id. *7.* to refuse flatly: plane sine ulla exceptione præcidit, Id.

præcinctus, a. um, *Part.* [præcingo].

præcingo, xxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to gird in front, to gird: aliquem, Mart. Reflect. to gird oneself: et latro et cautus præcingitur ense viator, Ov.: præcincti recte pueri, properly girded, Hor. *11.* Transf. in gen. to surround, encircle with: fontem vallo, Prop.: parietes testaceo opere præcincti, covered, overlaid, Plin.

præcino, cendi, centum, 3. v. a. and a. [cano]. *1.* Neutr. to sing or play before: et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum fides præcinit, Cic. *2.* Esp. to utter an incantation: carmine cum magico præcinitisset anas, Tib. *3.* Act. to foretell, predict: lucos præcinitus fugam, Id.

præcipio, cepi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] to take or seize beforehand, to get or receive in advance: a publicanis pecuniam insequentis anni mutam præceperat, Caes.: aliquantum viae, to get the start, Liv. So also of time: aliquantum ad fugam temporis Syphax et Masdrabal præcipit, præcisi sunt adstrubal in time, Id. *2.* Esp. in law: to receive in advance: Pina, *11.* Fig. to take or obtain in advance, to anticipate: jam animo victoriam præcipient, figured to themselves beforehand, Caes.: præcipere consilia bastum, Cic. *3.* Esp. to give rules or precepts, to advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, direct: docui, monui, bene præcepti semper quæ potui emula, Ter.: quicquid præcipies, esse brevis, Hor.: artem nandi, Ov. With inf.: iustitia præcipit parcere omnibus, Cic. With subj.: præcipit atque interdicit, omnes unum peterent ludibrium, Caes. Impers. pass.: erat ei præceptum a Cæsare ne proellum committeret, Id. Abol. of a teacher: præcepere de eloquentia, Cic.

præcipitater, ade, *hastily, precipitately*: Lucr.

præcipitium, i, *n.* [præcipio] *a steep place, a precipice*: in præcipiti propellere, Suet.

præcipito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and v. [Id.] *1.* A. *Act.* to throw or cast down headlong, to precipitate: usu, with pron. reflect.: se e montibus ad terram, Lucr.: se e Leucade, Cic.: sese in fossas, Caes. Rarely with any other acc.: ad quando his (parvis) ludentes minamur præcipitatus altitudes, extimescunt, that we will throw them down from any place, Cic. *11.* Fig. to throw or cast down, to precipitate: in tanta mala præcipitatus ex patrio regno, Sall.: furor itaque mentem præcipitavit, Virg. Pass.: nos præcipitatus, declining, i. e. drawing to a cleft, Ov. *2.* to hasten, hurry on: consilia rapit præcipitatus, præcipitatus, Liv. Post.: moras, i. e. exchange delay for haste, Virg. *3.* With acc. and inf.: to hasten, press, urge (post.): dare tempus præcipitanti cursui, Id. *4.* Neutr. to hasten or rush down, to sink rapidly, to fall, fall into, etc.: ubi Nilus præcipitatus ex altitudine montibus, Cic.: in fossam, Liv.: hirsus jam præcipitaverat, Caes. *5.* Fig. to fall down, to fall or sink to ruin: præcipitantes impellere, certe recti inhumanum, Cic.: quum ad Cannes præcipitasset Romana res, Liv. *6.* to be too hasty: Cic.

præcipitâs, ade, *especially, chiefly*.

particularly, peculiarly, principally: præcipue de consularibus disputare, Cic.: semper Aeduum civitali præcipue indulserat, Caes.

præcipuus, a, um, adj. [præcipio] lit. that is taken before other things; hence, particular, peculiar, especial: necesse est quod mihi præcipuum fuit, id jam cum ceteris esse commune, Cic.

2. Esp. in law: that is received beforehand, special; and, subst. præcipuum, li, n., that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution: Suet. || Transf. like axiom, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary: quos præcipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes.: natura ingenerat præcipuum quendam amorem in eoa, qui procreati sunt, Cic. With gen.: præcipui amicorum, Tac.

3. Subst. præcipui, orum, m. plu. the principal persons: Eutr. (1) præcipua, orum, m. plu. principal or considerable things, things that come next to absolute good, the *spemina* of the Stoics: Cic.

præcisus, adv. in short, in few words, briefly, concisely: præcisae dicere, opp. plene et perfecte dicere, Cic. || positively, absolutely: præcisae negare aliquid, id.

præcisus, a, um, Part. [præcisio] 1. A. dj.: broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous: acuta sillex præcisus undique saxis, Virg. 2. Fig. shortened, short, brief: præcisus conclusionibus obscuro, Quint.

præclarè, adv. very clearly, very plainly: præclare aliquid explicare, Cic. || excellently, admirably, very well: præclare facilia, id. To express assent: pacem vult M. Lepidus: præclare, very good, very well, id.

præclarus, a, um, adj. very clear, very bright (in this sense poet. and rare): lux, Lucr.: laeta, Juv. || Fig. very beautiful (physically or morally), splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, celebrated: urbs sita præclaro ad spectum, Cic.: multi præclari in philosophia et nobilibus, id.: gens bello præclara, Virg.: res, distinguenda uulgi, opulence, Hor. In a bad sense: sceleribus suis ferociter atque præclarus, notorius, Sall. With gen.: T. Livius, eloquentiae ac fidei præclarus, Tac.

præclūdō, si, sum, j. v. a. [claudō] lit. to shut in front; hence, in gen. to shut to, to close: præcludere portas consuli, Caes. || Transf. to close to any one, i. e. to forbid access to, deprive of the use of: omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. 2. To shut off, hinder, impede: vocem aliquid, Liv.

præclūsus, a, um, Part. [præclūdō]

præco, ōnis, m. a, crier, herald, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at sections, at public spectacles, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 306): hæc per præconem vendidit, Cic.: præconi subigere, to put up at auction, id. || Fig. a pub-

lisher, herald: o fortunate adolescens, qui tute virtutis Homerum præconem invenisti, id.

præcogito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to think upon or consider beforehand, to premeditate: præcogitatum facinus, Liv.

præcognosco, no, perf., gultum, j. v. a. to foreknow, foresee (rare): mors præcognita est, Suet.

præcōlo, cōlū, cultum, j. v. a. to cultivate beforehand: Fig.: Cic. || To esteem, revere: Tac.

præcompōitus, a, um, Part. composed or prepared beforehand: Ov.

præconium, li, v. præconius, no, ii. **præconius**, a, um, adj. [præco] pertaining to a præco or public crier:

quaestus, the office or business of a public crier, Cic. || Subst. præconium, li, n. the office of a public crier: facere, to be a public crier, id. 2. Transf. a crying out in public; and in gen. a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing: præconio contendere, in strength of voice, Suet.: domesticum, Cic. (1) Esp. a celebrating, laudation, commendation: mandari versibus laborum aeternum præconium, id. (Hence Fr. *prône*.)

præconsumo, sumpel, ptum, j. v. a. to waste or spend beforehand: Ov.

præcontracto, i, v. a. to feel or handle beforehand, i. e. in thought: præcontractare videndo, Ov.

præcordia, orum, n. plu., [cor] the muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm: (Plato) cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit, Cic. || Meton. the entrails, the stomach: ipse anus in præcordia piscis inventus est, id.: quid veneni sœvit in præcordis, Hor.

2. The breast, the heart: spiritus remanens in præcordia, Liv. As the seat of the feelings and passions: metus inæstus præcordis libera bilis, Hor. Hence even, præcordia mentis, the seat of the mind, Ov. 3. The body, bodies in gen.: in terra ponunt præcordia, id. **præcorrumpe**, rūpi, ptum, j. v. a. to corrupt or bribe beforehand: Ov.

præcox, ocis, also **præcoquus**, e, and **præcoquus**, a, um, adj. [coquo] ripe before its time, early ripe, premature, precocious: Plin. || Fig. over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely: audacia, i. e. of a boy, Sen.

præcōitus, a, um, Part. [præcolo] **præcupidus**, a, um, adj. very desirous or fond of: Suet.

præcurrēns, ntis, Part. [præcurro] || Subst. præcurrentia, tum, n. plu. things that go before, antecedents: Cic.

præcurro, cūcurri (curri), cursum, j. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to run before, hasten on before, precede: præcurrit index ad Persea, Liv. || Fig.: eo fama jam præcurrerat de proelio Dyrrhachino, id.: ut certa resbus certa signa præcurrerent, præcoe, Cic. 2. A. to hasten before, to pre-

cede, anticipate: illud præcurrere cogor, to combat in advance, Lucr. 2. Esp. to surpass, excel: aliquid judicio, Tac.

præcurro, ōnis, f. [præcurro] a coming or going before: sine præcurstone visorum, without a previous occurrence of phenomena, Cic. || Esp. milit. t. t. a preliminary combat, skirmish: Plin. 2. In rhetor. a preparation of the hearer: Cic.

præcursor, ōris, m. [id.] one who runs before, a forerunner, precursor: Plin. || Milit. t. t. an advanced guard, van-guard: Liv. 2. Transf. a scout, spy: Cic.

præcursor, a, um, Part. [præcurro] **præcutio**, cūcti, cūsum, j. v. a. [quatio] to shake, wave, or brandish before or in front (poet.): taedas, Ov.

præda, æ, f. property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage (on the difference between præda and manubiae, v. manubiae and Smith's Ant. 306): prædas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. || Transf. an animal, bird, etc., caught or killed in the chase; prey, game: cervi lupum præda rapacem, Hor. Fig. of a person: Ov. 2. In gen. booty, spoil, gain, profit: maximos quaestus prædasque facere, Cic. [Præda is derived by Pott from præ-hendo; others more prob. connect it with prædium.]

prædābundus, a, um, adj. [prædor] ravaging, pillaging, plundering: Sall.: exercitus, Liv.

prædamno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to condemn beforehand: prædamnatius collega, Liv. || Fig.: spem, t. e. to give up or renounce it beforehand, id.

prædāto, ōnis, f. [prædor] a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging: Tac.

prædātor, ōris, m. [id.] a plunderer, pillager: Cic. || Transf. a hunter (poet.): prædator agnorum, Ov. 2. a rapacious or avaricious man: Tib.

prædātorius, a, um, adj. [prædor] plundering, rapacious, predatory: manus (militum), marauders, Sall.: classes, Liv.

prædāssus, i, v. a. to weary out or weaken beforehand: quae (moles) incurtus prædāssat aquarum, Ov.

prædestino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to determine beforehand, to predestine: triumphos, Liv.

prædiator, ōris, m. [prædium] one who buys a prædium, that is, property given to the state as security by a præco: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 308).

prædiatōrius, a, um, adj. [prædiator] relating to the sale of a prædium (q. v.): Jua, Cic.

prædicābilis, e, adj. [prædico] praiseworthy, laudable: Cic.

prædicatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication: luctuosae et acerba prædicatio, Cic. || a praying, prayer, commendation: prædicatio tua, Plin.

praedicator, ōis, m. [*id.*] one who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, orator: App. H. Esp. one who publicly commends, a praiser, eulogist; beneficii, Cic.

praedico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cry in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim: al palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. to make publicly known, to say, relate, state, declare: qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes.: at praedicas, as you assert, Cic. 3. Esp. to praise, commend, extol, boast: constr. with acc., acc. and inf., de and abl., or absol.: quid ego ejus tibi nunc faciem praediciam aut laudem? Ter.: Galli ac omnes ab Ite patre prognatos praediciant, Caes.: quae de illo viri Sulla, quam graviter saepe praedicaverunt? Cic.: verocundia in praedicando, Tac. (Hence Fr. *prêcher*.)

praedico, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to say or mention beforehand, to promise: hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, Ter. 2. Esp. to foretell, predict: defectiones solis et lunae multo ante praedicere, Cic. || to say before anybody or publicly: to give notice or warning of, to appoint, *ſu*: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac. || to advise, warn, inform, command: constr. uti. with ubi: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut impetum experirent, Caes.: ei viam esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic. With acc.: unum illud tibi praediciam, Virg.

praedictio, ōis, f. [*praedico*] in rhetoric a promising: Quint. || a foretelling, prediction: praedictio mali, Cic. **praedictum**, i. s. [*id.*] a foretelling, prediction: Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. || an order, command: praedictum dicatoria, Liv. || agreement, concert: velut ex praedicto, *id.*

praedictus, a, um, Part. [*praedico*] **praedium**, i. n. *dim.* [*praedium*] a small farm or estate: Cic.

praedisco, i. v. a. to learn beforehand (rare): aliquid, Cic.

praedispositus, a, um, Part. prepared beforehand: nuntii, Liv.

praeditus, a, um, Part. endowed or provided with, possessed of: constr. with abl.: parvis opibus ac facultatibus praeditus, Cic. qui gnatum haberem tall ingenio praeditum, Ter. [Peri. from an obsolete verb *praedo*, "to put at the end," do in composition signifying "put," the meaning of praeditus, "endowed" or "provided with," is secondary.]

praedium, ū, n. [*prae*] orig. any property made a security to the state by a praes; hence land generally: praedibus et praedis populo cautum est, Cic.: fructus praediorum, *id.*: cf. Smith's Ant. 108.

praedives, itis, adj. very rich, very plentiful: praedives et praepotens, Tac.

praedivino, i. v. a. to have a pre-

sentiment of, to divine beforehand, forebode: Pl.

praedo, i. v. a. i. q. praedor, to make booty, plunder: in pass.: Pl.

praedo, ōis, m. [*praedo*] one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber: urbes piratis praedonibusque patetactae, Cic.: maritima, a pirate, Nep.

praedobō, ōi, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or inform beforehand (rare): illi praedocuit a dnce arma mutaverant, Sall.

praedor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [*praedo*] A. Neutr. to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob: spes rapidi atque praedandi, Cic.: praedantes milites, Caes.: praedatum exire, Liv.: classe pluribus locis praedata, having made booty, plundered, Tac. B. Act. to plunder, pillage, rob: dum sociis magis quam hostes praedatur, *id.*

2. Transf. to take or catch: ovem, Ov. || Fig. to rob, ravish, take (poet.): singula de nobis anni praeduntur euntes, Hor.

praedobō, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to draw, make, or put before or in front: fossam et maeclam, Caes.

praeductus, a, um, Part. [*praeducto*]

praedulcis, e, adj. very sweet, luscious: mel, Plin. || Fig. very pleasing or delightful: decus, Virg.

praedurus, a, um, adj. very hard: corium, Tac. 2. Transf. very strong: homo praedurus viribus, Virg.

|| Fig. hard, difficult, harsh, etc.: sunt quidam praeduri oris, i. e. very impudent, Quint.

praesimulō, 2. v. v. to project forward, be prominent: Aug. || Fig. to surpass, excel: constr. with dat. and acc.: qui Graecia praeminet, Sen.: Cassius ceteros praeminetbat peritis legum, Tac.

praesō, ōi, and i. ctum, 4. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to go before, lead the way, precede: with dat. or absol.: ut consulis lictores praesent, Cic.: Laevinius Romam praesivit, Liv. 2.

Esp. to recite, read, sing, or play before one: ut vobis voce praesent, quid iudicaretis, Cic. 3. To order, dictate (rare): omnia, ut docemviri praesent, facta, Liv. B. Act. to precede any one: per avia ac derupta praesibit eum, Tac. 2. Esp. to precede one in reciting a formula, i. e. to repeat first, to dictate: constr. with acc. of thing and dat. of pers.; less freq. with verbis, or absol.: sedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactisque pontifex maximus verba praesire, to dictate the formula of consecration, Liv.: praesit verbis quid vi, Pl.

praesitio, ōis, f. [*praesit*] a saying beforehand; and meton. that which is said or repeated beforehand, a form of words, formula: praesitio donationis, Cic.: sacrorum, Liv. || a preface, introduction, prologue: nunquam tristorem sententiam sine praesatione clementiae pronuntiavit, Suet. Of prefaces to books: praesationem discere, Plin.

praefatus, a, um, Part. [*praefat*] **praefectura**, ae, f. [*praefectus*] the office of a president or overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture: villae, Varr.: morum, the superintendence of the public morals (the duty of the censor), Suet.: urbis, Plin. || Esp. the government of a country or town in the provinces (which was conferred by the proconsul and praetors), a prefectship, prefecture: praefectura numere, Cic. (II) the administration of an entire province: aliquam ad praefecturam Aegypti provehere, Suet.

2. Meton. an Italian city governed by a Roman praefectus, a prefecture (v. Smith's Ant. 108): Cic.: eorum regionum praefecturae, Caes. (II) the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government: proximae praefecturae, Tac.

praefectus, a, um, Part. [*praeficio*] || Subst. an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect: gymnasi praefectus, Pl.: tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic.: praefectus morum, Nep.: annonae, a superintendent of grain or of the markets, Tac.: castrorum or castris, an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quarter-master, Vell.: Tac.: classic, an admiral, Cic.: fabrum, in the army, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer, Caes.: equitum, a commander of the cavalry, Hirt.: and absol. praefectus, Caes.: praefectus praetorio and praetorior, in the time of the emperors, a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect, Tac.: praefectus urbi or urbis, governor of the city of Rome, during the consul's absence (under the emperors it became a perpetual office): *id.*: Suet.

praefigō, ōi, ctum, 2. v. a. to bear before, to carry in front: dextra ardentem faciem praeferebat, Cic.: in fascibus insignia laurae, Caes. 2. Esp. to bear along in religious and triumphal processions: signa militaria praefata, Liv. 3. In perf. part. borne past; hence, riding by, harrying past: praefatus equo, Tac.: praefatus hostes adori, Liv. || Fig. to carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present: christianum lumen praefatus menti meae, Cic.: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, offers or exhibits his life as an example of his laws, *id.* 2. To place or set before, to prefer: pecuniam amicitiae, *id.* With inf. to choose rather, prefer: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ugi praefert Herodis palmatis pinguis, Hor. 3. To take beforehand, to anticipate (rare): diem triumphi, Liv.

4. To show, display, discover, reveal, betray, etc.: avaritiam praefera, Cic.: amorem, Ov.

praeforox, ōis, adj. very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent: praeforoces legatos, Liv.: Tac.

praeferratus, a, um, adj. tipped

or shed with iron: pilum, Plin. Transf.: praefortatus apud moles tribunus, i. e. chained, Pl.

praefervidus, a, um, adj. very hot, torrid: bainum, Tac. || Fig.: ira, burning, Liv.

prae-festino, avi, stum, i. v. a. to hasten before the time, to hasten too much: ne deficiere praefestinent, Liv. || to hasten past: sinum, Tac.

prae-flores, ae, f. (praeflo) a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession: Pl.

prae-ficio, fedi, factum, i. v. a. (fā-) || i. t. to make or put at the head of; hence, to set over, to place in authority over: appoint to the command of: aliquem curatorem, qui statuis faciendis praefici, Cic.: legatos legionibus, Caes.: pontifices sacris, Cic. || Fig.: nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possimus, Id.

prae-fidens, entis, f. art. trusting too much, over-confident (rare): homines sibi praefidentes, Cic.

prae-fige, xi, xum, i. v. a. to fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity: ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.: aene poppibus praefigere, Virg.: caput hastae, Suet. Ptoet.: nigrum vitio praefigere thesa (Θ. i. e. divites, in the Athenian judicial proceedings answering to c (condemno) in those of the Romans), i. e. to condemn, Pers. || 2, to tip, head, point with, etc.: asseres candidibus praefixi, Caes. || Transf. to close, block up: prospectus omnes, to wall up, build up, Plin. || 2, to pierce, transfix: laesa praefixa vera, Tib.

prae-finio, i, i and it, ium, 4. v. a. to determine, fix, or appoint beforehand, to prescribe: praefinitio non est meum, Cic. Abol.: nec res praefinit ipse, limit, set bounds, Lucr.

praefinito, ade, in the prescribed manner: praefinito loqui, Ter.

praefixio, ade, praefixio, ade, adv. (bookman) marking no evil without offences: praefixio (ad. -cin) hoc nunc diximus, Pl.

praefigens, avi, Part. (praefigo). **praefigens**, avi, stum, i. v. a. (flos) lit. to deprive of its blossoms beforehand; only Fig. to diminish, tarnish (rare): gloriam ejus victoribus praefigant apud Thermopylas esse, Liv.

prae-flo, i, i and it, ium, 4. v. a. to flow by or past (rare): || Neutr.: infamia velle praeflui Tiberis, Liv. || A. Ct.: Aufidius, qui reges Lani praeflui Appuli, Hor.

praeflo, avi, stum, i. v. a. (fau) to choke, strangle, suffocate: aulmae vium, Ov.

prae-flo, fidi, i, i and it, ium, 4. v. a. to dig before or in front of: portas, Virg. || to dig or bury beforehand: aurum praefoderat, Ov.

prae-fur, furs, i. v. n. and a. dep. to say or utter beforehand, to promise, preface: quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, Cic.: si delectus, ille po-

tron strangulavit, honorem non praefatur: sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefatus est, we do not preface it by saying, With permission, with respect to it spoken, Id. || 2, Esp. to utter a preliminary prayer: pontifice maximo praefate carmen, Liv.: with acc.: divos, Virg. || to foretell, predict: propheta: Cat.: Liv.

praefracto, ade, infestib, resolutely, obstinately: Cic.

praefractus, a, um, Part. (praefringo). || Adj.: in rhetoric: broken, abrupt: Theodorus (ad. Thucydides) praefractus, Cic. || 2, Of character: stern, harsh, inflexible: Aristio Chius praefractus, ferrens, Id.

prae-frigidus, a, um, adj. very cold: praefrigidus Auster, Ov.

prae-fringo, frigi, fractum, i. v. a. (frango) to break off before or at the end, to break to pieces, shiver: hastas, Liv.: praefracto rostro (triremis), Caes.

prae-fulso, si, tum, 4. v. a. to prop up, support: Prud. Fig.: primum illud praefulsi atque praemuni, quaeque, ut sinus annui, secure, Cic. || to place under as a prop or stay: Fig.: quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, ut me as a prop, Pl.

prae-fulgeo, si, 2. v. n. to beam or shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter: equus praefulgens dentibus aureis, Virg. || Fig.: praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac.

praefultus, a, um, Part. (praefulso). || 2, a previous opinion, prepossession: postulo, ut ne quid huc praefulciat afferat, Cic.

prae-fulsum, i, n. a judicial examination, to establish the existence of a fact or facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings: Gaius (v. Smith's Ant. 308): de quo non praefulsum, sed plane iudicium iam factum putatur, Cic.: postularit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praefulsum foret, praecedend judgment, praecedent, Plin. || Transf. in gen. any precedent, example, indication of the future: Pompeius nullo proello pulvis, vestri facti praefulsum demotus Italia exessit, by the example of your conduct (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. || 2, a damage, disadvantage, prejudice: praefulsum in patrem quaeri, Sen. || 3, a decision made before or before the proper time: Liv.

prae-fundo, avi, stum, i. v. a. In law: to judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand, to prejudge: Cic. || Transf. in gen.: de his censoribus praefulsum, let the censors give their preliminary judgment, Id.

prae-fundo, fudi, i. v. a. to aid beforehand: Tac.

prae-labor, peus, i. v. n. and a. dep. to glide, flow, or swim before, along, by or past: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. With acc.: rotas flumina, to drive along, Virg.

prae-lambo, i, i and it, ium, 4. v. a. to lick or taste beforehand: (mns) praelambens omne, quod offert, Hor.

prae-labor, avi, stum, i. v. a. and a. dep. to glide, flow, or swim before, along, by or past: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. With acc.: rotas flumina, to drive along, Virg.

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prae-lambo, i, i and it, ium, 4. v. a. to lick or taste beforehand: (mns) praelambens omne, quod offert, Hor.

have the advantage: cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto praegravet, Sen.

prae-grador, gressus, i. v. n. and a. dep. (grador) to go before or in advance, to precede: constr. with dat., acc., or absol.: non solum nuntios, sed etiam famam adventus sui, Liv. Abol.: Cic. || 2, to pass by, go past: with acc.: castra, Liv. || Fig. to surpass, excel: aliquem, Sall.

praegressio, gnis, f. (praegredior) a going before, precedence: causas, Cic.

praegressus, a, um, Part. (praegredior).

prae-gustator, oris, m. (praegusto) one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at table, a taster, cup-bearer: Suet.

prae-gusto, avi, stum, i. v. a. to taste beforehand: in gen. to take, eat, or drink beforehand: cibos, Ov.

prae-habeo, 2. v. a. (habeo) (prae) praeebo, which is a contraction of it) to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply: vestem, aurum, Pl.

prae-habeo, bi, 2. v. n. to lie before, be situated in front of: constr. with dat., acc., or absol.: Plin.: campus qui castra praefacet, Tac.

praedictatus, a, um, Part. (praedico). || Adj.: decided beforehand, prejudged: praedictatum eventum belli habebat, Liv. || Subst. praedictatum, i, n. something decided beforehand: Id. || 2, a previous opinion, prepossession: postulo, ut ne quid huc praedictat afferat, Cic.

prae-judicium, i, n. a judicial examination, to establish the existence of a fact or facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings: Gaius (v. Smith's Ant. 308): de quo non praedictum, sed plane iudicium iam factum putatur, Cic.: postularit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praedictum foret, praecedend judgment, praecedent, Plin. || Transf. in gen. any precedent, example, indication of the future: Pompeius nullo proello pulvis, vestri facti praedictum demotus Italia exessit, by the example of your conduct (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. || 2, a damage, disadvantage, prejudice: praedictum in patrem quaeri, Sen. || 3, a decision made before or before the proper time: Liv.

prae-judico, avi, stum, i. v. a. In law: to judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand, to prejudge: Cic. || Transf. in gen.: de his censoribus praedictum, let the censors give their preliminary judgment, Id.

prae-juvo, juvi, i. v. a. to aid beforehand: Tac.

prae-labor, peus, i. v. n. and a. dep. to glide, flow, or swim before, along, by or past: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. With acc.: rotas flumina, to drive along, Virg.

prae-lambo, i, i and it, ium, 4. v. a. to lick or taste beforehand: (mns) praelambens omne, quod offert, Hor.

prae-labor, avi, stum, i. v. a. and a. dep. to glide, flow, or swim before, along, by or past: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. With acc.: rotas flumina, to drive along, Virg.

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prælapsus, a, um, Part. [præ-labor].

præ-largus, a, um, adj. very copious or abundant (poet.): Pers.

præ-latus, a, um, Part. [præfero].

præ-latus, a, um, adj. very elegant, sumptuous, or luxurious: Suet.

præ-lectio, ōis, f. [prælego] a reading aloud to others, a lecture, pre-lection: Quint.

præ-lector, ōis, m. [id.] one who reads and explains to others, a lecturer: Gall.

præ-lectus, a, um, Part. [prælego].

præ-lego, legi, lectum, 3. v. a. to read and explain to others, to lecture upon: antonius, Quint.: Virgilium et alios poetas, Suet.

||. to sail past: Campanian, Tac.

præ-ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind or before, to bind: arida sementia præligantur cornibus boum, Liv.

||. to bind around, tie about: statuæ coronam candida fascia præligant imponere, Suet.

2. Transf. to bind up: on præligatum, Cic.

||. Fig. to bind, fetter, charm: o præligatum pectus! bound up, 1. e. obdurate, Pl.

prælium, v. proelium.

præ-locutus, a, um, Part. [præloquor].

præ-longus, a, um, adj. very long: homo, Quint.: gladii, Liv.

præ-loquor, catus (quatus), 3. v. dep. to speak beforehand, to speak before another: occupas præloqui, quae mea est oratio, Pl.

||. to preface, premise: Plin.

præ-lucio, xi, 2. v. n. to hold or carry a light before, to light: servus præluces, Suet.

2. Of the light itself: ne ignis noster præluceat facinori, Phaedr.

||. Fig. to shine forth, be bright: amicitia bona spe præluceat in posterum, Cic.

2. Esp. to outshine, surpass: nullus sinus Balli præluceat, Hor.

præ-ludo, ei, sum, 2. v. n. and a. to play before-hand, to prelude, rehearse: Nero Pompeianum præludit, sings before-hand, preludes, Plin.

prælium, v. prolium.

præ-ludio, ōis, f. [præludo] a prelude: Plin.

præ-lustris, e, adj. [lustr] very illustrious or magnificent (poet.): Ov.

præ-mando, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to order or command beforehand: Vatini in Cic.

||. to order or procure beforehand: puerum aut puellam, Pl.

præ-matūre, adv. too soon, prematurely: præmatūre vita careo, Pl.

præ-matūrus, a, um, adj. very early, early: fructus, Col.

||. too early, untimely, premature: hiems, Tac.

præ-medio-latus, a, um, Part. protected by medicines or charms: Ov.

præ-meditatio, ōis, f. a considering beforehand, premeditation: Cic.

præ-meditor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to think over or deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate: constr. with inf., a relative clause or absol.: præmediari

id ferendum modice esse, Cic. Absol.: tentans citiorem et præmediantis, pre-luendo, Tac.

2. Part. in pass. signif.: previously considered, premeditated: mala præmediata, Cic.

præ-mercor, atus, 1. v. dep. to buy before or beforehand: Pl.

præ-metuens, entis, Part. [præmetuo].

||. A. d. j.: fearing beforehand: with gen. obj.: ovis præmetuens doli, Phædr.

præ-mitūter, adv. anxiously, solicitously: errorem vitare, Lucr.

præ-mittō, 1. v. n. to be in fear before: Caesar præmetuens sua, fearing for, anxious about his men, Cæsar.

præ-mior, 1. v. dep. [præmium] to stipulate for a reward: Suet.

præ-missus, a, um, Part. [præmitto].

præ-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send forwards or before, to dispatch in advance: a portu me præmisiatis, Cæsar: legationes in Hispaniam, Cæsar: legatum ad flumen, Ball.

||. Fig. to send out in advance: cervicem gladio caecum graviter percussit, præmissa voce: Hoc age, saying first, Suet.

præmium, ūi, sum, 2. v. n. and amo (in compos.): cf. demo, sumo) lit.: what one takes first or for oneself: hence profit derived from booty, Diod. (poet.): rapta præmia veste ferre, Tib.: spectat sua præmia raptor, Ov.

Alo, game killed, prey: Hor.

||. In gen. profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction: abens factus ædilia continuo prætor: licebat enim celerius legis præmio, Cic.

2. Esp. reward, recompense: proponere, to propose, offer, Cæsar. Ironic punishment: Ov.

Meton. an act deserving a reward, an exploit: Virg.

præ-molestia, æ, f. trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension: Cic.

præ-mollor, 4. v. dep. to prepare or make preparations for beforehand: Liv.

præ-mōnō, ūi, sum, 2. v. a. to forewarn, to advise or admonish beforehand: constr. with subj., de, and acc. of thing: me præmonebat, ut magnopere caverm, Cic.: ocell varietatem præmonitus, Col.

||. Esp. to foretell, predict: futura, Just. With acc. and inf.: et vatium timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelago Ilion arsuram, præmonuisse ferunt, Ov.

præ-monitus, a, um, Part. [præmoneo].

præ-mōnitus, ūi, m. [id.] a forewarning, premonition (poet.): Ov.

præmonstrator, ōis, m. [præmonstro] one who shows or points out beforehand, a guide, director (poet.): Ter.

præ-monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct: currenti spatium præmonstra, Lucr.: præmonstro tibi, ut te aliorum miserecat, I caution you, Pl.

||. Esp. to predict, presage, prognosticate: ventos, post, Cic.

præ-mordō, mori and mordi, morsum, 2. v. a. to bite off the tip or end: linguam, Locan.

||. Transf. to bite or nip off, pilfer: Juv.

præ-morior, tans, 3. v. dep. to die early, prematurely or before: aut ego præmior, primoque exstinguar in ævo, Ov.

præ-morsus, a, um, Part. [præ-mordor].

præ-mortuus, a, um, Part. [præ-morior].

||. A. d. j.: dead: jacere, velut præmortui, membra, Ov. Fig.: pudor præmortuus, Liv.

præ-mitō, 1. v. n. 4. v. a. to fortify or defend in front: additis magnis operibus, Cic.

||. Fig. to fortify, protect, secure: metis vancorum præmuni medicamentis, to secure himself, Suet.

2. To place before for defence or strengthening: quæ præmuniuntur omnia reliqua armata, are premittit to obviate objections, Cic.

præ-mittō, ūi, sum, 2. v. n. [præmune] a fortifying or strengthening beforehand: Fig. of an orator, a preparation, premonition: Cic.

præ-narro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to tell or relate beforehand: rem, Ter.

præ-nāto, 1. v. n. to swim before or in front: prænatans musculus, Plin.

||. To swim or flow by: domon nantis prænatat, Virg.

præ-nitō, ūi, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter forth: luna subit prænitens, Plin.

||. Fig.: cur tibi junior penitus, appear more attractive, Hor.

præ-nomen, ūi, n. the name which stood before the gentile name and distinguished the individual: the first name, prænomens: Quintilius cum filio, cui Mario prænomen erat, Liv.

||. Transf. in gen. an appellation or title placed before a person's name: prænomen Imperatoris, Suet.

præ-nosco, 3. v. a. to learn or become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow: futura prænosce, Cic.

præ-notō, ūi, sum, 2. v. n. a previous notation, prenotation, a translation of the Epicurean epichæres.

præ-nubilis, a, um, adj. very cloudy, very dark or gloomy (poet.): densa prænubilis arboribus lucet, Ov.

præ-nunciō, etc. v. prænuncio, etc.

præ-nuntio (prænunc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to announce or publish beforehand, to foretell, forewarn, predict: constr. with acc., de, or acc. and inf.: futura, Cic.: de adventu allicijus, Nep.: abi, prænuntia, hanc venturam, Ter.

præ-nuntius (prænunciatus), a, um, adj. that foretells or forewarns. Subst. a foreteller, harbingers: luctus prænuntius ales, 1. e. the cock, Ov.: stellas magnarum calamitatum prænuntius, Cic.

2. prænuntium, 1. n. an indication, token, omen: futuri eventus aliquis id prænuntium est, Plin.

præ-occipitō, ūi, sum, 2. v. n. [præoccupo] a striking beforehand, preoccupation: locorum præoccupatio, Nep.

præ-occipō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to

ad upon or take possession of before-hand, to preoccupy: loca opportuna, Liv.: iter, Caes. 2. Fig.: preoccupat beneficio animi, Liv. || To anticipate, present: ne alter alterum preoccuparet, Nep. With inf.: legem de multarum aestimatione ipsi praecuperunt ferre, hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people, Liv.

praep-o, avi, atum, i. v. a. to choose or wish rather, to prefer: constr. with inf. or subj., and acc. of thing preferred, dat. of that rejected: praepotantes exsilio modicum domi fortunam, Liv.: multi praepotenter acum manu emittere at nudo corpore pugnare, Caes.: ut puerum praepotenter perire, potius quam esset cum illo nupta, Ter.

praep-ando, i. v. a. to open or spread before, to spread out, extend: Virg. || Fig.: lumina menti allucina, Lucr.

praep-atio, ōnis, f. [praeparo] a setting or making ready, a preparing, preparation: priusquam aggredere adhibenda est praepatio diligencia, Cic.

praep-atus, a, um, Part. [praepari] || A. d. j. prepared, provided with: praeparatus quodam cultu atque victa praedicat ad dominiendum, Cic. Adverbially, in neutr. abl.: ex ante praeparato, Liv.

praep-atus, ūs, m. [id.] a preparation: Veil.

praep-are, avi, atum, i. v. a. to get or make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip: praeparaverat ante naves, Liv.: locum domesticis belli causa, Caes.: praeparare res necessarias ad vitam deducendam, to provide, Cic. || Fig.: gratiam adversum publicum odium, Tac.

praep-edimentum, i, n. [praepedio] a hindrance, impediment: Pl.

praep-edio, ōis, i, n. [id.] to entangle the feet or other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter: praepeditus latera forti ferro, Pl.: praepedita Numidarum equa, tied to the manger, Tac. || Meton. in gen. to hinder, obstruct, impede, embarrass: singula medios praepediente sonos, Ov.: praepediti valetudine, to be prevented by illness, Tac.

praep-endo, i. v. n. to hang before, to hang down in front: Caes.

praep-es, ōtis, adi. [peto] swift of flight, nimble, fleet: praepetibus pennis tam se credere coelo, Virg. 2. In gen. swift: telus praepetis Del. c. c. Capidina, Id. || Subst. a bird: Jovis, i. e. aquila, Id. (U) Esp. a prophetic bird, from whose flight something favorable was predicted: praepetis omnia pennae, Virg. 2. Medusae, Pegasus, Ov.

praep-iliatus, a, um, Part. [pila] tipped with a ball or button: mistilia, darts or javelins with a blunt point like a ball, Liv.

praep-inguis, e, adj. very fat: solum, Virg. || Fig.: vox praepinguis, too thick, Quint.

praepollens, entis, Part. [praepolleo] || A. d. j. very powerful, very distinguished: divitiis praepollens, Liv. **praep-ollis, i. v. n.** to exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable or distinguished: quibus additis praepollerebat, he had the superiority, Tac.

praep-ondēro, i. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to be of greater weight, to preponderate: Sen. || Fig. to be of more weight or influence, to have the preference: honestas praeponderat, Gell. 2. To turn the scale, give a decision: si neutro litis condilio praeponderet, decides neither one nor the other, Quint. 3. Act. to outweigh: Cic.

praep-ōno, pōsul, pōstul (old perf. praepoivi, Pl. Syncope, part. praeposui, Lucr.), i. v. a. to put or set before, to place first: versus, in prima fronte libelli, Ov.: praeposens ultima primis, Hor. 2. Esp. to place or set over as chief, commander or superintendent; to place at the head of, intrust with the charge or command of, to appoint or deputate as: with acc. and dat.: sinistro cornu Antonium praeposuerat, Caes.: aliquem provinciae, to appoint as governor, Cic.: vectigalibus, to appoint minister of finance, Tac. || Fig. to set before or above, to prefer: se alteri, Ter.: salutem republ. vitae suae, Cic.

praep-orto, i. v. a. to bear or carry before (poet.): tela, Lucr.

praep-otio, ōnis, f. [praepono] a putting or setting before, a preferring, preference: Cic. || In gramm. a preposition: Id.

praep-otus, a, um, Part. [praepono] || Subst. praepotatus, i, m. a prefect, chief, overseer, commander: legatorum tuorum, Cic. Of the governor of a province: Suet. 2. praeposita, oron, n. plu. = *σπονδυλικά*, with the Stoics, preferable or advantageous things, but which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc.: Cic. Sing.: bonum negas esse divitiarum, praepositum esse dicis, Id.

praep-ossom, pōtul, irrog, v. n. to be very powerful, to get the upperhand: postquam Macedones praeposuerunt, Tac.

praep-ostēro, adv. in a reversed order, irregularly: literas reddere, Cic.

praep-ostērus, a, um, adj. having the last first, perverted, distorted, preposterous, unaccountable, etc.: ordo, Lucr.: praeposteri bellus, figs out of season, that grows too early or too late, Plin. || Fig. wrong, absurd, preposterous, perverse: homines, Sall. Of things: quid tam perversum praeposterrime dici, aut excogitari potest? Cic. **praep-otus, a, um, v.** praepono, ad inf.

praep-otens, entis, Part. [praepossum] || A. d. j.: very able or powerful: praepotentes viri, Cic. With gen.: rerum omnium praepotens Jupiter, Id.

2. Of things: praepotens terra marique Carthago, powerful on land

and sea, Id. || Subst. praepotentes, tum, m. plu. the powerful: opes praepotentium, Id.

praep-ostērāter, adv. very hastily: certare, Lucr.

praep-ostērs, adv. very quickly, with over-haste: Liv.

praep-ostērus, a, um, adj. very quick or hasty, over-hasty, sudden, precipitate: praepostera festinatio, Cic.

praep-otium, i, n. [vox hybr. praepotens] the foretelling, prepuce: Juv.

praep-otum, adv. v. praep.

praep-otus, a, um, Part. complaining beforehand (poet.): Ov.

praep-radio, i. v. a. to outshine: Bacchi conjux redimita corona, praeradiat stellis signa minora aulis, Ov.

praep-ruptus, a, um, Part. [praeripio].

praep-risecoo, gūi, i. v. n. incept. to become exceedingly silly: Tac.

praep-ripio, ripul, reptum, i. v. a. [ripio] to seize before another, to match or tear away, to carry off: quid huc venisti sponsum praeprepium meum? Pl.: arma Minervae, Ov.: alius laudem, Cic. || Esp. to snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely: decorum beneficium festinatione, Id. 2. to take quickly, to match: nec dulces occurrent ocula nati praeripere, Lucr.

3. to forestall, anticipate: non praeriplam, Cic.

praep-rōdo, rōul, rōsum, i. v. a. to gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end or top: digitos, Pl. || To gnaw, bite or nibble off: praerodo hamo, Hor.

praep-rōgatus, a, um, adj. [praerogo] that is asked before others (i. e. for his opinion or vote), that votes before or first, prerogative: centuria praerogativa, Cic. 2. Omen praerogativum, the prerogative omen, i. e. the choice of the century that voted first, which was regarded as an omen, Id.

|| Subst. praerogativa, ae, f. the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the Comitia: Id.: praerogativa Veturia Juliorum, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 109). 2. Meton. the vote of the century which voted first: praerogativam referre, to inform the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first, Cic. (U) a previous choice or election: praerogativa militaris, Liv. 3. Fig. a sure sign, token, prognostic, omen: praerogativa voluntatis, Cic.

praep-rōgatus, a, um, Part. [praerogo].

praep-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to ask before or first: cujus in honore non unus tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitibus fuerint praerogata, Cic.

praep-rōrus, a, um, Part. [praerodo].

praep-rumpo, ripul, ruptum, i. v. a. to break or tear off before or in front: retinacula classica, Ov.

praep-ruptus, a, um, Part. [praerumpo] || A. d. j. broken or torn off: hencor, of place, steep, abrupt, rugged: praerupta saxa, Cic.: loca, Caes. (U)

Subst. praerupta, orum, n. *plu. steep or rugged places: praerupta collum, Just. 2. Fig. hasty, rash, precipitate: juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. Of things: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, critical, extreme, Vell.*

praes, praedia, m. [akin to praedium] *one who gives security for another in a civil action, a surety, bondsman (whence was denoted a surety in general, v. Smith's Ant. 308): praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, Cic.: praedem esse pro aliquo, id.:* praedes dare, id.

Fig.: cum sex libris, tanquam praedibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, id.

praes, adv. [prae] at hand, now: ibi tibi parata praes est, Pl.

praesagio, lvi, 4 v. a. *to feel beforehand, to have a presentiment or foreboding: hoc ipsum praesagium animo, Liv. Transf. to foreknow, predict, presage: exiguus copiarum recessus praesagebat, foretold to me, Coel. in Cic.*

praesagium, lvi, 4 v. a. [praesagio] *a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining or presaging: Cic.: praesagium, it, n. [id.] a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage: vatum praesagia, Ov.*

praesagus, a, um, adj. *foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic: mens praesaga mali, Virg.: responsa, Tac.*

praesago, lvi, lvi, 4 v. a. *to know beforehand, to foreknow: Ter.: Suet.*

praescio, 3 v. n. *to find out or learn beforehand: Virg.: Liv.*

praescius, a, um, adj. *foreknowing, present: corda, Virg.: lingua, Ov. With gen. obj.: vates praescia venturi, Virg.*

praescribo, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *to write before, to prefix in writing: pagina quae sibi Vari nomen praescripsit, Virg.: ut praescripimus, as I have written above, Vell. Fig. to order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe: finem rebus, Ter.: jura civilis, Cic. 2. In law: to bring an exception against, to except, object, or demur to: ignominioso patri illius praescribit, Quint. 3. to dictate: crimina, Tib. 4. to plead as an excuse or in defence, to use as a pretext: aliqueum, Tac.*

praescriptio, lvi, f. [praescribo] *a writing before or in front: hence, meton. a title, preface, commencement: praescriptio legis, Cic.: tribunas potestatis, Tac. Fig. a pretext, pretences: ut honestae praescriptione rem turpissimum tegerent, Caes. 2. a precept, order, rule, law: dummodo illa praescriptio moderatiorque teneatur, Cic.*

praescriptum, t, n. [id.] *something prescribed, a copy to imitate or to get by heart: puerile praescriptum, Sen. Fig. a precept, order, rule: omnia legum imperio ad praescriptum fieri videbitur, Cic.: agere ad praescriptum, according to order, Caes.*

praescriptus, a, um, Part. [praescribo].

praescio, cili, catum and otum, 1 v. a. *to cut off the end or tip, to cut off: partum, Ov. 2. Fig.: praescitum decies non castigavit ad unguem, has not corrected by the pared nail, i. e. to perfect accuracy, Hor.*

praescotus, a, um, Part. [praescio]. praescotus, lvi, n. [id.] *a piece cut off, a paring (as of the nails, etc.): tonsor omnia abstulit praescotina, Pl.*

praesens, entis, Part. [praesum].

Fig. Adj. (abl. sing. of persons, usually present; of things, present): *that is before one, in sight or at hand, present, in person: quo praesente, in whose presence, Cic.: praesens tecum ego, myself, in person, id.: praesens sermo, communication by word of mouth, id.: in praesens tempus, and more freq. absol. in praesens, for the present, plerumque differt, et praesens in tempus omittit, Hor.: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. In like manner, ad praesens tempus, for the present: munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, id.: praesenti tempore and in praesenti, at present, now: praesenti tempore, Ov.: haec ad id in praesenti scripti, ut speres, Cic.: in rem praesentem venire, to go to the place itself, go to the very spot, id. Subst. praesentia, lum, n. plu. present circumstances, the present state of affairs: praesentia sequi, Tac. 2. that happens or is done immediately, immediately, instant, prompt, ready: praesens poena sit, Cic.: praesens diligentia, prompt activity, Sall.: praesens memoria, ready, lively, Liv.: supplicium, instant execution, Tac. 3. that operates immediately or quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful: praesens auxilium oblatum est, Cic.: quo non praesentius ullum, pocula si quando saevae inferere nocerae, Virg. 4. Of character, collected, resolute: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter.: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv. 5. present, aiding, favouring, propitious: Hercules tantus et tam praesens habetur deus, Cic. [a contraction of praesens + v. abscens.]*

praesensio, lvi, f. [praesentio] *a foreboding, presentiment: praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum, Cic. Fig. a preconception: id.*

praesensus, a, um, Part. [praesentio].

praesentarius, a, um, adj. [praesentio] *that is at hand, ready, quick, present: argentum, ready money, Pl.*

praesentia, ae, f. [id.] *a being before, in view, or at hand: praesentia: aliquid aspectum praesentiamque vitare, Cic.: urget praesentia Turni, Virg.: in praesentia, for the present, at present, now: at the time, then: satis habet in praesentia hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes. Fig.: praesentia animi, presence of mind, resolution, courage: Cic. 2. impression, effect: tanta est praesentia veri, Ov.*

(Hence It. praesens, praesentis; Fr. presence.)

praesentio, senti, sensum, 4 v. a. *to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine: animo providere et praesentire, Cic.: futura, Cic. Pass. impers.: praesentum est, Liv.*

praesentifico, 3 v. a. *to presage [presentio] to begin to have a presentiment of: Ter. acc. to Prius.*

praesepis, is, n. and praesepes or praesepis, is, f. [seps] *prop. an inclosure; hence, a stable, stall, fold, pen: stabant ter centum (equal) stiri in praesepibus altis, Virg. 2. a crib, manger: accedit ad praesepa, Plaut. Comically for a table: Hor. Transf. a Hut, hotel; a dwelling, tavern: intra praesepis stans, i. e. in his own house, in his power, Pl.: aula in praesepibus, in drinking-shops, Cic.*

praesepio, psi, ptum, 4 v. a. *to fence in front to block up, barricade: altius atque tiliura trabibus, Oen.*

praesepis, is, v. praesepis. praesepatus, a, um, Part. [praesepio].

praesertim, adv. [prae sero, lit. put foremost: hence] *especially, particularly: praesertim ut nunc sent mores, Ter.: Caes.: Cic.*

praeservio, 4 v. a. *to save as a slave: aliquid, Pl.*

praesens, id, adj. [praesentio] *lit. sitting before as a guard; hence, protecting, defending: locas, a place of refuge, Pl. Esp. Fig. Subst. a protector, guardian, defender: sentinae publicae castos, praesens, propagator, Cic.: praesides doli, protecting duties, Tac. 2. Transf. a president, superintendent, chief, ruler: praesens belli, i. e. Minerva, Virg.: provinciarum, governor, Suet.*

praesentio, lvi, f. [praesentio].

Fig. Subst. a president, ruler: superbia praesidentium, governor, Tac.

praesidio, lvi, 2 v. n. [addo] *to sit before or in front of: Laet. Fig. to guard, protect, defend: constr. with dat. or acc.: urbi praesidere, Liv. 2. to provide care, to have the care or management of, to superintend, direct, command: constr. with dat. acc., or absol.: ut item ad portas urbis praesideret rebus, Caes.: P. Aetilius qui Pannoniam praesidebat, who commanded in Pannonia, Tac.*

praesidiarius, a, um, adj. [praesidium] *that serves for defence or protection: praesidiarii milites, garrison soldiers, Liv.*

praesidium, it, n. [praesens] *a sitting before: hence, defence, protection, help, assistance: tectus praesidio frons amicum, Cic. Transf. to guard, defence, aid, protection: ad hoc ipsum iudicium cum praesidio venit, id. Fig.: insignis moris praesidium rola, Hor. Esp. milit. i. e. a guard, garrison, convoy, escort: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, garrison, Caes.*

2. any place occupied by troops, a post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp: qui propter metum praesidium relinquit, leaves his post, Cic.: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes.: in praesidia esse, in the camp, with the army, Cic.

prae-sig-ni-fi-co, *v. a.* to show or signify beforehand: Cic.

prae-sig-nis, *e*, *adj.* distinguished before or above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent (poet.): Ov.

prae-sal-tio, *4. v. n.* [salto] to spring or dash forth: Pl.

prae-sal-to, *ui*, *1. v. n.* to sound before (poet.): praesonitit solemnibus cantu (at personit), Ov.

prae-sar-go (or *spergo*), *3. v. a.* to scatter or strewn before: Lucr.

prae-sta-bilis, *e*, *adj.* [praesto] pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent (usu. only of things): res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. Comp.: dignitas praestabilior, id.

prae-stans, *antis*, *Part.* [praesto].

II. *Adj.*: pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary: omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic. Comp.: virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse, superior to all, Ov. Sup.: in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. With *gen.*: o praestans animi juvenis, distinguished for courage, Virg.

2. Of things: natura excellens atque praestans, Cic.

praestantia, *ae*, *f.* [praestans] excellence, superiority, excellence: excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquorum, over other creatures, Cic.

prae-stat, *v. praesto*, *adj.* [for praestans] from tergo wiped off beforehand: vorma, praesterga, strata, Pl.

prae-sterno, *o*, *v. a.* to strew or spread beforehand, to prepare: Pl.

prae-sto, *itis*, *com.* [praesto] of delight, presiding, protecting: protector, guardias: praestitibus Laribus, Ov.

prae-stigia, *ae*, *f.* [perhaps from praestringo] a deception, illusion, juggler's trick, sleight of hand: praestigiae plassum petere, Quint. Usn. plur.: patent praestigiae, Pl.: verborum, deceptive use of words, Cic.

prae-stig-i-a-tor, *oris*, *m.* [praestigiatus] a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver: Pl.: Sen.

prae-stig-i-a-trix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] she who plays tricks, juggles, or deceives: Pl.

prae-stinguo, *xti*, *3. v. a.* to extinguish: fig. to obscure, weaken (rare): Vell.

prae-stio, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [praesto] to buy, purchase: Pl.

prae-sti-tio, *itis*, *ut*, *3. v. a.* [statu] to determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe: diem praestituit operi faciundo, Cic.

prae-sti-tus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [praesto]. **praesto**, *ade*, *at*, *hand*, *ready*, *present*, *here*: usu. with *esse*: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, Cic. Without

esse (poet.): ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter.

II. *Exp.* with *esse*, to be at hand, to attend, or wait upon, to serve, *adj.* ubi civile didicit, praesto multa fuit, Cic. With *adine*: pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper aditis primus, *et* id be at hand at your service, Tib. **2.** to present oneself in a hostile manner: to resist, oppose: at quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. (Hence *It. presto*: Fr. *prêt*.)

prae-sto, *stidi* (*avi*), *stidum* and *sistum*, *1. v. n.* and *a*. **A.** *Neutr.* to stand before or in front: Lucan.

II. *Fig.* to stand out, be superior, to distinguish oneself: *constr.* what is excelled is expressed by *dat.*: that in which the superiority consists, by *abl.* either with or without *in*: also *ablat.*: quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, Cic.: Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id.: suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id.

2. *Impers.* with a subject clause, it is preferable or better: mori millies praestitit, quam haec pati, id. **B.** *Act.* to surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel: quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute praestarent, Liv. **3.** to become worthy for, to warrant, be responsible for, to take upon oneself, etc.: ut omnes ministros imperii tui republicae praestare videar, Cic.: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, no one can be held to answer for the outbreak of the people, id.

With *ab*: ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, id. With *de*: quod te sperare, de me praestare possum, id. With *acc.* and *inf.* praestare poterat id. nullo for, to fulfil, discharge, accomplish, pay, execute: honorem debitum patri, id.: ego certe meum republicae atque imperatoris officium praestitero, Caes.

4. to keep, preserve, maintain, retain: omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic. **5.** to show, exhibit, prove, convince, manifest: consilium suum fideique, id.: fratri pietatem, id. With *pron.* reflect, to show, prove, or behave oneself as: se invicem, Ov.

6. to give, offer, furnish, present: aliquid certum summam pecuniae, Suet.: terga hosti, to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee, Tac. (Hence *It. prestare*: Fr. *prêter*.)

prae-sti-tor, *atus*, *1. v. n.* and *a*. *dep.* [praesto] to stand ready for, to wait for, expect. With *dat.*: qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. With *acc.*: aliquid, Pl. *Abol.*: ad Cluipenum praestolans, Caes.

prae-stri-tus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [praestringo].

prae-stringo, *ixi*, *ictum*, *3. v. a.* to bind fast or hard, to bind or tie up: praestricta fauce, Ov.: pollices vincire nodoque praestringere, Tac. **2.** to graze, touch: quum lecticam ejus fulgur praestrixisset, Suet. **III.** to weaken, blunt, make dull: acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. *Fig.*: aciem animi, Cic.

prae-struc-tus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [praestruo].

prae-stru-o, *xi*, *ctum*, *3. v. a.* to build up in front, to block or stop up (poet.): porta fonte praestruata, Ov. **II.** *Fig.* to make ready or prepare beforehand: frons idem in partibus praestruit, ut cum opere praetium sibi cum mercede magna fallat, prepares or secures for itself credibility in trifles, Liv. **2.** to arrange or contrive beforehand: cum praestruum utrumque consulto esset, Suet.

prae-sul, *ilis*, *a*, *c.* a president, prefect: Sol. [Praesul, like *con-sul*, *ex-sul*, prob. comes from the root *sul* (*ex-sul*), which is the same as *sed* (*in sedeo*): hence it signifies "one who sits at the head": v. *consul*.]

prae-sul-tor, *oris*, *m.* [praesulto] one who leaps or dances before others, a public dancer: Liv.

prae-sul-to, *1. v. n.* [salto] to leap or dance before: Liv.

prae-sum, *si*, *irreg.* *v. n.* to be before: hence, to be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend: *constr.* with *dat.* or *ablat.*: omnibus Drudibus praestant unus, Caes.: provinciae, Sall.: classi, to have the command of the fleet, Caes.: ei studio, Cic. *Abol.*: praesee in provincia, to be governor, id. **2.** In gen. to be the chief person, to take the lead: non paruit ille T. Gracchi temeritati, sed praesult, id. **II.** to protect, defend (poet.): stant quoque pro nobis, et praesunt moentibus Urbis, Ov.

prae-sū-mo, *impel* and *mal*, *impitum* and *mutum*, *3. v. a.* to take before, take first, take to oneself: neve domi praesume spes, Ov. **II.** *Fig.* to take in advance: praesumere male audienti patientiam, to provide oneself with beforehand, Quint. **2.** to perform before: heredum officia praesumere, Plin. **3.** to spend or employ beforehand: Vitellius fortunam principatus inertis luxu ac prodigiis epulis praesumebat, Tac. **4.** to imagine, represent, or picture to oneself beforehand: arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, Virg. Hence, praesumptum habere, to presuppose, take for granted: Tac. **5.** to foresee, to infer beforehand: to suppose, presume: graviorem militiam praesumebat, Just. (Hence *It. presumere*: Fr. *presumer*.)

praesumptio, *onis*, *f.* [praesumo] a taking beforehand, a using or enjoying in advance, anticipation: Plin. **II.** In rhet. an answering in advance, an anticipation of expected objections: Quint. **III.** a representing to oneself beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption: cum contra praesumptionem suam annis decem in oblatione teneretur, Just.

praesumptus (praesumptus), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [presumo]. **II.** *Adj.* taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived: suspicio, Tac.

præ-sūo, ūi, ūtum, j. v. a. to see over, see up; hence, to cover over: Ov. **præ-sūsus**, a, um, Part. [præsuus]. **præ-sūsus**, a, um, Part. [præsuus]. **præ-sūsus**, a, um, Part. [præsuus]. **præ-sūsus**, a, um, Part. [præsuus].

præ-tendo, ūi, ūtum, j. v. a. to stretch before or in front, to extend: **præ-tenta** tela, **præ-tentis**, Ov.: **tamum** **præ-tendit** olivæ, **holsit** aut, Virg. 2. to spread, hold, or place before or in front: **vestem** **tumidis** **præ-tendit** **ocellis**, Ov.: **decreto** **sermone**, to prefix, Liv. Hence, (H) of places, reflect, to extend before or in front of, to lie over against or opposite to: **præ-tenta** **Syrindus** **arva**, Virg.: **tenuis** **linas** **præ-tentum**, Liv. 11. Fig. to bring forwards as an excuse, to allege, pretend: **hominis** **doctissimi** **nomen** **tus** **immanibus** **et** **barbaris** **moribus** **(siles)** **præ-tendere**, to allege in excuse for, Cic.: **haec** **a** **se** **facturi** **præ-tendebat**, Tac. 2. to lay claim to, aspire to: **nec** **confugis** **unquam** **præ-tendit** **laudes**, Virg.

præ-tento, avi, atum, i. v. a. to feel, search, or grope out beforehand, to examine previously: **præ-tentare** **baculo**, **luminis** **orbis**, **iter**, Ov.: **stamm**, Suet. 11. Fig. to test or try beforehand: **vires**, Ov.

præ-tentus, a, um, Part. [præ-tendo]. **præ-tēpo**, ūi, i. v. a. to be weary before: Fig. (poet.): Ov.

præ-ter, ade, and prep. [præ, with the comparative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter]. **A** Adv. (i. c. with the ellipse of the dependent word) except, excepting, unless, save: **etiam** **a** **Græcia** **ipsa** **diligenter** **cavendæ** **sunt** **quædam** **familiaritates**, **præ-ter** **homi-num** **perpauorum**, Cic. 2. In comparisons with **quæ** before, beyond, above, more than: **quod** **mibi** **videre** **facere** **præ-ter** **quam** **res** **to** **adhortatur** **tua**, Ter. For **præ-ter** **quam** in one word, v. **præ-terquam**. 3. Prep. with acc.: Of place, with motion: **pass**, **by**, **before**: **præ-ter** **castra** **Cæsaris** **suas** **com-ples** **transiit**, Cic.: **servi** **ejus** **præ-ter** **oculos** **Lollii** **haec** **omnia** **ferebant**, **before** **the** **eyes**, Cic. 11. Fig. of other relations with the idea of passing or overstepping: **over**, **beyond**, **against**, **con-trary** to: **præ-ter** **naturam** **præ-terque** **fatum**, id.: **quam** **lucus** **Albanus** **præ-ter** **modum** **crevisset**, id. 2. Esp. in comparisons: **beyond**, **above**, **more** **than**: **præ-ter** **ceteros** **laborablis**, id. 3. To denote something added: **besides**, **in addition** to: **at** **præ-ter** **se** **denos** **ad colloquium** **adducerent**, Cæs. (11) **præ-ter** **haec**, for **præ-terea**, **besides** **that**, **besides**, **moreover**: Ter. 4. To denote something excepted: **besides**, **except**: **huc** **namin** **præ-ter** **me** **videtur**, Cic.: **neque** **vestitus**, **præ-ter** **pelles** **habebat**, Cæs. 111. In composition, **præ-ter** signifies, **past**, **by**, **beyond**, **besides**: e. g. **præ-terducere**, to lead past: **præ-ter**

mittere, to let go by: **præ-terire**, to go beyond: **præ-terea**, **besides** **this**. **præ-ter-ago**, ūi, atum, j. v. a. to drive by or past: Hor. **præ-ter-hito**, j. v. a. and a. to go by, to pass: Pl. **præ-ter-dūco**, j. v. a. to lead past or by: **pompam**, Pl. **præ-ter-ēa**, adv. [cf. ante] beyond this or that, besides: **nihilne** **vobis** **in mentem** **venit**, **quod** **præ-terea** **Cræso** **requiritis**? Cic. 11. In distributions: **besides**, **moreover**, **again**, etc.: **quique** **alium** **ea** **grande** **confaveat**: **præ-terea** **omnes** **undique** **parricidae**, Sall.: Cic. 111. Of time: **hæc** **præ-ter, hæc** **præ-ter, hæc** **præ-ter**, therefor, therefor, therefor: et **quia** **quam** **nunen** **Junonis** **adorat** **præ-terea**? Virg.

præ-ter-ēo, ūi, and more freq. 11, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. **A** Neutr. to go by or past, to pass by: **si** **nemo** **hac** **præ-terit**, Pl.: **præ-teriens** **modo**, in passing by, Ter. Of impersonal and abstract subjects: **præ-terit** **tempus**, id. **B** Act. to go by or past something, to pass by: **hortos**, Cic.: **jamque** **hos** **cursum**, **jam** **præ-terit** **illos**, Virg. Of inanimate subjects: **ripas** **fluminis** **præ-terent**, **flow** **past** **their** **banks**, Hor. 11. Fig. to pass by, to escape: **no-scis**, **quid** **mall** **præ-terieris**, Ter. 2. With a neutr. adj. or a clause as subject: to escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one: **non** **me** **præ-terit** **me** **longius** **prolapsam** **esse**, Cic.: **an** **quid-** **quam** **Farmeronem** **præ-terest**? Ter. 3. To pass by or over, leave out, omit, not mention, neglect, forget, etc.: **quæ** **nunc** **ego** **omnia** **præ-tereo** **et** **quæ** **linguo**, Cic.: **et** **quod** **pæne** **præ-terit**, **Bruti** **tui** **causas** **feci** **omnia**, **what** **I** **had** **nearily** **failed** **to** **mention**, id. (11) to pass over, take no notice of, reject, exclude: **cum** **sapiens** **et** **bonus** **vir** **suf-fragilis** **præ-teritur**, id.: **Philippus** **et** **Marcellus** **præ-teruntur**, **ere** **passed** **by**, **received** **no** **appointment**, Cæs. 4. to go beyond, to surpass, excel: **virtus** **alios** **tus** **præ-terit** **omnes**, Ov.

præ-ter-ūitans, antis, Part. riding by: Liv. **præ-ter-ūro**, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. a. to carry by or past: **pass**, to come, run, drive, or fly past (rare): Liv. **præ-ter-ūro**, j. v. n. and a. to flow by or past: **aque** **quæ** **præ-terfluit**, Varr. With acc.: **amnis** **præ-terfluit** **moenia**, Liv. 11. Fig. to go by or past, to slip away: **voluptatem** **præ-ter-fluere** **sinit**, Cic.

præ-ter-ūro, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior] to march, go, or pass by: **qui** **præ-tergradiebantur**, Sall. With acc.: **castra**, to pass the camp, Cic. **præ-ter-hæo**, also, separate, **præ-ter-hæo**, ade. [hic] beyond this, besides, in addition: **præ-ter** **hæc** **unum** **verbum**, Pl.

præ-ter-ūro, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior] to march, go, or pass by: **qui** **præ-tergradiebantur**, Sall. With acc.: **castra**, to pass the camp, Cic. **præ-ter-hæo**, also, separate, **præ-ter-hæo**, ade. [hic] beyond this, besides, in addition: **præ-ter** **hæc** **unum** **verbum**, Pl.

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præ-ter-ūro, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior] to march, go, or pass by: **qui** **præ-tergradiebantur**, Sall. With acc.: **castra**, to pass the camp, Cic. **præ-ter-hæo**, also, separate, **præ-ter-hæo**, ade. [hic] beyond this, besides, in addition: **præ-ter** **hæc** **unum** **verbum**, Pl.

sol: In **præ-teritum**, for the past: **ne-gotantes** **venia** **in** **præ-teritum** **conveniit**, Suet. In grammar: **tempus** **præ-teritum** **the** **past** **or** **præ-terit** **time**: Quint. 111. Subst. **præ-terita**, **orum**, n. plu. things gone by, the past: **præ-terita** **no** **fratri** **condonare** **dicit**, Cæs.

præ-ter-lābo, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. dep. to glide or flow by, to fly or run past: **præ-terlabentia** **flumina**, Quint. With acc.: **tumulum**, Virg. 11. Fig. to slip away: (definitio) ante præter-labitur, quam percipia est, Cic. **præ-ter-lātus**, a, um, Part. [præ-ter-lābo].

præ-ter-mīto, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr. **præ-ter-mīto**, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr. **præ-ter-mīto**, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr.

præ-ter-mīto, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr. **præ-ter-mīto**, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr. **præ-ter-mīto**, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr.

præ-ter-mīto, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr. **præ-ter-mīto**, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr. **præ-ter-mīto**, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr.

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præ-ter-mīto, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr. **præ-ter-mīto**, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr. **præ-ter-mīto**, ūi, ūtum, 4. v. n. and a. to go by or past: **sepe** **salutatum** **tacta** **præ-terque** **meantum**, Lucr.

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gens praetexti amictus, Ov.: praetexti arundinis ripas Mincius, Virg. || Transf. to place before or in front: aeternum nomina, Plin. 2, to furnish with a border, beginning, etc.: ex primo versus eulogiae sententiae primis illis illius sententiae carmen omne praetextit, the whole poem is bordered (like an acrostic) with the initial letters from the first verse of every sentence (acrostic), Cic.: praetexta quercu domus, Ov. || Fig. to allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext: cupiditatem triumphali, Cic. With acc. and inf.: ubiqueque impetum, praetexta sententiae rempublicam, Volz. 2, to conceal, disguise: hoc praetextit nomine culpam, Virg.

praetexta, ae, f. [praetexto] a Roman tunic, v. praetextus. || Meton.: (sc. fabula), a tragedy, in contradistinction to the Greek word tragodia, because celebrated Romans were represented in it: Hor.

praetextatus, a, um, adj. [praetexta] clothed with or wearing the toga praetexta: Clodius, qui nunquam antea praetextatus fuisset, Cic. || Fig.: veiled, disguised; hence, verba praetextata, equivocal, obscure, unchaste: Suet.: mores, Juv.

praetextum, i, n. [praetexto] an ornament: Sen. || Fig. a pretence, pretext: Tac.

praetextus, a, um, Part. [praetexto] || Adj.: clothed with or wearing the toga praetexta: Prop. 2, Esp. toga praetexta, and usu. Subst. praetexta, ae, f. the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by freeborn children till they assumed the toga virilis: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 280).

praetextus, ae, m. [id.] outward appearance, consequence, authority: majore praetextu, Tac. || a pretence, pretext: ad praetextum veritate voluntaria, under pretext of, Suet.

praetextus, ae, m. [id.] a, and n. to fear beforehand, to be in fear: sibi praetextus, Pl.

praetextus, a, um, Part. [praetexto].

praetextus, nxi, nctum, j. v. a. to dip in or moisten beforehand: Ov.

praetor, oris, m. [prae, with term.] lit. one who is before or first; hence, a leader, chief, president; orig. the name of the chief magistrate of the Roman republic: regio imperio duo semito: lique praetendo, praetores appellator, Cic.: of the Roman consul as chief judge: Liv.: of the dictator, praetor maximus, id. Of generals, commanders of foreign nations: Cic.

|| Esp. a praetor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice, first chosen A.U.C. 366. (Respecting the origin, office, &c. of the praetors, v. Smith's Ant. 308.) Praetor urbanus, who tried cases between Roman citizens, whilst the praetor peregrinus presided over those between

strangers: Cic. 2, Transf. for praetor, a propraetor, an officer who, after the expiration of his praetorship, was sent as governor to a province: id.

praetorianus, a, um, adj. [praetor] pertaining to the body-guard, praetorian: praetorianus miles, a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a praetorian, Tac.

praetorium, ii, n. [praetor] a general's tent: dictator, Liv.: Caes. 2, Meton. a council of war (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. || the officer in command of the power in a province: Cic. 2, a palace: sedet ad praetoria regia, Juv. 3, In gen. any magnificent building, a splendid country-seat: ampla et operosa praetoria, Suet. 4, Of other dwelling-places: the call of the queen-bee: Virg. || the imperial body-guard, the guards: in praetorium accipit, Tac.

praetorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a general: praetoria cohors, the cohort or body-guard of a commander-in-chief, a praetorian cohort, Caes.: navis, the flag-ship, the admiral's ship, Liv.: imperium, the chief command, Cic.: porta, the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy, Caes. || pertaining to the praetor or praetors, praetorian: ius, proceeding from the praetor, consisting of his decisions, Cic.: comitia, the election of praetor, Liv. 2, Subst. praetorius, ii, m. one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor: Cic. || pertaining to a propraetor, propraetorian: praetoria domus, id.

praetorquē, tori, tum, j. v. a. to twist off the end of a thing: Pl.

praetortus, a, um, Part. [praetorqueo].

praetrepidans, antis, Part. trembling greatly, very impatient (poet.): mens praetrepidans aevi vagari, Cic.

praetrepidans, a, um, adj. trembling very much: cor, palpitantis, Pers. || very anxious, disquieted: Suet.

praetranco, i, v. a. to cut off before, to cut off, clip: Pl.

praetoria, ae, f. [praetor] the dignity or office of a praetor, the praetorship: praetoriae iurisdictionis, Cic.

praetoribus, antis, Part. casting a shade: Fig. obscuring: Tac.

praetoro, veli, ustum, j. v. a. to burn before or at the end: hasta praetoria, Liv.

praetustus, a, um, Part. [praeturo].

praetustus, v. praet.

praevaleans, entis, Part. [praevalere].

|| Adj.: very strong, very powerful: populus, Liv.

praevalē, ae, f. [prae] the dignity or office of a praetor, the praetorship: praetoriae iurisdictionis, Cic.

praevalens, a, um, Part. [praevalere].

praevalens, v. praet.

praevalens, entis, Part. [praevalere].

|| Adj.: very strong, very powerful: populus, Liv.

praevalē, ae, f. [prae] the dignity or office of a praetor, the praetorship: praetoriae iurisdictionis, Cic.

ex Arminio concept, an quod ex me genita est, which should have more weight, Tac.

praevalidus, a, um, adj. [praevalere] very strong: juvenis, Liv. Of things: manus, Ov. 2, Transf.: rick, fertile: terra praevalida, Virg.

|| Fig. very powerful, prevailing, prevalent: Tac. Of things: urbes, Liv.

praevaricator, oris, m. [praevaricare] lit. a shuffling along, not going in a straight line: hence, a violation of duty: esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, prevarication: de praevicatoribus absolutus, Cic.

praevaricator, oris, m. [id.] lit. one who goes shuffling along; hence, one who violates his duty: esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, a sham accuser or defender, a prevaricator: praevicator significum cum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videtur, Cic. With gen.: praevicator Catiline, id.

praevarior, atus, i. v. dep. to walk crookedly: arator praevicator, does not make straight furrows, Plin.

|| Fig. not to act in a straightforward or upright manner: esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, to make a sham accusation or defence, to collude, prevaricate: Plin. With dat.: to favour collusively: Cic.

praevectus, a, um, Part. [praevehere].

praevehor, ctus, j. v. n. and a. dep. to ride, fly, or flow before, in front or past: equites R. praevecti, who had ridden before them, Liv.: Rhenus servat nomen, qua Germaniam praevexit, flows by, Tac.

praevenio, vni, ventum (in tmesi: praevie diem veniens, Virg.), 4. v. n. and a. || N.entr. to come before, get the start of: hostis brevis: praevenerunt enim, Liv. 3, v. a. to outstrip, anticipate, prevent: tanta agentem mors praevenerit, prevented the execution of his plans, Suet. Pass.: quod non praeventum morte fuisse, dolet, prevented by death, Ov.

praeventus, a, um, Part. [praevenire].

praevertō, vti, v. a. to sweep or brush before: veste vias, Ov.

praevertō (vortō), ti, j. v. a. and a. praevortor, sus, j. v. dep. lit. to turn (oneself) in front of; hence, to outstrip, outrun (poet.): fuga praevortitur Eorum, Virg. || Fig. to be beforehand with, to anticipate: with acc. to prevent, make useless: nostra omnis lis est: pulcre praevortor viros, Pl.: praevortit, inquit, me fata, prevent me, Ov.

2, to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy: vivo tentat praevortere amore jupitrem resales animos, Virg.

3, to surpass in worth or importance, to outstrip, exceed: nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas casent, bello praevortisse quicquam, Liv. 4,

to turn one's attention first or principally, to do first or in preference, to dispatch first; constr. with dat., acc., u. ad. an adv., relative clause, or absol.; used esp. in the dep. form: et si hoste discedere detrimentum esse existimabat, tamen hunc re praeventendum existimavit, Caes.: aliud in praesentia praeventendum sibi esse dixit, that must be attended to first, Liv.: si quando ad interna praeverteret, Tac.: illic praeveritur, let us first of all look at this, Hor. 3. to prefer: si habes aliquid, quod huc sermo praeventendum putes, Cic.

prae-vidēo, vidi, visum, 1. v. a. to see beforehand, to foresee: an quia praevisos in aqua timent hostia cultros? Ov. **praevisus**, a, um, Part. [prae-vidēo].

prae-vīdō, atum, 1. v. a. to corrupt or vitiate beforehand: gurgitem, Ov.

praevisus, a, um, adv. [via] going before, leading the way (poet.): Ov.

prae-vīdō, avi, 1. v. n. to fly before or in advance: grues in tergo praevolanum colla et capita reponunt, Cic.

pragmāticus, a, um, adj. = *πραγματικός*, skilled in political affairs; also, relating to civil business: pragmatici homines omnibus historicis praecceptis cavere jubent, Cic. || Subst. pragmaticus, i, m. = *πραγματικός*, one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches: id., Juv.

prandēo, di, sum, 2. v. n. and a. [prandium] || Neutr. to breakfast, (v. prandium): Canino consule actio nemini prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. || Act. to breakfast on, take for breakfast; or, in gen. to eat: luculinus prandere, Hor.

prandium, i, n. a light meal taken in the forenoon, breakfast, luncheon (cf. Smith's Ant. 96): coquere alium prandium, Pl. || Transf. the feed or fodder of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, Pl. [Prob. from pro; cf. Dor. *prōv* for *spōv*.]

prandito, avi, 1. v. n. and a. frag. [prandio] || Neutr. to eat in the forenoon, to breakfast: Vitr. || Act. to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast or luncheon: potentam, Pl.

pransor, ōris, m. [id.] that partakes of breakfast or luncheon, a guest: Pl.

pransus, a, um, Part. [prandio] || Adj.: that has breakfasted: pransus non avide, Hor.: pransus, potus, over-fed, glutinous, Cic.

prasinus, a, um, adj. = *πράσινος*, leaf-green, praisinous: color, Plin.: factio, the party of charioters at the games who dress in leaf-green, Svet.

prāstensis, e, adj. [prastēns] growing or found in meadows, meadowy: Hor.

prāstium, i, n. dim. [id.] a small meadow: in prastulo consedimus, Cic.

prātum, i, n. a meadow: pratum

Irriqum, aut sicum, Cato: pratorum viriditas, Cic. || Meton. meadow-grass (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Pl. 2. a broad field, plain: pool of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Cic. (Hence Fr. *pré, préau*.)

prāvus, adv. crookedly; Fig. improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly: prave (facta), opp. recte facta, Cic.: prave sectus ungula, Hor.

prāvitas, ōtis, f. [prāvus] crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity: pravitatis membrorum, Cic. || Fig. irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness: quae ista est pravitatis quaevis amentia? Ter. 2. Esp. viciousness, perverseness, depravity: mente, Cic.: morum, Tac.

prāvus, a, um, adj. crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed: si qua in membris prava, aut debilitata aut imminuta sunt, Cic. Absol.: elapsi in pravam artus, into crookedness, Tac.

|| Fig. perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad: pravius scelus est, Pl.: pravissimus homo, Vell. Of things: nihil pravius, perversum, Cic.: semulatio, Tac. Absol.: dociles imitandi turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. Comp.: quo pravius nihil esse possit, Cic. Svp.: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id.

prēcario, adv. by treaty or request, on a *præcar* v. l. i. e. claim, nec precario possederit (the three wrongful modes of obtaining possession), Cic.

prēcarius, a, um, adj. [precor] obtained by or dependent on entreaty, or prayer: non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debito petere, Liv. Hence, || doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious: forma, Ov.

prēcatio, ōtis, f. [id.] a praying, prayer: sollempnis precatio, Cic.

prēcator, ōris, m. [id.] one who prays, an intercessor: Ter.

prēcōs, v. prez. **prēcōs** or **prēcās**, arum, f. plu. a kind of grape-vine: Virg.

prēcōr, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. to pray, beseech, entreat, to pray to, supplicate: constr. with acc. of thing, and acc. of pers. or abl. with ab; with inf. and acc. (poet.): with subj. with ad or absol.: haec precatus sum, Cic.: a dile deabusque precor pacem, id.: deoque precetur et oret, ut abest fortuna superbia, Hor.: nunquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov.: dill, ad quos precatur acc supplicat, to whom they pray, Liv. Absol.: parce, precor, fasso, I pray, strike, Ov. || Esp. to wish (well or ill): salutem, incommutabilem, reditum precari, Cic.: tibi proficiscens venit, ut omnes execrarentur, male precarentur, uttered imprecations against you, id. [proco and precor belong to the same root.] (Hence It. *pregio*; Fr. *prier*.)

prēhēndo, and, synop. **prēndo**, di, sum, 1. v. a. to take hold of, to grasp, seize: aliquem manu, Cic. Poet.: ille lae oras, to reach, Virg. 2. Esp. to

catch hold of, to detain in order to speak to: tuus pater modo me prehendit, Ter. 3. to seize, take by surprise, catch in the act: constr. with in and abl., the simple abl., or gov.: prehendi in furto, Pl. In patenti prensus Aegaeo, Hor.: prensus manifesti furti, Pl. 4. Of trees, to take root: quorum stirpes tellus amplexa prehendit, Cic. || Fig. to take in with the eye (poet.): prehendere aliquid oculis, Lucr. 2. Of the mind, to seize, apprehend, comprehend (rare): cum animus ipsam ea moderantem et regentem poene prehenderit, Cic. [Prob. from *prae* and an obsolete root *HEHND* OF HAND, which is perh. identical with Eng. *hand*.] (Hence It. *prendere*; Fr. *prendre*.)

prēhensio or **prēmatio**, ōtis, f. [prehendo] a seizing, apprehending: Varr. || Meton. a machine for raising or screwing up, a jack-screw: Caes. (Hence It. *grignone*; Fr. *visse*.)

prēmō, and, more freq. **prēmō**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. frag. [id.] to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of: prensare manu brachia, Hor.: fastigia dextra, Virg.

|| Esp. to take hold of, to detain: prensatis excurrent manus, Liv. 2. Transf. to sue or solicit for an office: circumire et prehensare patres, id.

prēmensus and **prēmurus**, a, um, Part. [prehendo].

prēmum, i, n. [premo] a wine or salt-press: cola prelorum, Virg.

prēmō, preasi, presum, 1. v. a. to press: with acc. of object, and abl. of instrument: preasit et indocilis membra paterna rotis, i. e. drove her chariot over her father's body, Ov.: trahit Hymettiae premunt columnas, roat upon, Hor.: presum lac, i. e. chase, Virg. Poet.: quod surgente die malecere borisque diurnis, nocte premunt, they make into cheese, id. aeterna nota, mark, Ov.: premere litora, id. (B) With acc. of instrument: to press or force into: (caprum) dentes in vitu prementem, id.: cubito remanente premo, leaning upon, Hor. 2. to grasp: premere frons manu, Ov. 3. to press with one's weight: to sit, stand, or rest oneself on: aedilia, id. 4. to press together, to close: oculos, Virg.: allici fauces, Ov.: laqueo collum, to strangle, Hor.: preaso gradum incedere, in close ranks, foot to foot, Liv. 5. to cover, to conceal by covering (mostly poet): molli fronde crimem, Virg.: aliquot terra, to bury, Hor. 6. to press hard upon, to pursue closely: homines premere de loco superiore, Caes.: apamantis apri cursum clamore premunt, Virg. 7. to press down, burden, load, freight: natat exvitis Graecia pressa tulis, Prop.: magno et gravi onere amorum pressa, Caes. 8. to press down, sit down: nec preme, nec sumum, molire per aethera cursum, Ov.: mundus premitur Lilyae divibus in Austris, sinks down, Virg. (B) Esp. to set, plant: virgula per agros, id. (III) to make dory, to dig: premere di-

cum, to draw a furrow, *Id.* (iv) to strike to the ground, to strike down: pence, Tac. (v) to keep short, prune: Calena falce vitem, Hor. (vi) to check, arrest, stop: premere sanguinem, Tac.

Fig. to press, incommode, importune, pursue: to press close or hard, etc.: necessitas eum premebat, Cic.: aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributum, aut injuria potentiorum premuntur, Caes.: numina nulla premunt: mortali uremur ab hoste, Virg. 2. to keep in subjection (poet.): premere ditone populos, *Id.* 3. to repress, hide, conceal: dum nocte prementur, *Id.*: iram, Tac. 4. to keep down, lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage: premere humana omnia, Cic.: premendorum superiorem arte sese extollebant, Liv. Hence (ii) to surpass, exceed: facta prestant annos, Ov. 5. to compress, abridge: haec enim, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno esse premebat, Cic. 6. to check, arrest, repress: substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regens, Ov.

prendo, v. prebendo.
Prenditio, ōnis, f. [prendo] a taking hold of; Fig. a soliciting, canvassing for an office: Cic.
Prepresso, v. prebendo.
Prepressus, a, um, Part. [prehendo].
Prepressus, adv. with pressure, vigorously: Aet. Capito in Gell. 2. closely, tightly: vites pressius putare, Pall. Fig. of pronunciation: shortly, neatly: loqui non asper, non vaste, non rustice, ac preesse, et aequabiliter, et leniter, Cic. 2. Of style, concisely, not diffusely: definire preesse et anguste, *Id.* (ii) without ornament, simply: attenuate presequere dicere, *Id.* (iii) exactly, accurately: definitunt pressius, *Id.*

presso, i. v. a. freq. [premo] to press (poet.): cineres ad pectora pressant, Ov.

prepressus, a, um, Part. [premo]. Fig. Adj.: in rhetor.: compressed, concise, plain, without ornament: Theocydis verba aptas et pressus, Cic. Of style: preesse et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, Quint. 2. dark, obscure: pressa vox, Cic. (Hence *Id.* presso; Fr. press.)

prepressus, ōis, m. [Id.] a pressing, pressure: Ipso aeri pressa, a proper pressure of the lips, Cic.

prester, ōis, m. = *apostroph* (burning) a fiery wish: Lucr.

prestitus, adv. in a costly manner, expensively, splendidly: vasa pretiosae caelata, Cic.

prestitus, a, um, Adj. [pretium] of great value, valuable, precious: equus, Cic.: sulvo pretiosior aere, Ov.: res pretiosissimae, opp. villissimae, Cic.

2. costly, dear, expensive: operaria, Pl. In an act, assent: that gives a great price, extravagant: pretiosus emptor, Hor.

pretium, ōis, n. [akin to *πρίαμαι*] price, worth, value: pretium statuere meriti, to fix a price, Pl.: jacent pretia

praedlorum, are low, fallen, Cic.: vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, cheaply, Caes. Meton. money: urbem exitum pretio posuit, for money has founded a small city, Virg.: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, Cic.

2. wages, reward (poet.): palmae pretium victoribus, Virg. Hence (ii) a bribe: adduct pretio ad hominem commendandum, Cic. Fig. worth, value: quales ex hac die expectundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret, would estimate their services, Liv. 2. wages, reward, price: pretium certamina, Ov.: pretium operae (rarely, curae) a reward for trouble: quo in genere est operae pretium diligentiam majorum recordari, it is worth while, Cic.: posse eum, si operae pretium faciat, principem popularium esse, if he does anything useful, Liv. (ii) a reward for misconduct, i. e. punishment (poet.): et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor. (Hence Fr. *prize*.)

prex, ōis, f. (nom. and gen. sing. obol.) most freq. plur.) [on the root, see *precor*] a prayer, request, entreaty: nihil est precū relictum, Ter.: oro te prece, Hor.: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere, Caes. Esp. a vayer to a deity: eorum preces et vota exaudientes, Cic. 2. a curse, imprecation: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. 3. an intercession (poet.): Jam prece Pollucia, Jam Oletoria implorata, Cat. 4. a wish: damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov.

priapus, i. m. [*Πρίαρος*] the penis: Priapus vitreus, a drinking-vessel of this shape, Juv. 2. a lecherous person: Cat.

pridem, adv. [prae, pro, and the demonstrative dem] long ago, long since, a long time ago: quam pridem sibi hereditas venisset, docet, Cic.: haud ita pridem, not very long since, Hor. In old times, formerly: nunc jam non classem, in quam, sicuti pridem, confugiant, superesse, Juste.

pridians, a, um, Adj. [pridie] of the day before, yesterday's: pridiana ac semesa opuscula appositus, Suet.

pridie, adv. [prae, pro, and dies] on the day before: cui cum pridie frequentes casus assensent, postro die ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. With quam: si hic pridie nata foret, quam hic est, Pl. With gen.: pridie ejus diei, the day before, Caes. With acc.: pridie Idus, Cic.

pridius, a, um, Adj. [primus aevum] in the first period of life, young, youthful (poet.): primaevis Helenor, Virg.: flos, *Id.*

primini, orum, m. plu. [primus] soldiers of the first legion: Tac.

primarius, a, um, Adj. [Id.] of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable: primarius vir populi, Cic. Of things: conditio, Pl. (Hence *Id.* primiero; Fr. *premier*.)

primigenus, a, um, Adj. [ex] root of gigno] first produced, original (poet.): dies primigena maris, Lucr.

primipilaris, ōis, m. [primipilus] (ca. centurio), the chief centurion of a legion: testamenta primipilarium, Suet.

primipilus, or primipilus, i. v. plu. [primus] the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits: primilias Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov. Fig.: primilias juvenis miserae, his first unhappy essays, Virg.

primus, ado, at first, for the first time: Virg.

primo, ado, at first, at the beginning, first, firstly: primo non accredit, Nep. With deus, postea, mox, denique, nunc: primo pecuniae, dein imperi cupidus crevit, Sall.: primo ... postea ... postremo, Liv.

primipilaris, v. primip.

primordia, v. primordium.

primordium, ōis, n. [ordior] the beginning, origin, commencement: a primordio urbis, Liv. Mostly plur. transp. ordia prima, Lucr.: primordia rerum, Cic. Hence, the beginning of a new reign: Tac.

primoris, ōis, Adj. [primus] the first: dentes, the first teeth after birth, Plin.

Especially, extreme: punire aliquod digitulis primoribus, with the tips of one's fingers, Pl.: aliquod primoribus labris attingere, to touch slightly, Cic.: primori in acie versari, Tac. (ii) Subst.: primores, um, m. plu. the first, foremost: provolat ad primores, Liv. 2. first in rank or dignity, chief, principal: primore juvenute conscripta, *Id.* (ii) Subst. primores, um, m. plu. men of the first rank, chiefs, nobles: primores populi arripuit, Hor.

primulū, ade, at first, first: Pl.

primulus, a, um, Adj. dim. [primus] the first: primulo diluculo, Pl.

primum, adv. first, in the first place, in the beginning: in enumerationes, with deinde, tum: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotus exiit, Caes.: primum ... tum ... deinde ... post ... tum ... deinde, Cic. With omnium: first of all: primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, *Id.* 2. With ut, ubi, simulac, nunc, quoniam, as soon as: ut primum potestas data est augenda dignitas tuae, *Id.* 3. With dum, and in one word, primumdum, in the first place, first: primum dum, si falso insimulas, Fr. 1. for the first time: quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic.

primus, v. prior, B.

primipes, ōis, Adj. and subst. c. [primus chief] first in time or order: subst. the first: ut quaque in fuga postremus, ita periculo princeps erat, Cic.: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, *Id.* Esp. first, chief, most eminent, distinguished, or noble: principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est, Hor.: princeps senatus, the first of the senators, i. e. the first on the censor's list, Liv.: princeps

juventutis, one of the noblest of the Roman knights, Cic.: in the time of the emperors it denoted the probable successor to the throne: Tac. 2. a chief, head, author, leader: Zeno inventor et princeps Stolorum fuit, Cic. Of founders or ancestors: genus a quo princeps nostrum, Virg. 3. a prince, ruler, sovereign, emperor: hic aces id pater atque princeps, Hor. 4. Milit. i. i. princeps, um, m. plur. the second line of soldiers between the hastati and triarii: Liv. Princeps also signifies, (1) a century of the principes: octavum principem duxit, Cic. (11) a centurion of the principes: princeps prior, the chief centurion of the principes, Caes. (111) the office of centurion of the principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, Liv. (Hence it princeps, princeps: Fr. and Eng. prince.)

principalis, a, adj. [princeps] first, original, primitive: causae, Cic. 11. Esp. first in rank, station, or esteem, chief, principal: causarum aliae sunt perfectae et principales, aliae adjuvantes et proximae, Id. 2. pertaining to a prince or ruler, princely, imperial: principalis quies, Vell.: majestas, Suet. 3. pertaining to the principes or second line in the order of battle: Veg. 4. pertaining to the principia, or chief street in a camp: manipulos legionum principia via inducit, Liv.

principatus, ūs, m. [Id.] the first place, pre-eminence, preference: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, Cic. 2. Esp. of political or military rank, the chief place, the supremacy, the post of commander-in-chief: Galliae factiones esse duas; harum alterius principatum tenere Aedui, alterius Arvernos, Caes.: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, Id. 3. In gen. reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, Tac.

11. a beginning, origin (rare): an mundus ab aliquo tempore principatus ortus est? Cic.

principialis, a, adj. [principium] original (poet.): tempora, Lucr.

principium, ūs, n. [princeps] a beginning, commencement, origin: quid est cuius principium aliquod ait, nihil sit extremum? Cic.: a sanguine Teucri ducere principium, Ov. Adverbially: principio, a principio, in principio, at or in the beginning, at first: principio generi animantium omni est a natura tributum, ut se tueretur, Cic.: principio atque, as soon as, Pl. 11. Esp. (plur.) foundations, principles, elements: bene provisae et diligenter explorata principia ponantur, Cic. 2. that makes a beginning, that votes first (of the prerogative tribe or curia): Fancia curia fuit principium, Liv. (11) Meton. a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor (poet.): Graecia principum moris fuit, Ov. 3. Milit. i. i. (plur.)

the foremost ranks, the front line, the front or van: post principia, Liv. (11) (also plur.) a large open space in a camp containing the tents of the officers, standards, etc.: head-quarters: Jura reddere in principia, Id.

prior, prius, ōis, comp. adj. [same root as prae, pro] former, previous, prior (may be sometimes rendered by first, and sometimes by last): priore loco causam dicere, Arist. Cic.: priore aestate, last summer, Id.: Dionysius prior, the elder, Nep. 2. Of place, fore: pedes, the fore-foot, Id. 3.

Subst. priores, um, m. plur. forefathers, ancestors, the ancients: more priorem, Ov. 11. Fig. better, more excellent or important: ut nemo habere prior, Liv.: aetate et sapientia, Sall. 12.

Sup. prius, a, um, first, in order, time, or place: verum prius: verum igitur et extremum, Cic.: prius inter homines nobilissimos, Id.: leonem prius aut in prima ferre, among the first, Sall. 11. Esp. first, fore, foremost, in time or place (often to be rendered in English by an equivalent subet): in prima provincia, at the entrance of the province, Cic.: prius sol, the rising sun, Virg. With quisque, the first possible, the very first: primo quoque tempore, Cic. Subst. primum, i, n. the beginning, front, etc.: provalant in primum, the front of the battle, Liv. Hence, a primo, from the beginning, at first: a primo cogitavit, Cic. (11) prima, orum, n. plur. the first, the beginning: quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. 2. first in rank or station, chief, principal, most eminent, distinguished, noble: evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes.: sui municipii facile primus, Cic.: prius partes, or prius agere, to play the first part, to occupy the first rank, Ter.: prius in causis agebat Hortensia, Cic.: in prima (and in one word, imprima, q. v.).

prius, adv. in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly: Cic.

prius, a, um, adj. [prae, pro: a. inf.] pertaining to former times, old, ancient, antique (l. e. belonging to a bygone generation: while prius is used also of things which have been in the existing generation): prius juvenit alios, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov.: credendum est veteribus et prius viris, Cic. 2. With the accessory idea of venerable, pertaining to the earliest and best times: prius gens mortalium, Hor.: prius more, Ov. 11. Transf. former, previous (poet.): quid ai prius reddi Venus? Hor. 3. old-fashioned, i. e. strict, severe (poet.): prius praecepta parentis, Cat. [Prius and prius point to a form pris in connection with prae or pro.]

pristinus, a, um, adj. [prae, pro: v. prius] former, early, primitive, primitive: tua pristina dignitas et gloria, Cic.: pristinum animum erga populum R. conservare, Liv. 2. old-fashioned,

old, former, early: in vobis resident mores pristini, Pl. 11. just past, previous: id pristini periticia, Caes.

pristis, v. pistris.

prae, adv. before, sooner: quem fuit aequus, ut prius introitum in vitam, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. 2. With quam, before that, before (often as one word, priusquam, conj.): with indic. or subj. (In prose the use of the mood follows the general rules of the language; but the poets appear to employ either mood indifferently): priusquam quiddam conaretur, Divitiarum ad se vocat Jobet, Caes.: cui prius quam de ceteris rebus responderet, de sanctis pauca dicam, Cic.: nec prius abscedi quam septem corpora fundat heri: prius ignotum ferro quam actum, aequo, ventor, praedidit caesa sit, Id. (11) sooner, rather: Aegypti quamvis carnificum prius subierint, quam sit aut aspiciem violent, Cic. 11. In gen. formerly, in former times (poet.): communemque prius humum agnari memnor, Ov.

priusquam, v. prius.
privatus, ūs, m. plur. [priv] privation: Cic.

privatus, ūs, m. plur. [priv] a taking away, privation: doloris, Cic.
privatus, a, um, Part. [priv] 1. A. d. j.: not belonging to or concerning the State, pertaining to an individual, private: opp. to public: eloquentia et privatim et publice homines perverte abutuntur, Cic.: esse nonnullis qui privatim plus possent quam ipse magistratus, Caes.: privatum se tenere, i stay at home, opp. to in publicum prodire, Liv.

privatio, ūis, f. [priv] a taking away, privation: doloris, Cic.

privatus, a, um, Part. [priv] 1. A. d. j.: not belonging to or concerning the State, pertaining to an individual, private: opp. to public: privata sententia incoendunt, Caes.: privatus illis comerat brevis, commune magnum, Hor.: homines, private persons, Cic.: vir privatus, or abso. privatus, one who is not a magistrate, or possessor of legal political authority: an vere P. Scipio patet? M. Gracchum non comites invenit, Catillam non comites perfringit? Id. Noster abso.: in privata in private, opp. in publico, in public, Liv. 2. In the time of the emperors not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family: speculatio, not given by the emperor, Suet.

privigna, ae, f. [privigna] a stepdaughter: Cic.

privignus, i, m. [contr. from privigenus, according to Isid. = prius genitus, but prob. from privus] a stepson: Cic. Privignus, orum, m. plur. stepchildren: illic matre carentibus privis multo temperat innocens, Hor.

privilegium, ūs, n. [privus lex] a bill or law against an individual: in privatos homines leges ferri notuerunt: Id. est enim privilegium, Cic. 11. an ordinance in favour of an individual, privilege, prerogative: Plin.

privo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [privus] to separate, to bereave, deprive of: with *abl.*: aliquem approbatione, *Cic.*: se oculis, *id.* || *to free, release, deliver from*: with *abl.*: exsilio, *id.* (Hence *Fr. priuer*.)

privus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* lit. separate, hence, one's own, private, peculiar, particular: viden' ut pauper conducto navigio aequae nauseae ac locupletis, quae ducit priva tririalis? *Hor.* 2. single (only in *Lucr.*): in dies privos, *Lucr.* 3. each, every: *id.* Distributively: one each: ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, *sach a stone*, *Liv.*

prō, *prep.* with *abl.*: Of place: before, in front of: sedens pro aede Castoris, *Cic.* With verbs of motion: Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, before the camp, *Caes.* 2. from the front of, on the front of any thing, i.e.: hac re pro suggesta pronuntiata, from the front of the tribune, *id.* || *Transf.* in moral and abstract relations (from the idea of standing in front of, for defence or protection) *for*, in favour of, *for the benefit of* (opp. *contra*): dices et decorum est pro patria mori, *Hor.* 2. in the place of, instead of: *for*: ego pro te molam, *Ter.* *Esp.* with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute; *pro consul*, *pro praetore*, *pro quaestore*, *pro magistro*, etc. (and later in one word, as *proconsul*, *propraetor*, etc.), *proconsul*, *propraetor*, *proquaestor*, *vices-director*: *Cic.* Hence *pro* may be rendered (ii) *for*, the same as, just as, as: hunc duxi a parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo, as my own, *Ter.*: pro certo ponere, to state as a fact, *Caes.* (iii) *Esp.* *pro eo*, for the same thing as, just the same: *Cic.* So with particles of comparison, atque (*ac*), ac si, quod, just the same as, even as, as though: pro eo ac si concessum sit, *id.* And with *quod*, for the reason that, because: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vix quam volui fatigavi, *Liv.* (iv) to denote remuneration, (i.e. what is given in place of something else): *for*, on account of: misimus, qui pro vectura, solveret, *Cic.* 3. Implying comparison or proportion: in proportion, in comparison with, according to or as, conformably to, by virtue of, *for*, etc.: prolium atrocium quam pro numero pignamentum fuit, *Liv.*: pro virili parte, according to one's ability, *Cic.*: *pro rata* parts and *pro rata*, in proportion, proportionably; *v. ratas*: pro tempore et pro re, according to time and circumstances, *Caes.* So *pro eo*, *foli.* by quantum or ut, in proportion to, as, according to, according as: equae pro eo, quantum in quoque sit pcederit, esse aestimanda, *Cic.* Under this head may be placed the adverbial use of *pro* in the phrases *pro quam*, *pro ut* (for the latter, always found as a monosyll., *v. prout*): in proportion as, just as: nec ulla est pro quam largos exaequat aestus, *Lucr.*

|| In composition *pro* (*prō* or *prō*),

and before vowels sometimes *prōd*) signifies 1. in front, forward, forth: e. g. *pro-ducto*. Hence it denotes (i) prolongation; e. g. *pro-ducio*. (ii) remoteness = afar off: e. g. *pro-spicio*. (iii) publicity = openly, aloud; e. g. *pro-mulgo*. (iv) With words denoting falling, throwing, lying, etc. *forwards*, at full length, down: e. g. *pro-cido*, *pro-icio*, *pro-cumbo*, *pro-clivis*. 2. before, previously: e. g. *pro-vidio*. Hence before nouns denoting relationship = great: e. g. *pro-avus*: *prop.* this denoted ancestors; but the correlative terms naturally took the same form: e. g. *pro-nepos*. 3. *for*, in defence of, for the benefit of: e. g. *pro-pugno*, *pro-suum*. 4. *for*, instead of: e. g. *pro-curo*, *pro-consult*. [*Pro* and *prae* are the same word: cf. *Sana. pra*: *Gr. πρῶ*; *Eng. prefix for* and *fore*. The *r* in *pro* is sometimes transposed in composition: hence *par-pro* and *post-pro*, q. v.: in *post-mortem*, an old form of *post-mortuum* (q. v.), *s. represente r in pro*] (Hence *lit. per*; *Fr. pour*.)

prō or **prōh**, *interj.* expressing wonder or lamentation, O! *Al.* *Alas!*: pro di immortales! *Cic.*: pro curia in-fervere mores! *Hor.* With *acc.*: pro deum atque hominum fidem! *Ter.*: elliptically, *pro deum immortalium*! *id.*

prōgrāvus, *i. m.* = *πρωγρως*, the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily: *Cic.*

prō-ātor, *ōris*, *m.* a remote ancestor, founder: *Suet.*

prō-āvis, *ae*, *f.* a grandfather's or grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother: *Suet.*

prō-āvitās, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [proavis] pertaining to a great-grandfather, or to one's ancestors ancestral (*poet.*): *Or.*

prō-āvis, *i. m.* a grandfather's or grandmother's father, a great-grandfather: *proavis* et *avus*, *Cic.* || *Transf.* a forefather, ancestor: in censura de proavo multum cogitato tuo, i. e. of Appius Claudius Caecus, *id.*

prōbābilis, *a*, *adj.* [probo] capable of being proved, hence, that may be assumed or believed, likely, credible, probable: causa, *Cic.*: mendacium, *Liv.*

|| *Transf.* that may be approved; hence, pleasing, agreeable, commendable, fit: C. Licinius probabilis orator: Jam vero etiam probatus, *Cic.* Of things: genus orationis, *id.*

prōbābilitās, *ātia*, *f.* [probabilis] probability, credibility: magna, *Cic.*

prōbābilitēr, *adv.* probably, credibly: rem breviter exponere et probabilitēr, *Cic.* || *laudably*, well: consilium gerere, *Vell.*

prōbātio, *ōtis*, *f.* [probo] = trying, proving; a trial, examination: athletarum probatio, *Cic.* || *approval*: obprobationem pretium dunt, *id.* 2. *proof*, demonstration: Quint. 3. In rhetoric, the third division of a discourse, also called confirmatio or fides orationis,

in which the orator enumerates his arguments: *id.*

prōbātōr, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who approves: *Cic.*

prōbātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [probo],

|| *Adj.* tried, tested, of approved goodness, excellent: ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, *Cic.* Of things: argentum, *Pl.* 2. *Transf.* pleasing, agreeable: ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, *Liv.*

prōbē, *adv.* rightly, well, properly, fitly, excellently: milites armati atque animati probe, *Pl.*: Antipater, quem tu probe meministi, *Cic.* 2. to express approval: well done! good! bravo!: unde agis te? *Ca.* Unde homo ebrius, *Plat.* probe, *Pl.*: probissime, very well, *Ter.* || *Transf.* in gen. very, very much, finely, capably: appotus probe, *Pl.*

prōbitās, *ātia*, *f.* [probus] uprightness, honesty, probity; modesty; virtue, probitas, integritas in candidato requiri solet, *Cic.*

prōblēma, *ātia*, *n.* = *πρόβλημα*, a question proposed for solution, a problem: *Suet.*

prōbo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [probus] to try, test, judge of: militem neque a moribus necne a fortuna probat, sed tantum a viribus, *Suet.* Fig.: amicitias utilitate, *Or.* || *to consider good, serviceable, just, etc.*: to approve of: quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? *Cic.*: locum, *Caes.* 2. *Esp.* to express approbation of, to approve: domum, *Cic.* || *to show to be good, serviceable, right, etc.*: to make acceptable, to recommend: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, *id.* With *de*: quibus de meo ceteri redditi non probavi, *id.* (ii) With *pron.* reflect. to make oneself acceptable: Epicurus multis se probavit, *id.* 2. *Esp.* to make credible, to show, prove, demonstrate: crimen, *id.*: perfectio factu esse illis probat, constata perficere, *Caes.* 3. to display, manifest: probare virtutem, *id.* (Hence *lit. prozare*; *Fr. prouver*.)

prōbosciā, *ādis*, *f.* = *πρόβοσκία*, a trunk, proboscis, snout: Varr. *Esp.* the trunk or proboscis of an elephant: *Plin.*

prōbrū, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [probrum] shameful, ignominious, infamous: vita probrobus et operis infamia, *Tac.* Of things: crimen, *Cic.*: o magna Carthago, probrobus altior Italiae ruinis! *Hor.*

prōbrum, *i. n.* a shameful or disgraceful act: emergere ex patris probro ac vitia, *Cic.* 2. *Esp.* lewdness, unchastity, adultery: Alcumenam in-sontem probri Amphitruo accusat, *Pl.* || *Transf.* the disgrace arising from an infamous act: vitia rursus, quoniam in probro et crimini patris esse quod, to be shameful, *Cic.*: divitiae honoris esse cooperant, paupertas probro haberi, *Sall.* 2. *Esp.* abuse, insult: reproachful language, libel: probra dicere alicui, *Or.*: fectare in aliquem, *Liv.*

prōbus, a, um, adj. [perh. akin to *spōrē*] *serviceable, excellent, able*, good: *cunctores probi*, Pl. Of things: *navigum*, Cic. 2. Esp. of moral goodness: *upright, honest, honourable, excellent, virtuous*, etc.: *frugi et probum esse*, Pl.: *probus silius*, Cic.

prōcaciō, ātis, f. [prociac] *boldness, shamelessness, impudence*: *litaeque a petendo petulantia, a prociando, id est pocendo, procacitas nominata est*, Cic.

prōcaciō, adv. *boldly, impudently, wantonly*: Curt.: *procacius stipendium flagitare*, Liv.

prōcax, ācis, adj. [proco] *impudent, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton*: *non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic.: procax ore, Tac.* With *gen.*: *procax otii*, i. e. in otio, Id. Of things: *sermo, Sall.: procacissima luxura ingenia*, Tac. Poet.: *Auster, stormy*, Virg.

prō-cēdo, cēssi, cēssum, j. v. n. to go forwards or before, to proceed: a portu, Cic. Of processions, to move on: *funus inferi procedit: aequum*, Ter. (II) Esp. milit. t. t. to march forwards, to advance: *Caes.* 2. to go or come forth or out, to advance, issue: *castris*, Virg.: *extra munitiones, Caes.: obviam allicui procedere, to go towards, go to meet*, Cic. || Fig. of time, to advance, pass, elapse: *ubi plerumque noctis procedit*, Sall.: *dies procedena*, Cic.

2. to go on or conduct oneself: *nunc vult subducto gravior pedere vultu*, Prop. 3. to get on to advance, make progress: *in philosophia*, Cic.: *eo vacante procedit, venit to such a pitch of folly*, Sall.: *Impers. pass.*: *intelligit eo processum*, Id. 4. to run on, continue: *ut its stipendia procederent*, Liv. 5. to turn out, result (rarely with personal subject): *with dat.*: *allicui bene*, Cic.: *quod secus procedit*, Sall. Absol.: *si bene processit, if the harvest has been good*, Cic. With *pers. subj.*: *Syre, processisti hodie pulcre, have succeeded finely*, Ter. (II) Without qualifying adverbs: *to turn out favourably for, to benefit, be of use to*: *at Andranodoro consilia processissent*, Liv. 6. to happen: *numquid processit ad forum hodie novi?* Pl.

prōcella, ae, f. [procello] *a violent wind, storm, hurricane, tempest*: *imbres, nimbi, procellae, turbines*, Cic.: *creber procellis Africus*, Virg. || Fig. *tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence*: *tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contumion*, Cic.: *agitari tribunicis procellis*, Liv. 2. Esp. of combatants: *a charge, onset, sudden attack of cavalry*: *equestrem procellam exitum oportet*, Id. And *gen.*: *a fierce battle*: *hic secunda belli Punici procella desessit*, Flor.

prō-cello, j. v. a. [procello] *to throw or cast down*: Pl.

prōcellōsus, a, um, adj. [procella] *full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous*: *ver procelliosum*, Liv.

prōcer, ēris, m. (old form *procus*, i.

in the *gen. plur.* *procum*: *jam (ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur) fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non fabrum et procurum*, Cic., a *chief, noble*: *agnosco procerem*, Juv. Usa, *plur. the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes*: *audiebam nostros proceres clamitantes*, Cic.

prōceres, um, v. procer.
prōcēritas, ātis, f. [procerus] *height, tallness*: *candor hujus et et proceritas, virtus oculique perpulerunt, his talis stature*, Cic. Of plants: *palmetis est proceritas et decor*, Tac. || *length*: *quae (animalia) altiora sunt, ut anseres, ut cygni, ut camelii, adjuvantur proceritate collorum*, Cic.

prōcēritus, comp. adv. to a greater length: Cic.

prōcērus, a, um, adj. *high, tall*: *staturem collum*, Cic.: *homo proceras staturae, Suet.*: (Galatea) *floridior pratis, longa procerior alno*, Ov. Of trees, etc.: *proceratissimae populi*, Cic. || *long, extended*: *passus*, Lucr.: *anapestus, procerior numerus*, Cic. (Ety. dub.: *prob*, from *procer*, notwithstanding the difference in the quantity of the o.)

prōcēssio, ōnis, f. [procedo] *a marching onwards, an advance*: Cic.

prōcēssus, a, um, Part. [procedo].
prōcēssus, ōis, m. [id.] *a going forwards, advance, course, progress, process*: *tantos processus effiebat*, Cic.: *sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus, in its course*, Virg. || *Utr.*: *sic tua processus habet fortuna perennes*, Ov.

prō-cēdo, cēdi, j. v. n. [cedo] *to fall forwards, to fall flat or prostrate*: *ad pedes aliqujus*, Hor.: *praecēps prociat ante proram*, Liv.

prō-cinctus, ōis, m. [prop. a girding up; hence, transf.] Milit. t. t. *a being prepared or equipped for battle, readiness for action*: *neque in prociactu et castris habitos*, Tac.: *testamentum facere in prociactu, to make one's will on the battle-field*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 360.) Proverb.: *in prociactu habere aliquid, to have a thing ready or at hand*: *severitatem additam, clementiam in prociactu habeo*, Sen.

prōclāmātor, ōris, m. [proclamo] *a bawler, vociferator, said of a bad advocate*: Cic.

prō-clāmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call or cry out, to vociferate: *defendunt, proclamant*, Cic.: *patre proclamante, se siliam jure caesam judicare*, Liv.

prō-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bend or incline forwards, to bend, incline: *tum mare in haec magnus proclinet litora Nereus*, Ov. Reflect. to incline or have a slope towards: *Vitr.* Esp. fig. to be on the verge of ruin: *adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictiolianis, Caes.*

prōclivē, adv. downwards: *proclive labuntur, rush downwards*, Cic.

prōclivis, e (prōclivus, a, um, Pl.: Lucr.), adj. [clivus] *lit. sloping forwards, steep, going downwards*: *per proclivem viam ducit*, Liv. 2. Subst. *proclive*, la, n. *a slope, descent, declivity*:

pellit per proclive, downward, Id. || Fig. *downward, descending, declining* (rare): *proclivi curam et facili dēclat*, Cic. 2. *inclined or disposed to, liable, prone, ready* (mostly in a bad sense): *constr. usu, with ad and acc.*: *ingentium hominum proclive ad libidine*, Ter.: *ad aliquem morbum proclive*, Cic. 3. *easy*: *proclivis anteposuit laboriosa*, Id.: *quod est multo proclivius, much easier*, Id. (II) Subst. in abl. with *esse*, to be easy: *id faciam, in proclivi quod est*, Ter.

prōclivitas, ātis, f. [proclivis] *a sleep, descent, declivity*: *Aut. B. Afr.* || Fig. *a tendency, proneness, propensity*: Cic.
prōcliviter, adv. *easily, readily*: *Uell. (comp.) Lucr.*

prōclivus, a, um, v. proclivis.

prōco, i. v. a. and **prōcor**, i. v. dep. [akin to *procor*, q. v.] *to ask, demand (rare)*: *a prociando, id est pocendo, procacitas nominata est*, Cic.

prō-consul (also separately, *pro consul*; *v. pro*, no. II. 2: and *adv. procos*), is, m. *one who at the close of his consulship (and sometimes, though rarely, without having been consul) became governor of a province, or military commander under a governor; a pro-consul*: Cic. || Under the emperors, *a governor in one of the provinces belonging to the Senate*: *Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 110).*

prō-consulāris, e, adj. [proconsul] *pertaining to a proconsul, proconsular*: *proconsularis vir*, i. e. a proconsul, Tac.

prō-consulātus, ōis, m. [id.] *the dignitary or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship*: Tac. || *a propraetorship*: *Suet.*

prōcor, v. proco.
prōcrastinatio, ōnis, f. [procrastino] *a putting off to the morrow or from day to day, procrastination*: Cic.

prōcrastino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [crastinus] *to put off till the morrow, hence, in gen. to defer, procrastinate*: Cic.

prōcrēax, i. q. *procraxius*, t. a. *climase* (from *apēx*): *Lucr.*

prō-crēatio, ōnis, f. [procreo] *a begetting, procreation*: Cic.

prō-crēator, ōris, m. [id.] *a begetter, producer, creator*: Cic.

prō-crēatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that brings forth, a mother*: Cic.

prō-crēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring forth into existence, to beget, procreate, produce: *multiplex ferus*, Cic. Of things: *natura hinc senescit animantem procreat omnes*, Lucr. || Fig. *to produce, make, raise*: *tribunatus, quod primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus*, Cic.

prō-crēco, j. v. e. *incoy, to grow forth, proceed*: *quatuor ex rebas pax omnia procreare*, Lucr. || *to continue to grow, to increase*: *gratias procreare posse*, Id.

prō-cūbo, i. v. n. to lie stretched out, to lie along (poet.): *Virg.*

prō-ōdo, *di, sum*, *v. a.* to beat, smut, or drive forward: extempe proculdi agitare *Luer.* || To fashion or make by hammering, to forge (poet.): *causa, Hor.* 2. Transf. to bring forth, produce: *ignem, Luer.* || 3. Fig. to form, cultivate: accendit nobis, neque procudenda lingua est, *Cic.* 2. to forge, contrive: dolos, *Pl.*

prōcul, *adv.* at a distance, a great way off, far, from afar: non jam procul, sed hic praesentis aesa templa dii defendant, *Caes.* turrim constitit procul viderunt, *Caes.* With *hinc, inde, alacunde, longe*, etc.: procul hinc stans, at a distance from this place, *Ter.* With *ab*: far from, far away from: procul a terra abripit, *Cic.*: a castris, *Caes.* With simple *ab*: far from, far away from: urbe, *Or.* || Fig. far, remote, unconnected with: concilia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul, *Ter.* procul ab omni metu, *Cic.* procul negotiis, *Hor.*: ambitione, free from, *id.*: procul dabo, without doubt, *Quint.* *Abol.*: assentatio vitorum adiunct procul amoventur, *Cic.* (Etyim. dub.: It is usually derived from *proculio*: it corresponds in form to *simul*, which comes from *similis*.)

prō-culco, *avi, atum*, *v. a.* (calco) to tread down, trample upon: crescenti segetes proculcat in herba, *Or.* || Fig. to trample upon, tread under foot, despise: proculcato senatu, *Tac.*

prō-cumbo, *cubū, cubitum*, *v. v. n.* to learn or bend forward: vertamine summo procumbant, i. e. they bend to their ears, *Virg.* 2. to sink down, to prostrate oneself: ad genua, *Liv.*: qui vulneribus confecti procubuisse, *Caes.* 3. Of inanimate subjects: to lean forward, bend down, sink: signa proma ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, *id.* || Fig. to fall or sink down: procumbentem rempublicam restituere, sinking, *Veil.*

prōcratio, *ōis, f.* [procur] a taking care of, having the charge of: a charge, superintendence, management, procurator: dum me republicae non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constriatum tenebat, *Cic.* || Esp. an asserting or expiating of a crime or evil omen by sacrifice, an expiatory sacrifice, expiation: cum terrae motus factus esset, ut sine plena procuratio fieret, *id.*

prōcrator (procur., *Or.*), *ōis, m.* [id.] a manager, overseer, agent, deputy, procurator: agere aliquid per procuratorem, *Cic.*: regni, a vicar, *Caes.* || Esp. a manager of an estate, a steward, bailiff: *Cic.* 2. Under the emperors, a collector of revenue: *Tac.*

prōcratix, *keis, f.* [id.] a government, procurator: *Cic.*

prō-curo (prō. *lib.*: *Or.*), *avi, atum*, *v. a.* and *v. n.* lit. to take care of in place of another: hence, to manage another's affairs: procurat negotiis

Monyll, Cic. 2. to hold a charge, to be procurator: cum procuraret in Hispania, *Plin.* 3. In gen. to take care of, attend to look after: corpora, *Virg.*: sacrificia, *Caes.* 4. to assert or espouse by sacrifice: monstris, *Cic.* *Piss. imper.*: simul procuratum est, quod tripodem mulum Reate natum nuntiatum erat, *Liv.*

prō-curro, *currem* and *curri, cursum*, *v. v. n.* to run forth, rush forward: si Romani ferocius procurarent, *Liv.*: cum infesta pilis, *Caes.*

2. Of places: to run or jut out, to extend, project: terra procurrit in aequor, *Or.*

prōcuratio, *ōis, f.* [procur] a charge, ally, onset: *Liv.*

prōcurator, *ōis, m.* [id.] a forerunner; in military lang.: procuratores, skirmishers (rare): *Liv.*

prō-curso, *v. v. n.* freq. to run or rush out, make attacks or onsets: of skirmishers: *Liv.*

prōcurus, *ōis, m.* [procur] a running forth or forwards: esp. in milit. lang. a rallying forth, onset: *Liv.*

prō-curvus, *a, um, adj.* curved in front, winding (poet.): falx, *Virg.*

prōcus, *i, a, noble*: v. procer.

prōcus, *i, m.* [proco] a vocer, suitor: Penelope difficilis proci, *Hor.* Fig. of canvassers: impudentes proci, *Cic.*

prōdastus, *a, um, Part.* [prodigo]

prō-dēmbulo, *v. v. n.* to walk abroad, take a walk: *Ter.*

prō-dō, *di, atum*, *v. v. n.* to go or come forth: prodireque ostium aperit, *Pl.*: in pellum, *Caes.* in publicum, *Cic.*

2. Of plants, to come forth, spring or grow up, appear: ea seges seruit prodit, *Varr.* 3. to stand out, project: immodico prodibant tubere tall, *Or.*

|| Fig. to come forth, appear: si haec consuetudo prodire coeperit, *Cic.*

2. to go forwards, advance, proceed: est quadam prodire coeperit, *Hor.* *Piss. imper.*: ne ad extremum prodiret, *Cic.*

prōdesse, *v. prosum*.

prō-dico, *xi, ctum*, *v. v. a.* to say beforehand, to foretell, predict (rare): *Cic.* 2. to fix beforehand, appoint: dies predicta, *Liv.* || to put off, defer: diem prodicere, to adjourn the time of trial, *id.*

prō-dictator, *ōis, m.* a vice-dictator: *Liv.*

prōdictus, *a, um, Part.* [prodico]

prōdīgē, *adv.* lavishly, prodigally: prodigie vivere, *Cic.*

prōdīgētia, *ae, f.* [prodigo] extravagance, profusion, prodigality: *Tac.*

prōdīgialis, *e, adj.* [prodigium] unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious: res, *Amm.* || that asserts bad omens: prodigialis Jupiter, *Pl.*

prōdīgialiter, *adv.* unnaturally, in a strange manner: *Hor.*

prōdīgiosus, *a, um, adj.* [prodigium] unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious: atria Circae, *Or.*: prodigiosum dictu! *Tac.*

prōdīgium, *ti, n.* [pro and dico or dic point out: v. dig-itus, dico: lit. that which points out beforehand, hence] a prophetic sign, an omen, portent, prodigy: multa prodigia vini ejus numerique declarant, *Cic.*: plures prodigia, *Tac.*

|| Transf. a monster, prodigy: monstrum ac prodigium, *Cic.* 2. In a good sense: Romana prodigia atque miracula, prodigies of valour, *Flor.*

prōd-igo, *egi, actum*, *v. v. a.* [ago] to drive forth, to drive to: sues in lutos limites, *Varr.* || Fig. to squander, lavish, waste: ope, *Suet.*

prōdīgus, *a, um, adj.* [prodigo] wasteful, lavish, prodigal: largitor et prodigus, *Cic.* With gen.: acria, *Hor.* (II) Fig.: arcanique fides prodiga, *id.*

|| Transf. rich, abounding in (poet.). With gen.: locus prodigus herbas, *id.* *Abol.*: tellus, rich, fertile, *Or.*

prōdīctio, *ōis, f.* [prodo] lit. a putting forth: hence a discovering, betraying; treason: multorum in nos perfidiam, insidias, proditiōnem notabis, *Cic.* Fig.: amicitiarum proditiōnes, *id.*

prōdītor, *ōis, m.* [id.] a betrayer, traitor: proditor patriae, *Cic.* Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellae, discovering, *Hor.*

prōdītus, *a, um, Part.* [prodo]

prō-dō, *did, atum*, *v. v. a.* to put or bring forth: to exhibit, show: prodit famoso condita vina cado, *Or.*: perniciosis exemplum, *Cic.*: prodendi exempli causa, *id.*

2. To publish, make known, relate, report, record: causa deturbae, *id.*: verum rectique prodit, *Cic.*: en quae scriptores Graeciae prodiderunt, *id.*

3. In connection with memoriae or memoria: Thucydidis oasa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta, memoriae prodidit, *Nep.*: quos natos in insula Ipsa, memoria proditum dicunt, *Caes.* 2. to appoint, elect a public officer, to proclaim him elected: flaminem, *Cic.* 4. to make known, disclose: crimen vultu, *Or.* (II) Esp. to betray, to forsake, abandon: si Bruttum prodideritis et decesseritis, *Cic.*: suos, *Caes.* 5. to give up, surrender, abandon: suam vitam et pecuniam omnem, *Ter.* || to hand down, transmit, bequeath: qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, *Cic.*: ut locus memoriam prodideret, *Caes.* 2. to propagate (poet.): qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri prodiderit, *Virg.*

prō-dōco, *2. v. a.* to show by teaching, to inculcate: *Hor.*

prōdromus, *i, m.* = *πρόδρομος*, a forerunner, messenger: Pompeiani prodromi, *Cic.*

prō-dūco, *xi, ctum* (produce, for produce, *Ter.*), *v. v. a.* to lead or bring forth: copias per castra, *Caes.*: in iudicium, to bring before a court, *Cic.* Of actors, to bring on the stage: *Suet.*: hence, Fig.: nihil in hoc prodromum et perversum productum posse

tribuantur, *Cic.* 2. to expose for sale: ancillam produxit, vendidit, *Ter.*

3. *to draw or place before* (poet.): *namum lecto*, Ov. 4. *to draw or stretch out, extend*: *ferrum incande*, Juv.

5. *to conduct to a place*: non in eum rus hinc modo produxerit aëlas? Ter. (11) *to conduct to the ground* (poet.): nec te, tua funera, mater producit, Virg. 6. *to bring into the world, to bear or beget*: ex eo quem produxit, Cic.

7. In prosody: *to lengthen, prolong*: syllabam, Ov. 11. Fig. *to bring forward, to raise, promote, advance*: producere aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv.

8. *to draw or lengthen out, prolong, protract*: coenam, Hor.: convivium ad multam noctem vario sermone, Cic.

9. *to put off, delay, detain*: aliquem falsa opo producere, Ter. 4. Of time, *to pass, spend* (poet.): diem cythos sorbilla, Id. (11) *to put off*: dies producta est in Ill. Id. Febr. Cic. 5. *to bring up, educate*: laevo monitu pueros avaros, Juv.

productus, *adv.* in a lengthened manner, long: producte discere litteram, opp. breviter, Cic.

productio, *ônis*, *f.* [produco] a lengthening, prolonging: productio temporaria, Cic. Exp. in prosody: ut aut contractione brevis fieret, aut productione longius, Id.

producto, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to draw before, to interpose*: Ter. (dub.)

productus, *a. um*, *Part.* [produco]. 11. *A. d. lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted*, etc.: commoditates tam productae temporibus, Cic.: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, longer, Hor. 111. Subst. producta, *orum*, *n. plu.* preferable things (the synonyma of the Stoics): Cic.

procllarius (prael.), *e. adj.* [procll-um] pertaining to a battle: pugnas procllarias, pitched battles, Pl.

procllor (prael.), *ônis*, *m.* [procllor] a fighter, warrior, combatant: Tac.: procllor insignis, Just.

proello, *i. v. a.* for procllor, *to fight*: Pass, imper.: procllor est, Just.

proellor (prael.), *atus*, *i. v. n. dep.* [proellum] to join battle, engage, fight: legiones in ipsius fluminis ripis proellabantur, Caes. Fig. *to contend with words*: vehementer proellatus sum, Cic.

proellum (prael.), *ôis*, *n.* a battle, combat: non proellia, neque esse belum gerere, Sall.: exitus proellorum, Cic.: redintegrare, Caes.: procllo dimicare cum hoste, Cic. 11. Fig. contend, strive: proclla in mea causa sustinere, Id. Humorously, of great feasting and drinking: in eo uterque proello potabimus, Pl. (Ety. dub. perh. should be divided pro-ellum, the latter half being the same as in *dis-ellum* (bellum), which some connect with *lax*.)

profanus, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [profanus] to deprive of sanctity, to unhallow, deconsecrate, profane: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotem, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. to violate, pollute: pudorem, Curt.

profanus, *a. um*, *adj.* [fanum; prop. before the temple, i. e. outside of the temple; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred object] not sacred or dedicated to a deity, common, profane: loci consecrati an profani, Cic.: res profanae et usu pollutae, Tac. Of persons: procul o, procul este profani, ye uninitiated, Virg.: profanum vulgus, Hor. 11. Transf. voices, impious (poet.): profana mens, Ov. 2. ill-boding (poet.): profanus lubo, Id.

professio, *ônis*, *f.* [proficiscor] a going away, setting out, departure: profectorem parare, to prepare for setting out, Caes. 11. Meton. a source: profectio ipsius pecuniae requiratur, Cic.

profecto, *adv.* actually, really, surely, certainly, etc.: profecto edepol, Pl.: non est ita, Iudices, non est profecto, Cic.

profectus, *a. um*, *Part.* [proficiscor].

profectus, *a. um*, *Part.* [proficio]. 11. [id.] advance, progress, increase, growth: puer magni profectus in eo arce obdit, Plin. 11. profit, advantage, effect: sine profectu, Ov. (Hence it. profitto; Fr. Eng. profit.)

pro-firo, *thili*, *lâtum*, *terrag. v. a.* to carry or bring out, to bring forth: arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.: numos ex arca, Cic. Esp. proferre gradum or pedem, to go on, proceed: gradum proferam, progredi propebaro, Pl. 2. to extend, stretch or thrust out: digitum, Cic. 3. to offer: alicui minas viginti argenti, Pl. 11. Transf. to bring forth, produce: of plants: Plin. 2. to utter, pronounce: extremas syllabas, Quint. 3. to carry forward, extend, enlarge: pomœrium, Liv.: agger proferrebar, Caes. 4. to put off, defer: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. 111. Fig. to bring out, make known, produce in public: artem, Suet. 2. to bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal: cum illa indicia communis exiti indagavi, patefacti, protuli, Cic.: secreta animi, Plin. 3. to bring forward, quote, cite, mention: Nbroe, Cic.: testes, legatos, Id. 4. to extend, enlarge: fines officiorum, Id. 5. to impel: al penulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, Id. 6. to lengthen: beatam vitam aequo ad regem proferre, Id.

professio, *ônis*, *f.* [profitor] a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise: flagitii, Tac.: pietatis, Id. 11. Esp. a public declaration or specification of one's name, property, business, etc.: posteaquam professionibus detecta est magnitudo aeris alieni, Liv. 2. Meton. a public register of persons or property thus given in: in Leontino Jugurum subscripto ac profuso non est plus triginta millium, Cic. (11) a business or profession: professio bene dicendi, Id.

professor, *ôris*, *m.* [id.] a public teacher, professor: Latine animi Graecaeque eloquentiae, Suet.

professoria, *a. um*, *adj.* [professor] pertaining to a public teacher, professorial: professoria lingua, Tac.

professus, *a. um*, *Part.* [profitor]. 11. Transf. *a. um*, *adj.* not kept as a holiday, common: ut carpentia, festis profectusque diebus, per urbem veterum, both on holidays and working days, Liv.

pro-ficio, *fâci*, *fectum*, *i. v. a.* and *a. [facio]* to make very, gain ground, make progress: quum quinquaginta sola non proficeret, Plin. 11. Fig. to go on, advance, make progress: to profit, derive advantage: to effect: si nihil in opportunitate oppedit proficere, Caes.: si modo in philosophia aliquid profectum, have made any progress, Cic. 2. Esp. to be useful, serviceable: to help, contribute, conduce: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Id. Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, Hor.

proficiscor, *i. v. n.* for proficere, to set out, go: prius quam proficior, Pl.

proficiscor, *sectus*, *i. v. a. dep.* [facio] orig. to make or put oneself forward; hence) to set out, go, march, travel, depart, leave, etc.: ille illud a me profectus est, departed, Cic.: natural ab urbe proficisci, Caes.: ex contrâ, to break up, Id.: de Formisio, Cic. 11. Fig. to go, proceed: nunc proficiscor ad reliqua, Id. 2. Esp. to set out, begin, commence: ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, Id. 3. to come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate from: ex medicina nihil oportet putare proficisci, nihil quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet, Id.: omnes ab Aristotele profecti, Id.

pro-fitor, *fessum*, *2. v. a. dep.* [fateri] to declare publicly, acknowledge, avow, to confess openly or profess: ita libenter confiteor, ut iam solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videretur, Cic. With acc. and inf.: profiteretur Carnutes, se nullum periculum recurre, Caes. With de: de periculis, Sall. Part. perf. in pass. signif.: culpa professa, Ov. 11. Esp. with double acc. one being a prov. reflect, to declare oneself or profess to be something: profiteri se grammaticum, Cic. With acc.: triduo me iure consultum esse profiteor, Id. 2. to profess an art, science, etc.: proficiteri philosophiam, to declare oneself a philosopher, Id. 3. to offer freely, give voluntarily, promise: Varro proficitur se aliam diu ad colloquium venturum, Caes.: se aliam rem proficitur agiturum, Id. (11) Esp. profiteri indicium, to give evidence, make a deposition against: male hortantibus indicium proficitur, Sall.

4. to make a public statement or return (as of one's name, property, business, etc.): ut aratores iugera actionum suarum profiterentur, Cic.: frumentum, Liv.: nomen, to give in one's name,

announce oneself, id. : and *abol.* to *announce oneself as a candidate*: Castilia prohibuit erat petere consulatum, quod intra legitimos dies profecti nequeverit, Sall. Fig. : in his posita hic nomen profectur suum, reckons himself among these, Ter.

profligator, ōris, m. [profligo] a *spendit*, prodigal : Tac.

profligator, a, um, Part. [profligo] *ſ*. Adj. : cast down, wretched : macer afflictum esse et profligatum, Cic. 2. *corrupt, dissolute, profligate* : tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, id.

pro-fligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. i. lit. to *strike or dash to the ground*; to *overthrow, conquer* : copias hostium, Cic. : classem hostium, Caes. *ſ*. Fig. to *overthrow, ruin, destroy* : rempublicam, Cic. 2. to *bring almost to an end* : bellum commissum ac profligatum condere, Liv.

pro-flō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *blow forth, breathe out* : flammam, Ov. *ſ*. Fig. to *blow or breathe out* : toto profluit pectore sonum, i. e. vocis moror, Virg.

proflans, Part. [profluo] *ſ*. Adj. : *flooding along* : aqua profusa, Cic. 2. Fig. of *style* : *flooding, fluent* : profertur et perennis loquacitas, id. : eloquentia, Tac. *ſ*. Subst. profusa, entis, f. (ac. aqua), *running water* : in profuentem deferri, Cic.

profluentor, adeo, *flovingly* : Fig. : easily : ergo omnia profuenter, absolute, prospere, Cic.

profluentia, ae, f. [profluo] a *floving forth* : Fig. : *fluency*, Cic.

pro-flō, xi, xum, i. v. n. to *flow forth or along* : Mosa profuit ex monte Voergo, Caes. : ad mare, Cic. *ſ*. Fig. to *flow forth, issue, proceed* : equidem ab his fontibus profuxi ad hominum famam, id.

profluvium, ii, n. [profluo] a *floving forth*, a *floving, flow* : sanguinis, Lucr.

pro-for, fatum, i. v. a. dep. to *say or speak out*, to *say, speak* : tum brevier dido vultum demissa profatur, Virg. *ſ*. Fig. to *foretell, predict, prophesy* : Pythia quae tripode ex Phoebi lauroque profatur, Lucr.

pro-flūgo, ſug, i. v. n. and a. i. *Neutr.* to *fly to a distance, run away, escape* : pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, Caes. 2. *Exp.* to *fly for succour*, to *take refuge with* : se profugare ad Brutum, Cic. *ſ*. Adj. to *fly before or from* : agros, Hor. : dominos, Curt.

proflūgas, a, um, adj. [proflugo] *that flies or has fled, fugitive* : profugus domo, Liv. With *pos.* : Thiridates regni profugus, Tac. 2. *roving, wandering, unsettled* (poet.) : profugus Scythia, Hor.

ſ. Fig. to *fly from his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled* : Hannibal patria profugus, Liv. : feto profugus (of Aeneas), Virg. 2. Subst. profugus, i. m. a *fugitive, exile* (poet.) : profugo after open, Ov.

pro-fundātus, a, um, Part. *founded, laid* : carina profundata, Pl.

pro-fūdō, ſudi, ſumum, i. v. a. to *pour out or forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow* : sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum huius ante videat, Cic. : lacrimas oculis, Liv. 2. With *prom.* reflect. to *burst or gush forth* : lacrimae sub subito profuderunt, Cic. (ii) to *rush forth* : omnis multitudo expulsiarum se profudit, Caes. *ſ*. Transf. to *stretch at full length, to prostrate* (poet.) : cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 2. to *bring forth, produce* : ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, id. 3. to *pour forth, utter* : vocem, Cic. *ſ*. Fig. to *cast or throw away* : ventis verba profundere, Lucr. 2. *Exp.* to *lavish, dissipate, squander* : patrimonium, Cic. In a good sense, to *spend, sacrifice* : non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patria, id. 3. to *pour out to expend* : odium in aliquem, id. 4. to *set forth, explain* : res universas, id. 5. With *prom.* reflect. to *rush forth, burst out* : voluptates subito se nonnunquam profundunt, id.

pro-fundus, a, um, adj. deep, profound : mare profundum et immensum, Cic. : Danubius, Hor. Sup. : profundissimus gurgis, Cic. 2. Subst. profundum, i. n. depth : esse in profundo aquae, id. (ii) *Exp.* the deep, the sea : profundo vela dabit, Virg. *ſ*. Transf. thick, dense : silvas, Lucr. 2. High (poet.) : coelum profundum, Virg. *ſ*. Fig. deep, boundless, immoderate : profundae libidines, Cic. : immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, with inexhaustible copiousness of expression, Hor. 2. Subst. profundum, i. n. a depth, abyss : In profundo veritatem penitus abscondere, Cic.

proflūas, adv. lavishly, extravagantly, profusely : aedes profuse exstructa, at an immoderate expense, Suet. *ſ*. Fig. immoderately, excessively : consil obstitit profuse tententibus suis in castra, Liv.

proflūdo, ōnis, f. [profundo] a *pouring out, shedding, effusion* : profuso sanguinis, Cels. *ſ*. Fig. prodigality, profusion : Suet.

proflūsus, a, um, Part. [profundo] *ſ*. Adj. spread out, extended : cauda profusa usque ad calcas, Varr.

2. Fig. lavishly, extravagant, profuse : perditus ac profusus exor, Cic. With *pass.* : alieni appetens, sed profusus, Sall. Of things : profusus sumptibus vitae, Cic. (ii) *costly, expensive* : convivium, Suet. (iii) *immoderate, excessive, extravagant* : profusa hilaritas, Cic.

pro-flūgēs, i, m. a *grand-daughter's husband* : Suet. : Tac.

pro-flūgēs, i, m. a. to *beget, engender, generate* (rare) : Hor.

progenies, ōis, f. [gign, root of gigno] *descent, lineage, race, family* : antiquas quo propius aberrat ab ortu et

divina progenie, hoc melius, Cic. *ſ*. Meton. *descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son or daughter* : veteres, qui se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, id. : Sarpedon, mea progenies, Virg. : Bacchum progeniem negat esse Jovis, Ov. Of animals : Virg. Fig. : stirps haec progeniesque mea est, i. e. his poems, Ov.

pro-gēntor, ōris, m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor (rare) : Nep. : Ov.

pro-gēnitus, a, um, Part. [pro-gigno] *ſ*.

pro-gigno, gēnti, gēntum, i. v. a. to *beget, bear, bring forth, produce* (rare) : in semibinis vis inest earum rerum, quae ex his progeniuntur, Cic.

pro-gnātor, adv. very skillfully, very expertly : age, Indica promariter, delectat, definitely, Pl.

pro-gnātus, a, um, Part. born, descended, sprung from : Tantalus progenitus, Pelopae natum, i. e. Atreus, grandson of Tantalus, Cic. : ex Cimbris Teutonicisque prognati, Caes. 2. Subst. prognatus, i. m. a child, descendant : parentes, patris et prognati, children, Pl. *ſ*. Transf. of plants : Pellaeo quondam prognatae vertice pinus, Cat.

prognosticon or -um, i. n. = *apovropnōstis*, a sign or token of the future, a prognostic ; hence, Prognostica, orum, a. plur. the signs of the weather, the title of Cicero's translation of the Hippocratus of Aratus.

pro-grādior, gressus, i. v. n. dep. [gradior] to *mark forward, to go on, advance, proceed* : ut regredi quam progredi mallet, Cic. : longius castris, Caes. Of ships : naves audacius progredere, id. *ſ*. Fig. : nunc ad reliqua progrediar, *well proceed*, Cic. : in adulationem progredis, Tac.

progrēssio, ōnis, f. [progredior] a *going forward, progression*. Fig. *advancement, progress, increase* : omnium rerum principia parva sunt, sed suis progressionibus una augentur, Cic. *ſ*. *Exp.* in rhetor. a *progressive strengthening of expressions* : id.

progrēssus, a, um, Part. [progredior] *ſ*.

progrēssus, ōis, m. [id.] a *going forward, advance, progress* : progressus et regressus constantes (of the planets), Cic. *ſ*. Fig. *advancement, progress, increase, etc.* : primo progressus, at the very commencement, id. 2. *course, development* : homo causas rerum videt, earumque progressus et quasi antecepciones non ignorat, id.

proh, interj. v. pro.

prohībēo, ōis, itum (old forms prohibēat, Pl. : prohibēant, Cic.), 2. v. a. [habeo] lit. to *hold or keep at a distance* ; to *keep or ward off, hinder* ; to *prevent, restrain*. Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by acc. (or nom. in pass.) that from which it is kept, gen. by abl. or ab. : poet. by dat. : sometimes the latter is not expressed : praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, Cic.

litinero exercitum, to impede its march, Caes.: alii prohibere minas, Virg. Poet.: allicum allicui, to withhold from one, Pl. 2. With *ut*, *inf.*, or *ab*ol., to hinder, prevent, avert: dīl prohibebat, ut hoc praesidium sectorum extitimetur, Cic.: audeat Canuleus proloqui, se delectum haberi prohibitorum, Liv.: praesidia disponit quo facilius prohibere possit, Caes. 3. *Exp. to forbid, prohibit*: nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, Pl.: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic. || *Const.* that which is kept off, expressed by *ab* or *ab*ol., that from which it is kept by *acc.* (or *nom.*, in *pass.*): to defend, protect, keep, preserve: a quo periculo prohibere rem publicam, Cic.: haec damna multa mulierum me aurore prohibet, keep me from a wife, Pl.

prohibeo, *prohibeo* [prohibeo] a forbidding, prohibition (rare): Cic.

prohibitus, a, um, Part. [prohibeo]. *prohibitus*, adv. v. proinde.

proinde (abbrev. *proin*, usually monosyll.: Pl.: Ter.: *disyll.*: Cat.), *adv.* hence, therefore, accordingly, then, in expressions of advice, encouragement, etc.: proinde aut exant ut quiescant, Cic.: proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall. || *just so, in like manner, equally*: usu, with *aliquis*, *acc.* or *quasi*, rarely with *ut* or *quasi*: proinde aestimans ac si unus esset, Caes.: proinde qual exacerbandi potestatem non haberet, Cic.: haec curata sint fac sis, proinde adeo, ut velle intelligat, Pl.

proiectio, *proiectio*, a, um, *adj.* [proiectio] cast out, exposed: poella, Pl. **proiectio**, *proiectio*, f. [id.] a throwing forwards, a stretching out: brachii, f. e. extension (opp. to *contractio*). Cic.

proiecto, i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] to reproach, accuse: aliquem probris, Pl.

proiectus, a, um, Part. [proiectio]. || *Adj.* *putting out, projecting*: urbs projecta in altum, Cic.: projecta saxa, Virg. (II) stretched out, prostrate: projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic.

3. *Fig. prominent, manifest*: projecta atque eminentes adnada, id. (II) inclined, addicted to, immoderate in: homo ad audendum projectus, id. *Sup.*: projectissima ad libidinem genus, Tac. (III) *abject, mean, base, contemptible*: non esse projectum consulare Imperium, Liv. (IV) *downcast*: vultus projectus ad degenet, Tac.

proiectus, *proiectus*, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] a putting out, projection (rare): corpora, Lucr.

pro-lacio, *pro-lacio*, f. v. a. [lacio] to throw forth, before, or to a distance: to fling down or away: projectum odoraris cibum, thrown to you, Hor.: crates, Caes.: aequum intra vallum, id.: se ut pedes allicuius proferre, to cast oneself at his feet, Cic. 2. to stretch or hold out, to extend: projecto prae se clippeo, Liv. 3. to thrust, throw, or drive out; to expel: tantum pestem evomere at proferre, Cic. (II) *Exp.* to

banish: Agrippam in insulam, Tac. 4. In architecture, to cause to project: tectum, Cic. || *Fig.* to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disown, etc.: animas, Virg.: patriam virtutem, Caes. (II) With personal objects: to desert, expose to danger: projectis ac proditis ad inconsultum pugnam legionibus, Liv. 2. With *prom.* reflect: to rush: si qui se in hoc iudicium forte proferrent, Cic. (II) *Exp.* to rush into danger: epistolae tuae moment et rogant, ne me procliam, id. (III) to degrade oneself: se in muliebres fectus, Liv. (IV) to ostrude itself: quae libido non se proripit ac projecto occultatione proposita, Cic. 3. to put off, defer: ultra quinquennium, Tac.

pro-labor, *pro-labor*, f. v. a. *dep.* to glide or slip forwards, to fall forwards or downwards, all elephantis pedibus instantes, all cunctibus subdentes prolabebantur, Liv.: prolapsa Pergama, fallen to ruin, Virg. || *Fig.* to go forwards, go on: to come to, fall into: me longius prolapsum esse, quam ratio vestri iudicii postulari, i. e. have said more, Cic.: in misericordiam prolapsus, Liv. 2. to slip out, escape: ne quod ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum verbum videretur, Cic. 3. to fail, err: timore, id. 4. to fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin: prolapsum clade Romanum Imperium, Liv.

pro-lapsus, *pro-lapsus*, f. [pro-labor] a slipping, falling: Cic. || a tumbling down: Suet.

pro-lapsus, a, um, Part. [pro-labor]. **pro-latio**, *pro-latio*, f. [pro-latio] a carrying forwards: finium, enlargement, Liv. 2. a putting off, postponement: iudicii, Cic. 3. a citing, pronouncing: Latinorum nominum prolatio, Liv.

pro-latio, *pro-latio*, f. v. a. [pro-latio] to lengthen, extend, enlarge: agros, Tac.: vitam, to prolong, id. || Of time, to put off, defer, postpone: id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic.

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pro-latus, a, um, Part. [pro-latio]. **pro-latio**, *pro-latio*, f. [id.] a putting off, postponement: iudicii, Cic. 3. a citing, pronouncing: Latinorum nominum prolatio, Liv.

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pro-latus, a, um, Part. [pro-latio]. **pro-latio**, *pro-latio*, f. [id.] a putting off, postponement: iudicii, Cic. 3. a citing, pronouncing: Latinorum nominum prolatio, Liv.

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gains: socios, Suet.: ad promerendam omnium voluntatem, id.

promeritum, i, n. [promereor] *desert* (good or evil), *merit*, *guilt*: Ov.

prominens, entis, Part. [promineo].

II. Adj.: *projecting*, *prominent*: prominens collis, Liv. III. Subst.: prominens, tis, n. of places: a *projection*, *headland*, etc.: in prominenti litorea, Tac.

prō-minō, ūi, 2. v. n. to *put forwards* or *out*, *be prominent*, to *overhang*, *project*: Phaeacis prominet penitus in altum, Liv.: de muro pectoris fine prominens, Caes. II. Fig. to *reach out*, *extend* to: maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat, Liv.

promiscam, adv. in common, promiscuously: Pl.

promiscuē, ade. in common, promiscuously: (mares et feminae promiscue in fluminibus perluantur, Caes.)

promiscuus, a, um, adj. [miscuo] *mixed*, *common*, *indiscriminate*, *promiscuous*: connubia, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.: multitudo, of patricians and plebeians, Tac. divina atque humana promiscua, nihil pensi atque moderati habere, Sall. With inf.: mīta ista et inanimā (sc. tecta) intercidere ac reparari promiscua sunt, may be destroyed and restored again, Tac. Neutr. absol.: in promiscuo esse, to be universal, Liv. 2. Esp. in gramm. common: promiscuum nomen, epicœum, Quint. II. Transf. usual, ordinary (rare): promiscua ac villa mercari, Tac.

promissio, ōnis, f. [promitto] a *promising*, *promise*: provinciae, Cic.

promissor, ōris, m. [id.] a *promiser* (rare): Hor.

promissum, i, n. [id.] a *promise*: voto quodam et promissio teneri, Cic.

promissus, a, um, Part. [promitto].

II. Adj.: *hanging down*, *long*: corna, Liv.: Britannii capillo sunt promissa, Caes.

prō-mittō, mīst, mīsum (promissi for promissati, Cat.: promissae for promissae, id.), 3. v. a. to *let go forwards*, to *send* or *put forth*, to *let hang down*, *let grow*, etc.: satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promissae, Liv. II. Fig. of speech, to *cause to expect*, *give hope* or *promise* of, to *assure*, *promise*: conātr. with acc., inf. and acc., or de: ea quae tibi promitto accipio, Cic.: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarum talenta semper fore civena, qualis hodie sit, id.: de alienigena voluntate promittite, id. 2. Esp. to *engage oneself* to dine, sup., etc.: Pl.: Cic. (II) to *promise* to do a duty, to *vow*: donum Jovi ditatum atque promissum, id. 3. to *say beforehand*, to *foretell*, *forebode*: praesertim quum, si mihi alterum utrum de eventu rerum promittendum esset, id. futurum, quod evenit, exploratus possem promittite, id. (Hence fr. *promette*.)

prōmo, mīpi (mai), mptum (matum),

3. v. a. [contr. of pro and emo] to *take* or *bring out* or *forth*: signa ex aërio prompta, Liv.: medicamenta de narticheo, Cic.: vina dolio, Hor. 2. With *prom. reflect.* to *come forth* or *out*: lacteque cavo se robore promunt, Virg. II. Fig. to *bring*, *put*, or *draw forth*: est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi sit promendum et assumendum, Cic.: nunc illas promitte vires, Virg. 2. Esp. to *bring to light*, *disclose*, *express*, *relate*, etc.: promendo quae acta essent, Liv.: promere Jura, Hor. 3. to *elevate*, *exalt*: inagnem attenuat Deus, obscura promens, id.

promontōrium (prōmōntōrium, Ov.), ii, n. [mons] the *highest part* of a chain of mountains, a *mountain-ridge*: Liv. II. a *headland*, *promontory*, *cape*: Cic.

promōtus, a, um, Part. [promoveo].

II. Subst. *promota*, *orum*, n. plur. = the *Stoic* *πρὸνέμετα*: things that are to be preferred, preferable things, as being next in degree to absolute good: Cic.

prō-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to *more forwards*, *cause to advance*, *push onwards*, *advance*: saxa vectibus, Caes.: castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.: ibi te video et promovebo, will take you along with me, Cic. 2. Esp. to *extend*, *enlarge*: Imperium, Ov. II. Fig. to *advance*, *promote*: Suet.: promovere aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. Esp. (II) to *advance oneself*, *make progress*, *succeed*: promovere parum, Ter. 2. to *increase*, *promote*: doctrina vim promovet insitum, Hor. 3. to *bring to light*, *reveal*: arcana promorat loco, id. 4. to *put off*, *postpone*: nuptias allicit, Ter.

promptē, adv. *readily*, *quickly*, *willingly*, *promptly*: dare operam, Tac. Comp.: dirumpere imagines (opp. to cunctanter), id. II. easily: promptus expediam, Juv.

prompto, i, v. a. [prompto] to *give out*, to *distribute*, *dispose of*: thesauros Jovis, to be Jupiter's treasurer, Pl.

promptuarius (prompt.), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to *distribution* (scil. of things stored up), *distributing*: Cato. Comically, a *prison*: Pl.

promptus, a, um, Part. [prompto].

II. Adj.: *brought out*; hence *visible*, *apparent*, *evident*, *manifest*: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall. 2. *brought out*; hence, *at hand*, *ready*: promptus as, glitae, Ov. Esp. (fig. prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined or disposed to or for): laudat promptos, signiores castigat, Caes.: promptissimus homo, Cic. With ad or in and acc. rarely with in and abl.: ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes.: promptus in pavorem, Tac.: celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic. With adverbis (rare): promptus adversus insontes, Tac. With abl.: non promptus ingenio, Liv. With gen.: promptus animi, Tac. With dat.: promptus liber-

tati aut ad mortem animus, id. (II) *brave*: maxime vellem, rem publicam in periculis a promptissimo quoque defendi, Sall. 3. *easy*, *practicable*: facilis et prompta defensio, Cic. Promptum est, with inf.: it is easy: nec mihi dicere promptum, nec facere est illi, Ov.

promptus (promptus), ūs, m. [id.] (only in the phrases, in promptu esse, habere, ponere, etc.) lit. a *taking forth*; hence, an *exposing to view*, a *being visible*, *visibility*: ut (decorum) non reconcilia quadam ratione cernatur, sed sit in promptu, be *manifest*, Cic. II. *readiness*: ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, id. III. *easiness*, *facility*: quadrupes in promptu regere est, Ov.

promtus, a, um, Part. [promto] v promptus.

promulgatio, ōnis, f. [promulgo] a *making publicly known*, a *promulgation*: Cic.

promulgō, avi, atum, i, v. a. to *put up public notice of a bill or law*, to *make known*, *publish*, *promulgate*: rogationem, Cic. legem, Liv. [From vulgus, for promulgo; on interchange of m and v, v. m. no. ii, 3.]

prō-mulcis, idis, f. [mulsum] a *relish of eggs*, salt fish, *mead*, etc., served first at a Roman banquet, a *whet*: Cic.

prōmus, i, m. [promio] a *cellar*, *steward*, *butler*: Pl.

prō-mittus, a, um, adj. *paid over beforehand*, *advanced*: publicanis (imperabatur) insequentis anni vectigal promptum, was demanded in advance as a loan, Caes.

prō-nēpos, ōnis, m. a *great-grandson*: Cic.

prōnoce, ae, f. = *πρόνοια*, *providence*: pure Lat. *providentia*: Cic.

prō-nōmen, inis, n. In gramm. a pronoun: Varr.: Quint.

prōnubus, a, um, adj. [nubo] *pertaining to marriage*, *prevailing over marriage*: nox, the *bridal night*, Claud. Hence pronuba, an epithet of Juno, the patroness of marriage: Virg.: Ov. Transf. of Bellona, as the presider over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war: Virg.: also, of one of the Furies: Ov. II. Subst. pronuba, ae, f. a *woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride*, a *bride-woman* (corresp. to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom): Cat.

prōnuntiatio (pronunc.), ōnis, f. [pronuntio] *public declaration*, *publication*, *proclamation*: Caes. (II) the *decision of a judge*: Cic. II. Esp. in rhetoric, *delivery*, *action*, *manner*: id. 3. In logic, a *proposition*: quid est, cur non omnis pronuntiatio aut vera aut falsa sit? id.

prōnuntiātor (pronunc.), ōris, m. [id.] a *relater*, *narrator*: "Hucydidæ rerum gestarum pronuntiātor sincerus et grandis etiam fuit, Cic.

prōnuntiatio (pronunc.), i, n. [id.] In logic a *proposition*, *action* = *afirma*: Cic.

pro-nuntio (pronunc.), *avi.* *atum.* 1. *v. a.* to make publicly known, to proclaim, announce: palam de sella ac tribunali pronuntiati, esse ejus nomen recepturum, Cic.: pronuntiare jussurunt, ne quis ab loco discederet, Cæsar. Of a public critic: pronuntiare victorum nomina, Cic. 2. *Exp. to put to the vote:* Lentulus sententiam Cæcili pro-nuntiatum se omnino negavit, Cæsar. 3. *to nominate, appoint:* se publici officii aliquem prætorum, Liv. Transf. to speak in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, etc.: verum multos vero spiritum pronuntiare, Cic. 2. *to tell, narrate, report:* mercores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Cæsar. 3. *to predict:* ut ipse pronuntiaverat, id. 4. *to disclose, discover:* cum rem esse scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. 5. *to promise:* pronuntiare pecuniam pro reo, id.

pro-nūper, *adv.* quite lately: Pl. **pro-nūrus**, *ūs, f.* a grandson's wife: Ov.

pronus, *a, um, adj.* [pro with term-nus] leaning or hanging forwards, stooping, bending down: pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forwards to strikes, Virg.: pecora, quae natura prona finxit, Sall. 2. *Of things:* bending forwards or downwards, going or inclined downwards: prona so fastigata tigna, Cæsar: urbs prona in paludes, sinking down, Liv.: amnis, Virg. Absol.: nihil habent proni, Cic. 2. *Exp. of the heavenly bodies:* setting, sinking, declining (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor. 11. *Fig. inclined, disposed, prone to:* consist. with ad or in and acc., or dat.: also, poet. with gen.: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Comp.: aures offensionis proniores, Tac. 2. *Exp. inclined to favour, favourable to:* ut quis misericordiam in Germanicum pronior, id. Absol.: quos pronior fortuna comitatur, Veil. 3. *easy, without difficulty:* omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. Comp.: id proutus ad idem est, i. e. easier to be, Liv.

pro-nūmior, *i, v. dep.* [pro-nūm] to make an introduction or preface: Plin.

pro-nūmum, *il, n.* = *pro-nūmior*, an introduction, preface, poem: Quint.: citharedum pro-nūmum, prelude, Cic. 11. *Fig. a beginning* (poet.): rixae, Juv.

propagatio, *ōnis, f.* [propago] a propagating, propagation: propagatio vitium, Cic.: nomina, id. 11. an extending, prolonging: an extension, prolongation: finium imperii nostri propagatio, id.

propagator, *ōris, m.* [id.] a propagator. *Fig. an enlarger:* Cæsar.

propago, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [PAG; v. pang] to propagate: castanea evellitur ex vicino pertica declinata propagator, Col. *Fig. stirpem, Cic.* 11. Transf. to extend, enlarge, increase:

finis imperii, id.: terminos urbis, Tac. 2. to prolong, continue, preserve: haec posteritati propagantur, are transferred to posterity, Cic.: imperium consuli in annum, to prolong, Liv.

propago, *inis, f.* [id.] a set, layer of a plant: Cic. 2. a slip or shoot: Hor. 11. Transf. offspring, descendant, child: children, race, breed, posterity: alipides de stirpe dei veniunt propago, Ov.: Romani, Virg.: clarorum virorum propagines, Nep. (Hence it propagine: Fr. province.)

prop-iliam, *ade, openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly:* signis prop-iliam collocatis, Cic.: dicere, Liv.

prō-pātulus, *a, um, adj.* open in front, uncovered: in aperto ac prop-aliato loco, Cic. 11. Subst. propatulum, *i, n.* an opened or uncovered place: in propatulo sedium, in the open court, Liv. Adverbially, pudicitiam in propatulo habere, expose it to sale, Sall.

propē, *adv. and prep.* (Comp. propine: Svp. proxime: q. v.) A. *Adv.* Of place: near, nigh: propē alcibi esse, Cic. 2. With ab: near to, hard by: bellum tam propē a Sicilia, id.: propē a meis aedibus, id. 11. Of time: near, not far off: parius instabat propē, was near at hand, Ter.: jam propē erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, Liv. 11. Of abstract or gen. proximity: nearly, almost: propē funeratus arboris lectu, Hor.: propē annos nonaginta natus, Cic. 3. Prep. with acc. Of place: near, hard by: propē oppidum, Cæsar: propē amnem, Virg. 11. Of time: nigh, towards, about: propē locum, Suet. 11. Of abstract proximity: near to, not far from: propē metum res fuerat, Liv.

propēdiem, *adv.* at an early day, very soon, shortly: Pl.: Cic.

prō-pello (prōpellat, Lucr.) *phīl, pulsam, j. v. a.* to drive before, to drive, push, or urge forwards, to drive forth, to hurl, propel: navem remis, Cic.: propellere ac submovere hostes, Cæsar. 2. to hurl down, overthrow: inque profundum propellit, a scopulo, Ov.

11. *Fig. to drive on, impel:* terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac. 2. to drive away, to scard off: periculum vitæ ab aliquo, Liv.

prōp-mōdo, *adv.* nearly, almost: quum propemodo muris accessisset, Liv.

prōp-mōdum, *adv.* nearly, almost: propemodum assentior, Cic.

prōp-pendō, *di, sum, 2. v. n.* to hang forth, hang down: lanx propendit, Cic. 11. *Fig. to have the preponderance:* si bona propendit, id. 2. to be inclined or disposed to: si sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant atque propendunt, id. 3. to be well disposed, favourable: inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem, id.

prōp-ēndō, for propendo, to hang down: Pl.

prōp-ensē, *adv.* willingly, readily: propensius senatum factum, Liv.

prōp-ensio, *ōnis, f.* [propendo] inclination, propensity: Cic.

prōp-ensus, *a, um, Part.* [propendo] 11. *Adj. hanging forwards, projecting:* labrum, Solin. 2. *Fig. inclining towards, approaching:* with ad: disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensor, Cic. (11) *hanging forward, id.* propensius, id. (11) *inclined, disposed, prone to:* consist. with ad or in and acc., rarely with dat.: animas propensas ad salutem allicijus, id.: propensas in alteram partem, id. With dat. or absol. well-disposed, favourable, ready: in divisione regni propensor fuisse Alexandro videbatur, Just.: propenso animo aliquid facere, Cic.

prōp-erans, *antis, Part.* [propere] 11. *Adj. hastening, hasty, rapid:* ille propersans, festinans, Cic.

prōp-eranter, *adv.* hastily, speedily, quickly: propteranter accipit codicillos, Tac. Comp.: beneficia propereantia, quam esse mutuum, reddere, Sall.

prōp-erantia, *ae, f.* [propere] a hastening, haste (rare): Sall.

prōp-eratio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a hastening, haste, quickness (rare): Cic.

prōp-erāto, *adv.* quickly, speedily: propurato ad mortem agitur, Tac.

prōp-erātus, *a, um, Part.* [propere] 11. *Adj. hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy:* propurato itinere, Sall.: tabellae, Ov. Absol.: propurato opus est, there is need of haste: erat nihil, cur propurato opus esset, Cic.

prōp-ere, *ade, hastily, in haste, speedily:* propere Cumas se recepit, Liv.

prōp-ere, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* and *a.* [propere] 1. *Act. to hasten, accelerate:* to prepare, make, or do with haste: obsecra, Pl.: fulmina, Virg.: pecuniam heredi, Hor. 11. *Neutr. to make haste, to hasten, be quick:* simulabam sese negotii causa propere, Sall.: ad praedam, ad gloriam, Cæsar. With inf.: redire in patriam, Cic. Pass. impers.: propertum vestimentis, id.

prōp-erūs, *a, um, adj.* quick, speedy, hastening, active: propere auriga, Virg. With gen.: Agrippina oblatas occasiones propere, quickly seizing the opportunity presented, Tac. With inf.: quo facinore propere clarescere, id.

prōp-exus, *a, um, Part.* combed down in front, hanging down (poet.): propexum in pectore barbam, Virg.

prōp-heta and **prōp-heta**, *ae, m.* = *propheeta*, one that predicts, a prophet: sacerdotibus Aegyptiorum, quos prophetas vocant, Macr.

prōp-hatio, *ōnis, f.* [propio] a drinking to a person's health: Sen.

propio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* = *propio*, to drink to a person's health to give a toast: propino hoc pulcro Critice, Cic. 11. Transf. to give to drink: propinas modo conditum Sabnum, Mart. 2. In gen. to give, deliver, furnish: Ter.

prōp-inquē, *adv.* near at hand, close by: adest propinque, Pl.

propinquitas, *âs, f.* [propinquus] *nearness, proximity.* Of place: hostium, *Caes. Plur.* silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, id. *Fig. relationship, affinity:* si pietate propinquitatis colitur, *Cic.* *Intimacy, friendship:* ad probos propinquitatis se adiungere, *Pl.*

propinquo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* [propinquus] *1. Act. to bring near, hasten (poet.):* tu ritis propinque angurium, *Virg.* *2. Neutr. to draw near, come near, approach:* scopolis propinquat, id. *Of things:* domus ejus ignis propinquat, *Tac.*

propinquus, *a, um, adj.* [prope] *Of place, near, neighbouring:* propinquum praedium, *Cic.* *With gen.:* ex propinquo itineris loca, *Liv. Comp.:* exilium paulo propinquius, *Ov.* *Subst. propinquum, i, n. neighbourhood, vicinity:* *Liv.* *Of time:* reditus, *Cic.*

III. Of abstract relations: (1) *Of resemblance:* resembling, similar: nota propinqua his animi perturbationibus, id. (2) *Of relationship:* near, related: tibi genere propinqui, *Sall. Um.* *Subst.:* propinqua, *i, m. a relation, kinship:* societas propinquo-rum, *Cic. Fem.:* propinqua, *ae, a female relative, kinswoman:* id.

propior, *ius, âs, Comp. adj.* (*Sup. proximus*) [id.] *1. Of place:* nearer: portus propior, *Virg.* *With acc.:* ipse propior montem suos collocat, *Sall.* *2. Of time:* nearer, later, more recent: venient inde ad propiora, *Cic.*

III. Of abstract relations: (1) *Of kindred:* nearer, more nearly related: ille gradu propior sanguinis, *Ov.* (2) *Of resemblance:* more nearly resembling: more like: quae sceleris propiora sunt quam religioni, *Cic.* *With acc.:* quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat, *Sall.* (3) *In gen.:* affecting or concerning more nearly, of greater import, more intimate: propior societas eorum, qui ejusdem civitatis, *Cic. Proverb.:* tunica propior pallio est, *my shirt is nearer than my coat, Pl.*

B. Sup.: proximus (proximus), *a, um, nearest, next.* *Of place:* proxima oppida, *Caes.* *With dat.:* proxima Campano ponit villata, *Hor.* *With acc.:* ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, *Liv.* *With ab.:* dactylus proximus a postremo, *neest before, Cic. Neutr. abet.* *quum in proximo hic sit ager, next door, Ter.* (2) *Nearest, shortest:* proximum iter in Galliam, *Caes.*

III. Of time, either past or future, immediately preceding or following: previous, last: *next, following, ensuing:* quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, *Cic.:* ne proxima nocte castra moturum, *on the following night, Caes.*

III. Of order, rank, worth, etc., next: summa necessitudo videtur esse honestatis: hinc proxima incommutata, *Cic. Absol.:* proximum est, ut, *the next point is:* proximum est ergo, ut, *opus fuerit* classe necne, *quaeramus, id. (2) most nearly approaching, most like or simi-*

lar: facta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, *Hor.* *2. Of relationship or connection:* nearest, next, *next of kin:* hic illi genere est proximus, *Ter.* *Subst. proximi, orum, m. plur. one's nearest relatives, next of kin:* also, *intimate friends:* injuriosus in proximis, *Cic.* *3. nearest at hand, i. e. apt, convenient, easy:* eamus ad me: tibi proximum est, ubi mutes, *the most convenient place, Ter.*

propitio, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [propitius]* *to render favourable, to appease, propitiate:* propitiata Juno per matronas, *Tac.*

propitiuus, *a, um, adj.* [prope] *favourable, well-disposed, kind, propitious:* deos mihi velim propitios, *Cic.* *Of things:* pax, *Pl.:* voluntas, *Nep.*

propius, *comp. adv.* *more nearly, nearer, closer:* propius spectare aliquid, *Hor.* *With dat.:* nearer to: propius stabulis armenta teneret, *Virg.* *With acc.:* no propius se castra moveret, *Caes.* *With ab.:* propius a terra, *Cic.* *III. Fig.:* propius accedo: nego esse illa te dominicia, id.

propolis, *ae, m. = προπόλη, a reticular, huckster, Pl.:* *Cic.*

propollis, *i. v. a. to defile or pollute grossly:* *Tac.*

propone, *posui, pōitum, i. v. a. to put forth, place before:* to set or lay out, to expose to view, display: proponere vexillum, *Caes.* *aliquid vnae, to expose for sale, Cic. in publico epistolam, id.* *Fig. to set before, propose mentally:* to imagine: aliquid id exemplar, id. *vim fortunae animo, Liv.*

2. to expose: omnibus telis fortissae proposita est vita nostra, *Cic.* *3. to point out, state, report, publish, etc.:* ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, id. *With de:* de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus, et quo different esse nationes inter sese proponere, *Caes.* *4. to offer, propose:* geminum pugnae proponit honorem, *Virg.* *5. to threaten, denounce:* cui cum publicatio bonorum, exallium, mors proponeretur, *Cic.* *6. to purpose, design, determine:* consecutus id quod animo proposuerat, *Caes.* *With inf.:* propositum est mihi hoc facere, *Cic.* *With subj.:* propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam perpicias, *the design is, id.* *7. to impose, set (as a task, etc.):* quod propositum sit arti, id. *8. to state the premises of a syllogism:* cum proponimus, id.

proporro, *adi. furthermore, moreover:* *Lact.* *II. utterly, wholly:* id.

proporsio, *onis, f. symmetry, analogy, proportion:* *Cic.*

proproptio, *onis, f. [propono]* *a placing before:* only fig. a proposing, an intention, purpose: vitae, *Cic.* *II. In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism:* propositio est, per quem locus is breviter exponitur, ex quo vis omnia oportet emanet ratiocinationis, id.

Hence (1) *a principal subject, theme:* id. (2) *a proposition of any kind:* Quint.

propositum, *i. n. [id.] a plan, intention, design, purpose:* quidnam Pompeii propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet, *Caes.:* tenax propositi, *Hor.* *2. the main point, principal subject, theme:* a proposito declinare aliquanulum, *Cic.* *3. a way, manner, or course of life:* mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, *Phaedr.* *4. the premises of a syllogism:* *Cic.*

propositus, *a, um, Part. [propono]* *II. A. d.:* exposed, laid open: mulier proposita omnibus, *common, Cic.*

propraetor, *oris, m.* (also *praetor* or *pro praetore*) *one who after his praetorship at Rome proceeded as praetor to a province where there was no army, a praetor:* *Cic.:* quaestor pro praetore, who administers the praetorship of a province in the absence of the praetor, *Sall.:* legatus propraetore, the commander-in-chief's deputy, the principal lieutenant-general, *Caes.*

proprie, *adv. specially, peculiarly, properly, for oneself:* neque publice neque proprie, *Cic.* *II. properly, accurately, in the proper (figurative) sense:* magis proprie nihil possum dicere, id.

proprietas, *âtis, f. [proprius]* *a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality:* singularium rerum singulae proprietates sunt, *Cic.:* frugum proprietates, *peculiar kinds, Liv.* *2. proper signification:* verborum, *Quint.*

III. Transf. ownership, right of possession, property: *Jumentis, Suet.*

proprium, *adv. property:* *Lucr.*

proprius, *a, um, adj. one's own, special, particular, peculiar, proper:* fines proprii, *Caes.:* id non proprium senectutis est vitium, *and commune valetudinis, Cic.:* proprium id Tiberio fuit, *was peculiar to him, Tac.* *With a pronom. adj.:* calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, *Caes.*

2. Subst. proprium, i, n. a possession, property: id est ejusque proprium, quo quique fruitur atque utitur, *Cic.* *Fig. a peculiarity, distinguishing characteristic:* hoc proprium virtutis existant, expulso agris finitimos cedere, *Caes.* *III. Transf. lasting, permanent, perpetual:* illum amorem tibi proprium futurum in vita, *Pl.*

2. Pl. proper: tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium quam ceteris, *Cic.* *3. unique, singular:* proprii quidam sunt, *Quint. A. sure, certain:* propriam et expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellare, *Caes.*

propter, *adv. and prep. [prope]* *A. Adv. near, hard by, at hand:* propter est spelunca, *Cic.:* cornix propter volans, *Phaedr.* *Præter propter, v. præter.* *B. Prep. with acc. (either before or after its case):* near, close to: *Of place:* propter Platonis statum con-sedimus, *Cic.:* viam propter, *Tac.* *II. Fig. on account of, by reason of, from, for, because of:* parere legibus propter metum, *Cic.:* propter frigora frumenta

in agris matura non erant, Caes.: quam propter tantos potui perferre labores, Virg. 2. *through, by means of*: propter quos vivit, Cic.

propterea, adv. [prob. for propter eam, sc. causam, rem, etc.] *therefore, for that cause, on that account*: haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tuberio ignosceret, Cic.: propterea quod, because that, id. *Idiosyncratically*: id propterea, *Ter.*

propudiosus, a, um, adj. [*propudium*] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*: Pl.

propudium, n. n. [pudet] a shameful or infamous action: propudii aliquem insulmure, Pl. 11. *Meton.* a shameful person, villain, a term of abuse: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.

propugnaculum, n. n. [propugno] a bulwark, rampart, defence: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg.: navium, i. e. ships furnished with towers, Hor.

11. *Fig.* a bulwark, protection, defence: lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillatis, Cic. 2. *proof*: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

propugnatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a defending a place: Val. Max. 11. *Fig.* a defence, vindication: propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic.

propugnator, ōris, m. [id.] one who fights in defence of a place, a defender: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. 11. *Fig.* a defender, maintainer, champion: paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic.

propugno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to fight in front or outside of: ipse ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. 11. to fight in defence of: uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. 2. *Fig.*: pro acquisite, Cic.

propulsatio, ōnis, f. [propulso] a keeping off or warding off, a repulse (rare): periculi, Cic.

propulso, avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive, keep, or ward off, to repel, repulse: hostem, Caes.: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. 11. *Fig.* to ward off, avert, repel: suspitionem se, id.

propulsus, a, um, Part. [propello]. **propylaeum**, or -ion, i. n. = *propylon*, a gateway, entrance: cum Athenae propylaeum pingeret, Plin.: esp. propylaeum, orum, n. plur. the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, the Propylaeum: Cic.

proquestor, ōris, m. (or pro quaestore) a magistrate who, after his quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a praetor in the administration of a province, a proquaestor: Cic.

proquam, and, separate, pro quam, according as: v. pro.

prora, ae, f. = *proa*, the fore-part of a ship, the prow: prorae admodum erectae, Caes.: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow = *prorata*, Ov. Proverb.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium

est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicares, *my intention from beginning to end, my whole design*, Cic. 11. *Meton.* a ship: quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Virg.

prorēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to creep forth, crawl out: (formica) non usquam prorēpit, Hor. Of men: tumore caedis exterritus prorēpit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

prorēta, ae, m. = *prorēpsis*, the look-out of the prow, the under-pilot: Pl. **prorēus**, i, m. = *prorēpsis*, the look-out of the prow, under-pilot: Ov.

prorēpio, pūi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to drag or snatch forth: hominem prorēpi jubet, Cic. 2. With pron. reflect. to rush out, to hasten or hurry forth or away: se ex curia domum, Sall.: se porta foras, Caes. Without the pron. (poet.): quo delinde ruit: quo proripit? Virg. *Fig.* (poet.): ne virilitas cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas? Hor.

prorēto, i, v. a. [from the same root as irritō, q. v.] to provoke, produce by irritation: Plin. 11. Transf. to incite, entice, allure: Sen.

prorogatio, ōnis, f. [prorogo] a prolonging, extension of a term of office: prorogatio imperii, Liv. 11. a putting off, deferring: diel, Cic.

prorogativus, a, um, adj. [id.] admitting of delay, prorogative: Sen.

prorogo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to prolong, continue, protract: ne quinque imperium Caesaris prorogaret, Cic.

11. Transf. to keep for a long time, to preserve: alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper proroget aevum, Hor. 2. to propagate, perpetuate: subolem, Just. 3. to put off, defer: dies ad solvendum, Cic.

prororum, adv. [contr. from proversum] forwards: cursari rursum prorum, to and fro, Ter. 11. straight on, directly: simulato, quasi eas prorum in navem, Pl. 2. *Fig.* wholly, absolutely: prorum nihil intelligo, Ter.

prorurus, adv. [contr. from proversus] forwards: non proversus, verum ex transverso cedit, quai causet, solet, Pl. 11. straight on, right onwards, directly: prorus Athenas protinus sibibitum, id. 2. *Fig.* straightaway, certainly, truly, absolutely: ita prorus existimo, Cic.: hoc mihi prorus valde placet, id. 3. in short, in a word: citius modo, modo tardius incoquas: prorus in facie vultuque necordia inerat, Sall.

prorumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n. A. Act. to cause to burst, break, or rush forth, to send forth: (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Virg. With pron. reflect. or reflect. to burst forth, dash forth: hinc prorumpit in mare venti va, Lucr.

B. Neutr. to rush or break forth, to burst out: per medios audacissime proruperunt, Caes. 2. Transf. of things: incendium proruperat, a fire

had broken out, Tac. 11. *Fig.*: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic.: ad minas, to drag out into threats, Tac.

prō-rūo, rūi, rūtum, 3. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr. to rush forth: ex parte, qua (dextrum cornu) proruebat, Caes. 2. to tumble down: motu terree oppidum proruit, Tac. 11. Act. to cause to fall forwards or down, to overthrow, overturn, demolish: his (munitionibus) proruit, Caes.: terrae motibus proratae domus, aevum decet, Tac.

proruptus, a, um, Part. [prorumpo]. 11. A. J. unrestrained: Cic.

prorūta, ae, f. [for prorus, from prorsus] (sc. oratio) prorsus: nihil quod prorsus scriptum non redigi possit: in quaedam versiculorum genera, Quint.

prorūpius, ae, f. a stock, race, family: homo veteris prorūpius, Sall.: eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, praesapiam, Cic. [Etym. dub.]

proscenium, n. n. = *proscenium*, the place before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium: also in gen. the stage: veteres inest proscenii adu, Virg.

proscindo, acidi, acisum, 3. v. a. to tear open in front, to rend, cleave: ferro proscindere quercum, Lucan. 2. Exp. of the first ploughing, to break or plough up: Varr. Poet. in gen. far arare, to plough: validis terram proscinde juvenia, Virg. 3. Transf. to cut through, to cleave (poet.): rursus ventosum aequor, Cat. 11. *Fig.* to censure, satirize, defame: equorum ordinem, Suet.

proscissus, a, um, Part. [proscindo].

proscribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write before or in front of: Petr. 11. Esp. to publish in writing, announce publicly: legem, Cic.: leges, Tac. 2. to post up, advertise for sale, etc.: Claudius proscriptis insulam vendidit, Cic. 3. to confiscate by public advertisement: possessiones, id. With a pers. object: Pompeium, to confiscate the estates gained by him, id. 4. *proscribo, outlaws* (by inserting the person's name in a list which was posted up in a public place): postquam victoria constituta est, cum proscriptorum homines, qui adversari fuisse putabantur, id.

proscriptio, ōnis, f. [proscribo] a written public notice, an advertisement: proscriptio bonorum, Cic. 11. proscriptio, outlawry, confiscation: de capite civis et de bonis proscriptioem ferre, id.

proscripturio, 4. v. n. desider. [id.] to desire or long to proscribe: Cic.

proscriptus, a, um, Part. [proscribo]. 11. Subst. proscriptus, i. n. a proscribed person, outlaw: contra legem Corneliam, quae proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic.

prō-son, ōni, cum, i. v. a. to set away or off: App. 11. Exp. to break

up with the plough: solum, Plin. 2.
to cut off the parts to be sacrificed:
hostiae exta, Liv.

prosecutus, i. n. [proseco] that
which is cut off for sacrifice, the en-
tails: Ov.

prosecutus, a, um, Part. [proseco].

prosecutus (prosequutus), a, um,
Part. [prosequor].

pro-seda, ae, f. [sedeo] a prostitute,
harlot: Pl.

pro-sedino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to
sow or scatter forth, to sow [the]: ar-
treas, Cic. || Fig. to disseminate,
propagate: proseminatae sunt familiae,
Id.

pro-sentio, sensi, 4. v. a. to perceive
beforehand: Pl.

pro-ssequor, citus (quitus), 3. v. a.
to accompany, attend: cum milites electi
circiter CXX. sunt prosecuti, Caes.:
exsequias, to attend a funeral, Ov.

Of inanimate and abstract subjects:
prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus
euntes, Virg. 2. to pursue: fugien-
tes prosequi, Caes. Fig.: hominem
verbis vehementioribus prosequitur,
Cic. || Fig. to follow, imitate: cum
verbis, tum etiam ipso sono quasi sub-
rationali prosequatur atque imitatur
antiquitatem, Id.

2. Esp. with a limiting word in abl. to attend or cause
to be attended with (the exact transl.
depending on the limiting word: cf.
afficio): benevolentia aut misericordia
prosequi aliquem, to show kindness or
pity to, Id.: aliquem laudibus, to praise,
Liv.: Remos liberaliter oratione pro-
secutus, having addressed them kindly,
Caes. 3. to pursue, continue, proceed
with a narration, etc.: non prosequar
longius, Cic. Abol. (poet.): pro-
sequitur pavitans, et flecto pectore fatur,
Virg.

pro-serpo, i. v. n. to creep forwards
or forth, to creep or crawl along: pro-
serpens bestia, Pl.

pro-susca, ae, f. = *prosupplex*, a
place for prayer, an oratory: Juv.

pro-silio, ii (less freq. Iri or II) 4.
v. n. [salio] to leap or spring forth,
to spring up: repetens prosilierunt
Caes. ex tabernaculo, Liv.: de capitis
palmarum vertice (of Minerva), Ov. 2.

Of inanimate subjects, to spring or
burst forth, to start out: (sanguis)
emicat, et longis terebrata prosilii aura,
Id. || Fig. to break forth (poet.):
vaga prosiliet frenis natura remota,
Hor. 2. to hasten (poet.): prosilii
amicum castigatum, Pl.

pro-suber, eri, m. a wife's grand-
father: Ov.

pro-sylla, ae, f. = *prosodia*, the tone
or accent of a syllable, prosody: Varr.

pro-sypopoeia, ae, f. = *prosopoeia*,
personification: Quint.

pro-specto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.
to look forth, look at a distant object:
to look at, view: pars ex tectis fenest-
raeque prospectant, Liv. 2. to look
about: prospereare, ne usquam insidiae

alent, Pl. 3. Of situation: to look
towards, to lie or be situated towards:
villa, quae subiectos sinus editissima
prospiciat, Tac.

|| Fig. to look
forwards to, to expect, to hope: ex-
sillium, Cic. 2. to await, impend
over: te quoque fata prospectant paria,
Virg.

prospectus, a, um, Part. [pro-
specio].

prospectus, us, m. [Id.] a look-out,
distant view, prospect: scopulum con-
scendit, et omnem prospectum late
pago petit, Virg. 2. Transf.
sight, view: aliquem in prospectu,
populi produceret, Cic. 3. Poet. sight,
vision: late aequora prospectu metior,
Ov.

pro-spētor, i. v. n. and a. [Neutr. to look into the distance, look
out (rare): de vallo, Aust. B. Afr.

2. Transf. to recognize: I. Sic-
clum prospectatum ad locum castris
claudendum mittunt, Liv. || Act.
to look out for, watch for: prospicere
e muris adventum imperatoria, Id.

prosper, and more freq. **prosperus**,
a, um, adj. [pro and spes; lit. accord-
ing to one's hope; hence] agreeable to
one's wishes, favourable, fortunate,
prosperous: prospera adversaeque for-
tuna, Cic.: prosperrimo rerum eventu,
Vell.: prosperior civium amor, Tac.
With gen. (poet.): noctiluca, prosperam
frugum, beneficial to fruits, Hor.
|| Subst.: prospera, orum, n. plu.
favourable circumstances, good fortune,
prosperity: Germani prosperis feroces,
Tac.

prosperē, adv. agreeably to one's
wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately,
prosperously: omnia profulenter, pro-
spere, Cic.: cadere, Tac. Sup.: pro-
sperrime gerantur omnia, Vell.

pro-spergo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. v. a.
[spargo] to besprinkle: Tac.

prosperitas, itis, f. [prosper] good
fortune, success, prosperity: vitas, Cic.
Plur.: improbum prosperitates se-
cundaeque res, Id.

prosperō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [Id.]
to cause to succeed, to render fortunate
or happy, to prosper: ut consilia sua
rei publicae prosperarent, Tac. Abol.:
amico meo prosperabo, will make my
friend happy, Pl.

prosperus, a, um, Part. [prospere-
go].

prosperus, a, um, v. prosper.

prospicientia, ae, f. [prospicio]
sight, sight, prospect: Cic.

pro-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. n. and
a. [specio]. I. Neutr. to look for-
wards, to look out: ex superioribus
locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. 2.

2. Esp. to watch, be on the watch: puer ab
janua prospiciens, Nep. 3. Fig. to
look or see to beforehand, to take care of,
provide for: quod ad vestram famam
pertinet, prospicere atque committere,
Cic.: rei frumentariae prospiciendum
existimavit, Caes. || Act. to see
off: off, to decry, cry: Italian summa

ab unda, Virg. 2. Transf. of situa-
tions, to have or command a view of,
look or lie towards, to overlook: domus
prospicit agros, Hor. 3. to look at
attentively (rare): aliquem propter al-
iquid, Nep. 4. to foresee: multo
ante, tanquam ex aliqua specula, pro-
spexit tempestatem futuram, Cic. 5.
to look out for, provide, procure: sedem
senectutis, Liv.

pro-sterno, stravi, stratum, 3. v. a.
to strew in front or before; to throw to
the ground, overthrow, prostrate: pon-
dere silvam, Ov.: se ad pedes alieque,
Cic. || Falli to overthrow, subvert,
destroy, etc.: afflicta ei prostrata virtus,
Id.: carminum stadium, Tac. 2.
to prostitute: Suet.

prostibilia, ia, f. [prosto] a harlot,
prostitute: Pl.

prostibulum, i, n. [Id.] a prosti-
tute: Pl.

pro-stitui, ii, atum, 3. v. a. [statui]
to place before or in front: Ar. 2.
Fig. to expose: tu tua prostituta famae
pocula sinistras, Ov. || To expose
publicly to prostitution, to prostitute:
quae (meretrices) aere toto corpore pro-
stituit, Cat.: faciem suam lucro, Ov.
2. Fig.: vocem ingrato for, Id.

prostituta, a, um, Part. [prosti-
tuo].

pro-sto, steti, statum, i. v. n. to
stand forth, project: angulis prostanti-
bus, with projecting corners, Lucr. ||
to stand in a public place: Of a seller,
to offer one's wares for sale: hi (lenones)
saltem in oculis locis prostant, vus in
foro ipso, Pl. Of wares, to be set out or
exposed for sale: illius prostat, Hor.
2. Esp. to sell one's body, prostitute
oneself: Juv.: Suet.

prostratus, a, um, Part. [proster-
no].

pro-subigo, 3. v. a. to dig up, cast
up: terram, Virg.

pro-sum, fū, prodessē, irrey, 3. v. n.
to be useful or of use, to do good, benefit,
profit: conari, with dat. or abol.:
qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic.
With a subject clause: quid mihi lingere
prodest? Ov. Abol.: quae nocere
aequar, fugiam quae profere credam,
Hor.

pro-tectus, a, um, Part. [protego].

pro-tēgo, xi, ectum, 3. v. a. to cover
before or in front: sedes, to furnish
with a projecting roof, Cic. 2. In
gen. to cover, protect: tabernacula pro-
tectā hedera, Caes. || Fig. to cover
or shield from danger, to defend, pro-
tect: Jacuentem et spoliatum defendo et
protego, Cic. 2. to cover up, conceal:
nequium supercilio truci, Vell.

protālo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive
forth or forwards, to put to flight, re-
pulse, remove: aliquem saevicidis dictis,
Ter.

protēslum, i, n. cattle harnessed to-
gether for draught, a team: Plin. ||
Transf. a line, row, succession: pro-
telo plagarum continuo, Lucr.

pro-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3. v. a.

to stretch forth or out, to extend : haust. Virg. : brachia in mare, Ov.

protentus, a. um, Part. [protendo].
 II. A. d. j. : stretched out, lengthened, extended : pedes tunc protentus in octo, Virg.

protēnus, adv. v. protinus.
prō-tēro, triv. tritum, 3. v. a. to wear away, crush, tread under foot : aliquem pedibus Pl. : equitatus aversos protērus incipit, Caes. Fig. : ver protēris aetas incertura, treads on its heels, i. e. supplants, Hor. 2. In gen. to overthrow, crush, defeat, ill-use : Martio Pomois, id. : aliquem protērus et conculari, Cic.

prō-tērro, triv. tritum, 3. v. a. to frighten or scare away, to terrify : siltum protērruisti hinc, Ter. : patria pulsus aique protērruisti, Cic.

protērritus, a. um, Part. [protēro].
prōtērus, adv. boldly, with spirit : confidenter pro se et protēro loqui, Pl. 2. boldly, wantonly, impudently : consectans aliquem protērus, Cic. Comp. : Ov.

protērvitas, ātis, f. [protērvus] peritiam, boldness, impudence : quam paene tu me perdidit protērvitas, Ter.

protērvus, a. um, adj. [protēro] : q. trampling on : hence] violent, recklessness (poet.) : venti, Hor. : stella caulis, scorn- ing, oppressive, Ov. II. Fig. forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent : antipus, Pl. : homo, Cic. Comp. : meretrix protērvior, Just.

prōtēvns, adv. = *spōdus*, willingly, gladly : Pl.

prōtēvnia, ae, f. = *spōdopia*, readiness, willingness : Pl.

prōtēvns (protenam), adv. forth- with, immediately : Pl. : Ter.

prō-tēvns (protenus), adv. [tenus] lit. forward to the end; hence, 1. Of place : straightforward, clear for- wards : praecipue, ut pergeret protēvns, Cic. 2. continuously, uninterruptedly : trans Lygios Gethones regnauerunt : protēvns deinde ab Oceano Regit et Lemovii, Tac. II. Of time or order : directly, forthwith, immediately, instantly, on the spot : protēvns et altos Africæ regulos iussu adire, Liv. : oratio protēvns pericienda audire, Cic. With ab : immediately or directly after : ad adoptione, Vell.

prō-tollo, 3. v. a. to stretch forth or out : manum, Pl. II. Fig. to prolong, put off : vitam in crastinum, id.

prō-tractus, a. um, Part. [pro- traho].

prō-trāho, triv. tritum (Perf. inf. pro- traxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to draw or drag forth, to bring forth or out : aliquem e tentorio, Tac. : ali- quem hinc in convivium, Cic. II. Fig. to drag forth, to reveal, expose, betray : indicem ad indicium, Liv. : publicanorum fraudes, Vell. 2. to lengthen out, to prolong, protract, de- fer : stipendia militum protrahi ac dif-

ferri, Suet. 3. to reduce, bring to : ad paupertatem protractus, Pl.

prō-tritus, a. um, Part. [protero].

prō-trādo, triv. tritum, 3. v. a. to thrust forward, to thrust or push out : cylindrum, Cic. II. Fig. to put off, defer : comitia in Ianuarium mensum, id.

prō-turbo, triv. tritum, 3. v. a. to drive forward, to drive or push away, to repulse : his facile pulsus ac protur- batus, Caes. : proturbatus qui de Othone nuntiabat, being driven away, not listen- ing to, Tac. II. Transf. : militum convicia proturbatus, attacked, id.

prōt, adv. [pro ut; orig. pro eo ut] according as, in proportion, accordingly, just as, as : comparatur argenti bene facti prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, satia, Cic. With ita : ejusque rationem ita haberi, prout ha- beri lege liceret, id.

prōvetsus, a. um, Part. [provehio].
 II. A. d. j. : Of time : advanced : pro- vecta aetate mortuus est, Cic. : provecta nox erat, Tac.

prō-vēlo, triv. tritum, 3. v. a. to carry forward, to conduct, convey, transport, etc. : eam pol proveli : avereber non quivi, I took her on board the ship, Pl. 2. Reflect. to go, move, drive, ride, or sail forward : cum classe fretu pro- vehi, Caes. : provehitur prout, Virg. : proventus equo, Liv. II. Fig. to carry forward, on, or away : haec spes provelit, ut ad conspecta procul pecora decurrerent, id. Reflect. : sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postulare, Cic. 3. to raise, promote, exalt : vim temperatam di- quoque provehant in majus, Hor. 3. Reflect. : to advance, make progress : quod si qui longius in amicitia provec- ti essent, Cic.

prō-vēlo, vñi, ventum, 4. v. n. to come forth, appear : provenire in scenam, Pl. 2. Exp. to be brought forth, to arise, be produced, grow, thrive : de- ductis olim quique mox provenere, haec patria est, were born, Tac. : in sta- bulum meo lana proveniat, Ov. : frumen- tum propter societas angustia proven- iat, Caes. II. Fig. to come forth, appear (rare) : proveniebant ora- tores novi, Naev. in Cic. 2. Exp. to come to pass, happen, occur : non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra proveniunt, Virg. 3. to go on, proceed, turn out well or ill : quum tu recte provenias, since it has turned out well with you, Pl. (ii) Exp. to go on well, to succeed : ai destinata proveniunt, Tac.

prōvetsus, ās, m. [provenio] a com- ing forth, growth, increase, produce, crop : provenita oneret sulcos, Virg. 2. Transf. a supply, number : clarorum virorum, Just. II. Fig. an issue, result : App. 2. Exp. a for- tunate issue, success : superioris tem- poris, Caes.

prōverbiū, triv. tritum, 3. v. a. [verbum] an adage, proverb : ex quo illud factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, Cic.

prōvidens, entis, Part. [providen].
 II. A. d. j. : provident, prudent : bono multum providens, Cic. Comp. : id est providentius, more prudent, id. Sup. : providentissimus quique, Tac.

prōvidēter, adv. : providently, pru- dently : Sall. Sup. : Cic.

prōvidētia, ae, f. [providio] fore- sight, forescience, ledge : providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. II. foresight, precaution, providence : decem provi- dentia mundum administrari, id. With an object, gen. : neque sciendi neque declinandi providentia, Tac. 2. Me- ton. providence, for the Deity : vim si- lum (dream) providentiam dicere : recte dices, Sen.

prō-vīdo, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. and a. A. Nentr. Fig. to act with foresight, take care (rare) : actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. 2. to see in beforehand : to provide, make preparation or provision for : constr. absol. with dat., de or subj. : multum in po- sterum providerunt, id. : rei frumenta- riae, Caes. : cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, Cic. : de re frumentaria ut pro- viderent, Caes. 3. A. c. t. to see in the distance (rare) : ubi, quid petatur, pro- videri nequeat, Liv. II. Fig. to see or know beforehand, to foresee : to see before or earlier : quod ego, prius- quam loqui coepisti, sensi atque pro- vidi, Cic. : aliquem, Hor. 2. to see in beforehand : to prepare or provide : providentia haec potissimum providet, Cic. : ea, quae ad usum navium perti- nent providere, Caes.

prōvidēs, a. um, adj. [providio] foreseeing : mens provida rerum futu- rum, Cic. II. cautious, provident, prudent : animal bono providum, neque, quod vocamus hominem, id. III. providing for, careful : natura con- sulit et provida utilitatem opportu- nitatumque omnium, id.

prōvinciā, ae, f. [coar. of providen- tia] a charge, command, government : administration : Sicilia Venet, Aquila Hernici provincia erant, i. e. the duty of commanding the army sent against them, Liv. : alteri consuli Aurelio Italia provincia obigit, id. 2. Exp. a province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, ac- quired by the Romans (chiefly by con- quest), and brought under Roman gov- ernment : freq. to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc. : Sicilia prima omnium provinci- es appellata, Cic. : provinciam Lentulo deponit, gane up, resigned, id. : provin- cia consularis, governed by a former consul (proconsul), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 311 seq.). II. Fig. office, business, parastatist, Pl. : qui cum provinciam suscepissent, ut in balneis constel- lerent, Cic.

prōvinciālis, e, adj. [provincia] pertaining to a province, provincial : administratio, Cic. : abstinentia, es- served in the administration of a pro- vince, id. II. Subst. provinciālis

an inhabitant of a province, a provincial; provinciales, *id.* (Hence *Fr. provincial*.)

provinciālitās, *adv.* by provinces, province by province: Suet.

provisio, *ōnis*, *f.* [provide] a foreseeing, foreknowing: provisiō animi, Cic. ||, foresight, providence; genus longi animi provisione fugiendum, *id.*

||, a taking care, precaution: posterit temporis, *id.* 2. Esp. *Anderecun*, prevention: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisiō, *id.*

provisio, *adv.* with forethought or caution: temere, proviso, Tac.

pro-viso, 3. v. n. and a. to go or come forth to see: proviso, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. With acc.: al quem hominem expectant, eum solent provisiore, to be on the look-out for him, Pl. **provisior**, *ōris*, *m.* [provide] a foreseer: Tac. ||, a provider: Hor.

provisus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [provide].

provisus, *ōis*, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [*id.*] a looking before, looking into the distance: Tac. ||, *Fig.* a foreseeing: *id.* 2. a providing for, precaution, providence: *deum*, *id.*

pro-viso, 3. v. n. to live on: Tac.

provocatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [provocō] a calling out, summoning, challenging to combat: ex provocacione hostem interemit, Vell. ||, a citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal: Publicola legem ad populum tulit ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provocacionem necaret neve verberaret, Cic.

provocator, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] a challenger: Just. ||, *Esp.* a kind of gladiator: Cic.

provocō, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. and n. to call forth, call out: mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phaedr. 2. *Esp.* to call out, challenge, invite: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. 3. In law: to summon or cite before a higher court, to appeal: *usu. neutr.* with *ad* and *acc.*: provoco ad populum, Liv.: ab omni iudicio penaque provocari licet, Cic.

||, *Fig.* to challenge to a contest, to contend with, vie with, emulate: aliquem virtute, Plin. 2. to challenge, incite: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. 3. to excite, exasperate, stir up, rouse: non solum a me provocatus est etiam sua sponte, Cic.: remonibus, Caes. 4. to call forth, occasion, produce, cause: bellum, Tac.

5. to appeal: quam id rectum sit, tu iudicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic.

provulgo, v. *provulgo*.

pro-volo, *avi*, 1. v. n. to fly forth: *all* proverbial, *all* rampant, Plin. ||, Transf. to hurry or hasten forth, to rush out: subito omnibus copis proflaverunt, Caes.: in primum infestissima proeliant duo Fabii, Liv.

provolutus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [provolvere].

pro-volvo, *volvi*, *volutum*, 3. v. a. to roll forwards or along, roll over and

over, roll away: aliquem in viam mediam, Ter.: conestas lapidum molea, Tac. 2. Reflect. to cast oneself down, to prostrate oneself: se aliquid ad pedes, Liv. ||, *Fig.* to roll out, *qv.* motu fortunis: provolvebantur, were ruined, Tac. 2. Reflect. to humble oneself: usque ad libita Pallantis provolutus, *id.*

prō-vōmo, 3. v. a. to vomit forth: Lucr.

prō-vulgo (-volg.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, divulge: Suet.

proximē (proximū), *adv.* nearest, very near, next: Of place: quom proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. With acc.: exercitum habere quom proxime hostem, Cic. 2. Of time, either past or future: immediately before or after; last, next: civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Caes. ||, Of order, rank, etc. next to, next after, next: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. With acc.: proxime morem Romanum, closely following the Roman method, Liv. With *atque*: proxime atque ille aut aequae, nearly the same as he, Cic. 2. very closely, accurately: ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint.

proximitas, *ātis*, *f.* [proximus] nearness, proximity: Ov. ||, *Fig.* near relationship: *id.* 2. similarity, resemblance: *id.*

proximo, *adv.* very lately: Cic.

proximus, v. *proximo*.

prudens, *entis*, *adj.* and *subst.* [contr. from providens] foreseeing, foreknowing (rare): *constr.* with *acc.* and *inf.*: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin.: quos prudentes possumus dicere, *id.* est providentes, Cic. ||, Transf. knowing, skilled, experienced, practised in; *constr.* with *gen.* or *in* and *abl.*: *locorum*, Liv.: *artibus*, Ov. *Sup.*: adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. With *in*: prudens in jure civili, Cic. 2. knowing, aware, conscious: (*usu.* connected with *sciens*) often to be rendered by an *adv.* knowingly, designedly, on purpose: quos prudens praeterito, on purpose, Hor.: ut in fabulis Amphilaus, sic ego prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos postum sum profectus, Cic.

3. In gen. sensible, intelligent, judicious, prudent, circumspect: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, Jure peritior, *id.*: homines amicissimi ad prudentissimū, *id.* Of abstract things: prudens animi sententia, Ov.

prudenter, *adv.* cautiously, prudently: facere, Cic. Comp.: non potuisse quenuquam prudentius gerere se, Aug. in Suet. ||, *skillfully, learnly, intelligently*, etc.: acutissime sententias suas prudentissimeque defendere, Cic.

prudentia, *a*, *f.* [prudens] a foreseeing (rare): futurorum, Cic. ||, acquaintance with, knowledge of, skill in: juris publici, *id.*: physicorum, *id.* ||, good sense, intelligence, prudence, prac-

tical judgment, discretion: prudentia cernitur in defectu bonorum et malorum, *id.*: civilis prudentia, statesmanship, *id.* 2. Meton. understanding, capacity: auditoris prudentiam impetire confusione partium, *id.*

prūna, *ae*, *f.* *hoar-frost, rime*: Cic.: Plin.: *Cic.*: Hor. 2. Transf. snow: Lucr.: Virg. 2. winter: *id.* [Pru-ina perh. from pro.] (Hence *It. brina*.)

prūnēsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [prūna] full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy: herbae, Ov.

prūna, *ae*, *f.* a live coal: Virg.

prūnīcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [prūna] of plum-tree wood: torris, Ov.

prūnum, 1. *n.* [*id.*] a plum: Ov. (Hence *It. pruno*: *Fr. prune*.)

prūnus, 1. *pr.* = *prunus*, a plum-tree: Plin.

prurigo, *inis*, *f.* [prurio] an itching the tick: Cels. ||, *lasciviousness*: Mart.

prurio, 4. v. n. to tick: *Fig.* to have an itching for, to long for: Pl. Juv. (Hence *It. prudere*.)

prytanes or **prytanis**, *is*, *m.* = *πρυτανες*, a chief magistrate in some Grecian States: Sen.: Liv.

prytaneum, 1. *n.* = *πρυτανειον*, a public building in some Grecian States, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State took their meals at the public expense: Cic. (V. Smith's *Ant.* 113.)

prytanis, *is*, v. *prytanes*.

psallo, 1. 3. v. n. = *ψάλλω*, to play upon a stringed instrument, esp. to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara: psallere et saltare, Cic.: docta psallere Citha, Hor.

psalterium, *n.*, *n.* = *ψαλτήριον*, a stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psaltery: Virg.

psaltria, *ae*, *f.* = *ψάλτρια*, a female player on the cithara: Ter.: Cic.

psocaea, *idis*, *f.* = *ψύκα* (drizale), a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair: Juv.

psophisma, *ātis*, *n.* = *ψύψισμα*, a decree of the people among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans: Cic.

pseudōla, 1. *m.* [*ψεύδω*, lying] the liar, the title of a comedy of Plautus: Cic.

pseudōmēnos or **-us**, 1. *m.* = *ψευδόμενος*, in logic, a sophistical syllogism: Cic.

pseudōthyram, 1. *n.* = *ψευδοθύρον*, a back door, private entrance: palatii, Amm. ||, *Fig.* (numi) per pseudothyram revertantur, i. e. secretly, Cic.

pselthēnistria, *ae*, *m.* = *ψυλοισθαμνιστής*, one who plays on the cithara without singing to it: Suet.

psittacus, 1. *m.* = *ψιττακος*, a parrot, prob. the ringed green parrot: Pers.

psychōmantion or **-ium**, 1. *n.* = *ψυχωμαντήριον*, a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy: Cic.

psychia, *ae*, v. *psychias*.

pythius (pyth.), a. um, adj. = *pythos* (pyth.), *Pythian*, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. || Subst.: pythia, ae, f. a vine of that kind: id.

p̄s, an emphatic suffix appended to personal pronouns, and more freq. to pronom. adjectives, esp. in the ablative; *oſi, oſum*: meopie ingenio, Pl.: stupeo pondere, Cic.: noſtrape culpa, Ter.: mepte fieri ſervum, Pl.

ptisana, ae, f. = *ptisana*, barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-grouts, pearl-barley: Cels. || Meton. a drink made from barley-grouts, barley-water: Plin. (Hence it ptisana; Fr. ptisane).

ptisnarium, il, n. [ptisana] a decoction of barley-grouts, or, transf. of rice: Hor.

pubes, entis, adj. [pubes] arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent (poet.): frater, Claud. || Transf. of plants: in ſull vigore, juicy, flourishing: herbae, Virg.

puber, ſris, v. pubes, adj.
pūbertas, ſtis, f. [puber] marriageable age, puberty: pūbertatis tempus, Suet. || Meton. the signs of puberty, the beard, etc.: Cic. 2. Transf. of plants: *ſoſi down*, pubescens: Plin. 3. the power of procreation, manhood, virility: inexhausta pūbertas, Tac.

pūbes and **pūber**, ſris, adj. that is grown up, of ripe age, adult: priusquam pūbes eſſet, Nep.: ad pūberem aetatem, Liv. 2. Subst. pūberes, um, m. plur. grown-up persons, adults, men: omnes pūberes armati convenire conſuerunt, Caea. || Transf. of plants: downy: folia, Virg.

pūbes, is, f. [pubes] the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty: capillus et pūbes, Plin. || Transf. the organs of generation: Virg. || Collect. grown-up males, youth, young men: omnem Italiae pūbem, Cic. 2. In gen. men, people, population: pūbe praesent, Pl.

pūbeſco, ſtis, v. n. incip. [id.] to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent: Hercules, quum primum pūbeſceret, Cic. || Transf. to be covered or clothed, to clothe itself with (poet.): praeterea pūbeſcant variorum ſore colorum, Ov. 2. to grow up, ripen: omnia, quae terra gignit, maturata pūbeſcunt, Cic.

pūbeſcentia, a. um, adj. [publicus] pertaining to the public revenue; usu. Subst. a farmer of the Roman taxes, generally of the equestrian order: Cic. Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 114.)

pūbeſcentia, ſtis, f. [publicus] an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation: Cic.

pūbeſco, ade, on account, at the cost, in behalf, or in charge of the state: diſciplina pūbeſtis publice expoſita, by public authority, Cic.: frumentum, quod Aeduli eſſent publice polliciti, in the name of the state, Caea.: publice veſcu-

untur (prytanes), at the public expense, Liv. || all together, universally: exulatum publice ire, id.

pūbeſcit, ade, on the public account, at the public expense, by or for the state: hoſpicio accipi, t. e. to be clapped into a prison, Pl. || before the people, in public, publicly: at ſtat aucto publicitus, id.

pūbeſco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [publicus] to make public property, to confiscate: regnum Iudae, Caea.: privata, Cic.

|| to show or tell to the people, to make public or common: bibliothecas Graecae et Latinae, to throw open to the public, Suet.: orationum, to publish, Plin. 2. Esp. to make known, reveal, disclose (rare): reticenda, Just. 3. to expose to common use, prostitute: corpus, Pl.

pūbeſco (in inſcr. also publicans and populus), a. um, adj. [constr. of populus from populus] pertaining to the people, state, or community: that is done for the sake or at the expense of the state: public, common: publica magnificentia, Cic.: sacrificia publica ac privata, Caea.: injuria, done to the state, id.: causa, an affair of state, Liv.: also, a criminal process, Cic.: res publica, the commonwealth, the state; v. res. || Subst. publicus, i. m. a public officer, public functionary, magistrate: al quis aut privatus aut publicus, Caea. 2. publicum, i. n. a possession of the state, public territory: publicum Campanum, Cic. (ii) the public purse, treasury, revenue, etc.: solitas de publico convivari, at the public cost, id.: conducere publica, to farm the public revenues, Hor. || common, general, public (as adj. rare): publica lex hominum, Pers.: favor, the favour of all, Ov. 2. Subst. publicum, i. n. a public place, publicity: in publico eſſe non audeo, ſolacii ad domi, Cic.: carera publico, to remain at home, id. || common, ordinary, bad (rare): structura carminis, Ov.

pūdeſco, a. um, Part. [pudeo]. || A. J. of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable: vita, Ov.: vulnera, Virg.: causa, Ov.: parentes, Suet.

pūdeſco, entis, Part. [pudeo]. || A. J. shameful, baseful, modest: multa, pudens est, Lucr.: pudens et probus illius, Cic.: animus, Ter. Comp.: Cic. Sup. v. vir, id.

pūdeſco, ade, modestly, basefully: Cic. Comp.: pudētius accedere, id. Sup.: pudētissime aliquid petere, id.

pūdeſco, ſtis, v. n. [pudum est, v. n. a. and n. to make or to be ashamed: non te haec pudet? Ter.: ita nunc pudeo, Pl. || Impersonal: pudet, ſtis, or pudum est, it causes a feeling of shame: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a neut. pron. or an inf.: the word representing the person who experiences the feeling is put in the acc.; that which stands for the source of the feeling in the

gen.: sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taceat, Cic.: nec luisse pudeat, sed non incidere ludum, Hor.: pudet, quod prius non puduit unquam est, Pl. With obj. supine: pudet ſtis, Tac.

pūdeſco, v. pudeo, ii.

pūdeſco, a. um, adj. [pudeo] shameful, baseful, modest: matrona, Hor.: ora, Ov. || of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful: genus, Just.

pūdeſco, ade, modestly, chastely, virtuously: Ter. Comp.: pudicia, Pl.

pūdeſco, ac, f. [pudens] chastity, purity: the absence of unchaste desires or actions, and esp. the not permitting such actions to be perpetrated on one: hinc pudicitia, ſilinc ſtuprum, Cic.: pudicitiam aliquis expugnare, id.: in propatulo habere, Sall.

pūdeſco, a. um, adj. [pudeo] free from lustful desires or actions: modest, chaste, virtuous: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic.: Hippolytus, Hor.: matrona, Ov.: mores, id. Comp.: matrona pudicior, id. 2. In an object, or pass. sense: unpudic, chaste: tam a me pudica est, quod soror mea est, Pl.

pūdor, ſris, m. [id.] shame, a new of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty, etc.: ex hac parte pugnat pudor, ſilinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, ſilinc ſtuprum, Cic.: quem paupertas pudet et fuga tenet, shame on account of poverty, Hor. 2. respect, regard for: usu. with object, gen.: famae, regard for one's reputation, Cic. 3. decency, good manners, propriety of behaviour towards others: omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, id. || Meton. shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace: vulgare aliquis pudorem, Ov.: amicitia, quae impetrata gloriae est, non pudori sit, should not be a disgrace, Liv.

pūella, ae, f. [puella] a female child, a girl, maiden: puellum parere, Ter.: puella infans, Hor. (ii) a daughter: Danae puellae, id. (iii) a young woman, young wife: viduae caute puellas, Ov. 2. Esp. a beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress (poet.): vixi puellae nuper idoneus, Hor.

pūellaria, e, adj. [puella] pertaining to a girl or young woman, girlish, maidenly: animi, of the youthful complexion of Proserpine, Ov.

pūellaria, ſtis, f. in a girlish manner, girlishly: Plin. || **pūellaria**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little girl: Ter. Cat.

pūellus, il, m. dim. [constr. from puerulus, from puer] a little boy: Pl. || **pūer**, ſris, m. (nec puere, Pl. as from puerus) a child, whether boy or girl: sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. Andr. Hence plur. pueri, children: infantium puervum incunabula, Cic.

|| Esp. a male child, a boy, but young man (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to these much older): puero ſtis testamentum.

Pl. Acanthus puer, Virg.: laudator temporis ac si puer, when he was a boy. Hor.: puer egregius praesidium sibi primum et nobis, deinde summae rei publicae comparavit, et Octavius at the age of nineteen, Cic. A puer, a puer, from a boy, from boyhood or childhood: doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero, id. ut primum ex pueris excolet Archias, from the age of childhood, id.

2. a boy in waiting, a servant, slave: Pericles odi, puer, apparatus, Cic. **3.** an unmarried man, a bachelor (like Fr. garçon): O. [Cf. Spartan troop for wait: in Lat. also it appears in the form of por in inscriptions, e.g. *Luci-por, Marti-por*.]

pūra, ae, f. [puer] a girl, lass, maiden: Suet.

pūranus, i. n. n. incip. [id.] to attain the age of boyhood or youth: unus iam puercenas insigni festivitatis, Suet.

pūrtilis, e, adj. [id.] childish, boyish, youthful: puertili specie, senili prudentia, Cic.: agmen, a troop of boys, Virg. **II.** Meton. childish, puerile, silly: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puertili, Cic. Comp.: si puertillius his ratio esse vincet amare, Hor.

pūrtilitas, ātis, f. [puertilis] childhood, boyhood: Val. Max. **II.** childishness, puerility: Son.

pūrtiliter, adv. like a child: ludenter, Plaut. **II.** childishly, foolishly: Cic.

pūrtitia (synop. puertia, Hor.), ae, f. [puer] childhood, boyhood, youth (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later): qui cilius adolescentiae senectutis quam puertitiae adolescentiae obrepti? Cic.

pūrtitus, ae, um, adj. [puer pario] pertaining to child-birth: verba, formulae that facilitate child-birth, Ov. **2.** Subst. puertita, ae, f. a woman in labour or in child-bed, a lying-in woman: Pl.

pūrtitulus, il, n. [puerperus] child-birth, child-bed, a lying-in: Suet.

II. Meton. a new-born child, an infant: children: Tac.

pūrtitia, ae, v. puertia, ad init.

pūrtulus, il, m. dim. [puer] a little boy, little slave: Cic.

pūre, ae, v. puer, [puer, root of pugno; cf. pugna, a fist] a boxer, pugilist: Cic.

pūrtialis, ātis, f. [pugilis] boxing with the cestus, pugilism: Cic.

pūrtialis, ātis, m. [id.] a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism: Pl.

pūrtilis, ade, like a boxer, vigorously: valere, to be as strong as a boxer, Pl.

pūrtialis, ātis, v. pugillaris, ad fin.

pūrtialis, e, adj. [pugillus] pertaining to the fist or hand, that can be held in the hand: testiculi, Juv. **2.** Subst. pugillares, ium, m. plu. (sc. libelli) writing tablets: Suet. **(II)** pugillar, ātis, n. a writing tablet: Cat.

pūrtialis, ātis, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the fist: Pl.

pūrtialis, ātis, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the fist: Pl.

pūrtialis, ātis, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the fist: Pl.

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id. **3.** In the comic writers, to employ artifice, to trick: Pl.

pūgnus, i, m. [pūo, root of pugno] a fist: manum plane comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic. Poet. of boxing: neque pugno neque segni pede victus, Hor. (Hence it. *pugno*; Fr. *poing*, *poignée*.)

pūnellus or **pūnellus**, a, um, adj. dim. [pulcer] beautiful little: Bacchae (i. e. Baccharum statures), Cic.

pūler, cra, crum, and **pūlcher**, chra, chrum, adj. beautiful, fair, handsome: o puerum pulcritum, Cic.: virgo pulchra? Ter.: tunicae, Hor.: quid potest esse aspectu pulchri? Cic.: pueri longe pulcherrimi, Hor. **II.** Fig. beautiful in a moral sense, fine, noble, honorable, glorious, illustrious, etc.: pulcherrimum exemplum, Caes.: postmata, Hor.: pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis, Virg.

pūlchre, adv. v. pulce.

pūlcrē (pulchre), adu. beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very, etc.: pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic.: peristi pulcre, you have done for yourself finely, utterly, Pl.: pulcre est mihi, I am all right, Cic.: pulcre, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, etc. excellently! bravo! well done!: Ter.: Hor.

pūlcrītudo (pulchr.), ītis, f. [pulcer] beauty, lit. and fig.: excellence: corporis est quaedam apta figura membrorum cum coloris quadam suavitate, eaque dicitur pulcritudo, Cic.: splendor pulcritudineque virtutis, id.

pūlcrītudo or **pūlcrītudo**, il, n. pennyroyal: Cic. Fig.: ad cuius ruitu pulcra mihi tui sermonis utendum, i. e. the pleasantness of your discourse, id.

pūlex, ītis, m. a flea: Pl. (Hence it. *pulex*; Fr. *puce*.)

pūllāris, ae, um, adj. [pullus, l] pertaining to young animals: collectio, Veg. **II.** Subst. pullāris, il, m. a man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper: Cic.

pūllāris, a, um, adj. [pullus, adj.] clothed in soiled or black garments, in mourning: proceres, Juv. **II.** Subst. pullārit, orum, m. plu. the common people (from their dress): ne quis pullatorum, Suet.

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Comp.: putidius cerebrum, more rotten, added, id. 2. Esp. of style, unnatural, affected, disgusting: quum etiam Demosthenes exagiteur ut putidus, Cic. (Hence It. *putto*, *pusso*; Fr. *puais*.)

pütillus, *i. m.*, or *pütilla*, *ae. f. dim.*
[*putus*] a little boy; a little girl; a
child; a term of endearment: *Hor.*
(*dub.*; *ai. pusilla*).

pūtisco, v. putesco.
pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [root **pu** : see **purus**] to cleanse, clean (in the lit. sense very rare): vellus lavare ac putare, Varr. 8. Esp. to trim, prune, or lop trees or vines: vitem, Virg.

II. Transf. to clear up, to settle, adjust: rationes cum publicanis putare.

Cic. III. Flg. to reckon, value, estimate, esteem as : magni putare honores, id. : tantum putat connubia nostra.

Ov. 2. to ponder, consider, reflect
 1. in quo primum illud debes pu-

upon: in quo primum ista debet putare, Cic.: multa putans, Virg. 3. to suppose believe think deem etc.: all-

supponit, dedit, dedit, dedit, etc.: Ali-
quis forsan me putet non putare hoc
verum Ter: maturina sibi de bello

pūtor, ōris, m. [puteo] a foul smell, a stench, putridity: Lucr.

putrefacere, feci, factum, f.e.d.: pass.
putrefeo, factus, fieri [puter facio] to
become rotten; to decay; to putrefy: pass.

make rotten, to cause to putrefy; pass.
to become rotten, to putrefy: nudatum
testum, rotens in balneo putrefactionem

l.iv. ||. to make friable, to soften:

ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt,
id.

Some have supposed that these were the *pygmy ape*, the *Gibraltar monkey*, or the *Chimpanzee*. But the fact of the existence of diminutive races of men in South Africa, such as the *Bushmen*, makes it possible that Aristotle was correct in stating that the stories were not altogether fabulous.

pyra, *aa*, *f.* = *πυρά*, a funeral pile,
pyre: pure Lat. *rogus*: Virg.

pyramidatus, a, um, *adj.* [pyramis]
in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal:
coronacula. *Cic.*

pyramis, *Idia*, *f.* = *pyramis* [prop.
an Egyptian word] *a pyramid*: *Idia*

pyrethrum or -on, *n.* = *πίρεθρον*,
a plant. Spanish chamomile, velvety:

ov. (Hence It. *pilatro*; Fr. *pyrèthre*.)

Pyropum, *l. m.* = *Pyropus* (fire-coloured), a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze: *Lacr*: *Ox*.

pyrrhicha, ae. and pyrrhichē, ēa.
f. = *pyrrhichē* a dance in armour (the

Pyrrhic dance: Plin.: Suet.

pyrrhicus, *n.* um, *adj.* = *pyrrhic*.
xios, in prosody, *pes*, or simply *pyrrhi-*
chus a metrical foot of two short syll-

ables, a pyrrhic: Quint.

pyrum and pyrus, v. parum and
pirus.

pythia, *f.*, *um, aq.* = *Pythia*, *Delphic, Apollonian*: oraculum, *oraculum*.

Cic. *||*. Subst. *pythia*, ae, *f.* = *Pythia*, the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Py-

responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Py-
thoneſs, Pythia: Id. 2. pythia.

Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi

and inflection of words this change frequently occurs: e. g. *qualia*, *per-*

2. Q in Latin sometimes corresponds to *q* and *k* in Greek: e.g.

corresponds to p and t in Greek: e.g.
quinque, equus, sequor; werte, wert,
wertig.

qu: quā, quid, quē, quatuor; vi, vi, vi, téttora. |||. Changes of Q (or rather of qu) in the Romance languages.

1. Into c: e. g. Lat. *coetus*, *antiquus*, *quoniam*: It. *ceto*, *antico*, *perche*: Fr.

quomodo; It. cuoco, amico, come; Fr. comme. 2. into *g* (only in the middle of words): e.g. *lat* → *lag* (Latin → *lag*).

of words): e.g. Lat. *aequalis*; It. *eguale*; Fr. *égal*. 3. into *s* or *z*: e.g. Lat. *laqueus*; Fr. *laque*; It. *laque*.

laqueus; Sp. laeo; Fr. lae. 4. In Fr. q is sometimes omitted: e.g. Lat. laeo, laeo, laeo; Fr. lae, lae, lae.

aqua, coquere, sequi; Fr. *cuire*, *cuisire*, *suiore*. IV. As an abbreviation,

Q designates most freq. the praenomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaeſtor.

que, quinquennalis, etc. & P. Q. R.
senatus populusque Romanus.

par. of an as (as a coin), three unciae: quadrans mihi nullus est in arca, not a farthing, Mart. The customary price of a bath (cf. quadrantarius): dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

quadrantal, *alis*, *n.* [quadrans] a liquid measure containing eight congi, a quadrantal = Pl.

quadrantarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a quarter, esp. to a quarter of an as (as a coin), that costs a quarter of an as, etc.: Cic.

quadratus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [quadrus].

II. A *dj.* squared, square: saxum, quadratum, *beum*, *stoma*, *Liv.*: statura, quadrata, *robust*, *Suet.* *III.* Subst. quadratum, *i*, *n.* a square: dimensio quadrati, *Cic.* (II) In astronomy. quadrature: *id.*

quadr-annus, *e*, *adj.* [quatuor annus] of four years: *Aur. Vict.*

quadr-annum, *il*, *n.* [quadr-annus] a space or period of four years: *Cic.*

quadrifarium, *ado*, *four-fold*, in four parts: conjurati quadrifarium se dividerunt, *Liv.*

quadrifidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quatuor et fido, root of findo] four-cleft, split into four parts: quadrifidus aede, *Virg.*

quadrifidus, *arum*, *f. plu.* [confr. from quadrifidus, from quatuor and jagum] a chariot with four horses, etc., a quadrifidus: exinde duabus admotis quadrifidis, in curru earum distantum illigat Metellum, *Liv.* *2.* Esp. the four-horses used to draw the chariots in the circus: curru quadrifarum vehi, *Cic.* Poet. of the horses which drew the chariot of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.: rosas Aurora quadrifida, *Virg. Stag.* *Prop.*: *Suet.*, etc. *III.* Fig.: quadrifida poeticae, *Cic.*: navibus atque quadrifidis petimus bene vivere, *i. e.* by sea and land, in every way, *Hor.*

quadrifidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quadrifidus] pertaining to a four-horse (racing) chariot: quadrifido habitu, in the dress of the driver of a quadrifidus, *Suet.*

II. Subst. quadrifidus, *il*, *m.* one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus: *id.*

quadrifidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] marked or stamped with the figure of a quadrifidus (a coin): *Liv.*

quadrifidus, *ae*, *f. dim.* [id.] a little four-horse team: *Cic.*

quadrifidus, *e*, *adj.* [quatuor jugum] pertaining to a team of four: equi, *Virg. Aen.*

quadrifidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a team of four (poet.): quadrifido invellitur carru, *Virg.* Subst. quadrifidus, *orum*, *m. plu.* a four-horse team: rount triumphe relinquunt quadrifidum spatium, *Virg.*

quadrifidus, *e*, *adj.* [quatuor libra] that weighs four pounds: *Pl.*

quadrimestris, *e*, *adj.* [quatuor menses] of four months: *Suet.*

quadrimestris, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [quadrimestris] of four years, four years old: parvulus, *Pl.*

quadrimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quatuor] of four years, four years old: de quadrimo Catone, *Cic.*

quadringentarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quadringenti] of four hundred each: cohortes, each consisting of four hundred men, *Cic.*

quadringseni, *ae*, *a*, *num*, *distrib.* [quadringsenti] four hundred each: *Liv.*

quadringsenarius, *a*, *um*, *num.* [id.] the four hundredth: annus, *Liv.*

quadringseni, *ae*, *a*, *card*, *num.* [quatuor centum] four hundred: *Cic.*

quadringseni, *ado*, [quadringseni] four hundred times: HS quadringseni, forty millions of sesterces, *Cic.*

quadr-partitus (quadr-parti), *a*, *um*, *adj.* divided into, or consisting of four parts, four-fold: distributio accusatorum, *Cic.*

quadr-remis, *is*, *f.* [quatuor remus] a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrirème: *Cic.*

quadrivium, *il*, *n.* [quatuor via] a place where four ways meet, a cross-road: in quadrivitis et angiportis, *Cat.* (Hence *It. carrobis*; *Fr. carrefour*.)

quadro, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* and *n.* [quadrum]. *I.* Act. to make square: *Col.* *2.* Transf. to join properly together: quadrandae orationis industria, *Cic.* *III.* Neutr. to be square: *id.* *ne*, *sui*: secto via limite quadret, *Virg.*: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, *Cic.* *2.* Esp. of accounts, to square, agree: quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, *id.* (Hence *Fr. carver*; *It. squadra*; *Fr. querre*; *It. squadra*; *Fr. cadavron*.)

quadr-um, *i*, *n.* [quatuor] something square, a square: *Col.* *II.* Fig.: in quadrum redigere, to reduce to proper order or arrangement, *Cic.*

quadrupedans, *is*, *Part.* [quadrupes] going on four feet, galloping: canterius, *Pl.* *II.* Subst. a galloping horse, a steed (poet.): quadrupedantum pectora, *Virg.*

quadrupes (quadrupes), *edis*, *adj.* [quatuor pes] four-footed, going on four feet: quadrupes equus, galloping, *Enn.* More freq. *II.* Subst.

four-footed animal, a quadruped: quadrupedem aliquem, *Cic.* Of men: quadrupedem constringito, *i. e.* bind him hand and foot, *Ter.*

quadruplato, *bris*, *m.* [quadruplus] one who multiplies by four: *App.* *2.* Transf. a multiplier, magnifier: beneficiorum suorum, *Sen.* *II.* a public informer, who probably received a fourth part of the penalty or damages; also, in gen. a trickster, chicaner: *Pl.*: *Cic.* (v. Smith's *Ant.* 316.)

quadruplex, *icis*, *adj.* [quatuor plures] four-fold, quadruple: ordo, *Liv.* *II.* four: stellae, *Cic.*

quadruplo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [quadruplex] to multiply by four, make four-fold: rem suam, *Pl.*

quadruplor, *i*, *v. dep.* [quadruplus] to be an informer: *Pl.*

quadruplus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [quatuor] four-fold, quadruple: strenua, *Suet.* More freq. *II.* Subst. quadruplum, *i*, *n.* a four-fold amount, four times as much: Judicium in aretorem in quadruplum dare, to sentence to pay four times as much, *Cic.*

quaesito, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* freq. [quaero] to seek repeatedly or constantly: lana se tela victum, to earn, *Ter.*

II. To require, need: hujus summones ciceram hand quantant, *Pl.*

III. Esp. to ask or inquire repeatedly: quid tu in quaeritas? *id.*

quaero, *avi* or *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to look or search for: to ipsum quaerebam, *Ter.* *2.* To get, procure: liberorum quaerendum causa ci uxore data est, *Pl.* *3.* to seek in vain, to miss: Siciliam in uberrima Siciliæ parte, *Cic.*

II. Fig. to endeavour to find out, to meditate, aim at, strive: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, *id.* With *inf.*: tristitia causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, *Or.* *2.* Esp. to seek to gain, to get, procure: laudem sibi, *Ter.* *3.* Of Impera. subjects: to demand, require: bellum dictatoriali maiestatem quaesivisset, *Liv.* *4.* to endeavour to obtain information, to ask, inquire: constr. with *ab*, *de*, *ex*: what is sought to be learnt is usu. expressed by a *relat. clause*, sometimes by *acc.*: quaero abs te nunc, *Cic.*: quaero de te, arbitreris consulem functum officio? *Liv.*: quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat, *Caes.* (II) if quaeris, si quaerimus, to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatusis, *Cic.* Also, nol quaerere or quid quaeris? in short, in one word: nol quaerere: ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est, *id.*

5. to examine or inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation: hunc abduce, vinci, rem quaere, *Ter.*: quaerere de pecuniis repetundis, *Cic.* (Hence *It. chiedere*.)

quaesitio, *onis*, *f.* [quaero] a questioning by torture, inquiries: *Ter.*

quaesitor, *bris*, *m.* [id.] the praetor who presides in criminal trials: duo consules et quaesitor, *Cic.* (cf. Smith's *Ant.* 216.) *2.* Any person appointed to investigate criminal cases, an examiner, inquisitor: *Cic.*

quaesitor, *i*, *v. quaesitus*.

quaesitura, *ae*, *f.* [quaero] for questura, the quaestorship: *Tac.*

quaesitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [quaero]. *II.* A *dj.* sought out: select, special, extraordinary: leges quaesitorum (opp. to simplices), *Tac.* *2.* far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed: *Cic.* *III.* Subst. quaesitum, *i*, *n.* a question (poet.): accipe quaesiti causam, *Or.*

quaeso, *avi* or *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [old form for quaero] to seek: *Pl.* *II.* to beg, pray, beseech, entreat: constr. usu. with *subj.* or *abul.* (parenthetically): peto quaesoque, ut tuos mecum servas, *Cic.* *Abul.* quaeso, quaesumus, / (or *v.*) pray, beg, beseech: freq. as a mere expletive, *pritcher*: ubinam est, quaeso? *Ter.*

quaestio, *q. m. dim.* [quaestus] *a small profit, slight gain*: Cic.

quaestio, *onis, f.* [quaero] *a seeking*: cave, fuis mihi in quaestione, *test I have to look for you*, Pl. || *Exp. an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question*: quaestio est appetitio cognitionalis, quaestionesque finis inventio, Cic. || *2. Exp. an inquiry affecting a citizen's caput, a public trial* (v. Smith's Ant. 215 seq.), examination by torture: cum praetor quaestionem inter scarios exercuisset, *had presided in the trials for assassination* (v. quaestor), Cic. The word denoting the crime is usu. depend. on the prep. de: quaestionem de furto constituere, id.: quaestiones perpetuae, *inquisitions concerning certain crimes conducted by a standing commission*, id. || *3. In gen. a subject of investigation, case, question*: perdifficilis et propebura quaestio est de natura deorum, id. || *(II) Exp. in rhetor. the subject of debate*: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum, id. || *(III) the main point in a disputed matter, the issue*: id.

quaestio, *ae, f. dim.* [quaestio] *a little or trifling question*: Cic. || **quaestor**, *oris, m.* [confr. from quaestor, from quaero] *a quaestor*; a Roman magistrate: there were originally two classes of quaestors, one performing to some extent the duties of public prosecutors, the other having the charge of the public revenues: Varr. After the time of the kings the title of quaestor was confined to the magistrates who had the charge of the public revenues: Tac. Respecting the various kinds of quaestors and their offices, v. Smith's Ant. 316 seq.

quaestorius, *a, um, adj.* [quaestor] *pertaining to a quaestor*: officium quaestorium, *the duty of a quaestor*, Cic.: porta, *a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent*, Liv. || *Subst.* quaestorius, *ii, m.* *one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor*: Cic. || *2.* quaestorium, *ii, n.* (ac. tentorium) *the quaestor's tent in the camp*: Liv. || *(II) (ac. aedificium) the residence of the quaestor in a province*: Cic.

quaestuosus, *a, um, adj.* [quaestus] *gainful, profitable, advantageous, productive*: mercatura, Cic.: Insula quaestuosus margaritis, *rich in*, Plin. || *greedy of profit, eager for gain*: quaestuosus homo, Cic. || *III.* that has great gain or profit, rich: gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosus, Curt.

quaestura, *ae, f.* [quaestor] *the office of quaestor, the quaestorship*: Cic. || *Meton.* public money: transactor quaesturae, id.

quaestus, *is* (gen. quaesti, Pl.: Ter.), *m.* [quaero] *a gaining, acquiring*: gain, profit, advantage: quaestas pecuniae, Caes.: quaestul habere rempublicam, *to enrich oneself by the administration of public affairs*, Cic. || *2.* a way of making money, a business,

occupation, employment: id.: Ter. Of the occupation of a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Pl. || *Fig. gain, profit, advantage*: nullum in hoc loco quaestum, Cic. || **qualibet** (qualubet, fem. abl. of qualibet) *where you will, everywhere*: qualibet perambulabam aedem, Pl. || *as you please, in any way*: qualubet esse notus opus? Cat.

qualis, *e, pron. adj.* [quis] *I. Interrog. of what sort, kind, or nature, what kind of*: a quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse? Cic. || *Relat. as the correlative to talis, in which connection it answers to the Eng. relative as; but as talis is freq. omitted, qualis becomes the representative of the meaning of both words*: of such a sort, kind, or nature, such as: ut qualem te jam antea populo R. praebuisti, talem et nobis impertias, id.: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, the like of which, id. Poet. for the adv. qualiter: quale coelum subrebat, Ov. || *Indef. having some quality or other*: et ita effici quae appellant qualia, Cic.

qualis-cunque, **qualis-cunque**, (or-cunque) (in tunc, quale id. cumque est, Cic.), *adj.* [qualis] *I. Relat. of what quality, soever, of whatever kind*: licet videtur, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. || *Indef. any without exception, any whatever*: sin qualescumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? id. (Hence Fr. quelconque).

qualitas, *utis, f.* [id.] *a quality, property, nature, style, condition*: Cic. || **qualiter**, *adv.* *just as*: ac lacrimae fluere per ora, qualiter abjecta de ulve manat aqua, Ov.

qualitercunque (or-cunque), *adv.* *in what way soever, howsoever*: Just.

qualum, *i, n., and qualina*, *i, m.* [qualis] *a wicker basket or hamper*: a frust-hamper, wicker-basket, wine-strainer, etc.: episeo vimine qualos, Virg.

quam, *adv.* [quid] *in what way, to what a degree*: how, how much, as much as: quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando? quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas? Cic. || *Exp. in comparationes, either expressed or implied*. I. answering to tam with a pos. adj. which is understood with quam: as: tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. || *(II) tam being omitted, quam represents the meaning of both words*: tunc cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, ac excellenti as possible, Plin. || *(III) sometimes with the ellipsis even of the nouns*: quam quisque potest, as much as each one can, Ov. || *2.* With comparatives: than: ne libentius haec in litum evomere videar, quam veritas, with more freedom than truth, Cic. || *(II) Esp. with magis*: tam magis . . . quam magis, the more . . . the more: Virg. With tam omitted: quam

magis exhanato speraverit ubere matris, laeta magis pressa manebant flumina mamma, id. With magis omitted: claris majoribus, quam vetusta, *very famous than ancient*, Tac. || *3.* With Sup. answering to tam with another Sup., the Sup. being equivalent to the Eng. Comper. by no means the more, the more: quam quisque possumus scire, tam maxime tunc est, Sall. || *(II) Esp. in connection with possum, the sup. being equivalent to the positive with tam*: (as in Eng. "I am as good as I can be" = "I am the best that I can be"): quam possum mollescere, as gently as possible, Cic. Possum is freq. omitted, and its meaning is transferred to the sup. with quam: constituerunt semines quam maximas facere, Caes. || *4.* After other particles and words. (I) *aeque, so much . . . as*: nihil aeque eos terrore, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. || *contra or secus, otherwise . . . than, not so . . . as*: contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. || *(II) aliam, with a preceding negative, nothing else than*: alii alud agens quam, id. || *(IV) aliter*: ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laetari ingenuum, otherwise than, id. || *(V) supra*: aequo supra feret, quam propositi, more than, id. || *(VI) ultra*: quam satis est, productur, farther than, id. || *(VII) numerale of comparison*: dimidium tribui quam quod regibus ferro soliti erant, populo R. pendere, the half of what, Liv. || After words denoting succession of time, esp. the adv. ante and post: postero die quam illa erant acta, Cic. || *Emphatically with adverbs*: exanimis, very, quite, indeed: quam familiariter, Ter.

quam-diu (quandiu), (often found separately) *adv.* *as long as, until, during*: quandiu potuit, tacuit, Caes.

quam-interdum, *adv.* *how long*: quam diu factum est? Pl.

quamlibet, *adv.* *as much as one pleases, as pleasure*: quamlibet esse unica res, Lucr. || *In gen.* how much soever, ever so much: occupat egressus qualibet ante rates, Ov.

quamlibet (and separat. quam ob rem), *adv.* *I. Interrogatively, for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?*: quem ad causam? quamobrem? quam ob causam? Cic. || *Relatively, for this reason, on this account, why*: multas sunt causas, quamobrem cupio abdicare, Tr. At the beginning of a sentence, as which account, wherefore: quamobrem placuit ei ut ad Arriorium legatis mitteret, Caes.

quamplures, *a* (also separat. quoniam plures), *adj.* [quam plus] *very many*: curiosum sunt hic quamplures mali, Pl. || *Sup.*: quamplurimus (quam plus), *a, um, neu. plur. very many*: colles, Caes. || *II. Subst.*: quam-plurimum, *i. s.* very much: quam plurimum vendere, Cic.

quampridem, *adv.* *pridem*.

quam-primum (or separat. **quam primum**), *forthwith, as soon as possible*: Cæsar, Cic.

quam-vis, *adv. and conj.* I. *Adv.* as much as you will or like, ever so much, ever so: *quamvis multos nominatim proferre*, Cic. II. *In gen.* to designate a high degree, very much, exceedingly: *quamvis pernix*, Pl. Conj. as much as ever you will, i. e. however much; although: *constr. same as that of quamquam* (q. v.); *homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus uti*, Cic.: *quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras*, Liv. Without a verb: *res bello gesserat, quamvis reipublice calamitosa, sitamen magnas*, Cic.

quā-mam, *adv.* where indeed, where (rare): *quam in alium orbem transirent*, Liv.

quandū, v. **quandū**.
quandū, *adv. and conj.* I. *Adv.* inter. *at what time when?* *Do. Venit Chærea. Pk. Quando?* Do. *Hodie*, Ter. II. *Relat. at what time, when* not intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus, Cic. III. *Indefin. at any time, ever, some time*: ut, si quando audiret ist, prodigi simile numeretur, Id. Conj. denoting the cause or reason: *since, because*: *quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve*, Pl. (Hence *Id. quando*: Fr. *quand*.)

quandō-cumque or **-cumque** (separated: *quando consumet cumque*, Hor.), *adv.* I. *Relat. at what time soever, whenever, as often as, as soon as*: *quandocumque trahunt Invisæ negotia Romam*, Hor. II. *Indefin. at some time or other, in due time*: *quandocumque mihi poenas dabis*, Ov.

quandō-quē, *adv.* I. *Relat. at what time soever, whenever, as often as*: *indignor, quandocque bonus dormitat Homerus*, Hor. II. *Indefin. at some time, at one time or other*: *ne quandocque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens excusset*, Liv.

quandō-quidē (**quandō**, Virg.), *conj.* since indeed, since, seeing that: *quandocumque in istos oratores tantopere laudans*, Cic.

quan-quam (**quamquam**), *conj.* though, although: *constr. with indicative*, in statements of fact; with subj. in hypothetical sentences, in expressions of wishing, and in oratio obliqua: *quamquam id est minime probandum*, Cic.: *quamquam ne id quidem suspensionem conditionis habuerit, although even that would have given rise to no suspicion*, Id. In transitions, though, and yet, nevertheless: *quamquam ol et superent, quibus hoc dedisti*, Virg.

quantūvis, a. um, *adj. dim.* [quantus] how much (with an implication of smallness), how little: *hauc debet Philolaches paulum*, Thæn. *Quantum?* Træ. *Quasi quadraginta minas*, Pl.

quantitas, *âla, f.* [quantus] greatness, extent, quantity: *humoris*, Plin.

quanto, *adv.* of comparison, *correct with tanto*, by how much, by as much

as, according as, the: *quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, the longer he is away*, Ter.: *quanto magis philosophi delectantur*, Cic. With *posit.*: *tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis seditionibus, in proportion as*, Tac. With *ante*, etc.: *quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providit*, Cic. (Hence *It. quanto*; Fr. *quant*.)

quant-ôpère, *adv.* (and separately *quanto opere*) how greatly, how much: *doceat quantopere reipublicæ interest*, Cæsar. II. *With tantopere*, as: *neque enim tantopere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quantopere ejus in canalis oratione delector*, Cic.

quantūm, *adv.* how little: Cic. **quantūvis**, a. um, *adj. dim.* [quantus] how great or much, but with an implication of smallness: *how little, how small, how trifling*: *quantulum visum est, as much as seems good to him*, Cic.: *id autem quantulum est? how small? id.*

quantūvis-cumque, *cūcumque*, *adv.* however small, how little soever: *ocasso*, Juv. *Neutr. absol. however small, however insignificant*: *quicunque eramus, et quantumcumque dicebamur*, Cic.

quantum, *adv.* as much, so much: *scribe quantum potes*, Cic.: *domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, as soon as possible*, Pl. With comparatives, for quanto, the more, the greater, etc.: *quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant*, Liv.

quantumcumque, v. **quantumcumque**.

quantumvis, *adv.* as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much, however: *quantumvis licet excellas, ever so much*, Cic. II. *very, very indeed*: *quantumvis secundus et promptus*, Suet.

II. For *quamvis*, although: *ille catus, quantumvis rusticus*, Hor.

quantus, a. um, *adj.* [quam] how great; and as cor. to tantus, as, such as: *calamitates*, Cic. With *Sup.*: *tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, the greatest possible difference*, Id. *Quantus quantus*, for *quantuscumque*, how great or much soever: *tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es*, Ter. (I) In *quantum*, as far as, according as: *pedum digitos, in quantum quæ secuta est, traxit*, Ov. II. Of number, for quot, how many: *quantum terra tegit, hominum perjuriæ*, Id. Pl. II. *Neutr. absol. with gen.*: *quantum est frumentum horum, exaraverunt*, Cic. (II) *Quant*, as a gen. *pretit.* for *how much, how dear or as dear as, as high as*: *quant* emit? Ter. So, *quant* *quant*, at whatever price: *sed quant* *quant*, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. *Quant* *opere* (also in one word), v. *quantopere*.

quantus-cumque, *cūcumque*, *tum-cumque*, *adv.* how great soever: *quantuscumque sum ad judicandum*, Cic.

quantus-libet, *libet, tumlibet*, *adv.* as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great: *quantolibet ordine dignus*, Ov.

quantus-quantus, v. **quantus**.
quantus-vis, *âvis, tumvis*, *adv.* as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great: *quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse*, Cæsar.

qua-propter (*in tmesis*: *qua me propter adduxi*, Ter.), *adv.* [quam (rem) propter] for what, wherefore, why. I. Interrog. *parumper operire me hic*. My. *Quapropter?* Ter.

II. *Relat.*: *credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te huc foras perire*, Cic. II. In transitions, wherefore, on which account: *quapropter hoc dicam*, Cic.

quāquā, *adv.* wheresoever, whithersoever: *quævis loci*, Pl.

quāquam, *adv.* anywhere: Lucr.

quāquā, *adv.* by which means, where-by (rare), permulta sunt, quæ dici possunt, quare intelligitur, Cic. II. *from what cause, on what account, wherefore, why*. Interrog.: *quare ausus?* Pl. II. *Relat.*: *queramus, quæ tanta vita fuerit in unco filio, quare is patri displiceret*, Cic. III. *Resumptive*, for which reason, wherefore: *quare pro certo habetote*, Sall. (Hence Fr. *car*.)

quartā-decimānus, l. m. [quartus decumanus] a soldier belonging to the fourth legion: Tac.

quartānus, a. um, *adj.* [quartus] of or belonging to the fourth: *quartana febris, a quartan ague*, Cic. II. *Subst.* *quartana, æ, f.* (sc. febris), a quartan ague: *frigida*, Hor. II. *quartani*, *orum, m. plu.* the soldiers of the fourth legion: Tac.

quartārius, l. m. [Id.] a fourth part, quarter: esp. of a sextarius, a *quartern*, *gill*: *vina*, Liv.

quarto, *adv.* in the fourth place, fourth in order: Varr. II. *often* = *quartum*, the fourth time: *ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ansaque quarto*, Ov.

quartum, *adv.* for the fourth time: *T. Quicquid quartum consule*, Liv.

quartus, a. um, *ord. num.* [quatuor] the fourth: *quarta pars copiarum*, Cæsar: *quartus ab Arceis, the fourth from Arceis*, Cic.

quartus-decimus, a. um, *ord. num.* the fourth: *locus*, Cic.

quasi (*quasi*, Lucr.), *adv.* as if, just as, as it were: *quasi vero venire debuerint*, Cic. After *sic*, *ita*, *perinde*, *proinde*, etc.: *Græcæ literas sic vide arripit, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, as if*, Id. II. *about, nearly, almost*: *quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi*, Ter.

quassillum, l. n. and **quassillum**, l. m. *dim.* [quassus] any small basket: Cic.

quassatio, *âtis, f.* [quasso] a shaking: *capitum*, Liv.

quasso, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and v. freq.* [quatio] A. Act to shake or

loss repeatedly or violently: caput Pl.: Etruscum pinum, Virg. 2. Esp. to *shatter*, to *batter*: quassatis vas, Lucr. 3. to *strike* or *shake*: raium Le-theae rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, Virg. || Fig. to *shake*, *shatter*, *impair*, *weaken*: quassata republica, Cic. 3. Neutr. to *shake itself*, to *shake* (poet.): siliqua quassante, rattling, Virg. (Hence Fr. *casser*.)

quassus, a, um, Part. [quatio]. || A. Adj.: *shattered*, *broken*, *shaken*: murt, Liv.: rates, *shattered*, *leaky*, Hor. 2. Fig.: quassa voce, in a broken voice, Curt.

quassus, ūs, m. [id.] a *shaking*: Pac. in Cic. quātā-flo, ūci, factum, 3. v. a. [quatio facio] to *shake*: Fig. to *cause* to *swaver*, to *swaken*: quatefecit Antonium, Auct. Ep. ad Brut.

quātēns, ads. Of place: how far: quatenus progredi debeat, Cic. (H) Fig. how far, to what extent: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, Id.

2. as far as: petentibus Saguntinis, ut quatenus tuo possent, Italian spectatum irent, Liv. 3. Of time, how long: quibus auspiciis istos facies acciperem? quatenus habere? Cic. 4. Causal, seeing that, since, as: clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolentem odium, Hor.

quāter, adv. num. [quator] four times: quaterdecies, fourteen times, Cic. As a phrase, ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, three times and four times, i. e. over and over again, often, very much: ter et quater anno revisens aequor, Hor.

quāterni, ac, a, adj. plur. [id.] four each, by fours, four at a time: quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. || four together: primam aciem quaternas cohortes ex V. legione tenebant, Caes. (Hence It. *quaterno*; Fr. *quatrains*.)

quātio, no perf., quassum, 3. v. a. to *strike*, *shatter*: urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv. 2. to *shake*: alas, Virg. 3. to *strike*, *drive*: quater aliquem foras, Ter. || Fig. to *agitate*, *afflict*, *assault*: quod segredine quatitur, Cic. 3. Esp. to *plague*, *see*, *harass*: quater oppida bello, Virg.

quātriduum (quatr.), i. n. [quator dies] a space of four days, four days: in hoc triduo aut quatridduo, Pl. quātor (quatt.), card. num. four: ex centum quator centuria, Cic.

quātordecim (quatt.), card. num. fourteen: Suet.

quātorvirātus (quatt.), ūs, m. [quatorviri] the office of the quatorviri: As. Poll. in Cic.

quātor-viri (quatt.), ūm, m. plu. a body of four men associated in certain official functions: esp. in the municipality or colonies: the board of chief magistrates: Cic.

quā, conj. [Gr. *τε*] an enclitic copu-

lative particle, and: res rationesque vestrorum omnium, Pl. Repeated, or with et corresponding: both... and, as well... as, partly... partly; but sometimes to be rendered simply by and... and: jus et officium partesque, Cic. Affixed to monosyllabic words: quique, Pl.: aequē, Ov.: eque, Virg. But sometimes to the next word when the first in the connected clause is a monosyllable: ad plurimosque, Cic. In the poets, also after several words: Messalam terra dum aequiturque mari, for, terra marique, Tib. || *but*, equivalent to *sed*, when preceded by a negation: neque ea aumeret, proque his rebus pecuniam exigeret, Cic.

quēis, i. q. quēs, also for quibus, v. qui, ad *init*.

quemadmodum, adv. or, separately, quem ad modum, adv. in or after what manner, how: || Interrog.: si non reliquit: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. || Relat.: ego neminem rem scio, quemadmodum aest, Pl.

2. Esp. with sic, ita, etc. just as, as: si quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus sic de amicitia disputaris, Cic. quādo, lvi and li, Itum, 4. v. n. to be able: non quoque reliqua scribere, Cic.: quiverit, Liv. Pass.: forma noeci non quita est, Ter.

quercetum, i. n. [quercus] an oak-wood, oak-forest: Hor.

quercus, a, um, adj. [id.] of oak, oaken, oak-: Tac.

quercus, ūs, f. on oak, oak-tree, used generically for several species, hence the Italian or esculent oak, sacred to Jupiter: magna Jovis quercus, Virg.

|| Meton. of things made of oak-wood: a ship: Val. Fl.: Capitolina, a garland of oak-leaves, Juv.: usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle: Ov. 2. acorus (rare): veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. (Hence It. *quercia*.)

querēla (querella), ae, f. [queror] a complaining, complaint: intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic.: vestrum beneficium nonnullum habet querelam, gites some occasion for complaint, Id.

Transf. a plaintive song, lullaby: Slat. 2. In gen. a plaintive sound, plaintive note: veterem in limo rante cecinerunt querelam, Virg.

querēbundus, a, um, adj. [id.] complaining: vox, Cic.

querēmonia, ae, f. [id.] a complaint: querimoniae de injuriis, Cic.

quērtor, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to complain repeatedly: Tac.

quērēnus, a, um, adj. [quernus from quercus] of oaks, oaken, oak-: corona, Suet.

quernus, a, um, adj. [=quercus] from quercus] of oaks, oaken, oak- (poet.): quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Virg. (Hence old Fr. *querne*, *chêne*; mod. Fr. *chêne*.)

quērō, questus, 3. v. a. and n. dep. to complain, lament, bewail: constr. the subject of complaint expressed by

acc., by abl. with de: by acc. and inf. or by clause with quod: the persons complained to, in dat. or with cum and apud: suum fatum, to bewail one's fate, Caes.: queritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic.: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv.: apud novorum, Pl.: nec quereris patri, non complain to your father, Juv.: ne querantur se relictas esse, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. || Transf. of animals and things: of the owl: Virg. In gen. of the song of birds: to complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing: Hor.

querquētilianus, a, um, adj. [from querquetum, for querquetum] pertaining to an oak-forest: mons, an earlier name of the Mons Coelius at Rome, Tac.

quērulus, a, um, adj. [queror] full of complaints, complaining, querulous: (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor. || Transf. of animals and things (poet.), softly complaining, cooing, warbling, chirping, etc.: querulae cicadae, Virg.

quēs, v. qui, ad *init*.

questus, a, um, Part. [queror]

questus, ūs, m. [id.] a complain-

ing, complaint, lamentation: Cic. || Transf. of the note of the nightingale: maestas late loca questibus implet, Virg. qui, quae, quod (old forms, num. qui, gen. quojus, dat. qui; abl. qui: plur. quos or quos, jam, quai, nesci quos; dat. and abl. quos and quos) || Interrog. who? which? what? (adjectively; while quia, quid, is used substantively): Qu. quis igitur? Py. Iste Chaeerea. Th. Qui Chaeerea? what Chaeerea? Ter. || Relat. who, which, what, that, agreeing in gen. and number with its antecedent, but not in case, that being determined by the nature of its connection with its own clause: colonium, quam Fregellas appellat, Liv.: emmo magistratu praeerat, quem Vergobretum appellat, Caes.: ab Ocelo, quod est clivus Provinciae extremum, Id. Freq. however it takes the same gen. as the noun in its own clause connected with the antecedent: est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellat, Sall. Sometimes it agrees with something implied by the antecedent: abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales deunt, Id. Occasionally by what in Greek Gr. is called attraction, it agrees with its antecedent in case also: circiter accentes ejus gentis, cuius supra demonstravimus, naves, Caes. The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: erant itera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Id. 2. With subj. (i) to denote a cause (for quoniam), ac, because: malumhus iter facere pedibus, qui incommode in nave navigavimus, Cic. (ii) to denote a consequence (for ut): dignus est, qui imporet, Id. (iii) after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose (for ut): equitatum qui sustineret hostium impetum misit, Caes. 3. For *is*, *ea*, *id*, with a conjunction: res lo-

quitar ipm, quae semper valet plurimum, and this, Cic. 2. For qualls or talis (esp. in orat. oblique), *what sort of*, *what a*, such: qui vir, et quantus id.; quae nata natura est, such as your disposition, id. 3. *New sing. as* *quid an, ad, at, atque*, *what* = quantum: adjecta quod potero, Ter. With gen.: quod aeris, Liv. (ii) *wherein*: si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. (iii) *abl. with comparatives* (with or without hoc, eo, or tanto): by how much, by so much, the... the: quo difficultas, hoc praclarior, Cic. ||| Indefin. (both subst. and adj.) *any one, any*: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deciderat, Caes.

qui, adv. [abl. of qui] *with or from which, wherewith*: restim volo mihi emere: Ps. Quomobrem? Ca. Qui me faciam pendam, Pl. 2. *Exp. in wishing*: O that! would that! = utinam: qui de Juppiter dique omnes perdunt, id. Ellipt.: qui illi illi trati! Cic. || *In what manner, how*: sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit? Caes. 2. *Exp. wherefore?* why?: qui dum? Ter. ||| Of price, for quanti, how much: qui datur, tanti indicis, Pl.

quid, conj. with indic. [an old acc. plur. n. from qui, like quod, acc. sing.] *because*: urbs, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic.

|| *quia* nam, and quianam, *why?* *wherefore?*: quianam sententia vobis veras retro? Virg.

quianam, v. quia.
quianam, v. quiaquam.
quique, v. quique.
quique, v. quisque.

quicunque, quoscunque, quodcunque (or cunque) and separately: quam scicunque in partem, Cic. *pro. relat. whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever*: *every one who, everything that, all that*: quicunque is est, Cic. *Neutr. absol.*: ut quodcunque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. With gen.: quodcunque hoc regni, Virg. 2. *Exp. for quicunque, hoccever* *constituted*, of whatever kind: quocunque mens illa fuit, Gabini fuit, Cic.

|| Transf. each or every possible, all: quae sanari poterunt, quocunque ratione sanabo, id. (Hence Fr. quicunque.)

quid, v. quia.
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, and subit. quiddam, *prom. indef. a certain, a certain one, somebody, something*: quidam ex advocatis, Cic.: quoddam tempore, a certain (indefinite) time, once, id.: quidam Gallus, Caes. Plur. some: excescentur urbe quidam, alti mortem abbi conserverunt, Liv. With gen.: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. *Neutr. absol. quiddam, something*: quiddam divinum, Cic. With gen.: quiddam mali, id.

quidem, adv. partaking of the nature of an enclitic, being almost invariably placed after the emphatic word of the sentence, to indicate which is its prin-

cipal use: *indeed, certainly, in truth*: sibi quidem persuaderi, Caes.: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, Caes. 2. *Exp. ne quidem, not even*: ne obsequis quidem data pacem redimere potuisset, Caes. (ii) *hoc (neque) ... quidem, and not indeed and that not*: de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obsecro, locutus est, Cic. || *at least*: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisset, id. 2. To express indignation, *indeed, truly*: nam istaec quidem contumelia est, Ter. 3. *for instance, for example*: Nep.

quidnam, v. quianam.

quidni, v. quia.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquid.

quies, f. [v. quiesco] *rest, quiet, repose*: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. Of things: si non tanta quies lret friguae caloreque inter, i. e. the repose of spring, Virg. 2. *a quiet life, neutrality* between political parties: Attici quies Caesaris fuit grata, Nep. 3. *peace*: quies diuturna, Gall.

4. *sleep*: quietem capere, to go to sleep, Ov.: alta, deep sleep, Virg. 5. *death* (poet.): olli dura quies oculos et ferreus orget somnus, id. || Meton. a resting-place, lair of a wild beast (poet.): inestias frunde quietes, Lucr.

quiesco, evi, stum, 3. v. n. to rest, repose, keep quiet: placida compositus pace quiescit, Virg. 2. *Exp. to remain neutral*: Cic. 3. *to sleep*: quies in navi noctem perpetam, Pl. 4. Of things, to rest, be still or quiet: prae gravia arma quiescunt, Virg. 5. *to suffer or allow quietly, to permit*: quiesce rem adici ad interregnum, Cic. 6. *to cease, leave off, desert*: from quiescere hano rem modo petere, Pl. [Root qor: Sans. q; Gr. kei-uai, kei-ty, etc.]

quies, adv. calmly, quietly: quod apulimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. Comp.: quietus tranquillitasque, Liv. Sup.: quietissime se receperunt, Caes.

quies, a, um, Part. [quiesco].

|| Adj. resting, calm, quiet, keeping quiet: aliquem quietum reddere, Ter. 2. *Exp. peaceful, neutral*: quietos lacescit, Just. 3. *resting, sleeping*: quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos non habuerat, Tac. || Transf. of things, undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet: ampes, gently flowing, Hor.: paulo habuit post id factum Caesar quietorem Galliam, Caes.: quiesca stulto, a safe anchorage, id. (Hence It. cheto; Fr. quiette.)

qui-libet, quilibet, quodlibet, and quilibet, *prom. indefn. any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, any, all*: quilibet minima res, any the most trifling circumstance, Cic.: nomen, the first name that occurs, Hor.

quin, conj. [qui ne (for non); lit. by which not, how not] that not, but

that (with subj.): facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, I cannot forbear sending to you, Cic.: quid recurre potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv.

2. After words expressing doubt or ignorance: non esse dubium, quin plurimum posset, but that they were the most powerful, Caes. 3. For the relat. *prom.* and *non*: cum meo onet, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic.

|| As a corroborative or adversative particle = immo, with which it is freq. joined: *indeed, truly, nay, may even*: credo: neque id injuria: quin mihi molestum est, Ter. 8. *quin etiam* and *quin immo*, may even: quin etiam voces jactare, Virg.: quin immo leviter inter se disident, Cic. ||| As an interrog. particle conveying indirect advice or encouragement, *why not? wherefore not?*: quid tas, laps? quin accipis? Ter.: quin concedimus equos? why not mount our horses? Liv. 8. *With imperat.*: quin sic attendite iudices, but attend to this! Cic.

qui-nam, quicquam, quodnam, *prom. interrog. who, which, what, pray?* Ter. *quinonx*, unci, m. [quinque uncia] the fraction five twelfths: si de quincunc remota est uncia, quid superat? from five twelfths of an as, Hor. Of interest, five per cent.: Pera. ||| Transf. (from the way of marking five,

as on dice . . .) to designate a method of planting, in which the trees in each row were opposite the centre of the interval between the adjoining two trees in the right and left hand rows: direct in quincunc ordine, Cic.

quindécies, adv. fifteen times: quindécies aeternum (neut. sing.), fifteen hundred thousand centuries, Cic.

quindécim, adv. fifteen: [quinque decem] teen: Caes.

quindécim, priml. orum, m. pl. the board of fifteen chief magistrates in the municipia: Caes.

quindé inavir, v. quindécimviri. quindécimviri, e, adj. [quindécimviri] pertaining to the quindécimviri or council of fifteen: Tac.

quindécim-viri, orum, m. pl. (separated, quindécim Diana preces viro- rum, Hor.) a college or board of fifteen men in commission: quindécimviri Sibyllini or sacris faciendis, a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books, Tac.: v. Smith's Ant. 128.

quindéni, v. quindéni.

quingénarius, a, um, adj. [quingenti] consisting of five hundred each: cohortes, Curt.

quingéni, ae, a, num. distr. [quingenti] five hundred each: Cic.

quingéntimus, a, um, adj. [id.] the five hundredth: annus, Cic.

quingenti, ae, a, card. num. [quinque centum] five hundred: quingentes uno letu occidere, Pl.

quingentes, num. adv. five hundred times: quingentes HS., fifty millions of sestercs, Cic.

quini, ae, a. num. distrib. [quinque] five each: quini in lectulis, Cic. || In gen. five: nomina, Liv.

quini-dēni or **quini-dēni**, ae, a. num. distrib. fifteen each: quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedes sunt, Liv. || In gen. fifteen: quindenae hastis corpus transfudit, Pl.

quinimmo, v. quin.

quini-vicēni, or separate quini vici, ae, a. num. distrib. twenty-five each: Liv.

quinquagēni, ae, a. num. distrib. [quinquaginta] fifty each: in singulos HS. quinquagēni millibus damari mavult? Cic.

quinquagēsimae, num. adv. fifty times (for quinquages): Pl.

quinquagēsimus, a. um, ordin. num. [quinquaginta] the fiftyth: anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic.

quinquagesima, ae, f. (ac. pars) a fiftyth part, a fiftyth, as a tax: Id.

quinquaginta, card. num. fifty: millia, Cic.

quinquātrus, uum, f. plur. and **quinquātris**, orum and tum, n. plur. [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the Ides] a festival of Minerva, of which two were celebrated at Rome: the greater, maiores, on the 19th of March; and the lesser, minores, of minuscule, on the 17th of June: Cic. Of the lesser quinquātrus: et Jam quinquātrus Jubeor narrare minores, Ov.: v. Smith's Ant. 318.

quinquē, card. num. five: Cic.

quinque, for et quin: Pl.

quinquennialis, e, adj. [quinquennia] that takes place every fifth year, **quinquennialis**: quinquennialis celebras fudorum, Cic. || **lasting five years**: censura, Liv.

quinquennis, e, adj. [quinque annus] of five years, five years old: Hor.

quinquennium, n. n. [quinquennia] a period of five years, five years: censoris magistratum quinquennium habento, Cic.

quinquē-partitus (quinquēpart), a. um, adj. divided into five parts, five-fold (rare): argumentatio, Cic.

quinquē-primi (and separately, **quinque primi**), orum, m. plur. the first five members of the senate (Boval): Cic.

quinqueremia, e, adj. [quinque remus] having five banks of oars: decem quinqueremas naves, Liv. || Subst. **quinqueremis**, is, f. (ac. navis) a galley having five banks of oars, a quinquere-me: in quinquere, Cic.

quinquēvir, viri, v. quinquēvir, fin.

quinquēvirātus, ūs, m. [quinquēvir] the office of a quinquēvir: Cic.

quinquē-viri, orum, m. plur. the board of five, the quinquēvir, five men in commission for any purpose (v. Smith's Ant. 318): Cic. Sing. Scriba ex quinquēviro, Hor.

quinquies, num. adv. five times: quinquies absolutus est, Cic.

quinquiplūx, i. v. a. [quinque plūx] to make five-fold: magistratus, Tac. **quintadecimāni**, orum, m. plur. [quintadecimus] the soldiers of the fifteenth legion: Tac.

quintānus, a. um, adj. [quintus] of or belonging to the fifth, the fifth in order: Varr. || Subst. **quintāna**, ae, f. (ac. via) a street in a camp which intersected the tents of two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth maniples from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth: Liv. 2.

Transf. a market (because the camp-market was held in the quintāna): Suet.

3. Quintani, orum, m. plur. the soldiers of the fifth legion: Tac.

quintilis (quinct), is, adj. [Id.] pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): Idibus Quintillibus, on the Ides of July, the fifteenth of July, Liv. 2. Subst. m. the month of July: Macr. (afterwards called Julius, whence the modern name, in honour of Caesar).

quinto, adv. for the fifth time: Liv.

quintum, adv. for the fifth time: Liv.

quintus, a. um, ord. num. [quinque] the fifth: locus, Cic.

quintus-dēsimus, a. um, ord. num. the fifthth: quintadecimis castris, Liv.

quippē, adv. and conj. [quia-pe; cf. nempē] a corroborating particle: certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact: recte igitur diceres te restituere? Quippe quid enim fecistis, Cic.: quippe videri fatis, i. forsooth, on forsooth by the fate, i. Virg. 2.

With the particles enim, etenim, quia etc., for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, Cic.: quippe quia, Ter. 2. With pron. relat. as one in fact who, which, or that, i. e. since, or inasmuch as I, thou, he, it, etc.; with indic. or subj.: plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, and in fact they met them, Liv.: convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret, Cic.

4. With etiam and et, since indeed, for even (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere di bus, fas et iura sinunt, Virg. 5. With ut, so that: Just.

quippiam, v. quispiam.

quippi-ni (quippen), adv. why not? or, affirmatively, certainly, to be sure: Pl.

qui-qui, pron. indef. for quicquid, whoever (rare): quicquid est, Pl.

quirinālis, ium, n. plur. [Quirinus] a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February (XIII. Cal. Mart.): Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 318.

quiris (quiritis) or **curis** [a Sabine word]: a spear: Ov.

Quiris, ūs, m. [Cures] an inhabitant

of the Sabine town Cures: Virg. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves, in a civil capacity, Quirites, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of Romanus. In consequence of the union of the two nations they were styled on all solemn occasions Populus Romanus Quirites (omitting et), which in later times was distorted into Populus Romanus Quiritum: populus Romanus Quiritum, Liv.: rarely with the copula: devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, Id. It was a reproach for Jans to be addressed as Quirites: Tac.: Jns Quiritum, full Roman citizenship (v. Smith's Ant. 318). Sing. a Roman citizen, a Quirite: dona Quiritia, Hor. 2. Transf. Of bees (poet.): ipse regem, parvoque Quirites succinit, Virg.

quirittis, ōis, f. [quiris] a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek: Liv.

Quirites, v. Quiria.

quirito, i. v. n. to raise a plaintive cry, to wail: Liv. 2. Esp. of an orator, to scream, shriek: Quiriti. [The ancients derived it from Quirites, v. supra: it may however be connected with quorū.]

quis, quae, quid, pron. interrog. (in either direct or indirect questions) [corresp. with Gr. τίς] who? which? what? Ita. Quis homo est? who is there? Ter.: quis clarior hic Graecia Themistae? quis potentior? Cic. Quis is sometimes few. In early Latin: quis es est? Pl.

2. Adj. what? i. e. what sort of a person, or thing? rogat quis ve cent, Liv. Neutr. about, with gen. what? what sort of? exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit, Cic. 3. Numr. quid? how? why? quid? ta me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, id.: quid sit? why so? Id.: quid nī, also in one word, quid? why not? Ter. (It) quid? quid, what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover: Cic. 2. Indef. any one, any body, anything: some one, somebody, something: simpliciior quis et est, Hor. Esp. after si, ne, nisi, quoniam: si te in iudicium quis adducat, Cic.

quis, for quibus, v. qui.

quisnam, quaequam, quidnam, pron. interrog. who, which, what pray: quisnam igitur tuebatur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Pleonastic. with enim: num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? pray had you nothing further to do with her? Ter. In times: in edibus quid tibi meis nam erat negoti? Pl. With nam first (poet.): nam qui te nostras jussit adire domos? Virg.

quispiam, quaequam, quidquam, pron. indef. any one, anybody, anything, any: some one, something, some: cum quispiam colores ex orbe excerneret, Cic.

2. Neutr. adverbially: in any respect, somewhat: si grande quipiam nocuit, Cic.

quisquam, quaequam, quicquam

(quidquam), *pron. indefn. any, any one, anybody, anything, something*: *estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu?* Cic. (ii) *nec (neque) quisquam, and no one*: *nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audet addire viram*, Virg. (iii) *With unus*: *quis nondum in quenquam unum auebat*, Liv. (iv) *Hence, nec quisquam unus, and not a single one*: *nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantum ea arte excellit, id.* (v) *quisquam with nihil, pleonastic*: *comperiebant nihil ad Pampylum quisquam attinere*, Ter. (vi) *quisquam, like quia, is sometimes fem. in old writers*: *anum quemquam*, Pl.

quisque, quisque, quodque, and Subst. quisque (quidque), pron. indefn. whoever or whatever, it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing: *ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur*, Cic.: *quod cuique oblitit, id quicquid tenet*, id. The *sing. pron.* sometimes has a *plur. verb.* *ad quisque vident, eunt obvia*, Pl. Like *quisque*, *quisque* is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: *omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, inveni*, id. (ii) *With gen.*: *tororum quisque necessarium*, Cic. (iii) *With comp.*: *quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, id.* (iv) *With sup.*: *to express universality*: *optimum quidque rarissimum est, id.* (v) *And with ordinal numerals*: *quinto quoque anno, every fifth year, every five years, id.* *Esp. with primus, the very first, the first possible*: *primo quoque tempore, as soon as possible, id.* (vi) *With pron. reflect.*: *ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id.* (vii) *For uterque, each of two, both*: *ocula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt*, Ov. || *Transf.* for *quicunque, whoever, every one who, all that*: *cuiusque populi ciues vicissat, Liv.*

quisquillus, arum, f. plur. [prob. from *quique*; all sorts of things, odds and ends] *refuse, sweepings*: App. || *Transf.* of vile or worthless persons or things: *refuse, drags*: *quisquillas seditiois* Clodianus, Cic.

quisquid, quaque, quodquod, and Subst. quicquid (quidquid), pron. indefn. whoever, whatever, whatever, whatever: *every one, each, every, all*: *esto ut hi sint quicquid integri sunt, et sint, Cic.* *liberos suos quibusquavis Romanis mancipio dabant, to every Roman, without exception*, Liv. *Sing. pron. with plur. verb.*: *tunc procul abistis, quisquibus colla arte capillos*, Tib. *With gen.*: *deorum quicquibus amicior Africa*, Hor. *Nestr. adverb.*: *how much sooner*: *quicquid progredior, the farther, the more, Liv.* *Quicquid fem.*: *muller, quicquid ea, Pl.*

quisque, a. um, Part. [quoe].

qui-vis, quaevis, quodvis, and Subst. quivis, pron. indefn. who or what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing: *ad quemvis numerum ephippia-*

torum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes.: *quaevis amplificationes, all sorts of*, Cic. *With unus, any one you please, any one whatever*: *si tu solus, aut quivis unus, id.* *Quidvis, as Subst. any thing whatever, no matter what*: *dicere hic quidvis illoet, Pl.*

quisvis-cunqve, quaevis-cunqve, quodvis-cunqve, pron. indefn. who or what you please, each, every (poet.): Lucr.

quò, adv. and conj. [prob. an abbrev. form of *quom*, an old acc. of *qui*] *to or into which place, whither*: *quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis?* Hor. *Of persons*: *homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratus, Cic.* *With gen.*: *quo gentium, where in the world, Pl.* *Fig.*: *no hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amantiae progressi sitis, how far, to what a pitch, Liv.* *2. Indefn. to any place, any where*: *si quo erat longius prodeuntem, Caes.* || *Fig.* for *whicquid reason, wherefore*: *quo sequor sum Pampylum*, Ter. *2. that, because*: *quo scribis, non quo ipse audieris, Cic.*

3. to what end, for what purpose: *necis, quo valeat nimis, quem praebat usum? what money is good for?* Hor. *4. to the end that, in order that*: *castella communis quo facillius prohibere possit, Caes.*: *eo vidisti multum, quod praefixisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic.*

quo-ad, adv. (monosyl.): Hor. *Of time*: *how long?*: *senem quoad expectatis vestrum?* Ter. *3. as long as*: *quouaque, inques? quoad erit integrum, Cic.* *3. till, until, until that*: *ipse interea, quoad legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit, Caes.* || *Of place*: *how far, as far as*: *videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, Cic.* *Fig.*: *jus civile satenus exercebant, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id.* *With ejus (ejus representing an inf. or clause, like Fr. en in similar cases)*: *tu tamen vellem ne intermiltas, quoad ejus facere poteris, scribere ad me, as far as you are able, id.*

quoad-nusque, and, separately, quoad usque, adv. until that: Suet. *quo-attrò, conj. (in tmesis, quo, bone, circa, Hor.)*: *conj. for which reason, wherefore*: Cic.

quo-cunqve (cumq.) (in tmesis): *quo nus cunqve feret, Hor.*, *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: *quocunqve venerint, Cic.*

quod, conj. [acc. n. from qui] that, in that, because: *cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere cogisti, Cic.* *num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod iter per provinciam tentasset, quod Aeduo, quod Ambarros vexasset, memoriam deponere posse?* Cic. *2. wherefore*: *In viam quod de hoc tempore, nihil est, Cic.* *3. as respects that, as to what*: *quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, Caes.* *4. although, even if*: *quod non Taenaris domus est: milii fulpa columnis, ad Minae comites*, Prop. *5. since that, since*: *jam diu*

est, quod victum non datis, Pl. *6. With other conjunctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences, but, though, whereas*: *quod si quid ei a Caesare gravior accidisset, Caes.*: *quod ultimum minus vitae cupidil fusilemus!* Cic.

7. With subj. *instead of acc. and inf.*: *scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem, for filium amare, Pl.* *quodam-modo, or, separated, quodam modo, adv. in a certain manner, in a measure*: Ter.

quò, v. qui, init.
quodas or quòstas, e, for cujas or cùstas: Pl.

quidus, for cujus, v. qui.
quidus, a. um, for cujus, a. um: Pl. *quò-libet, adv. whithersoever it please, to any place whithersoever (poet.)*: Lucr.: Ov.

quom, v. quum, ad init.

quò-minus, conj. v. minus, no v.
quò-modo, or, separately, quò modo (in tmesis): *quo tu me modo volces esse, Pl.*, *adv. in what manner, in what way, how.* || *Interrogatively*: *Maecenas quomodo tecum?* Hor. *2. In exclamations*: *quomodo se venditant Caesari!* Cic. || *Relatively*: *haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo, id.* (ii) *Corresp. to sic, in what manner, in the same manner*: *et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud bile, id.*

|| *Indefinitely*: *quocunqve modo, in whatever manner*: *quomodo potuissem, id.* (Hence *It. come; Fr. comme.*)

quomòdò-cunqve, adv. in what manner soever, howsoever: Cic. || *In some way or another*: Pl.

quomòdò-nam, adv. in what manner pray? how? Fr.

quò-nam, adv. whithersoever pray?: *eam si nunc sequor, quonam?* Cic. *Fig.*: *quoniam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere?* Caes.

quondam, adv. for quondam, at a certain time, at one time, once, formerly: *cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisse, Cic.* || *Transf.* *at times, sometimes*: *quondam cithara tocentem sustinet Musaeus Apollo, Hor.* *2. Of the future*: *quis day, some day, ever (poet.)*: *ne Romula quondam ulro se tantum telus jactabit alumnus, Virg.*

quò-niam, adv. [quum jam] denoting sequence, since, after that: *quoniam ambo nos delusisti, datine argentum?* Pl. *Hence* || *to denote a cause or reason*: *seeing that, whereas, since, because*: *de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere coeperant, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes.*

quò-plam, adv. to any place, whithersoever (poet.): *quoplam devorti, Pl.*

quò-quam, adv. to any place, whithersoever: *neque se quoquam movit ex urbe, Nep.*

quò-que, conj. also, too (placed, in the manner of an enclitic, after the emphatic word): *qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquae Gallias virtute pra-*

cedunt, Caes.: quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Pleonast. with *et, etiam*: quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Pl.

quō-quō, or, separated, quo quo, *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quoquo ibo, Pl. With gentium: quoque hinc alibet est gentium, *to whatever place in the world*, Id. Fig.: quoque se vertierint Stoici, Cic.

quōquō-mōdo, or, separately, quoquo modo, *adv. in what way soever, how-soever*: quoquomodo se res habeat, Cic.

quōquō-versus (-um) or quōquō-vorūm, *in every direction, every way*: legatos quoquoversus dimittere, Caes.

quorūm and **quorūm**, *adv. (for quorūm or -us) to what place: nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorūm eam, Ter.* || Fig.: *whither, to what: sed quorūm habet pertinent?* Cic.

2. *Exp. to what purpose? to what end? for what?*: quorūm est opus? Hor.

quōt, *adj. indecl. how many? as many as*: quot homines, tot causae, Cic. || *Transf. in specifications of time, all each, every*: hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboe, quot annis, every year, Virg.: *usu. in one word: quotannis tributa conferre*, Cic.

quōtannis, *v. quot.*

quōt-cūq̄ue (-cūq̄ue) *adv. how many soever, as many as (rare)*: Cic.

quōtēni, *ae, a, num. distrib. [quot] how many each*: Cic.

quōtīdīanus (quōtīdī and cotīdīanus), *a, um* (quōtīdī, Mart.; but quōtīdī, Cat.), *adj. [quōtīdī] every day, daily*: febris, Ter.: labor, Caes. || *Meton. usual, common*: verba, Cic.

quōtīdīe (cotīdī), *adv. daily, every day*: Ter.: Cic.

quōtēs (quōtēs), *adv. how often, how many times, as often as*: o quōtēs et quae nobis Galatiae locuta est, Virg.

quōtēs-cūq̄ue (-cūq̄ue) *adv. how often soever, as often soever as*: Cic.

quōt-quōt, *adj. indecl. how many soever, as many soever as*: quotquot eunt dies, i. e. daily, Hor.

quōtūmus, *a, um, adj. [quotus] how many*: Pl.

quōtus, *a, um, adj. [quot] which or what in order, number, etc.; of what number, how many*: quotus erit iste denarius, qui nou sit ferendus? Cic.: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.: quota pars laudis, *very small*, Ov. With *quique* (and in one word, quōtusquique) to designate a small number, *how few*: *how many*: quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita mortuus, at ratio postulat? *how many?* i. e. *how few?* Cic.

quōtus-cūq̄ue, *cūq̄ue, umcūque* (-cūq̄ue), *adv. whatsoever in order, number, etc.; how great or small soever* (poet.): Tib.: Ov.

quōtusquique, *v. quotus.*

quō-usquē, *adv. until what time, till when, how long*: quousque? Inquires. Quod erit inter, Cic.

quō-vīs, *adv. to any place whatever* (poet.): Pl.: Ter.

quūm (quom, cum, rarely quum). Of time, when, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as, etc. Constr.: In oratio directa it is usu. foll. by indic. when the clause is categorical, and denotes time merely, the events described by the two clauses not being spoken of as standing in the relation of cause and effect; but when this relation is implied, or even when the clause with quūm describes only one of several concurring causes, the subj. is gen. used: in oratio obliqua it is always employed: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.: praecare facis, quum eorum times memoriam, *you do well in cherishing their memory*, id.: multi anni sunt, quum ille in aere meo est, since, id. With subj.: equites quum se in castra recipiunt, adversis hostibus occurrunt, Caes. (II) quum with subj. is esp. used by way of substitution for the participles wanting in Latin (e. g. perf. part. act. and imperf. part. pass.); and in cases where the *abl. absol.* is for some reason or other inadmissible: quum Lentulus Romanus venisset, aditu Caesaris perterritus, ex urbe profugit, id.: aquilifer, quum magna multitudie hostium premeretur, aquilam intra vallum project, id. 2. Quum (cum) maxime, and in one word, quummaxime (cummaxime), *very particularly, preeminently*: quummaxime volo te dare operam, Ter. 3. Quum (cum) ... tum, *while ... so too, not only ... but also, both ... and*: usu. with indic.: fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes.: quumque plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bona sepe praefert in posterum, Cic.

|| As a causal particle, *as, since, seeing that, although*; with subj.: quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum hac tēpe habere majora, id.: quum quisque operam navare cuperent, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est, Caes.: quippe quum, and ut pote quum, v. quippe and utpote.

quummaximē (cummaxime), v. quum, no. 1. 2.

R.

R, *r, indecl. n. or (on account of li-tera) f. the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the liquids.*

|| Interchanges of R with other letters. 1. With s. In many words, r medial and final (but not initial) is a euphonic substitution for the original sound of s: e. g. asa, lases, plausima, meliosem, foederum, Fusius, Papias, Valensius, fusvos, janitos, became ara, lares, plurima, meliosem, foederum, Furius, Pa-

pirius, Valerius, furvus, janitor; so too, dirimo is formed from dis-emo. Both sounds have maintained their place in some substantives ending in *or* or *er*: e. g. arbor, arbor; color, color; haurer, haurer; labor, labos; lepor, lepos; so in quāro, quārosum, asia, vitiates quāro, quārosum; in nasus also nari, pulvis also pulver, etc. 2. For the interchanges of r with d, l, and v, vide those letters. 3. r is elided in pēro, for perjuro; in crebescō, rubescō, for crebresco, rubresco, etc. 4. r sometimes exchanges its place with the adjoining vowel: e. g. from the roots *ar, cer, ster*, come the perfects *trist, crev, stravi*; and the perf. part. *tritus, cretus, stratus*. |||. Changes of r in the Romance languages. 1. Into l: this is the most freq. change: e. g. Lat. arbor, aridus, Tibur; It. albere, alido, Todi. 2. Into n: e. g. Lat. Soria, It. Siano. 3. Into d: e. g. Lat. erumina, prora, quacere, rarus; It. ar-madio, proda, chidere, rado. 4. Into s: Lat. dormum, It. dossa. 5. r frequently changes its place, esp. in connection with t and f: e. g. Lat. stuprum, It. strupo: Lat. temperare, Fr. tremper. 6. r medial or final is sometimes omitted: e. g. Lat. ara, arastrum; It. aja, arato. ||V. As an abbreviation, R. signifies Romana, also Rufus, recte, rectiduum, regnum, ripa, et mult. al.: R. P. respublica; R. R. rationes relatae.

rabīdē, *adv. ravingly, rabidly*: ania rabide appetentem, Cic.

rabīdus, *a, um, adj. [rabies] raving, furious, enraged, savage, mad, rabid*: canes, Linus: tigres, Virg.: leones, Hor. Of things: lingua, Prop.: moros, Ov.

rabīes, *em, e (per. rabies, Lat.) f. [rabio] rage, madness; esp. of dogs*: Col. Of men, madness, phrensy: Plin.

Pl.: || Fig. *rage, fury, eagerness*: Hecubaē putant propter animi corbitem quandam et rabiem flagi le canem esse conversam, Cic.: cives, ferre civil war, Hor. Of the madness of love: Ter. Of things: rabies fatalis temporis, Liv.: ventris, ravenous hunger, voracity, Virg. (Hence It. rabbie; Fr. rage.)

rabīdē, *adv. ravingly, furiously*: nihil iracunde rabione fecerunt, Cic.

rabīditus, *a, um, adj. dim. [rabidus] a little rabid; illtem.* Cic.

rabīdus, *a, um, adj. [rabies] raving, fierce, mad, rabid*: canis, Hor.

rabio, *j. u. n. to rage, be mad*: Sen.

rabīla, *ae, m. [rabio] a brawling, wrangling advocate, a pettifogger*: Cic.

racemifer, *ara, erum, adj. [racemus] cluster-bearing, clustering* (poet.): uvae, Ov.

racemus, *l. m. [racē, racē] a bunch or cluster of grapes and similar fruits*: aila (poma) racemis dependent, at uvae, palmas, Plin.: Virg. || *Meton. a berry, grape*: lecti de vite racem, Or. (Hence Fr. racine.)

radīcitus, *adv. with the roots, by the*

radix: evellere arbores, Suet. || Fig.: utterly, completely, radically: radicatos tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

radiciola, ae, f. dim. [radix] a small root: Cic.

radīo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [radix]: 1. A ct. to furnish with spokes: rota radiata, Varr. 2. Transf. to make beaming, irradiate; only in pass.: to be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams: galeae gemmas radiat et auro, Ov. Esp. in Part. perf. irradiated, shining: caput, surrounded with a halo or nimbus (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. || Neutr. to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. Esp. in Part. imperf. beaming, shining: lumina solis, Ov.: luna, Virg. (Hence Fr. rayon.)

radiciōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] emitting many beams, radiant: sol, Pl.

radius, ii, m. a staff, rod: acuti radii immixti, stakes, Liv. 2. Esp. a spoke of a wheel: Virg.: Ov. 3. In mathematics: (1) a staff, rod for measuring, etc.: Cic. (2) a semi-diameter, radius of a circle: Id. 3. In weaving: a shuttle: Ov. 4. In botany, a kind of long olive: Virg. || a beam or ray of any shining object: of the sun: Cic.: Virg.: of lightning: id.: of the halo round the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, Id. [Same root as *radix*, from *radere*: *radē*, and Lat. *radix*, *ra-nus* belong to the same root, also Eng. root and Germ. *wurz-el*.] (Hence It. *raggio*, *raggio*; Fr. *rais*; Eng. ray.)

radix, icis, f. [v. radius] a root of a plant (gen. plur.): arbores ab radicibus subtrahere, Caes. 2. an edible root: id.: esp. a radish: Hor. || Transf. the lower part of an object, the foot of a hill, mountain, etc.: sub ipsa radicibus montis, Caes.: a Palatii radice, Cic. 3. that upon which any thing is fixed or rests; a root, foundation (poet.): lingua, Ov. || Fig. a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin (gen. plur.): vera gloria radices atque etiam propagat, Cic.: Pompeius eo robore viri, illi radicibus, i. e. so firmly established, id. (Hence Fr. *racine*.)

radīo, risi, radium, i. v. a. to scrape, scratch, rub off: to polish: to shave off the hair with a razor (while *tondere* is to cut with scissors): mulieres genas ne radant, *scrat*, *tear*, in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic.: caput et supercilia, to shave, Cic.: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv.: lapides, to polish, Hor.: nomen facies, to scratch out, erase, Tac. || Transf. to touch in passing, to brush along, graze (poet.): ripas radentia flumina rotund, Lucr.: hinc alia cautes projectaque axa Pachyni raditibus, Virg. 2. to strip off, nip off: damnosae cunctula quantum raderet, Pers. || Fig. to grate upon, hurt, offend: aures delicatas raders, Quint. (Hence Fr.

raire; frequent. from *rasus*, It. *rasare*; Fr. *raser*; also Subst. It. *raao*; Fr. *ras*.) *rallus*, a, um, adj. dim. [for *rallus*, from *rarus*] thin: tunica, Pl. *ramilla*, tum, n. plu. [ramus] twigs, sticks, brushwood: Ov.

ramētum, i, n. (ramenta, ae, f. Pl.): gen. plu. ramenta, orum, [rado] what is shaved, or rubbed off; scrapings, shavings, chips, etc.: ferri, scales struck off by the hammer, Lucr.: ligni, Plin. || Transf. bits, morsels, in gen.: patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, every scrap, Pl.

ramēus, a, um, adj. [ramus] pertaining to boughs or branches: fragmenta, i. e. sticks = ramula, Virg.

ramex, icis, m. [id.] a blood-vessel of the lungs: Pl.

ramosae and *ramonenses*, tum, m. plu. a Latin race; hence, one of the three original Roman tribes: Liv. Poet. for nobles of the olden time: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 286.

ramēsus, a, um, adj. [ramus] full of boughs, having many branches, branching: arbor, Lucr. || Transf.: cornua cervi, Virg. Poet. of the clouds, forked: Lucr.

ramulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little branch or bough, a twig, sprig: Cic.

ramus, i, m. [same root as *radix*, *radix*, q. v.] a branch, bough, twig: non truncus, non rami, non folia denique, Cic. Poet. for a tree: Virg. || Transf. of things having a branching form: a branch of a stag's antlers: Caes. 2. a branch of a mountain chain: Plin. 3. a club: Prop. 4. a branch or arm of the Greek letter Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading, the one to virtue, the other to vice: hence called, Samii rami, Pers. || Fig.: ramosae amputare miseria, Cic. (Hence Fr. *ramche*, *ramceau*.)

rana, ae, f. [perh. of same root as *raucus*, q. v.] a frog: Ov.: Hor. The entrails of frogs were used for charms: Juv. || Transf. *rana* marina, a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler: Cic.

ranones, entia, Part. stinking, putrid: viscerum cadaverum, Lucr.

ranquidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [ranquidus] stinking, rancid: opemula, Juv.

ranquidus, a, um, adj. [root *ran* of *ranones*, *ranco*] stinking, rank, rancid: cadavera, Lucr.: aper, Hor. || Fig. disgusting, loathsome: quid rancidus, Juv.

ranunculius, i, m. dim. [rana] a little frog, a tadpole: Cic. Jocosely of the inhabitants of Utubrae (as residing near marshes), id. (Hence It. *ranocchia*; Fr. *grenouille*.) *rapēda*, ae, m. [rapax] robber, a comic pantomime: Pl. *rapēdita*, icis, f. [id.] greediness, rapacity: Cic.

rapax, icis, adj. [rapio] grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious: olim

furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic.: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. 2. Of things: fauces rapaces, Lucr.: ventus, Ov. As a poet. epithet of floods: amnes, Lucr. Transf. an appellation of the twenty-first legion (q. v. that sweeps everything before it): Tac. || Fig. with gen. grasping, greedy, avaricious: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic.: rapacia virtutis Iugenia, Sen.

rapīdus, adv. hastily, quickly, rapidly: dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Comp.: rapidus ventus Rigodulum, Tac. || Fig.: quod (sacrificiis) quum rapide fertur, ausimini nullo pacto potest, Cic.

rapīdus, icis, f. [rapidus] swift-ness, rapidity: fluminis, Caes.

rapīdus, a, um, adj. [rapio] tearing away, tearing (poet.): Isouus, Lucr.: ferre, Ov. Of hunting dogs: agmen, tearing, fierce pack, Id. Of fierce, consuming heat: Virg. Of a funeral pile: Ov. As an epithet of the sea (q. v. de-couraging): Tib. || Transf. tearing or hurrying along, swift, rapid: fluvius, Pl.: torrens, Virg.: amnis, Hor.: rapidissimum flumen, Caes.: venti, Virg.: venenum, Tac. || Fig. hurried, hasty: oratio, Cic. (Hence It. *ratto*.)

rapīna, ae, f. [id.] robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine (mostly plur.): nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. 2. Metos. plunder, booty (poet. and rare): abstractaeque buves alijurataeque rapinae, Virg.

rapīo, rapīpi, raptum (old perf. *rapit*, *rapit*), i, v. a. to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear, or drag away: quo rapitis me? quo fertile me? Pl.: volucris spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic. a sede rapit funale, Ov.: repagula de posti, Virg.: comestum in nave rapit, Liv.: nec varis obstita frondibus sub divum rapiam, drag into open day, Hor.: Nasoni carmina rapit, torn from his home, banished, Ov.: Achates rapit in fomite flammam, caught by spark, Virg. 2. Esp. to carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish, take by assault, etc.: erat et vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere posset, Cic.: virginis, to carry off, abduct, Sall.: obsid.: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, to conquer rapidly, Liv. 3. to carry off suddenly or prematurely by death, to snatch away: Improvisas leti via rapit rapitque gentes, Hor. || Fig. to snatch, force, or hurry away: cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa conjunctio modum rapit, Cic.: comediandum in pejem partem, to put a bad construction upon, to misrepresent, Ter.: alium quae rapit hora diem, snatches away, Hor. 2. Esp. to carry along or away with passion, to transport, ravish, captivate; and with a designation of the limit, to carry or hurry away, to attract strongly: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic.: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. In a good

sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiuntur, Cic. 3. to seize by violence, to snatch, steal (poet.): oscula, Hor.: illicitas voluptates, Tac. 4. to snatch hastily, to hasten, precipitate: rapinam, amici, occasione de die, Hor.: viam, to hasten, Ov. [Same root as *ap-rap-*]. (Hence Fr. *ravir*, *ravage*.)

raptum, adv. [ratio] violently, greedily (rare): semine raptum avium fame devorato, Plin. || **hastily, suddenly, hurriedly**: haec scripsit raptim, Cic.: illa levem fugiens raptim secut aethera pennis, *suitably flying*, Virg.

raptio, ōnis, f. [id.] a carrying off, abduction: in raptione afflictae, Ter.

raptō, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to seize and carry off, to drag, or hurry away: Hector raptus biga, Virg.: arbitrio volentium rapturum equorum, Ov.: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. 2. Esp. to waste, ravage, plunder: adhuc rapiatbat Africam Tadarina, id. || Fig. to drag along: quid ego heros, quid raptim in crimina divos? accuset, arraigns, Prop. 2. Esp. to hurry along with passion, to apitate: ita me amor laesum animi raptat, Pl.

raptor, ōris, m. [id.] one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor. With gen.: orbis, Tac.: filiae, id. Adject.: lupi raptores, Virg. Adverb.: gratas raptae raptor fuit, *ravisher*, Ov.

|| Fig.: nunquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupo, Vell.

raptus, a, um, Part. [ratio]. || Subst. raptum, i. n. that which is seized or plundered: raptio vivere, to live by robbery, Liv.

raptus, ūs, m. [id.] a violent snatching or dragging away: Inno lacerata est altera raptu, Ov. || Esp. a carrying off, abduction: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac.

raptum, i. n. dim. [rapum, a turnip] a little turnip or rape: Hor.

rare, adv. *far apart, scatteredly*: Col. || Of time: rarely, seldom: Pl.

rarefacto, facti, factum, 3. v. a. [rarus] to make thin or rare, to rarefy: rarefacti, Lucr.

rarsus, ōs, 3. v. n. incept. [rarus] to grow thin, lose density, to become rarefied: fulgita item quom rarscent quoque nubila coeli, Lucr.: ubi angust rarscent claustra Pelori, shall open, grow wider, Virg.

rartitas, itis, f. [id.] looseness of texture, distance apart: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. || Transf. smallness of number, fewness, rarity: capillorum, thinness, Suet.: raritas ditorum, Cic. 2. Meton. a rarity: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, Plin.

raro, adv. seldom, rarely: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic.: raro antecedente scelerum devorato pona, Hor. Comp.: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu expectabis, Cic. Sup.: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet.

rarus, a, um, adj. not close or thick, thin, loose in texture: opp. to densus: (terra) rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras; densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyceo, Virg.: rariores silvae, the clearer parts of the forest, Tac. || Transf. far apart, scattered, thin, scanty: raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes.: vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, scattered, Cic. Poet.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, drop by drop, Hor. 2. Esp. *suit i. t. far apart, scattered about, dispersed, single*: opp. to confertus: accedebat hoc, ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnique intervallis procrearentur, in scattered parties, as *scattered*, Caes. 3. few, rare, infrequent: In omni arte, ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.: vitio parentum rara juvenum, made less numerous, Hor. (II) For the adv. raro: nec illi-ecos coetus nisi raris adibat, Ov. 4. Esp. uncommon, scarce, rare, remarkable: rara puella fuit, Prop.: avis (sc. pavo), Hor. (Hence It. *rado*.)

rasilis, e, adj. [ratio] scraped, shared, polished, smooth: torno rasile buxum, Virg.: fibula, Ov.

rasito, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to shave often, to shave (rare): Suet.

rastellus, i, m. dim. [rastrum] a hoe, rake: Suet. (Hence Fr. *raieau*.)

rastrum, tri, v. rastrum, ad tri.

rastrum, i, n. (in plur. usu rastrum, m.: Virg.: Ter., etc.) [rado] lit. a thing for scraping, hence a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock: rastri glebas qui frangit libertes, Virg.: described as the comb of Polyphemus, along with the sickle as his razor, Ov.

rasus, a, um, Part. [rado].

ratio, ōnis, f. [RA, root of ra-tus, part. of reor, q. v.] lit. the mode or art of thinking, hence a reckoning, account, calculation, computation: auri ratio constat, the account agrees, is correct, Cic. Puer.: falcae rationes inferre, id.

|| Transf. a list, register (rare): cedo rationem carceris, id. 2. a sum, number (rare): pro ratione pecuniae liberalitas est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, id. 3. a transaction, business, a matter, affair: ratio domestica, bellica, id.: rationes familiares componere, Tac. (II) *plu. interests, advantage*: me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjuvandum putas, Cic. || Fig. a reckoning, account, computation: hanc rationem habere coepit, to make the following calculation, id. 2. relation, connection with, respect to (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, have to do with the earth, id.: ad nostrorum annuum rationem, in respect to our annuals, id. (II) respect, regard, consideration, care for (with gen. and depend. on habere or ducere): (deos) pium et imploratum habere rationem, id.: ejus absentis rationem haberi proxima comitibus populus jussisset, Caes. (III)

relation to a thing. Subjectively: *courte, conduct, procedure, mode, method, plan*, etc.: in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, id. Objectively: *condition, nature, kind, way*, etc.: ratio ordoque agminis alter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervos detulerant, id.: novae rationes bellandi, id.

IV. Meton. the reasoning faculty, the judgment, reason: si ratio et prudentia curas auferat, Hor.: Aristotem magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. 2. a ground, matter, reason: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos duxit, id. (II) Esp. in logic and rhetoric, a ground or reason alleged in support of a proposition: nostra confirmare argumenta ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, Cic. Also, technical argumentation, reasoning, deduction, demonstration, id. (III) In law, a reason alleged in defence of a reason, a plea: ratio est, qua id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur, Quint.

3. reasonableness, reason, propriety, etc.: minari discoloribus ratio non erat, id. was unreasonable, Cic. 4. rule, order, method, etc.: quae res nec modum habet neque consilium, rationis modoque tractari non vult, Hor. 5. a theory, doctrine, or system: adde: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, system, philosophy, Cic.: ratio utique unus bell. theory and practice, Caes. (II) Subjectively, knowledge (rare): si qua (est in me) asserat dicens, aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, ab optimorum artium studiis ac disciplinis profecta, Cic. 6. a view or opinion: Ter. (Hence It. *ragione*; Fr. *raison*; Eng. *reason*.)

ratiocinatio, ōnis, f. [ratiocinor] In rhetoric, an exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning, ratiocination: ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata facienda aliquid aut non facienda expositio, Cic. 2. a set form of reasoning, a syllogism: si ex alio colligit aliud, nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen est ratiocinatio, Quint.

ratiocinativus, a, um, adj. [id.] In rhetoric, pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative: genus Cic. **ratiocinator**, ōris, m. [id.] a reasoner, accountant: Cic. || Fig.: id. **ratiocinator**, atus, a, v. v. and *sup. [ratio] to reckon, compute, calculate*: de pecunia ratiocinari, Cic. 2. Transf. to reason, argue: to infer, conclude: id ex partibus juris cum oportebit et ratiocinari, quid in studiis rebus fieri solet, id.

rationalis, e, adj. [id.] reasonable, rational: talis est (homo), si divas, *Bytus est animal rationale*: non est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint.: philosophica, c. *logic*, Sen.

rationalium, ūs, m. [id.] a rational table, schedule: Imperi. Sort.

ratia, ūs, f. a raft, float: Sumus ratibus ac fluvibus sanctis transibat, Caes.: ratibus, quibus junxerat flumina,

nandum resolutis, *pontons*, Liv. 2. Meton. a *bark, boat, vessel*, in gen. (poet.): Virg.

ratiunculā, ae, f. dim. [ratio] a *small reckoning, a little account*: subdixit ratiunculam, quantum ariens militi ait, quantumque alieni stetit. Pl. || a *slight ground or reason*: leveas, Cic. 2. In dialectics: a *trifling syllogism*: concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, id.

rātus, a, um, Part. [reor]. || Adj.: *reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation*: hence, *settled, established, certain, valid*, etc.: motus (stelharum) constantes et rati, Cic.: testamenta, opp. rupta, Id.: rata sint sua viae prociar, may be fulfilled, Ov. 2. Particular phrases: (i) *pro rata parte* (portione), secundum ratam partem, and *absol. pro rata*, in a certain or fixed part, *proportionally*: utnam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! Cic.: tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro rata aliis, Liv. (ii) *Ratum* aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, also *ratum* aliquid esse, to make or consider *fixed or valid*; to confirm, ratify, approve: quid augur (habet), car a dextra corvas, a sinistra curas faciat ratum? make a *confirmatory*, i.e. a *favourable augury*, Cic.: qui non duxerit societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec humani sanctum esset, Liv.: ut Faustae, cui cautum ille voluisset, ratum esset, Cic.

rauci-sonus, a, um, adj. [raucus] *hoarse-sounding*: cantus cornicium, Lucr.

raucus, a, um, adj. *hoarse*: rogando sum raucus factus, Pl.: palumbes, Virg.: guttur, Ov. 2. *hoarse, hollow, or deep-sounding, harsh, growling*, etc. (poet.): cornu, Prop.: aes (i.e. tube), Virg.: Hadria, Hor. || Fig.: *to vero nolo, nisi pene rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baiae venire, has died away*, Cic. *Rau-cus* and *rau-is* are connected with Sans. *ru*, "sonare": the Lat. *ra*ne perb. also belongs to the same root, akin to this root is Sans. *rud*, "fierce," and Lat. *rado* and *rugio*. (Hence *Fr. rauque* and *enrouer*.)

raudus (also *rod* and *rudus*), *eris*, a. [akin to *rudis*] a *rustic mass*: *eris*, a piece of copper used as a coin: quoniam rudera millia jacerent, Liv.

raudusculum (*rod* and *rud-*), i, n. dim. [raudus] a *little piece of copper* used as a coin: Fest. || Transf. a *small sum of money*: Cic.

rāvio, 4. v. n. [ravis] to talk oneself hoarse: Pl.

rāvīa, rāvīm, f. [kindred with *raucus* and *raudus*] *hoariness* (only in acc. sing.): uaque ad rāvim poeam, Pl.

rāvius, a, um, adj. *greyish or tawny*: (mare illud) nobilitat ipsa modo caeruleum videbatur, mane rāvim, Cic.: lupa, Hor. [Same as Germ. *grau*, Eng. *gray*, the initial *g* being dropped in Lat.]

rē or **rēd**, an inseparable particle: *rēd* is used before vowels and *h*; also

in *red-do*, and with the connecting vowel *i* in *rēd-i-vivus*. In later Latin words only, *rē* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*: e.g. *readdisco*, *reexinanio*, *reinvito*, etc. Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms *religio*, *reliquiae*, *recedo*. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *rē* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post-class. poets. 2. Its primary signification is *back*: e.g. *re-fero*, to carry back; *re-duco*, to lead back; *re-spicio*, to look back; hence it implies (i) repetition, again: e.g. *re-ficio*, to make again, renew. (ii) opposition, against: *re-pugno*, to fight against, resist. (iii) the reversal of the action expressed by the simple verb, answering to Eng. *un-*, e.g. *re-tego*, to uncover. (iv) the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, sometimes equivalent to *dis-* in Eng. e.g. *probo*, to approve; *re-probo*, to disapprove, blame.

rēa, ae, v. reus. **reapse**, adv. [contr. from *re* and *ape* = *ipse*] in fact, in reality, actually, really: eorum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic.

rētus, ſis, m. [reus] the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment: revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Just.

rebellatō, ōnis, f. [rebello] a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion (for *rebello*): Tac.

rebellatrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] revolted, rebel (rare): Germania, Ov.

rebellio, ōnis, f. [bellum] a renewal of war (by a conquered people), a revolt, rebellion: rebellio facta post deditionem, Caes.

rebellis, e, adj. [id.] that renews war, insurgent, rebellious: rebelles Aeneadae, Virg. Subst. rebelles, tum, m. plu. rebels: Tac. || Fig.: rebellis amor, Ov.

rebellum, ſi, n. [id.] a renewal of war, rebellion (for *rebello*): Liv.

rē-bello, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wage war again (addition of the conquered), to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel: Liv. Poet.: tauri mutatus membra rebellio, renew the combat, Ov. || Fig.: pudor rebellat, Sen. (Hence old Fr. *rebel*; Eng. *rebel, reced*.)

rē-bito, 3. v. n. to go back, return: si non rebitas huc, Pl.

rē-bō, 3. v. n. to echo back, re-echo, respond (poet.): reboant alivaeque et lionus Olympus, Virg.

rē-calciro, i. v. n. to kick back (of horses): poet. transf. to refuse access: Hor.

rē-cāllo, 2. v. n. to be warm: recalent nostro Tiberina fluent a sanguine adhuc, still run warm, Virg.

rē-cāllesco, ſci, 3. v. n. incept. to become warm again, to grow warm: Cic. || Fig.: mens recalcit, Ov.

rē-cal-facio, ſci, 3. v. a. to make warm again, to warm: calidumque priori caede recalcit consorti sanguine pri-

lumi, Ov. || Fig.: tepidam recalface mentem, id.

rē-calvus, a, um, adj. bald in front: Pl.

rē-candesco, dūi, 3. v. n. incept. to grow white again: percussa recanduit unda, grew white with foam, Ov. || To grow hot again, to glow: (ubi tellus) solibus aetheris recanduit, id. 2. Fig.: recanduit ira, id.

rē-canto, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to recall, recant: recantatu opprobriis, Hor. 2. to charm back, charm away: nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, Ov.

rē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go back, retire, withdraw, retreat: centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, Caes.: a Mutina, Cic. 2. Esp. to go to rest: Ov. 3. Of things: it illae undae ad altos accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. And of apparent departure: provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Virg. (ii) Of situation: to stand back, recede (i.e. to be distant, retired): secreta parentis Anchiae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit, id. || In gen. to go away, abandon: nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt longius (apes), id. 2. Of things, to separate from: caput e cervice, Ov. || Fig.: ab officio recedere, Cic.: ab armis, to lay them down, id. 2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: (nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, has lent the signification of *forfeigner*, id. Absol. et pariter Phoebeis puriter maria ira recessit, vanished, Ov. With in: in ventos vita recessit, passed away into the winds, Virg.

rē-cello, 3. v. n. to spring back, bend back (rare): gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, Liv.

recoens, ntis (adv. sing. in the poets sometimes *recente*): Cat.: Ov. Gen. Plur. recentum, Hor.), adj. [etymol. unknown] fresh, young, recent (opp. to *vetus*): (piscis) nequam esset, nisi recentis, Pl.: caespites, Caes.: flores, Hor.: prata, fresh, green: Virg. Comp.: epistola recentior, Cic. Sup.: Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv. With *ab*: immediately after, fresh from, shortly after, etc.: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic. With *in* and *abl.* or with *abl.* only: quod comitatum Agrippinae pluro moreo festinus obvii et recentis in dolore antebat, *vehoc grief was still fresh*, Tac.: caede, id. (ii) Recent *re* or negotio, while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately: quid si recenti re aedes pulitem, Pl. (iii) Recentiores (subst. and adj.), the moderns (of authors): attulisti aliud humanis horum recentiorum, Cic. || Fig. fresh in strength, not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous: ut integri et recentis delegatissimi succederent, Caes.

recoens, adv. lately, just, recently, etc.: acceptum vulnus, Tac.: condita Roma, Suet.

re-censéo, súl, sum, and eſum, 2. v. a. to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate: hæc in Aeduardo nſibus recenſebatur numeruſque inſubatur, Cæſ. : recenſuit captivos, quot cujuſque populi eſſent, Liv. Poet. : aigna recenſuerat bis ſola ſua, had gone through, Ov. || Fig. to go over in thought, to reckon up, recount, review: ſata fortunæque virum moreſque manuſque, Virg.

re-cenſo, ónis, f. [recenſeo] an enumeration, reviewing, recenſion: Cic.

re-cenſus, a, um, Part. [recenſeo].

re-cenſus, a, um, Part. [recenſeo].

re-cenſus, ſis, m. [id.] an enumeration, a review: Suet.

receptaculum, i, n. [recepto] a receptacle, magazine, receptacle: corpus quæſ aut aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. : Nil, Tac. || Esp. a place of refuge, a lurking place, shelter, retreat: castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perſugium, Liv. : pro caſtello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Cæſ. With gen. : illud tibi oppidum receptaculum prædæ fuit, a hiding-place for booty, Cic.

receptor, óris, m. [id.] a shelterer; in a bad ſenſe, a harbourer: Flor.

receptio, ónis, f. [recipio] a receiving, reception: Pl.

recepto, avi, i. v. a. freg. [id.] to take again, receive back; to recover, retake: corpus omnes paulatim rediit in ſenſus animæque receptat, Lucr. : mercatores, to receive, admit, Liv. : haſtam receptat oſſibus hærentem, tugs back the ſpear, Virg.

receptor, óris, m. [id.] a receiver, shelterer; in a bad ſenſe, a harbourer, occulor: ipſe ille laſtronum occultator et receptor loca, Cic.

receptor, icis, f. [id.] she that receives: App. 2. In a bad ſenſe, she that harbours or occulor: Cic.

receptum, i, n. [id.] an engagement: Cic.

receptus, a, um, Part. [recipio].

receptus, ſis, m. [id.] a drawing back: ſpiritus in receptu difficilis, hard to recover, Quint. 2. Milít. t. d. a drawing or falling back, a retiring, retreat: ut expeditum ad ſuos receptum habeant, Cæſ. : quum receptus primis ſonſſet, Liv. : Plur. : (buccina) cecinit Juſſus inſignia receptus, Ov. : Met. n. (plu.) place of retreat, refuge: Met. n. (plu.) place of retreat, refuge: Virg. || Fig. a return, retreat: receptus ad Cæſaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Cæſ.

receptus, ado, backwards: Pl.

receptus, a, um, Part. [recedo].

receptus, ſis, m. [id.] a going back, receding, retiring, retreat: opp. to accessus: accessus ad res ſalutares, a perſiferis recessus, Cic. : recessum pennis ultimi non dabant, Cæſ. 2. Met. n. a diſtant, retired, or ſecret ſpot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess: mihi ſolitude et recessus provincia eſt, Cic. : hic ſpelunca ſuit, vaſto ſubmotâ recessu, in a deep recess, Virg. || Fig. : tum

accessus a te ad cauſam facti, tum recessus, advances and retreats, Cic.

recharmido, i. v. n. [Charmides] to cease to be Charmides, q. s. to decharmize oneself, a burlesque-formed word: Pl.

reclivus, a, um, adj. [recido] falling back: Fig. returning, recurring: numus, Juv. Poet. : Pergama, restored, rebuilt, Virg.

re-cido, cidi, cãsum (recasurus, Cic. : in good MSS. also written recido, Cic. : and in the poets recido; Lucr. : Ov. : Juv. etc.), j. v. n. [cado] to fall back, recoil: neque poſſe e terra in loca coeli recidere inferiora, Lucr. : quia et recidunt omnia in terras et oriuntur e terras, Cic. || Fig. to fall back or down; to return: in graviorum morbum recidere, to relapse, Liv. : contentio nimia vocis recedat, had subsided, Cic. : conſilia in ipſorum caput recidentia, Liv. 2. to fall or be reduced to; to come to any state or condition: conſtr. with ad, in, or an ad. of direction. With ad, ex, or laetitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas, Cic. With in: quæ (tela), ai, vincti quiescent dies, in aliorum vigiliam conſulium recidissent, id. With an ad. of direction: eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv. : quorum reſponſum recidat, Cic.

re-cido, ai, sum, j. v. a. [cado] to cut away, cut down, cut off: æſtrum imo de ſtirpe, Virg. : hirsutum barbam falce, Ov. || Fig. to cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish: ambigua ornamenta, Hor. : aliquid priſcum ad morem, i. e. to reduce within the limits of ancient manners, Tac.

reclivus, a, um, Part. [recingo].

re-cingo, o, perſ., ctum, j. v. a. [cingo] to ungird, unloose (poet.): tunica, Ov. Reflect. : recingor, i ungird, strip myself, id.

re-cingo, j. v. n. and a. [cano] to sing again, resound, echo: cujus recingit jocosæ nomen imago, Hor. 2. In gen. to cause to resound: hæc recingunt juvenes dictata ſeneſque, id.

reclivus, a, um, Part. [recipio].

reclivus, a, um, Part. [recipio].

re-cipio, cepi, ceptum (recepso for recepto, Cat.), j. v. a. [capio] to take back, get back; to relate, regain, recover: si velit nos recipere, obſides ſibi remittat, Cæſ. : nunquam ego (parentum) receptum, niſi in perditione, should have retained, Cic. : enſem multa morte recepti, drew out again, Virg. || With pron. reflect. : to draw back, with-draw; to betake oneself; and milit. t. d. to retreat: se ex his loca, Cic. se recipendi ſpatium, Liv. : se ad ſuos, Cæſ. Without pron. reflect. : si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celeriter recipiendum, id. 2. to keep back, retain, reserve: posticulum hoc recepti, quom aedis vendidit, Pl. 3. Fig. to get back; to regain, recover: totidem, quot dixit, verba recepti, got back, Ov. : (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere,

to bring it back, Cic. || With pron. reflect. (a) to betake oneself, withdraw, retire: ad reliquum cogitationem bell. Cæſ. (B) to recover, to collect oneself: quæ cum intueretur ſtupens, at me recepi, quæ hic, inquam, Cic. : se ex errore ac fugâ, Cæſ. || To take, admit, accept, receive (both lit. and fig.) : conſtr. the direct object in acc. (or ſom. in paſſ.); the place is expreſſed by acc. with ad or in; by abſ. either alone or dep. on in; and by ſimple acc. : cunctæ præfecturæ eum recipiunt, id. : equus frenum recepti, ſubmittit, to Hor. With ad: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. With in and acc. : aliquem in deſtinatione, Cæſ. : aliquem in amicitia, Sall. With in and abſ. or abſ. only (in purely local relations): tuus in Hæſperio agnæv receptum eſt, Liv. : exercitum locis ac adhibis aſia, Cic. With a local acc. : aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Cæſ. 2. Of money transactions : to receive: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cæſ. 3. In fencing: recipere ferrum, enſem, etc., to receive a thrust: recipere ferrum, receive your death-blow, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: id. 4. Fig. to take upon oneself, to assume: to receive, accept, admit, allow: in ſeriet ipſum religionem recipere, to draw upon oneself, Liv. : antiquitas recipit fabulas, hæc ætas autem reſpici, Cic. || Esp. to take upon oneself, undertake: with pron. reflect. dep. on ad or in: curam ad se, Suet. : promiſſo in meque recipio, Cic. More freq. without pron. reflect. : recipi cauſam Siciliæ, id. || (iii) to pledge oneself, be ſwary for, to warrant, promise, engage: pro Cato et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, id. With dat. : ea, quæ tibi promiſſo ac recipio, id. || (iv) in law: recipere nomen, of the prætor, to receive or entertain a charge against one. Id. : for which, recipere remu, Tac. (Hæc it. recovere; Fr. recevoir.)

re-ciprocus, avi, ſum, i. v. a. and a. [reciprocus]. 1. A c. to move backwards or backwards and forwards: (venus) quum jam ſpiritus inſolent nec reciprocæ animæ ſinceræ, nec reciprocæ animæ ſinceræ, Liv. || Reflect. to move in a contrary direction: quinquaginta in adverſum reciprocari non poſſe, would not be able to back about, id. 2. Fig. to reverse, convert a proposition: Cic. || N. e. n. r. to move backwards, go back: to come up and go, reciprocate: fretum ipſum Eurpi non ſepies de temporibus ſtatis reciprocet, ebo and ſera, Liv. ||

re-ciprocus, a, um, adj. going backwards and forwards, ebbing and flowing: æſtus maris paribus intervallis reciprocet, Plin. 2. Esp. of the sea or water in gen. ebbing, receding: quæ levior claſſis vadoſo mari inſuaret vel reciprocò ſideret, Tac. || Etym. ab perh. reci-procus from re and pro.

recisus, a, um, Part. [recido]. || A. J. *abridged, short*: opus, Vell.
recitatio, ōnis, f. [recito] a reading aloud of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. a *reading aloud*, recitation: Tac.

recitator, ōris, m. [id.] a reader of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. a *reader, reciter*: Hor.

re-cito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to read out, recite, esp. a document, statement, report, etc., in public or legal proceedings: aliquis testimonium, Cic. Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset populus Cornelius, id.: senatum, Liv. 2. In gen. to read out, recite any thing in public, esp. a poem, or other literary composition: in medio qui scripta fore recitent, sunt milii, Hor.

reclamatio, ōnis, f. [reclamo] a cry of opposition or disapprobation: Cic.

reclamio, i. v. n. [id.] to cry out or exclaim against: Fig.: Cic.

re-clamo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to cry out against, exclaim against, to contradict loudly. || Neutr.: in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. 2. to recover, re-echo, resound (poet.): recurre illis reclamant aequora, Virg. || Act.: una voce omnes iudices, ne si iuraret, reclamasset, Cic. (II) *Pass. Imper.*: cum erat reclamatum, Liv.

reclinis, e, adj. [reclino] leaning back, reclining: Ov.

re-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [root CLI or CLIN: v. acclino] to bend or lean back, recline: caput, Cic. *Reclinet*: te tu remoto gramine reclinatum, Hor. || Fig.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me, id.

re-cludo, si, sum, j. v. a. [claudio] to open what had been closed, to throw or lay open; to disclose, reveal: portam, Virg.: viam arce, Ov.: domum, Hor.: pecora pecudum (in augury), Virg. 2. Fig.: ebrietas operata recludit, Hor.: alrecludant tyrannorum mentes, Tac. || To shut off or up (rare): angulas separatim, Just.

reclusus, a, um, Part. [recludo].

recoctus, a, um, Part. [recoquo].

re-cocto, avi, i. v. a. to think over, consider, reflect: tu mihi videris de forma Minucianus in otio recogitasse, Cic.

recognitio, ōnis, f. [recognosco] a recognition, recognition: scelerum suorum, Cic. || a reviewing, investigation, examination: equitum, Suet.

recognosco, gnovi, gnitum, j. v. a. to know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognise: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic.: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov.: to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect: socos navales, Liv.: ergastula, Suet. 2. Esp. to examine a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; to certify, authenticate: haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita et collata est ab huiusmodi honestissimis obsequiis aut, Cic.

re-colligo, lēgi, lectum, j. v. a. to gather again; to gather up, collect: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. || Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cuius animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, to be reconciled, Cic.

re-collō, collōti, cultum, j. v. a. to till or cultivate again, to work anew: desertam terram, Liv. 2. to inhabit again, to revisit: nemo libenter recollit, qui laedit locum, Phaedr. || Fig.: to exercise or practise again, to resume, renew: eas artes, quibus a pueris didici sumus, Cic.: Galbae imagines, to set up again, Tac. 2. Esp. to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolis, contemplating, Virg.

re-commisissor, j. v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect: Pl.

re-compō, no, perf., pōtum, j. v. a. to put together again, to reunite, readjust (rare): comas, Ov.

reconciliatio, ōnis, f. [reconcilio] a re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal: concordiae, Cic. 2. Absol. a reconciling, reconciliation: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv.

reconciliator, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer: pacis, Liv.

re-concillo, avi, atum (old fut. perf. reconcillasco, Pl.), i. v. a. to bring back, to restore: reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. || Fig.: to bring together again, reconcile, recover, restore: me cum C. Caesare reducti, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic.: militum animos imperatori, Liv. (II) to make friendly, conciliate: Caes. in Cic. (III) to re-establish, restore: concordiam, Liv.: exaltationem iudiciorum, to recover the character, Cic.

re-concino, i. v. a. to set right again, repair (rare): tribus locis acedifica, reliqua reconcino, Cic.

reconditus, a, um, Part. [recondo].

|| A. J. put back or out of the way, hidden, concealed: venae auri argenteque, Cic. Subst. recondita, orum, n. plur. remote, sequestered places: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templis, Caes. 2. Fig. hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite: litterae, Cic.: Quinctius natura tristis ac recondita fuit, of a reserved disposition, id.

re-condo, didi, ditum, j. v. a. to put back again: to put or store away, hoard: si tu shup: to hide, bury, etc. gladium erantatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic.: Caecubum, Hor.: quod cellulari opus erat, habebant apocritum et reconditum, concealed, Cic. Poet.: oculos, to close again, Ov.: ensem in pulmone, Virg. || Fig.: mens alia via sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, stores array, Cic.

re-condo, i. v. a. to blow up again, rekindle. Fig.: Lucr.

re-coquo, coxi, coctum, j. v. a. to cook or boil over again: Pellam, Cic.

2. Transf. to prepare again by fire; to melt, cast, or forge again: re-coquant patrios fornacibus enses, Virg. || Fig.: re-coctus scriba, experienced, Hor.

recordatio, ōnis, f. [recordor] a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance. With gen.: quorum memoria et recordatio iucunda sane fuit, Cic. Absol.: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita grata recordatione renovata delectant, id.

recordo, i. v. a. for recordor, to be mindful of, etc.: ad ea, quae, pro salute omnium geas, recordanda et cogitanda, Cic.

re-cordor, atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. [cur] to think over, bethink oneself of, be mindful of; to call to mind, remember, recollect: communes belli causas, Caes.: virtutes (Manili), Virg.: priorem libertatem, Tac. With relat. clause: recordor, quantum haec quaestiones punctum nobis detraxerint, Cic. With acc. and inf.: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno perpassos, Caes.

With gen. (rare): flagitiorum suorum recordabatur, Cic. With de: tu si meliore memoria es, volum scire, equid de te recordare, id. Absol.: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. || To think of, meditate something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sunt passura, recordor, Ov.

re-creo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make or create anew, to reproduce, restore, lumen, Lucr.: carnes, Plin. || In gen. to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate; and reflect, to become refreshed, to revive. Of the body: voculam, Cic.: ex vulnere, id.: humerum leni vento, Hor. (II) Of the mind: provinciam afflicam et perditam erigere atque re-creare, Cic.: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, Caes.: se ex magno timore, Cic.

re-crepo, i. v. n. and a. to sound back, resound, echo (poet.): Virg.

re-creasco, crevi, cretum, j. v. n. to grow or increase again: Liv.: Ov.

re-credesco, didi, j. v. n. in corp. to become raw again; of wounds, to open afresh: only fig.: recrudescunt Manilianae seditione, breaking out again, Liv.

recta, ade. (c. via) straight forward, right on, directly: Marius a subsellis in rostra recta, Cic.

recta, adn. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly, quae (atom) recta, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. || Recte, rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well: recte ac merito misera commovet, id.: recte factum, ov. turpiter, Caes.: cum fuit cui recte ad te litteras darem, sufly, Cic.: recte cavere, to look out well, take good care, Pl.: recte vendere, well, i. e. at a high price, ov. male, Cic. Comp.: rectus bella gerere, Liv. Sup.: rectissime iudica, Cic.

2. With adjectives, like our right, well, very, much: salvus sum recte, Pl.

3. Ellipt. esp. in answers, well, quite well, right, excellently: Ter.: Pl.

Quint. 4. As a courteously evasive answer like benigne and the Gr. *καλώς*, or *ἀδελφικῶς* *ἔχει*, *all's well, it's all right*, or, in politely declining an offer, *no I thank you: De. Unde incedis?* *quid festinas, gnate mi?* *Ch. Recte pater, Pl.: rogo numquid vellet?* Rectio inquit, Ter.

rectio, ōnis, f. [rego] a guiding, direction: rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector, ōris, m. [id.] a guider, director: of a helmsman: Virg.: Ov.: of a horseman: id.: of an elephant-driver: Liv. II. Transf. a leader, ruler, governor: rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.: rector coelestem deum Olympi, Cat.: of Neptune: rector pelagi, Ov.: of the commander of an army: Tac.: of a tutor, teacher: Suet. Of things: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall.

rectus, a, um, Part. [rego]. II. A d. i. draw n in a straight line (horizontal or vertical), straight, upright: saxa quae rectis lineis suas ordines servant, Caes.: ut hae (partes) rursum rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolent, in perpendicular lines, Cic.: homines, straight, erect, Cat. Neutr. subst.: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.

2. Transf. of sight, straight (as opposed to oblique, sideways): hic vos aliquid nihili orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem ab intueri liceat, Cic. 3. Fig. In gen. right, correct, proper, appropriate, besting: recto ac justo proelio dimicare, Liv.: nominibus rectis expendere numos, i. e. on good securities, Hor.: ut natura dedit, ac omnia recta figura, correct, beautiful, Prop. Comp.: si quid novisti rectius ista, Hor. Sup.: rectissima ratio, Quint. (ii) Neutr. subst.: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumque, Cic. (iii) Esp. morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good (opp. to pravus): and neutr. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous: rectitude, virtue: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id.: recta consilia, Liv.: in rectis, Cic.: animus secundis temporibus dubitque rectus, Hor. (iv) In grammar, rectus casus, the nominative case, opp. to obliqui casus: Quint.

re-cūbo, i. v. n. to lie upon the back, to recline: sub tegmine fagi, Virg.

reclutus, a, um, Part. [reclūdo]. **re-cūbo**, cūbui, j. v. n. [root cūb; cf. accumbō] to lie down again: to lie down: eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quomodo collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. 2. Esp. to recline at table: reddit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. II. Of things, to fall or sink down: onus (domus quasae) in proclinas partes, Ov.: nebulas magis iam petunt campoque recumbunt, sink, settle down, Virg.

reclutatio (recip.), ōnis, f. [recupero] a getting back, repaining, recovery: libertatis, Cic.

reclutator (recip.), ōris, m. [id.]

one that repains or recovers: urbis, Tac.

II. In law, recuperatores were judges at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision: Cic.: Liv.

recupērātricius (recip.), a, um, adi. [recuperator] pertaining to the recuperatores: iudicium, Cic.

recupēro (reciper), avi, atum, i. v. a. to get or obtain again: to regain, recover, etc.: qui empti recuperare vellet, Cic.: amissa, Caes.: pecuniam depositam, Cic. With an abstract object: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes. II. Fig. to obtain again, regain, recover: si et vos et me ipsum recuperabo, Cic. [Uso. supposes to be necessary form of recipio, but on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term. -ero. Forcellini derives it from an old prepos. reci and paro:] (Hence it *reciperare*; old Fr. *recouurer*; Eng. *recover*.)

re-cūro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to restore, make a hole, cure; also, to take care of, to prepare with care: me otio et ulrica, Cat.

re-cūro, curri, j. v. n. to run or hasten back: ad me, Cic.: in arcem, Liv.: rure, Hor. Poet. of the reviving of the sun: Virg.: and of the year: Hor.

II. Fig. to come back, return, recover: mox bruma recurrit iners, id.: ad eandem conditionem, Caes. 2. Esp. to have recourse to: ad eam rationem recurrit, Quint.

re-cūro, i. v. n. freq. [recurro] to run or hasten back: to come back, return: quid ego huc recurem? Pl.

II. Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recusat, Virg.

re-cūro, ūs, m. [il.] a running or going back, return, retreat, etc.: inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursum, Virg.: ut recurus pateret, Liv.

re-cūro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to curve or bend backwards, to turn back: colla equi, Ov.: recurvante undae (Mandari), winding, serpentine, id.

re-cūro, ūs, m. adi. bent back, crooked or curved: cornu, Virg.

reclutatio, ōnis, f. [recuso] a declining, refusal: disputationis, Cic. II. Esp. in law, an objection, protest: porna violatae religionis iustam recusationem non habet, id. 2. a counter-plea: opp. to petitio: id.

re-cūso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [causa] to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant or unwilling: constr. with acc., inf., acc. and inf. de, subj. or absol.: uxorem, Ter.: servitutem, Sall.: prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti, Virg.: de stipendio, Caes.: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, Cic.: neque recusare quin armis contendam, Caes. Absol.: non recusio, non abnuo, Cic. Of things: genus impeditum cursumque recusant, Virg. II. Esp. in law, to object, take exception, plead in defence:

tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro, Cic.

re-cūso, a, um, Part. [recutio]. **re-cūso**, no perf., casum, j. v. a. [quatio] to strike back or backwards, to cause to rebound: uteroque recuso insonuere cavae cavernae, Virg.

re-cūsus, a, um, adi. [cutis] circumcised: Judaei, Mart. 2. Transf. Jewish (poet.): sabbata, Pers.

reclutus, a, um, Part. [redigo]. **reclutatio**, i. v. n. to walk back: bene ambula et redambula, Pl.

reclutatio, i. v. n. to love again, return love for love: Cic.

reclutatio, ūs, j. v. a. to disagree, refuse, consult, contradict. With acc.: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patimur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: avertit quae vestra dies muliebris armis redarguerit, will show them to be false, Virg.

reclutatio, i. v. n. to take the auspices again: comically for, to return: Pl.

redditus, a, um, Part. [reddo]. **red-dō**, didi, ditum (old Lat. *reddē*, Pl.: pass.: reddidit, id. Part. perf. reddita, Lucr.), j. v. a. to put back, give back, return, restore: captivos, Caes.: equos, Cic.: paribus paria reddunt, are set against, opposed to, id.: se ipso convivio reddidit, returned to the banquet, Liv. 2. Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, to answer, reply, Virg. II. Transf. to give up, deliver: to yield, relinquish, resign: Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic.: huc, Ov.: ultimum spiritum, Vell.: animus, Virg.: vota, to pay, offer, id. (ii) to put or bring forth, produce: ut illud sonum reddunt, Quint.: vocem, Virg.: fructum, quem praedia reddunt, Ter. (iii) to impart, assign, give: una superstitio, superba quae reddita diva, what is given, belongs to the gods, Virg. neque his potentibus sua redditor, u granted, Caes.: Lanuvium sacra sua reddita, Liv.: peccata veniam, Hor. (iv) Legal t. to render judgment, to do the time for a trial: Caes.: Tac.: to sue reddere, to administer justice, pronounce sentence, id. 2. to transact, render: quom ea, quae legem Graeco, Latine redderem, Cic. 3. to repay, narrate, relate: dictata, Hor.: recens. id. 4. to represent, imitate, resemble: quid te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg. 5. to make or cause to be, to render: reddam ego te ex fera hinc manusum, Pl.: tutorem et consulatorem vitam reddere, Cic. (Hence II. reddere: Fr. rendre: ab eadem redditum, It. rendita: Fr. rende.)

redemptio, ōnis, f. [redimo] a buying back: a releasing, ransom, redemption: quum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. II. a buying up, bribing: iudicii, Cic. III. a turning of the revenue: id. (Hence Fr. *revente*.) **redemptio**, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to buy back, ransom: Tac.

redemptor, ōris, m. [id.] a *conductor, undertaker, purveyor, farmer* (agn. conductor): redemptor qui columanum flum. de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendum, Cic.

redemptura, ae, f. [id.] a *contracting, farming* (rare): Liv.

redemptus, a, um, Part. [redimio].

red-ēo, ū, itum, a. v. n. to go or come back: to return: e provincia, Cic.: a foro domum, Pl.: rare, Ter.: in urbem, Liv.: ad navem, Pl. Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic.: rediit jam graminis campi, arboribusque comae, Hor.: collis ad plantilem redibat, *sloped down to*, Caes.: *l'ass. impers.*: ad arbitrium rediit, Pl. With a homogeneous object: itque reditque viam toties, Virg. || Fig.: aspersit aquam, jam rediit animus, Pl.: redire in priatum statum, Caes.: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam rediisse, *had never been reconciled*, i. e. *had never been at variance*, Nep.: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.: redire ad se significat also, to come to oneself, i. e. to recover one's senses: Ter.: ad sanitatem, Cic.: in fastos, to go back to them, Hor.: so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Virg. 2. Esp. in speaking: to go back, recur, to a former subject: sed de hoc alius: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. || Transf.: to come in, be yielded as income, etc.: to arise, proceed: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. 2. to come to, be brought or reduced to, to fall to, devolve on: constr. usu. with ad, rarely with in or an adverb of place: pille omnes ad gladios redierunt, they took themselves to their swords, Caes.: quos morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, have descended to me, Ter.: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, have not been brought into, are not registered in, Cic.: ex mese fortuna rediunt, come to that pass, Ter.

red-hālo, i, v. a. to breathe forth again, exhale: Lucr.

red-hibēo, ōis, perf. itum, 2. v. a. [hibeo] to give back, return: viaticum alium tibi, ut malui dediisti redhibebo, Pl. || Mercant. t. i. of a buyer, to give back an article; of a seller, to take back: in mancipio vendendo dicenda vita, quae nisi dicaris, redhibebatur mancipium rursus civilis, Cic.

red-igo, ōis, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive, lead, or bring back: (Sol) disiectos redigit equos, Lucr.: oppidani (hostem) fuscum fugaturo in castra redigunt, Liv. 2. Fig.: rem ad priatum belli rationem redigit, Caes.: disciplinam militarem ad priores mores, Liv. || Transf. of money or property, to get back, call in, collect, raise: bona venditi, pecuniam redigit, Cic.: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, Liv.: praedam in fuscum, Tac. 2. to bring or reduce to any condition: constr. with acc. dep. on in, ad, or sub: an adv. of place, or ablat.: virus in servitutem, Pl.: Ar-

vernos in provinciam, to reduce to a province, Caes.: republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv.: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, to render certain, id. Galliam sub populi R. Imperium, Caes.: ore redigis me, Ter. Abol.: ut ejus animum retinendam et redigam, ut quo se vortat, nesciat, bring it down, id. 3. to make or render (for reddere), quae facilia ex difficilissimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. 4. Of number or quantity, to bring within: to lessen, diminui, reduce: ex hominum millibus LX. vii. ad D. sese redactus esse dixerunt, id. Quod si comminatus, viam redigatur ad assem, Hor.

redimōtiūm, i, n. [redimio] a *band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet*, etc.: Cic. || Fig. a *bond, fetter*: Pl.

redimio, ū, itum (*imperf. past*, redimibat, Virg.), 4. v. a. [etym. uncert.] to bind or wreath round, encircle, gird, crown, etc.: tempora vitia, Virg.: capillos mitra, Ov.: aertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? Cic.: loca silvis, girt round, surrounded, Cat. Poet.: tortia redimita tempora quercu, Virg.

red-imo, ōis, emptum, 3. v. a. [emo] to buy back, repurchase: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. 3. Esp. to buy back, ransom, redeem a prisoner, slave, etc.: i. i. Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? De Redimam, Pl.: servi in publicum redempti ac manuales, *ransomed, liberated at the public cost*, Liv. 3. In gen. to buy off: to release, rescue: pecunia se a libribus palam redemerat, Cic.: se a Gallis auro, Liv. || Transf. to buy up, purchase: esedum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. 2. to take or undertake by contract: to hire, farm, etc.: Damnonigem portoria reliquiae omnia Aetorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes.: plicarias de censoribus, Cic. || Fig. to purchase, i. e. gain, procure: ego vitam omnium civium, quinque hominum amentum ac peccitorum pona redemi, id.: pacem Ariovisti ne obsequibus quidem dasti, Caes. 2. to ward off, obviate, avert: quae (accertata) ego a republica melius privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redimebam, Cic. 3. to make amends, atone, compensate for, redem: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sol.: vitium auctore (sc. Jove), Ov.

red-integro, ōis, actum, 3. v. a. to make whole again: to restore, renew, refresh, refresh: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes.: proelium, Liv.: memoriam, Cic.

red-ipsor, 3. v. a. dep. [apiscor] to get again, recover: Pl.

red-itio, ōis, f. [redeo] a going or coming back; a returning, return (rare for reditus): domum, Caes.

red-itus, ōis, m. [id.] returning, return: noster itus, reditus, Cic.: Romanus, id. Plur.: Virg.: Hor. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo

solis, id est unius astri, reditu metuntur, Cic. 2. Fig.: reditus in gratium cum inimicis, id. || Transf.: a return, revenue, income, proceeds: Nep. Plur.: Liv.

red-ivis, v. reduv.

red-i-vivus, a, um, adj. [v. re init.] renewed, renovated, of old building materials used as new: lapis, Cic.

red-ōis, ōis, 2. v. a. and n. to emit a scent, diffuse an odour: to smell of, or like, be redolent of. || Act.: vinum redolens, Cic. 2. Fig.: doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, id.

|| Neutr.: quod tanta magis redolere videtur omnia, Lucr.: With ablat.: redolent thyum fragrantia mella, Virg. 2. Fig.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic.

red-ōmitus, a, um, Part. *retained, broken in again*: improbi cives, Cic.

red-ōno, ōis, 1. v. a. to give back again: aliquem diti pariter, Hor. || To give up, resign: Invidum nepotem Marti redonabo, i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars, id.

red-ormio, 4. v. n. to sleep again: Cels.

red-ūco, ōis, ctum (redūco, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to lead or bring back, to conduct back: exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes.: reductur ad eum Cn. Magnus, id. Poet.: quos Elea domum reduxit palma, Hor.: solem reducit, Virg. 2. to cause to return, to deliver, rescue: aliquem de exilio, Cic.: a morte, Virg. 3. Esp. to reduce a woman, to marry again: Ter.: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. 4. to draw back: with inanimata objecta (falces) tormentis intrusus reducebant, Caes.: auras naribus, Lucr. 5. Reducere aliquem domum, to conduct or accompany one home (as a mark of respect): (P. Scipio) quum senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum esset a patribus conscriptis, Cic. || Fig.: aliquem in gratiam, Ter.: in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.: neque ipse reduco a contemplatione, *withdraw myself*, Ov.: in apem reduci mentibus anxiis viresque, Hor. || For redigere, to bring or get out, to produce, yield: LX. pondo panis et modio (milli) reducant, Plin. 2. to bring or reduce to some condition: aliquid in formam, Ov. (Hence from reductus, It. ridotto, Fr. reducere.)

red-uctio, ōis, f. [reduco] a leading or bringing back: a resting, restoration (rare): reductio regis, Cic.

red-uctor, ōis, m. [id.] one who leads or brings back (rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

red-uctus, a, um, Part. [reduco]. || A. i. j. drawn back; of place, reduced, remote, lonely: Inque alius scindit esse unde reductus, Virg. 2. Fig.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor.

red-ūcūds, a, um, adj. curved or bent backwards (rare): Plin. Poet. In gen. curved, bent: pennae utroque reduco, Ov.

redundantia, ae, f. [reundo] an overflowing, superfluity, excess: Virg.

II. Fig. of style: redundancy: Ilia pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic.

re-undo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to flow back: to pour over, overflow: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic.: Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. (II) redundatus for redundans (poet.): amne redundatis fossa madet aqua, Ov. 2. Transf. with abl. or ablat.: to overflow with: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, is soaked with, Cic. II. Fig. to flow or come back, overflow, overwhelm: quorum (victorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id. hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, have proceeded, id. 3. to be superfluous, redundant or excessive: to be copious, to abound: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id.: redundante multitudine, Tac.: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. (II) With abl. to have an excess or redundancy of: to be redundant in: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, id.: armis, Tac.

reduvia (reduvia), ae, f. an agnail, whitlow: Plin. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduvian cures, to be busy about trifles, Cic. [Compared with induviae and exuvia, reduvia would seem to come from the root du, "put" v. exuo.]

redux, tici, adj. [reduco]. I. A ct. that leads or brings back: Jupiter, Ov.

II. Pass. that is led or brought back, returned: quid me reducem esse voluistis? & a. from exire, Cic.: reducos socios, Virg.

refocto (refectus), genis, f. [reficio] a restoring, repairing: Capitoli. Suet. II. Fig. refreshment, recreation, recovery: etiam febre liberatus vis refectioni valebit, will scarcely be strong enough to recover, Cels.

refector, oris, m. [hl.] a restorer, repairer: Suet.

refectus, a, um, Part. [reficio].

re-fello, fellis, 1. v. a. [fallo] to show to be false: to disprove, reveal, confute: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic.: sensus, Lucr.: dicta, Virg.

re-fello, si, tum, 4. v. a. [fallo] to fill up, stuff, cram: meminitis tum iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referri, Cic. II. Fig.: aurea sermonibus, id.

re-fello, 4. v. a. to strike back or in return (rare): aliquem, Pl. Poet.: seculi referitur imagine Phoebeus, is reflected, Ov.

re-fello, retitli (also retitli), rēlitum (rēlitum, Lucr.): 3. v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, draw or put back: vasa domum, Pl.: ut naves eodem, unde erant proque, referuntur, Caes.: intro referre pedem, to return, Pl. (II) With pron. reflect. to go back, return: Romam se reititit, Cic.: esse in castra, Caes. 2. Esp. to move back, return, restore, repay

= reddere: scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retulerunt? Pl.: aera octinus idibus, to pay the money for tuition, Hor.

3. Milit. t. t. with pedem or gradum, to withdraw, retreat: vulneribus defessis pedem referre coeperunt, Caes.: Reflect. a prima acie ad triarios sensim referabantur, Liv. (II) Transf. in gen.: feroque visio retitit retro pedem (viator), Plautus.

II. Fig.: referre sonum, to echo, Cic.: o mihi praeteritis referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. 2. Esp. to pay back, repay: denique par pari refero, Ter. Esp. in the phrase, referre gratiam (rarely gratias), to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite: Cic. 3. to restore, renew, repeat, resemble, etc.: Hecyram iterum referre, to produce it again, Ter.: Margini sermone vultuque Suevo referunt, Tac. 4. to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege: cujus orationem legati domum referunt, Caes. With acc. and inf.: classi quibus ad Fidenas pugnatum cum Velintibus, quidam annales retulerunt, Liv. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quia retitit Alax esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. With subj.: ut Proetum muller perfida credulum falas impulerit criminibus referit, Hor. (II) to join, answer, reply: Anna referit, Virg. (III) Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: to report, to bring before: to consult: to make a motion, to propose: constr. usu. with ad senatum (sometimes omitted); the subject gen. expressed by de with abl.: sometimes by acc. (or nom. in pass.); or by a relat. clause: rem ad senatum referit, Sall.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv.: consul convocato senatu referit, quid de his fieri placeat, Sall. Imperat. pass.: de ea re postulant ut referatur, id. Referre is sometimes, but very rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (ac. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium retulit, Nep. Hence (IV) transf. in gen. to consult, ask the advice of, of oracles, etc.: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, Cic. (v) referre ad populum, to propose or refer aeneo (the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum: v. fero, II. to (II)) id. 6. to note down, enter in writing: to inscribe, register, record, etc.: indictum in tabulis publicis relatum, id.: in reos, in proscriptione referri, to be set down among, id. (II) referre rationes or aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), to give, present, or render an account: relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, v. acceptus, no. II. Hence, transf. referre aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in rationibus, in numerum, etc. to count or reckon among: diem litter festos, nefastos, Tac. 8. to trace back, ascribe, refer: qui pecuniam ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt,

Cic.: hinc omne principium, hac refer extinus, Hor.

re-fero, tollit, v. a. impers. (personal: Pl.) [rem fert: lit. it carries or bears upon one's affairs or property: hence] it concerns, is of consequence or importance to: con-fer, identical with that of interest, v. (interferum, no. IV.) id tua referi mihi, utrum illae fecerint, Ter.: non ascripi id, quod tua mihi referat, Cic. With a subject-clause: neque referi cupimusquam, Punicas Romanasque acies laetius extulit, Tac. With ad, in, or dat.: quam ad rem istuc referi? Pl.: dic, quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an mille ariet? Hor. 2. without words indicating the person directly affected: in gen. to be important, to make a difference: ne illud quidem referi, consilium an dictator an praetor exponderit, Liv.: primum illud parvi referi, non publicanis amissis vigiliis postea victoria recuperare, Cic. With a subject-clause: parvi reititit non suscepisse, Ter.: tuo vitio rerumque labore, nil referre putas? Hor. Abol.: bona Senae ablata aerario, ut in flumem conerentur, tanquam referret, as though it mattered, Tac.

referatus, a, um, Part. [refero].

II. Adj. stuffed, crammed, filled: full of persons (as objects) with gen.: referata Gallia negotiatorum est, pleni civium Romanorum, Cic. Rarely with abl.: domus erat aleatoribus repleta, plena ebriorum, id. (II) Of things, with abl.: insula Delos referata divitiis, id. Abol.: locuples ac referata domus, id. Comp.: referatus aerarium, id. Sup. theatrum celebritate referatissimum, id.

2. Fig.: Xerxes referat omnes praeculis domique fortunae, id.: disciplina formula plena et referata, id.

re-ferro, 2. v. n. to boil or bubble up, to boil over: Plin. II. Fig.:

re-ferro, vi, 3. v. n. incip. [referro] to begin to bubble up: v. a.

re-fello, feli, fectum, 3. v. a. [facio] to make again, make anew, to restore, rebuild, repair, refit, renew, etc.: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall.: opus, Cic.: muros, cladem, portas, Caes.: exercitia, Liv. 2. Esp. to get back again, get in return, get from: nunquam eris dives autem quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. 3. to re-appoint, re-elect: tribunos, consules, Liv. II. Fig. to restore (rare): refecta fides, Tac.

2. Esp. to reinvigorate, refresh, recruit: of the body: exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes.: vires obae, Liv.: quum saltus refecti sax roscia luna, refreshes, revives, Virg. (II) Of the mind: nunc veteris conspectus et comessans leto refectis et recreat membra meum, Cic.: refecta tandem spe, Liv.

re-figo, xi, tum, 3. v. a. to stuff, unstuff, lean down, pull out to waste, num figitur rursus ea tabulae, quae vos decretis vestris restituitis? Cic.: et

peum de poste Neptuni sacro, Virg. Poet.: reflexa sidera, falling, id. || Transf. to take down the tables of the laws, i. e. to annul, abolish, abrogate them: acta M. Antonii rescissita, leges rescissita, Cic.

re-fingo, 3. v. a. to make again, make anew (rare): cerea regna, Virg. **re-fusus**, a, um, Part. [refuso].

re-fligto, 1. v. a. to demand again, demand back (rare): Cat.

reflatus, ūs, m. [reflo] a blowing against, blowing: Plin. Meton. a contrary wind: Cic.

re-flecto, ūs, xum, 3. v. a. and n. 1. Act. to turn or turn back or backwards: to turn about or away: caput leviter, Cat.: colla, Virg.: oculos, Ov. 2. Fig. to turn or bring back: to avert: nonnunquam animum inclatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic.: animum reflexi, I reflected within myself, Virg.

|| Neutr. to turn back; fig. to yield: Lucr.

reflexus, a, um, Part. [reflecto]. **re-flo**, avi, atom, 1. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr. to blow back, blow contrary: **refluentibus** ventis, Cic. || Act. to blow away from oneself, to blow or breathe out: (abr) quum ducitur atque refreat, Lucr.

re-flo, 3. v. n. to flow or run back; to flow off, overflow (poet.): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refuitque fluitque, Ov.: Nilus refuit campis, Virg.

refluus, a, um, adj. [refluo] flowing back, ebbing: mare, Ov.

reformidat, ūs, f. [reformido] a great fear or dread: Cic.

re-formido, no perf., atom, 1. v. a. to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun or avoid through fear: with acc.: si qui imbecillus horrent dolore et reformidant, Cic.: sapientiae studium et praecipua prudentium penitus, Tac. With inf.: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. With relat. clause: nec quid tibi de illo audienti, de ne ipso occurrat, reformidat, id. Of things as subjects: tum brachia (vitium) tonde: ante reformidant ferrum, Virg.

re-formo, avi, atom, 1. v. n. and a. 1. Act. to reform, transform, change, to remake, quicquid erit dum quod fuit ante reformet, until she resume her former shape, Ov. || Fig. to amend, reform: mores depravato, Plin.

re-fusus, a, um, Part. [refuso]. **re-fusus**, ūs, f. atom, 2. v. a. to warm or cherish again: to refresh, restore, revive, etc.: corpus refoventque loventque, Ov.: vires mollitia coeli, Tac. || Fig.: reliquias partium in Africa, Suet.

refractarius, a, um, adj. dim. [refractus] somewhat stubborn or refractory: dicendi genus, Cic.

refractus, a, um, Part. [refringo]. **re-frāgor**, atque, 1. v. n. dep. opt. to smother, to oppose, resist: to thwart, gainay: illa lex petitiōis tuae refraga est, Cic.: aliquis honori (sc. tri-

umphi), Liv. 2. Of things: to oppose, withstand: tacita quadam cogitatione refragatur his omnibus, Quint.

re-frēno (refrasno), avi, atom, 1. v. a. to check, curb: equos, Curt. || Transf. in gen. to curb, restrain: fluvios, Lucr.: aquas, Ov. 2. Fig.: adolescentes a gloria, Cic.: indomitam licentiam, Hor.

re-frico, ūs, atom, 1. v. a. and n. 1. Act. to rub or scratch open again, to gail, fret: vulnera, to tear open, Cic. 2. Fig. to excite afresh, renew: memoriam pulcherrimi facit, id. || Neutr. to break out afresh, appear again: crebro reficit lipitudo, id.

refrigeratio, ūs, f. [refrigero] a cooling, coolant: Cic.

re-frigero, avi, atom, 1. v. a. to make cool or cold: to cool off: ignis in aquam coniectus continuo restingit et refrigerat, Cic.: aqua, Plin. Absol.: quum stella Saturni refrigeret, Cic. Reflect. to cool oneself: refrigerandi sui causa, Suet. || Fig. to cool down, to deprive of warmth or zeal: pass, to be cooled, exhausted: to grow cool or languid: defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, Cic.: quum Antonii libarius refrigeratus, ab Antonio transfigit ad Caesarem, his zeal having cooled, Vell.

re-frigescō, frizi, 3. v. n. incomp. to grow cool or cool: cor vulnere lacum refrixit, Ov. || Fig. to grow cold or remiss: to abate, grow stale, lose interest: to fail, flag: illud crimen de numis caluit re recent, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic.: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quum refrixit, id.: quum Romae a iudicis forum refrixerit, when there is less doing in judicial business, id.

re-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break up, break open: portas, Caes.: claustra, Cic.: carcerem, Liv. 2. In gen. to break, break in pieces: ramum, to break off, Virg. || Fig. to break, break in pieces, destroy, etc.: vim fluminis, Caes.: Achivos, Hor.

re-fugio, fūgi, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to flee back, to run away, escape: ex alto, Caes.: ad urbem, Liv.: in silvum, Virg. 2. Of things: vites a caulis brassicisque refugio dicuntur, Cic. (H) Of situation: to run back, recede: refugit ab litore templum, Virg. || Fig.: ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiat, Cic.: animus luctu refugit, Virg. 3. To flee to, take refuge with: ad legatos, Cic.

B. Act. to run away from: to avoid, shun: iudicem, id.: trepidus repente refugit attolentem iras (anguem), Virg. || Fig.: vicina Jurgia, Hor. Poet. with inf.: nec Polyhymnia Lesbium refugit tendere barbiton, id.

refugium, ūs, n. [refugio] a taking refuge: portas refugis profugorum aperuere, Virg. 2. Meton. a place of refuge: silvae tutius dedere refu-

um, Liv. || Fig.: regum, populum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, Cic.

refūsus, a, um, adj. [id.] fleeing back, receding, vanishing: unda, Ov. Subst. a fugitive: refugos sequi, Tac.

re-fulgeo, ūs, 2. v. n. to reflect a light: to shine, glitter, glisten: quum caerulea nubes albis inardescit radis longaque refulegit, Virg.: corpus versicolori veste, Liv. || Fig.: Julia tutela refulgens, Hor.

re-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow, etc.: aequor refundit aequor, Ov.: imis stagna refusa vadis, Virg.

2. Transf. of things back, liquid: refunditur alga, is flowing back, id.

refūsus, a, um, Part. [refundo]. **refutatio**, ūs, f. [refuto] in rhetor. a refutation: Cic.

refutatus, ūs, m. [id.] a refutation: refutatus, Lucr.

refūto, avi, atom, 1. v. a. [on etym. v. confuto] lit. to pour back: hence] to check, drive back, repress: nationes bello, Cic. || Fig. to repress, restrain, oppose: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, id.: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet) proderim, may fate avert! Virg. 2. Esp. to confute, refute, disprove: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. Poet. with acc. and inf.: si quis corpus sentire refutat, denique, Lucr.

regallus, 1. m. dim. [regalis] a small bird, perh. the wren: Suet.

regalis, e, adj. [rex] pertaining to a king, kingly, royal, regal: genus civitatis, a monarchy, Cic.: acceptionem, Ov. Poet.: comae, i. e. of Lavinia, Virg.: situs pyramidum, Hor. Comp.: rex regalar, Pl. || usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid: ornatus, Cic.: animus, Liv. (Hence lit. reale; Fr. royal; also it. reame; Fr. royaume.)

regāliter, adv. royally, splendidly, dominantly: Liv.: Ov.

re-gēro, gēsi, gēstur, 3. v. a. to bear, carry, or bring back: terram e fossa, Liv. tellurum to throw back, Ov.

|| Fig. to throw or cast back, to retort: convicia, Hor.: culpam in illas, to throw the blame on them, Plin.

regestus, a, um, Part. [regero]. **regia**, ae, f. (sc. domus) [regius] a royal palace, castle, court: in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic.: regia solis, Ov. (H) Esp. the castle of Numa, situated on the Via Sacra: id. Hence, atrium regium, the hall of this regia, Liv. || Transf. the royal tent in a camp: id. || Meton. the court, i. e. the royal family, the king and his courtiers: tulit et Romana regis accleris tragici exemplum, id.

IV. (sc. urbs) a royal city, residence, capital: Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. V. For the Gr. basilica, a colonnade, portico, hall: domus lectra ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet.

regis, adv. *royally; sumptuously; despotically*: accubabo regie, Pl.: aliud regie seu potius tyrannice staturer aliquem, imperiosus, Cic.

regiosus, adv. *royally, magnificently*: instructa domus, Enn. in Cic.

regiosus, a. um, adj. [rex facio] *kingly, royal, magnificent* (poet.): Virg. **regium**, n. s. [rex regia] a festival celebrated at Rome on the 12th of February to commemorate the capture of the kings: Fest. (cf. regis fuga, Ov.): v. Smith's Ant. 38.

regisno, i. v. a. a. *beget or bear again, to reproduce*: Lucr.

regillus, a. um, adj. [regulus] *royal, magnificent*: Inducula, Pl.

regimen, n. s. [regula] a *guiding, guidance, direction*: regimen equorum exercere Tac.: classica, Voll. 2.

regimen, a. ruler (poet.): fragitur et regimen, Ov. 11. Fig. a *guiding, directing, governing*: rite, government, command: regimen totius magistratus penes Appian erat, Liv.: summæ renes Germanicum, Tac. 2. Esp. the *direction of state affairs, rule, government*: regimen suscipere, id. 3. Meton. a *ruler, director, governor*: regimen rerum, Liv. (Hence Fr. régime.)

regina, ae, f. [rex] a *queen*: Cic.: Hor. 2. Transf. a *goddess*: Juno, Pl.: o Venus, regina Gndi Paphie, Hor. (II) a *daughter of a king, a princess*: Virg. (III) a *lady of rank*: sed istae reginae domi suae fuerunt aequae, Pl. 11. Fig. (Justitia) annuum est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. (Hence It. regina: Fr. reine.)

regio, onis, f. [rego] lit. a *making straight*: hence, a *line*: de recta regione deflecto, Cic. 2. E *regione*, adverbially: in a *straight line, directly*: e regione moveri, opp. declinare, id. (II) in the *opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite*: constr. with gen., dat., or ablat.: erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes.: dicitur, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, quod adversa vestigia essent contra nostra instruxit, Nep. 11. Transf. the *visual line, boundary-line*, esp. in *angury*: nempe eo (sc. litto) Romulus regiones dedit tum, quum urbem condidit, id. 2. In gen. a *boundary line, limit, boundary, uau, pluvr.*: antepontatur omnibus Pompeii, ceteris res gestae atque virtutes itadem quibus solis cursum, regionibus ac terminis continentur, id. 3. a *quarter, region of the heavens or earth*: vespertina, Hor.: neu regio foret ulla suis animalibus orba, Ov. 4. a *tract, territory, region*: agri fertilissima regio, Caes.: regione portus Esquilinae in the neighbourhood, Liv. (II) Esp. a *province, district*: plur. *lands, territories*: Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes.: in quatuor regiones dividit Macedoniam, Liv. (III) a *quarter, ward, district of Rome, and the surrounding territory*: Suet. (v.

Smith's Class. Dict. art. Roma). 111. Fig. a *province, department, sphere*: dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl.

regionatim, adv. *by districts or wards*: Liv.

regius, a. um, adj. [rex] *pertaining to a king, kingly, royal*: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natur esset, Cic.: exercitus, Caes.: anni, i. e. the *reign of the kings* (at Rome), Cic.: ales, the *eagle*, Ov. 11. Transf. *royal, princely, splendid, magnificent*: moles, splendens, edificata, Hor.: morbus regius, the *jaundice*, id.

reg-glans, no perf. a. um, i. v. a. to *uningle, to unloose, separate* (rare): Cat.

reginator, oris, m. [regno] a *ruler, sovereign*: deorum, Pl.: summi Olympi, Virg.

regnatix, icis, adj. f. [id.] *ruking, imperial*: In domo regnatix, Tac.

regno, avi, a. um, i. v. s. and a. [regnum] A. *Neutr. to have royal power, to be king, to reign*: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic.: tactis regnavit Amyclia, Virg.: advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac. With *gov.*: qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor. Pass. *imperi*: hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annis gente sub Hectore, Virg. 2. In gen. to be *supreme, to rule, reign, govern*: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. Esp. in a bad sense, to *tyrannise, domineer*: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Liv. (II) Of things, to *hold sway, prevail*: (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Virg. 11. Fig. to *rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate*: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint. B. A *ct. to rule, sway, govern*: terra acri quondam regnata Lycargo, Virg.: trans Lygios Gothones regnatura, Tac.

regnum, i. n. [rex] *kingly government, royal authority, royalty*: cum penes unum esset omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus republicae statum, Cic.: regnum obtinere, Caes. 2. In gen. a *dominion, sovereignty, rule*: regnum alicui permittere, Hor. (II) Esp. in a bad sense, *despotism, tyranny*: Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, Cic.: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercebant, Liv. 11. Meton. a *kingdom*: ad fines regni sui, Caes. Poet. of bees: ceras regna resingunt, Virg. 2. Transf. an *estate, possession*: post aliquot mea regna vident, mirabor aristas, fields, id.

rego, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to *stretch, to keep or lead in a straight line, or in the right direction*: to *guide, conduct, direct*: manus una (navem) regit, Lucr.: onera navium regi vella, Caes.: equum, Liv.: misium jaculum, Ov. 2. Esp. in law, *regere fines, to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits*: Cic. 11. Fig. to *guide, lead, conduct, direct*:

rem consilio, Ter.: bella, Caes.: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv.: vellem susceples juvenem regendum, Cic. 2. Esp. to *control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over*: civitates, id.: populus imperio, Virg. Of abstract objects: animal partes consilio, Cic. 3. to *set right, correct*: errantem regere, Caes.

re-gradior, gressus, i. v. s. v. a. *to go or come back; to return*: ut regredi quam progressi mallet, Cic.: ex itinere regressi, Liv. 2. Milit. i. e. to *retreat*: cessit, retire, retreat: illi autem hoc acris instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. 11. Fig.: in memoriam regredior audire me, Pl.

regressus, a. um, Part. [regredior]. **regressus**, ōis, m. [id.] a *going back, return, regress*: nihil erat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Cic. 2. Milit. i. e. a *retreat*: regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv. 11. Fig. a *return, retreat*: nullo ad poenitentium regressu, Tac.

regula, ae, f. [rego] a *straight piece of wood, a ruler, rule*: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 2. Transf. in gen. a *straight staff; a stick, lat, bar* (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quatuor prentes digitos, deligunt, Caes. 11. Fig. a *rule, pattern, model, example*: fontem omnium honorum in corpore esse: hanc normam hanc regulam, hanc praecceptionem esse naturae, Cic.: assit regule, poenatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor.

regulus, i. m. dim. [rex] a *petty king, prince, chieftain*: regulos ac acceptos in fidem in Hispania reges reliquisse, Liv. 11. Transf. a *king's son, a prince*: id.

re-gusto, avi, a. um, i. v. a. to *taste again or repeatedly* (rare): regustatum digito terebare salinum, i. e. *licked out*, Pers. 11. Fig.: illum (landauconum Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, id. read again, Cic.

re-gro, avi, i. v. v. a. to *turn about again, to wheel round*: fig.: Flor.

re-gro, ōis, f. a *repeating, reiteration*: Quint.

rejectionis, a. um, adj. [reicio] *that is to be rejected*: Cic.

rejectionis, ōis, f. [id.] a *throwing back*: languinis, i. e. *throwing up*, Plin. 11. Fig. a *rejection, rejection*: quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, rejectione hujus civitatis, Cic. 2. Esp. in law, a *challenging, rejection of a judex*: judicium, id. 3. Rhetor. i. e. in allum rejectio (al. tractio), a *shifting off from oneself to another*, id.

rejectionis, avi, i. v. a. *freq. [id.] to throw or cast back*: Lucr.

rejectionis, a. um, Part. [reicio]. 11. Subst. *rejection* (or *rejectionis*), orum, s. *plus things to be rejected*: Cic.

re-icio (reicio), ject, jectum (reio, Virg.: scanned otherwise reicio, etc.)

*j. v. a. [jacio] to throw, cast, or fling back: of inanimate objects: telum in hostes, Caes. Poet.: oculus Rutulorum rejecti arvis, turns away, averts, Virg. (II) Of living objects, to drive or chase back (mostly poet.): capellas a flumine, id. (III) With *prom.* reflect, to throw or cast oneself back, to throw or fling oneself: tum illa rejecta se in eum, flung herself into his arms, Ter. 2.*

*Exp. Milit. t. t. to beat back, repel, repulse: eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem rejectebant, Caes. 3. Pass. Nautical t. t. to be driven back: a Leucopetra profectus, rejectus sum austru vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. 11. Fig. to cast off, remove, repel, reject: abs te socordiam omnem reice, Pl.: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. (II) In law: iudices rejicere, to challenge or reject the judges appointed by lot: quum ex CXXV. iudicibus quinque et LXX. reus rejiceret, id. 2. Exp. to scorn, disdain, despise: rejecta praeda, Hor. 3. to refer to, make over to: ad ipsum te epistolam rejicio, Cic. (II) Rejicere ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, etc.) to refer a matter or person to some officer or authorized body: totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes.: legati ab senatu rejecti ad populum, Liv. *Abol.*: tribuni appellati ad senatum, rejecerunt, id. 4. to put off, defer, postpone: a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rejectebantur, Cic.*

re-lābor, lapsus, j. v. n. dep. to slide or glide back: to sink or fall back (poet.): vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, sinking back upon the couch, Ov.: retrahibile pedem simul unda relabens, flowing back, Virg. 11. Fig. to relapse, to return: nunc in Aristippi fartum praecipite labor, Hor.

re-languesco, gūi, j. v. n. incep. to grow languid or faint again: (sopor) imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. 2. Transf. of the wind, to lull, abate: Sen. 11. Fig.: quod ille rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virantem existimant, Caes.

relatio, ōnis, f. [refero] a carrying back, bringing back: Quint. 11. Fig. a throwing back, retorting: relatio criminis est cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuria lacerasset, Cic. 2. Esp. a returning, repaying: gratiae, Sen. 3. a motion, proposal, made by the consul or other magistrate to the senate: relationem approbare, Liv.: incipere, Tac. Hence (II) Transf. a report, narration, in gen.: dictorum, Quint. 4. a rhetorical figure in Cicero, of the nature of which Quintilian was ignorant: Cic.

relātor, ōris, m. [id.] a mover, pro-mover, in public deliberations: Lentulo consule relatore, Balb. in Cic.

relātus, a, um, Part. [refero].
relātus, ūs, m. [id.] an official report: abnuntius consilii ab ea de re relatum, Tac. 2. In gen. a narration, recital: virtutum, id.

*relaxatio, ōnis, f. [relaxo] an easing, relaxation: fig.: animi relaxatio, Cic. *Abol.*: mitigation, alleviation (sc. doloris), id.*

re-laxo, avi, atum, t. v. a. to widen again: to unloose, loosen, open: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.: densa relaxare, Virg.: tunicarum vincula, Ov. 2. Of style: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. 11. Fig. to loosen, unwind, free: (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, id. 2. to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage: to cheer up, enliven, relax: animos doctrina, id.: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxit, relaxat, id.: ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, Curt. Re-flect.: insanit quum relaxetur, when they have a lucid interval, Cic.

re-lectus, a, um, Part. [relego].
re-lēctio, ōnis, f. [relego] a sending away, exiling, banishment: Cic.

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ericothem se praebuerit et in testimonio religiosum, Cic. ||| Objectively, of things consecrated to religious purposes, *holy, sacred*: loco celeberrimo ac religiosissimo, id. i. l. *luna deorum*, Virg. (II) Esp. dies religiosus, a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen, e. g. the dies Allienas, the dies auri, etc.: Cic. Liv.

re-ligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind back or behind, to bind fast: trahit Heclorem ad currum religatum Achillis, Cic.: flavam comam, Hor. 2. Esp. nautical i. t. to fasten or moor a ship: naves ad terram religare, Caes. 3. Fig.: quae (prudenter) si extrinsecus religata pendet, bound to external things, Cic. ||| to unbind: Cybele relligat iugum manu, Cat.

re-lino, lēvi, i. v. a. to unseal, open any thing fastened with pitch, resin, etc.: relevi dila omnia, omnes serias, Ter. Poet. i. servata mella thesauris, to take out, Virg.

re-linguo, liqui, lictum, i. v. a. to leave behind: to leave, move away from: puerum apud matrem domi, Pl. post tergum hostem reliquere, Caes. (II) Esp. with a qualified predicate, to leave in a certain state: Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, id.: aras sine ture, Ov. 2. Fig.: hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturum ad Caesarem, was about to leave this excuse (for my departure), Cic. (II) Esp. with a qualified predicate, to leave in a certain state: eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, has left untouched, Ter. ||| to leave behind by dying: to leave or bequeath: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic.: alient arva, greges, armenta, Ov. 2. Fig.: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effugium, Cic.: pater, o relicto filiae nomen, Hor.

||| to let remain, not to take away: pass, to remain: equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem alii reliquit, Caes.: unam (filiam) minimeque reliquit, leave to me, Ov.: reliquebatur una per Sequanos via, Caes. 2. Fig.: ut vobis non modo dignitatis retinenda, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes reliquerat, Cic. Impers. pass. with subj.: reliquitur, ut, si vincimus in Hispania, qualescimus, id. ||| to leave in possession of, to give up, surrender: mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen reliquit, Tac.: urbem direptioni et incendia, Cic. V. to forsake, abandon, desert, leave in the lurch: non ego to hic iubens reliquo neque abeo ab te, Pl.: antea signa reliquendi et deserendi castra, Liv. (II) Fig.: quem via reliquit, who dies, Lucr.: ab omni honestate relicta, destitute of, Cic. 2. to let slip, neglect, relinquish: et agrorum et armorum cultum, to give up, neglect, id.: obdionem reliquit, raise the siege, Caes.: caedes reliquo, libidines praetero, leave unmentioned, Cic.

reliquis (reliqui), arum, f. plu. [relinquo] leaving, remain, relics, rest, remainder: copiarum, Nep.: cladia, Liv.: gladiatoriae familiae, Caes. 2. Esp. the leavings of the table, remains, fragments: Pl. 3. the relics, ashes of a body that has been burned: C. Marii stas reliquis apud Anienem dispari iussit Sulla victor, Cic. 4. the (unconsumed) remains of a sacrifice: Suet. ||| Fig.: quam palmam ultimam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reservat, ut avi reliquis persequere, i. e. the finishing of the Punic war, Cic.

reliquis (relictus) as a quadrisyll., Lucr.), a, um, adj. [id.] that is left or remains, remaining: with dat.: potes multo lato, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, Romam perveni, Cic. Neutr. absol.: quid est huic reliquum? id. Without dat.: ne causa alia restet reliqua, Ter. Neutr. absol.: addendo deducendo videre, quae reliqui summa fuit, Cic. Subst. with gen. the rest, remainder, residue: quod belli reliquum erat, Liv. 2. Partic. phrases: reliquum est, with subj. obj. inf. it remains: reliquum est, ut officis certemus inter nos, Cic. (II) Reliquum or aliquid reliqui facere, a periphrase for reliquo: (a) to leave behind, leave remaining: quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturna caede ac fuga fecerat, Liv. Neutr.: quod reliquum vitae virumque fames fecerat, Cic. Esp. negatively: te nullum onus culquam reliquum fecisse, have left behind you, id. (b) to leave undone, to omit, neglect (only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem alii reliqui fecerunt, omitted nothing, Caes. 3. Esp. of time, that is left or remains, i. e. subsequent, future: spes reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Hence, in reliquum, adverbially, in future, henceforward: Liv. 4. Of debts, outstanding, in arrears: and Subst. reliqua, n. plu. (less freq. reliquum), the balance: nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl.: reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. ||| Freq. to be rendered by the other, the remaining, the rest, the remainder (as the complementary part of something before mentioned or implied): Servilius consilii reliquae magistratus, Caes.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic. Without a subst.: magnam partem eorum condidit: reliqui sese fugae mandarunt, Caes. Sing.: militibus quoque concessit, reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic.

relinquo, a, um, Part. [relinco]. v. relig. and reliquo.

re-lucet, xi, i. v. n. to shine back, shine out: to blaze, glow: flamma reluxit, Virg.: vestis fulgore reluxit sacra domus, Ov.

re-lucesco, luxi, i. v. n. insep. [re-luceo] to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear: solis imago reluxit, Ov.: reluxit dies, Tac.

re-luctor, atus, i. v. n. dep. to

struggle against, resist: visis cubitulum, in quo reluctantis et impolite (uxoria) vestigia cernuntur, Tac.

2. Transf. of inanimate subjects: Myleae, quam deduxisse canendo saepe reluctatae constabat coram lunae, Ov.

||| Fig. to oppose, resist: to be adverse or reluctant: reluctatus invictosque revertens in Italiam, Vell.

re-macresco, crati, j. v. n. insep. to grow lean or thin again: Suet.

re-maledico, i, i. v. n. to return reproachful language, to abuse or revile again: Vespas. in Suet.

re-mando, i, i. v. a. to send back word, to notify in return: Eutr.

re-mano, manet, i. v. n. to stay or remain behind: ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, non ad navicular nostras descendimus, Cic.: Romae, Caes.

||| Esp. to remain, continue, abide, endure: expone igitur primum animae remanere post mortem, Cic.: si illa apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Maximae, Sall. 2. With an adject. as predicate, to remain, continue in a certain state: quae (potestas senatus) gravis et magna remanet, Cic.

re-mano, i, i. v. n. to flow back: Lucr. remansio, Senia, f. [remansio] a staying or remaining behind: a continuing in one's place: Cic.

remedium, ii, n. [medeor] that which heals again: a cure, remedy, medicine: panthera, quae in barbaria venenata carnea caperetur, remedium quoddam habere, quo cum esset esse, non moreretur, Cic. ||| Fig. s means of assistance or relief: a remedy: quibus robus nostri haec reperebant remedia, Caes.: id remedium timor fuit, Liv.

re-mensus, a, um, Part. [remetio] Pass. repassed, traversed again: pelagus remenso improvsi aderunt, Virg.

re-meo, avi, i. v. n. to go or come back, to return: remeabo into, Pl. in patriam, Ov.: ad se (legati), Liv. Poet. with acc.: patrias reliquit bogetis urbes, Virg. (II) Of inanimate subjects: cum humore consumpto neque terra alii posset neque remearet, id., would flow back again, Cic. ||| Fig.: si natura jubet certis annis aetrum remeare peractum, Hor.

re-metior, mensus, a, v. a. dep. to measure or mete again or back: Poet.: si modo rite memos servatis remetior astra, Virg. ||| Fig. i. e. to seek upon: to repeat: totum dies mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen.

remex, igis, m. [remex ago] a reaver, a reaper, Cic. in sing. collect. for remiges: vacuos senati sine remige portus, Virg.

remigatio, Senia, f. [remigo] a rowing: Cic.

remigium, ii, n. [remex] a rowing: homines remigio arqui, Pl. ||| Meton. oars: Tac. Poet. of wings: remigio alarum, Virg. 2. oarsmen, rowers: Cic.

renigo, 1. v. n. [id.] to row: Cic.
re-nigro, 1. v. n. to return, i. e. to
 one's former habitation: in domum
 veterem e nova, Cic.: trans Rhenum in
 suos vicos, Caes. || Fig. to return,
 go back: ad iustitiam, Cic.

re-minisoor, 3. v. n. and a. dep.
 [root MN: v. memin] to recall to mind,
 recollect, remember: cons. str. with gen.,
 acc., inf. and acc. or ablat.: ac non tunc
 illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere,
 Cic.: reminisceretur veteris in-
 commodi populi Romani, Caes.: remin-
 scere, tollis tunc hic esse in summa,
 Lact. || To imagine, conceive: Nep.
re-miseco, no perf., mixtum or mistum,
 2. v. a. to mix again or up: Sen.
 || Fig. sic veris falsa remiscet,
 Hor.

remisio, adv. gently, mildly: Cic.
 Comp.: id.
remissio, 3. n. f. [remitto] a let-
 ting down, lowering (lit. rare): ex
 superciliorum aut remissione, aut re-
 tractatione, Cic. || Fig. a relaxing,
 abating, remission, abatement: senes-
 centis morbi remissio, id.: febris, Suet.:
 in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac
 dissolutio, lawless, want of spirit, Cic.:
 bat, ad omnem animi remissionem lu-
 dumque descendere, relaxation, recrea-
 tion, id. And in still another sense:
 (adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum
 ad remissionem animi est contorquen-
 dus, to mildness, lenity, id. 2. a re-
 mitting of a penalty, debt, etc.: ne
 remissione poenae crudeles in patriam
 videamur, id.

remissus, a, um, Part. [remitto]
 1. A. D. J. slack, loose, relaxed, lan-
 guid: ridens Venus et remissio filius
 arca, Hor.: vere nitent terrae, vore
 remissus ager, thaved, Ov. 2. Fig.
 mild, gentle, indulgent, cheerful, gay,
 etc.: remissior ventus, Caes.: cantus
 remissiores, Cic.: magistratus valde
 lenes et remissi, id.: joci, gay, merry,
 Ov. (ii) negligent, remiss: esse remisso
 ac languido animo, Caes.

re-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. and
 n. A. A. C. t. to let go back, send back,
 to send forth, yield: aliquid domum,
 Caes.: nullo Romam, Cic.: obides
 alicui, Caes.: librum tibi remisit, Cic.:
 ut melius mura, quam testa marina
 remittit, yields, Hor. 2. Esp. to
 loosen, slacken, relax: habens vel ad-
 ducere vel remittere, Cic.: brachia, i. e.
 to let sink, Virg. quum: to purpura
 vire remittit humum, thaws, Tib. ||
 Fig. to send back, return, restore, di-
 miss, remove, etc.: (specula) simulacra
 remittunt, reflect, Lact.: integrum
 causam ad senatum remittit, refers,
 Tac.: opinionem animo, to dismiss, re-
 ject, Cic. 3. Esp. to slacken, relax,
 retire, relaxe, abate, remit: animum
 per dies festos licentius, to recreate,
 Liv.: pugnam, Sall.: quotidie aliquid
 incommode remittebat, Cic. (ii) With inf.,
 to cease, leave off, omit: quid bellicosus
 Cantaber cogitet, remittas quaerere, Hor.
 (iii) With pron. reflect, to relax, abate:

cum se furor ille remittat, Ov. 3.
 To give up, resign, concede, sacrifice:
 with dat. of pers.: multam, Cic.:
 poemam alicui, Liv.: si per populum
 Romanum stipendium remittatur, Caes.:
 ut memoriam simulatium patriae re-
 mitteret, sacrifice to his country, Liv.
 Abol.: remittentibus tribunis plebis
 comitia per interregem sunt habita,
 withdrawing their opposition, id. Poet.
 with inf. to allow, permit: sed mora
 damnoa est nec res dubitare remittit,
 Ov. 3. Neutr. to decrease, abate:
 si forte ventus remississet, Caes.

remixtus (remistus), a, um, Part.
 [remisco]

re-mollor, itus, 4. v. a. dep. to press,
 push, or move back or away: seeps
 remolliri luctatur pondere terrae, Ov.

re-mollesco, 3. v. n. insep. to be-
 come soft again, to grow soft: ut Hy-
 metia sola cetera remollescit, Ov. ||
 Fig.: quod ex re (vino) ad laborem
 ferendum remollescere homines atque
 effeminari arbitrantur, to become en-
 eated, Caes.

re-mollis, no perf., itum, 4. v. a. to
 make soft again, to make soft, soften:
 quare Salmacis enervet tactioque re-
 molliat artus, softens, weakens, Ov.
 || Fig.: Suet.

re-mora, ae, f. delay, hindrance:
 quae remoram faciunt rei privatae et
 publicae, Pl. || The Latin name for
 the fish echenelis: Plin.

remoramen, itus, n. [remoror] a
 delay, hindrance: no perf.

re-mordeo, no perf., morsum, 2. v.
 a. to bite again: only fig. to vex, tor-
 ment, disturb: quin me remorsurus
 petis, Hor. Abol.: si juris maternal
 cura remordet, Virg.

re-moror, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep.
 1. Neutr. to stay behind, linger,
 loiter: in Italia, Liv. || Act. to
 keep back, detain, obstruct, hinder, de-
 lay, defer: eas res, quae ceteros remo-
 rari solent, non retardant, Cic. Abol.:
 ab negotiis nunquam voluptas re-
 morata, Sall. Of things: alienigen com-
 modum, Ter. Part. perf. pass.: pum
 jacit remorata (Atalanta), Ov.

re-motus, ado. at a distance, afar off,
 remotely (rare): Cic.

re-motio, 3. n. f. [removeo] a putting
 away, removing, removal (rare): Fig.:
 remotio criminalis, Cic.

remotus, a, um, Part. [removeo]
 1. A. D. J. out of the way, retired, se-
 questered: silvestribus ac remotis locis,
 Caes.: pars domus, i. e. penetralis, Ov.:
 ab arbitria remoto loco, Cic. 2. distant,
 remote: Gades, Hor.: sedes re-
 motas a Germania, Caes. 3. Fig. re-
 moved, disconnected, separate, free from,
 destitute of: quae jam diu gesta et a
 memoria remota, Cic.: sermo a forensi
 streptu remotissimus, id.: a vulgo
 longe lateque, Hor.

re-moveo, movi, motum (synecp.
 past perf. remorant, Hor.), 2. v. a. to
 move or draw back: to take away, at
 aside, remove, change a thing from one

position to another: tolle hanc patinam,
 remove pernam, Pl.: pecora, Caes.:
 dapes, mensam, Ov.: remoto atque ab-
 legato viro, Cic.: nave longas ab oner-
 aris navibus, Caes. || Fig.: to
 remove, withdraw, take away, etc.:
 sumptum removit, Cic.: omnia remov-
 letis, avartiam, Imperitiam, superbiam,
 Sall.: remoto joco, jesting aside, Cic.:
 se ministerio sceleris, Ov.

re-mugio, 4. v. n. to bellow back or
 again: to respond, re-echo (poet.): ad
 mea verba remugio, Ov.: Sibylla antro
 remugit, Virg.

re-mulco, si, sum, 2. v. a. to stroke
 back (poet.): caudam, to droop,
 Virg.

remulco, 1. n. [pupa, a towing
 line] Nautical t. a tow-rope, or any
 other contrivance for towing: navem re-
 mulco abstraxit, Caes. (Hence it. re-
 morciare; Fr. remorquer.)

remulus, a, um, Part. [remulco]
remuneratio, 3. n. f. [remunero]
 a repaying, recompense, reward, remu-
 neration: Cic.

re-munero, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to re-
 pay, reward, recompense, remunerate:
 aliquem munero, Cic.: aliquem magno
 praemio, Caes. Of things as objects:
 quod remunerans meritiu, Liv.

re-murmuro, 1. v. n. to murmur
 back, remurmure (poet.): remurmurat
 unda, Virg.

remus, 1. n. an oar: Caes.: viris Vir-
 gineis: remis velisque, velle remis-
 que, remis velisque: also, ventis remis,
 with sails and oars, i. e. with all one's
 might, with all possible speed: res omni
 contentione, velle, ut ita dicam, remis-
 que fugienda, Cic. Poet. of birds:
 alarum, Ov. Of the hands and feet of
 a swimmer: id. || Fig.: querelem,
 utrum panderem vela orationis statim,
 an eam ante paulum dialecticorum re-
 mis propellerem, Cic. [The root of re-
 mus is prob. rare; cf. Gr. ἰ-πε-ρ-μύς.]
 (Hence Fr. rame.)

re-narro, 1. v. a. to tell over again
 (poet.): fata divum, Virg.

re-nasoor, natus, 3. v. n. dep. to be
 born again: to grow, rise, or spring up
 again: to be renewed, to revive: corpore
 patrio parvus phoenix, Ov.: nec te
 Pythagorae fallant arana renati, in
 allusion to the doctrine of metempsy-
 chosis, Hor. 3. Transf. i. vultus ab
 stipibus laetius forasque renatus
 arbor, Liv. || Fig.: principum
 existitum nec ipsum ut alio renasoor,
 nec ex se aliud creabit, Cic.: Trujae
 renascentis fortuna, Hor.

renatus, a, um: 1. Part. [renor].
 2. Part. [renasoor].

re-navigo, 1. v. n. and a. to sail
 back: Cic.

re-nido, 2. v. a. to unsprin, i. e. to uns-
 do, unravel (poet.): Clymeneis Clothoe
 quae dolent, haec fila reneri, i. e. that
 the destiny is unraveled, Ov.

renes, renum, m. plur. [perh. akin
 to rener, midriff] the kidneys: Cic.

re-nido, 2. v. n. [prob. for renideo]

to shine back, to be reflected; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent (poet.): non ebur neque aurum mea renidet in dono lacunar, Hor.: circum renidentes Larea, i. e. *shining from the reflection of the fire*, id. || Fig. to be glad, cheerful: puer Icarus una stabat et ore radiant captabat pulvis, Ov. With acc. and inf.: adiectionem praedictam quibus elegis renidet, reforescit, Hor. || 3. to smile, laugh: homo renidens, Liv.: Eumatus quod candidos habet dentes, renidet usqueque, Cat. renidescere, i. v. n. incip. [renideo] to grow bright again, to shine: Lucr.

renitor, i. v. n. dep. to strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist: Ptin. || Fig.: quum illi renitentis pactos dicere scer, Liv. ren-
no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to swim back (rare): simul illis saxa renarint vadis levata, i. e. *shall float back to the surface*, Hor.

reno or rheno, entis, m. [a Teutonic word, renniker, "running animal"] a northern animal, supposed by some to be the rein-deer, which formerly existed farther south in Europe than at present: Caes.

ren-
no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to make new again: to restore, renovate, repair: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, Cic.: durum arum, to renew by ploughing, Ov.: but also, to restore by leaving fallow: agrum, id.

renovatio, entis, f. [id.] a renewing, renewal: mundi, Cic. 2. compound interest: consecram, ut solverent, centesimis sexcentis ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, id. || Fig.: auspicium renovatio, Liv.

ren-
no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to make new again: to restore, renovate, repair: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, Cic.: durum arum, to renew by ploughing, Ov.: but also, to restore by leaving fallow: agrum, id.

2. Esp. to take compound interest: Scaptilis centesimis, renovato in singulis annos fenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. || Fig.: vetus exemplum, id. veterem Iran, Tac.: proelium, Caes.: Anchisae renovare annos, i. e. to restore his youth, make him young again, Ov.

2. Esp. to refresh, recreate, recover, revive: quies renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, Liv.: se novis opibus copiosque, Cic.

ren-
no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. (rare) to count over, count up: milia sagittarum circiter XXX, in castellum conjecta Caesari rennumeraverunt, reported to Caesar that the number was, Caes. 2. to pay back, repay: aurum aliquid, Pl.

renuntiatio (renunc), entis, f. [renuntio] a report, declaration, proclamation, announcement, esp. the declaration of the election of a magistrate: Caesio renuntiat, se dedisse: cognoscite renuntiationem ex literis publicis, Cic.: renuntiatione suffragiorum, id.

ren-
no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to bring or carry back word to report, declare, announce: haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in consilium, Liv.:

quia nihil a quoquam renuntiabatur, no answer was brought, Suet. With acc. and inf.: Caesari renuntiaverunt pulverem majorem videri, Caes. With subj.: deliberat renuntiate hodie milii, velintus annon, Ter. Pass. imperis: renuntiandum est (ascensum) facilem esse, Caes. Absol. nunc imperant pullarii: ille renuntia, Cic. 2. Esp. of the official announcement of an election, to declare elected, to make the return: qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv.: aliquem consulim, Cic. || To retract, revoke, refuse: to disclaim, renounce: societatem et amicitiam aliquid, Liv.: renuntiat Habonius illam decisionem tutoribus, Cic.

renuntius, ii, m. [renuntio] a reporter: Pl.

ren-
no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse. || Neutr.: result negatque Sabellus, Hor.: renuente deo, against the will of the god, Ov. With dat.: quibus supercilis renuentes huc decem millium crimini! denying this charge, Cic. || A. C. t.: result tu, quod jubet alter, Hor.

ren-
no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to decline, refuse: Lucr.

reor, ratus (2 pers. pres. reor, Virg.: Hor., etc.), 2. v. a. dep. to think, suppose, imagine, deem: non delenda carmina Livi esse reor, Hor.: remur impetrari posse, Cic. Absol.: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, id. [The root re or ra, from which res comes, has occasioned much discussion. It is prob. connected with Germ. raten; and res denoted in the most general sense any thing thought of, like Germ. ding. Eng. thing, from denken, "to think."]

re-
p-
no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to make up, to make good, to compensate: bona malis, Veil.

re-
p-
no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to make up, to make good, to compensate: bona malis, Veil.

re-
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no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to make up, to make good, to compensate: bona malis, Veil.

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no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to make up, to make good, to compensate: bona malis, Veil.

re-
p-
no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to make up, to make good, to compensate: bona malis, Veil.

re-
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no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to make up, to make good, to compensate: bona malis, Veil.

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no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to make up, to make good, to compensate: bona malis, Veil.

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no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to make up, to make good, to compensate: bona malis, Veil.

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no, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [re] to make up, to make good, to compensate: bona malis, Veil.

repositus, a, um, Part. [repono].
 || Adj.: remote, distant (rare):
 repositas Massylum gentes, Virg.
repositor, ōria, m. [id.] a restorer:
 templorum, Ov.

repositus, a, um, Part. [repono].
re-pōla, ōrum, m. plur. [polo].
 a drinking or carousing on the day after
 an entertainment: Hor.

representatio, ōnis, f. [represento]
 a bringing before one, a showing,
 a representation: Quint. || Mercant.
 t. t. a cash payment: Cic.

re-presento, avi, atum, i. v. a. to
 make present again, to bring back:
 to show, exhibit, manifest, represent: cor-
 pus libenter obtulerim, si representari
 mortis mea libertas civitatis potest,
 Cic.: si quis vultu torvo ferus simulat
 Catonem, virtutemne representet mor-
 teque Catonis? Hor. || Mercant.

t. t. to pay immediately or in ready
 money: reliquae pecuniae vel usuram
 Sillo pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab
 aliquo qui Faberio debet, representa-
 bimus, shall be enabled to pay immedi-
 ately, Cic. || Transf. in gen. to
 do, perform, or execute immediately or
 without delay: hence, to hasten: se,
 quod in longiorem diem collaturus
 esset, representaturum, et proxima
 nocte castra moturum, Caes.: minas
 frivae coelestes, to fulfil immediately,
 Liv.

re-prēhendo (repraehendo, and
 contr. rependo and praependo: Ov.:
 Hor. etc.: cf. prehendo), di, sum, g.
 v. a. lit. to lay hold of for the purpose
 of checking or putting back: hence, to
 hold back, hold fast (rare in lit. sense):
 quae hinc pallio me repraehendunt,
 Pl.: quodam manu, Liv. || Fig.:
 revocat virtus, vel potius repraehendit
 manu, Cic. || Esp. to blame, cen-
 sure, reprove, reprehend: quod ea res
 omnium iudicio repraehendebat, Caes.:
 delicta, Sall.: aliena statua, Hor. Abol.:
 quo plures dei sibi tanquam aeneas
 ad repraehendendum, Cic. || 2. In rhet-
 oric, to refute: exponit nunc de repraeh-
 endendo, id. (Hence, through reprae-
 hensius, it, repraeagilia; Fr. repraehille;
 Eng. reprisal.)

repraehensio, ōnis, f. [repraehendo]
 a holding back, fig. a checking, check,
 in speaking: Cic. || Blame, censure,
 reprimand, reproof: with gen.: culpae
 repraehensio, id.: negligentiae, Quint.
 Abol.: repraehensionem non fugere,
 Cic. || 2. Meton. a fault: Quint.

3. Rhetor. t. t. a refutation: quan-
 tum in confirmationem et repraehensi-
 onem divitiae orationis fidem, Cic.

repraehensio, i. v. a. frag. [id.] to
 seize again or frequently, to detain
 with eagerness: repraehensans singulos,
 Liv.

repraehensor, ōria, m. [id.] a cen-
 surer, reprehender: Cic.: delicti, Ov.
 || Transf. an improver: comilio-
 rum, Cic.

repraehensus, a, um, Part. [reprae-
 hendere].

repressor, ōria, m. [reprimis] he
 who restrains or represses (rare): Cic.
repressus, a, um, Part. [reprimis].
re-primo, pressi, pressum, i. v. a.
 [premo] to press or keep back: to check,
 curb, restrain: si lacus Albanus redun-
 dasset, Romanum perituras: et repressus
 esset, Velox, Cic.: dextram, Virg. ||
 Fig. to check, restrain, limit, repress:
 animi incitationem atque alacritatem
 non primere sed augere, Caes.: itinera,
 Cic.: fugam, Caes. Of personal objects:
 quem neque fides, neque iusturandum
 repressit, has restrained, Ter.

re-probo, no, perfi, atum, i. v. a. to
 disapprove, reject, condemn (rare): quod
 ipsa natura acribat et reprobat, id est
 voluptatem et dolorem, Cic.
re-promissio, ōnis, f. [repromitto]
 a counter-promise: Cic.

re-promitto, misi, missum, i. v. a.
 to promise in return, to engage or bind
 oneself: non mercede, inquit, tibi
 promittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic.
 || To promise again or anew: imper-
 atorum repromittens, Suet.

repto, avi, atum, i. v. n. frag. [repo]
 to creep, crawl: Plin. || 2. Of persons
 walking slowly or lazily: Hor.

repudiatio, ōnis, f. [repudio] a re-
 jection, refusal, disdaining (rare): sup-
 plicum, Cic. Abol.: mihi simulatio
 pro repudiatione fuerit, id.

repudio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [repudio]
 prop. of persons betrothed, but
 also of persons married, to cast off, put
 away, divorce, repudiate: sponsas ad-
 modum adolescens duas habuit, priorem
 virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet.: ux-
 orem, id. || Transf. in gen. to
 reject, refuse: to scorn, disdain, repudiate:
 cufus vota et preces a vestris
 mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.: duces,
 Caes.

repudiens, a, um, adj. [repudium]
 that ought to be rejected or disdained:
 nuptiae, Pl.

repudium, ii, m. prop. of betrothed,
 but also of married persons (cf. Smith's
 Ant. 139), a putting away, a separa-
 tion, divorce, repudiation: renuntiare
 repudium sponsae, Pl.: remittere uxori,
 Suet.

re-puērasco, i. v. n. incip. to become
 a boy again: Cic. || Transf. to
 become childish; also, to play or frolic
 like a child: Pl.: Cic.

repugnans, antis, Part. [repugno].
 || Adj. and Subst. contrary, op-
 posed, repugnant: repugnantis, orum,
 m. plur. in rhetoric, contradictions: locus
 ex repugnantis, Cic.

repugnante, adv. unwillingly,
 with repugnance: Cic.

repugnantis, ae, f. [repugno] re-
 sistance, opposition. Meton. a means
 of defence: Plin. || Contrariety, in-
 compatibility, repugnance: rerum, Cic.

re-pugno, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fight
 against, oppose: to resist, defend one-
 self: nostri primo integra viribus for-
 titer repugnare, Caes. || 2. In gen.
 to resist, oppose, contend against: cou-

sules neque concedebant neque valde
 repugnabant, Cic. With dat.: repug-
 nare et resistere crudelitati, id. With
 a prep.: resistere et repugnare contra
 veritatem non audent, id. With subj.:
 si vult, ne has nostra, repugnet, Ov.
 With inf.: amare repugno illum, quem
 fieri vix potui posse meum, id. ||
 Esp. to disagree with, to be contra-
 dictory, inconsistent, incompatible, re-
 pugnant: quicquid repugnat id eju-
 smodi est, ut coherere nunquam possit,
 Cic.

repulsa, ae, f. [repello] a rejection,
 repulse, esp. in soliciting for an office:
 Catonem vetores inimicitiae Ciceris
 incitant et dolor repulsa, Caes.: omnes
 magistratus sine repulsa asequi, Cic.

|| Transf. in gen. a denial, re-
 fusal, repulse: poece aliquod: nullum
 patiere repulsam, Ov.

re-pulsans, antis, Part. driving or
 beating back: Fig.: colles verba re-
 pulsantes, re-echoing, Lucr.

repulsus, a, um, Part. [repello]
 || Adj. removed, remote, distant:
 quod tamen a vera longe ratione repul-
 sum est, Lucr.

repulsus, ōis, m. [id.] a driving back,
 rebounding, reflection, reverberation
 (usu. in abl. sing.): (effluvia) auditu
 crebroque repulsa rejectae, Lucr.

re-pungo, i. v. a. to prick or pierce
 again: Fig.: Cic.

re-purgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cleanse
 or clear again: iter, Liv. || Transf.
 to purge away, remove: quicquid in
 Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov.

reputatio, ōnis, f. [reputo] a reck-
 oning, computation: Gal. || A think-
 ing over, consideration: Tac.

re-pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to count
 again, reckon, calculate: solis deter-
 minatio, Cic.: tempora, Tac. || Fig.
 to think over, meditate, reflect upon:
 haec ille repunit et dies nocturne
 cogitans, Cic.: cum animo sciscitans
 Sall. With acc. and inf.: cum tibi ubi
 merito accidisse reputabam, Cic. With
 relative clause: quid ille vellet, id.

re-quis, ōis, f. (the dat. sing. and
 all the plur. cases are wanting) rest
 from labour, care, etc.: rest, relaxation,
 recreation: requies curarum, Cic.: nec
 mora, nec requies, Virg. Gen. requi-
 etia, Cic. Acc. requiem, id.: requiem,
 id. Voc. requies, Lucr. Abl. requies,
 poet. Cic.: requie, Ov.

re-quisco, ōvi, atum, i. v. n. and s.
 incip. A. Neutr. to become at rest
 again; to rest oneself, rest, recuperate:
 legiones inverim requiescentes atque in
 castra reverti jussit, Caes.: ut in eis
 sella requiesceret Cic. (ii) Of things:
 locus sacra requiescat humas, requiescat
 arator, Tib.: aures a strepitu hostili,
 Liv. || 2. Esp. of the dead, to rest,
 repose in the grave: portum esse cor-
 poris et requiescere in sepulchro patet
 (Ennius) mortuum, Cic. || Fig. to
 repose, find rest, take consolation: ubi
 animus ex multis turbaria atque per-
 plicis requievit, Sall. || 3. Act. to let

rest; to stop, arrest (poet.): requierunt
flumina curvas, Virg.

requiescens, a, um, Part. [requiesco]
|| A d. *reposed, refreshed*: militem
requiescentem, integrum, Liv.: ager, that
has lain fallow, Ov.

requiro, i, u. s. freq. [requiro] to
ask for, inquire for: res novae, Pl.

re-quisro, quisivi, or sili, quavisum, i.
v. a. [quaero] to seek again; to look
after, search for: juvenem oculaque
animoque, Ov.: libros, Cic.: vitum
genusque et lene, Hor. || 2. to seek
to know, to ask or inquire after: animi
neque admirantur neque requirunt ra-
tiones earum rerum, quae semper vi-
dent, Cic.: causam, Ov. With relative
clauses: illud quoque requisivi, qua
ratione, Cic.: forsitan et, Priami fuerint
quae fata, requiras, Virg. Absol.: paude
requirunt nomen terraeque tumque,
Ov. || (II) With prep. and abl. of pers.
to inquire of; to question: ex quibus
requiram, quoniam modo laterint aut
ubi, Cic.: facilia sunt ea, quae a me
de Vatinio requirui, Id. || Esp. to
ask for something needed; to need,
want, require: qui beatus est, non in-
tellegit, quid requirit, ut sit beator,
Id.: magnam res diligentiam requir-
bat, Cic. || (II) Pass. to be required,
necessary: in hoc bello Asiaticae virtutes
animi magnae et multae requiruntur.

requirere, i, u. s. pass. [requirere] to
be waiting, to look in vain for; to miss;
of perils ornamenta et subsidia belli,
Id. Caesaris in se indulgentiam re-
quirunt, they feel the loss of, Caes.

requiritus, a, um, Part. [requiro].
Requiritus, i, u. s. gen. and dat.: Lucr.:
monstrum, Id. [on etym. v. root] a
word of the most general and extensive
signification, denoting any thing that
may be thought, done, or spoken of:

a thing, a something, an object, being;
a matter, affair, event, circumstance,
occurrence, condition, case, etc.: ea res
quae legati commemorasset, memoria
traheret, Caes.: rerum scriptor, an His-
torian, Liv.: res mala, a wretched
condition, Sall.: bellicum rem, war, Cic.:
so with the adv. familiaris, iudicialis,
militaris, navalis, uxoria, etc.: nil ad-
mirari prope res est una eoque, the
only thing, only means, Hor. Empha-
tically with Sup.: acclit rerum
fatis est pulcherrima, Roma, the most
beautiful thing in the world, Virg.

Adverbial phrases: pro re, ac-
cording to circumstances: ipse pro re
statu loco paulatim procedere, Sall.
Pro or e re nata, under the circum-
stances: Cic. || Esp. reality as
opp. to appearance, opinion, talk, etc.:

as actual thing, the thing itself, fact,
truth; hence, in the abstr. thing some-
times strengthened by vera, and in one
word, *reality*, in fact, in reality, really,
truly: Id. || 2. effect, substance.

requiritus, a, um, Part. [requiro] to
require, possess: quam rem fami-
liarem exisise, his private property,
Caes.: et genus et virtus, nil cum re,
vilius alga est, Hor. Plur.: privatae

res, Cic. || 3. benefit, profit, advantage,
interest (gen. with in, ex, ob, ab, etc.):
Id. frustra, an ob rem faciam, in vestra
manu est, Sall. Hence, aliquid rei
esse, to be good for any thing, to be of
use or advantage: Pl. || 4. cause,
reason, ground, account: only adverbially,
in abl. or in acc. with ob: there-
fore, on that account: ob eam rem se
ex civitate profugisse, Caes. Hence
the adverbs quare and quomobrem.

res, a matter of business, an affair,
transaction: rem cum aliquo transi-
gere, Cic.: rem suscipi, undertakes the
business, Caes. || 6. In law, a cause,
suit: tot homines statueri non potuis-
se, utrum rem an litem dici oportere,
Cic. || 7. Res publica, and in one word,
respublica, the common weal, a common-
wealth, state, republic; also, political
affairs, administration, or power, etc.:

dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et
a rei publicae periculis sequejatur, Id.
And sometimes simply res: hic (Mar-
cellus) rem Romanam alet, Virg. Plur.:

custodie rerum Caesar, Hor. || 8. sp. res novae, political changes,
a revolution: cupiditate regni adductus
novis rebus studebat, Caes.: plebes nov-
arum rerum cupida, Sall.

reservo, v. reservo. || 1. to keep again: Ov.
reservatio, Gna. f. [reservo] a
greeting or salutation in return: Suet.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to greet
or salute in return: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

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again: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

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again: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

reservatio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep
again: Id.

litteris heri statim rescipit: nunc re-
spondeo, vespertina, Cic. || 2. Esp.
polit. and legal, i. e. to answer in writ-
ing a petition or legal question; to give
a rescipit or a judicial decision: Ti-
berio pro clienta Graeco petenti re-
scipit (Augustus), Suet. || 3. to enter
to the credit of an account; hence, in
gen. to pay, repay: illud mihi argentum
rursum jube rescipi, Ter.: distantis
quod tu nunquam rescipere possis,
to discharge, Hor.

rescriptus, a, um, Part. [rescribo].
|| Subst. rescriptum, i. n. an im-
perial rescript; Tac.

rescribo, scripsi, ctum, i. v. a. to cut
loose, cut off: ut linguae scalpellis
resectae liberarentur, Cic.: enodes truncos,
Virg. || Fig. to cut off, curtail:
to check, stop, restrain: quod aut,
nimis rescari oportere, naturalia relin-
qui, Cic.: libidine, Id.

rescribo (resacro, Nep.), i. v. a. to
pray or beseech again, to implore re-
peatedly: Pl. || to liberate from a
curse; Nep.

resciscit, a, um, Part. [rescisco].
resciscit, a, um, Part. [resciscit].

resciscit, a, um, Part. [resciscit].
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resciscit, a, um, Part. [resciscit].

vitae via non lassae readit, incertum, remained behind, Virg. 2. Meton. *to remain idle or listless*: Plin. Hence Act. *to keep or celebrate a holiday*: venter gutturque resident caeruleas ferias, Pl. *Fig.* *to remain behind, remain, be left*: constr. usu. with *in* and *ab*: in corpore periculum est, vel extincto animo vel elapso, nullum residere sensum, Cic.: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv.

re-sido, *abdi* (residi, rare and dub.), *s. v. n.* *to sit down, to settle*: (aves) plurimum volant, caetera genera residunt et insistant, Plin.: medulla residunt ad ossa, Virg. *Post.* *in jam residunt curibus asperae pelles, settle, gather*, Hor. 2. *Transf.* *of things, to settle or sink down, to subside*: si montes resedissent, Cic.: residentibus flammis, Tac. *Fig.* *to sink or settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside*: quum ventu posuere omnique repente resedit flatus, Virg.: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv.: bellum, Hor.

residuum, *a. um, adj.* [resideo] *that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residuary*: Subst. *the remainder, residue, rest*: odium, Cic.: residua et vestigia simulata, Liv.: residui nobilitas, Tac. *Fig.* *Resp. outstanding, unpaid, due*: pecuniae, Cic. Subst. *residua,orum, m. plur. arrears, dues*: vectigaliorum, Suet.

re-signo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to unseal, open*: literas, Cic.: testamenta, Hor. 2. *to disclose, reveal* (poet.): venientia fata, Ov. 3. *to annul, cancel, rescind*: tabularum fidem, Cic. *Fig.* *to transfer in an account, repay*: Fest. Hence *to give back, resign*: laudo manentem (Fortunam): si ceteras qualis pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor.

re-silio, *li, 4. v. n. [salio] to leap or spring back*: ranae fuvat saepe in gelidus restitit lacus, Ov.: velites ad manipulos, Liv. (II) *Of inanimate subjects, to rebound, recoil, retreat*: non secus haec (aristae) resiliit, quam tecti a culmine grandis, Ov.: ignis ab ictu, Plin.: in spatium restitit manus breve vielit, to shrink, contract, Ov. *Fig.* *ab hoc crimine restitit vides, Cic.*

re-sinus, *a. um, adj.* *turned up, bent back*: Ov. *resina*, *ae, f.* [perh. kindr. with *parvum*] *resin*: Plin.

resinatus, *a. um, adj.* [resina] *resined*: juvenus, smeared with resin (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv.

re-silio, *s. v. a. [sapio] to sorrow, taste, or smack of*: musum respicit ferrum, Varr. *Fig.* *Epicurus minime respiciens patriam, Cic.*

respiacio, *tri or ii* (respiacet, Cic.), *s. v. n. incomp.* [respio] *to recover one's senses; to revive, recover*: afferte aquam dum respiciat. Jam respisti? Pl. *Fig.* *to become reasonable again, come to one's right mind*: te intelligi respicio, Ter.: Cic.

re-sisto, *stilit, j. v. n. to stand back,*

remain standing; to stand still, halt; to stay behind, remain, continue: heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaeira, inquit; restitit, Ter.: ille saepius appellatus asperit ad restitit, Caes.: Vetus negabat, se unquam cum Curione restituisse, that he had stopped (to talk), Cic. 2. *Fig.* *incipit affari mediace in voce resalit, Virg.* *Fig.* *to withstand, oppose, resist*: esp. as milit. t. t.: constr. usu. with *dat.* or *abob.*: quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. *Abob.*: seque, id.: caeco Marte resistent, Virg. *Pass.* *impers.*: ab nostris eadem ratione quae pridie restituitur, Caes. 3. *In gen.*: omnia consilia consulatus Met, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publica restitissent, Cic. *Pass.* *impers.*: omnibus his (sententis) resalitur, Caes. *Abob.*: resistentibus collegis, Sall. *Pass.* *impers.*: vix deorum opibus, quin obstruat Romana res, resalit posse, Liv. (II) *Of things*: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulat, Cic. *Abob.*: ut ripae fluminalis cedunt aut prominentia montium resalunt, advance into it, Tac. *Fig.* *to rise again* (rare and only *Fig.*): nihil est jam, unde nos resciamus, aut ubi lapal restitamus, raise ourselves up again, Cic.

resolatio, *onis, f.* [resolvio] *an untying; a looseness, weakness*: Iori, Gell. *Fig.* *a solution, explanation*: sopliamatis, id.

resolvio, *a. um, Part.* [resolvio]. **re-solvo**, *solvi, solutum, j. v. a. to untie, unbind; to loosen, release, open, dissolve, etc.*: equos, to unharness, Ov.: oras, to cast loose from the shore (v. ora, no. iv.), Liv.: virginem calenit, to release, Ov.: clausura, to open, Lucr.: litteras, Liv.: ignis aurum resolvit, melt, Lucr.: nivem, Ov. *Post.*: nebulas ventis ac sole, to disperse, dissipate, Ov.: tenebras, Virg. 2. *Esp.* *to relax, unbind*: corpus (somnia), Ov. 3. *to pay*: Pl. *Fig.* *to release, set free*: teque placina nulla resolvit, Hor. 2. *to separate*: discio; to annul, cancel, make void, abolish: invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit, banishes, Virg.: vestigia et onera commerciorum, to abolish, Tac. 3. *Esp.* *to relax, soften*: disciplinam militarem, id. 4. *to moderate, enfeeble*: sollicitus hos infat illos mollit et fatis resolvit, Sen. 5. *to perform, fulfil*: senatum esse sitantes pollicitus legionibus, ac resolutum, Cic.

resonabilis, *a. adj.* [resono] *re-sounding*: Echo, Ov.

re-sono, *avi, i. v. n. and a.* *Neutr.* *to sound or ring again, to resound, re-echo*: theatrum natura resonans, Cic. With *abl.*: (I) *of the sound*: aedes late plangoribus, Virg. (II) *of its source*: testudo septem nervia, Hor. *Post.* with *acc.*: litoreaque alcyonen resonant, acanthida dum, resound with, Virg. With *ad*: qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. With *dat.*: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, echoes to the voice, Hor. 2. *Fig.* *in*

vocibus nostrorum oratorum recitit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic. *Fig.* *Act.* *to re-echo, repeat*: formosum resonare doces Amaryllidis silvas, Virg. *Post.* with *acc.* *of the place*: ubi solis filia lucos assiduo resonat castra, id.

resono, *a. um, adj.* [resono] *re-sounding, re-echoing* (poet.): voces, Ov. **re-sorbo**, *2. v. a.* *to suck back, swallow again*: quaeque vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov.: saxa (pontus), Virg.

re-specto, *s. v. n. and a. freq.* *to look back or behind repeatedly or intently; to look or gaze back; to look at*. *Neutr.*: quid respicias? nihil perici est, Ter.: ad tribunal, Liv. 2. *Act.*: alium (altus), Tac. *Fig.* *to look behind, to wait; to wait for, expect; to care for, regard, respect*. *Neutr.*: verum haec ita praetermittam, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes reliquarum, Cic. 2. *Act.*: si qua plus respectant numina, regard, Virg.

respectus, *us, m.* [respecio] *a looking back or about; fugitiosus incensibilis respectus incensibilis fore, Cic.*

2. *Meton.* *a regard, retreat, asylum*: ad Romanos, Liv. *Fig.* *Fig.* *respect, regard, consideration*: respectum amicitiae habere, id.: factione respectaque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, by a regard for private interests, id. (Hence *lit. respicito*: Fr. *repek*.)

re-spergo, *si, sum, j. v. a. [spergo] to sprinkle over; to besprinkle, besow*: praetoris oculos, Cic.: aliquem cruci, Liv. *Fig.* *Fig.* *servili probo resperat est, Tac.*

resperio, *onis, f.* [respergo] *a sprinkling over, besprinkling*: pigmentorum, Cic.

resperus, *a. um, Part.* [respergo]. **re-spicio**, *exi, atum* (old perf. *respicia*, Pl.), *s. v. n. and a. [specio] to look back or behind, to look about; to look back at, look to or for*. *Neutr.*: longe retro, Cic.: respice ad me, Pl.: ad oppidum, Cic. 2. *Act.*: modo perispeit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov.: proxima respiciens signa, Cass. *Fig.* *Fig.* *Neutr.*: M. Silvanus cunctis administrabat: ad hunc omnes imperii respiciebat, looked to him, *un- considered in him*, id. 2. *Act.*: ab alia, quae respiciunt in re trospice, which they might look to, i. e. from which they might expect aid, Liv. *Fig.* *Fig.* *to look at with solicitude, i. e. to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect, etc.* (in this sense mostly *Act.*): di homines respiciat, Pl.: mox deos respicere: restitit Capitolium placuit, thoughtt themselves of, Tac.: populi Romani commoda, Cic. With *pron. reflect.* *to think of or have regard for oneself*: Ter.: Cic. With *dat.*: Fortuna respiciens ad opem ferendam, id.

respiramen, *inta, n.* [respiro] *the windpipe*: Ov.

respiratio, *onis, f.* [respiro] *a breathing back, exhaling; hence, in gen. breath-*

ing, respiration: Cic. 2. *Transf. exhalation:* aquarum, id. || *Fig. a taking breath:* *an intermission, pause:* morae respirationeque delectant, id.

respiratus, ū, m. [id.] a drawing breath, respiration: Cic.

Re-spiro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to blow or breathe back: *to breathe out, exhale:* quum aspera arteria animam a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic.

|| *Meton. to take breath:* *to breathe, respire (neutr.):* id. Ter. 2. *Fig. to recover breath:* *to revive, be refreshed or refreshed:* constr. absol. or with *abl.* and *ab:* (improbis) cujus in animo versatur, nunquam sinit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, Cic. *l'ass. impers.:* ita respiratum, mittite legationes coepae, Liv. 3. Of inanimate subjects, *to abate, diminish, cease:* oppugnatio respirat, Cic.

re-splendo, 2. v. n. to shine brightly: *to glitter, be resplendent (poet.):* Virg.

re-spondio, di, sum, 2. v. a. to promise, offer, or present in return: only in the phrase, *par pari (dat.) respondere, to return like for like:* paria paribus respondimus, Cic. || In gen. *to answer, reply, respond:* constr. that to which the reply is addressed, in *dat.* or in *acc.* with a *prep.* the substance of the reply *utn.* expressed by *acc.* and *inf.* but sometimes by *neut. acc.:* cui orationi Caepioni ore respondit Aelius, id. nec absurde adversus utroque respondisse visus est, Liv.: plerique ad voluntatem eorum dicta respondent, Caes.: respondens populi R. imperium Rheumum Enire, id. *Supine:* (haec) quam brevia respondeo, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, Pl. (ii) *Fig.:* saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. (iii) *to answer to a summons, declare one's presence:* quam ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. Hence (iv) *Meton. to appear, be present:* ipse (sc. pes paeon et herous) se offerent et respondebat non vocati, Cic.

2. *Esp. to give an opinion, advice, decision, response:* de fore consulibus respondere, id.: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, *to give advice, Tac.* || *to answer to, to agree, accord, or correspond with:* *to omnia omnibus paribus paria respondere, Cic.:* contra elata mari respondet, Cic.: *contra elata mari respondet* (Grosula telhus, *les opposite to*, Virg.: hoc trux munus est, ut ei erudiatior (Lanculus), et ut patri et Caepioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, *may correspond with, be the counterpart of*, Cic.: *ad spem eventus respondit, Liv.*

responsio, ōnis, f. [respondere] an answer, reply; a refutation: Cic. 2. In rhetoric: sibi ipse responsio, a *replying to one's own argument, id.*

responsio, avi, i. v. n. a. frag. [id.] of lawyers, to give an opinion, advice: Cic.

responsio, i. v. a. frag. [id.] to answer, reply, respond (poet.): neu quis-

quam respondet, quando haec aedes pulsat senex, Pl. || *Fig.:* exoritur clamor ripaeque lacusque resonant cetera, *re-echo*, Virg.: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate*, Hor.

responso, ōris, m. [id.] one who answers or replies: Pl.

responsum, i. n. [id.] an answer, reply: suis postulatis response expectare, Caes.: responsum senatus, Liv.: reddere aliquid, Cic.: responsum ferre (ab aliquo), *to receive*, Caes.: ferre (ab aliquo), *to deliver*, Cic. 3. *Esp. an opinion, response, oracle, etc.:* haruspicum responsa, id.: legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv.

responsus, a, um, Part. [respondeo].

responsus, v. res, ne, ii. 7.

re-spo, ō, i. v. a. to spit back or out; to cast out or off; to expel, etc.: quum etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic.: iniviam cadaver (humus), Ov.

|| *Fig. to reject, repel, refuse:* *to dislike, disapprove, disdain, objection:* Cic.: non respuit Caesar conditionem, Caes.: Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, *are spurned*, Cic.

re-stagno, i. v. n. to run over, overflow: Liv. *Transf. of the inundated place:* late locus restagnat, Caes.

restauro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [root sta: cf. instaurum] to restore, repair, rebuild: theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac. || *Fig. to renew, repair:* bellum, Just.

re-stillo, avi, i. v. a. to let fall back in drops: quae (tuas litteras) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *have instilled again*, Cic.

restinatio, ōnis, f. [restinguo] a quenching (of thirst): Cic.

restinctus, a, um, Part. [restinguo].

re-stinguo, xxi, nctum, i. v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish: ignem restinguunt aqua, Pl.: flammam, Liv.: incendium, Cic. 3. *Transf. to quench, slake, assuage, allay:* stitum, id.: pocula ardentis Falerni lymphae, Hor. || *Fig. to extinguish, destroy; put an end to:* studia, Liv.

restio, ōnis, m. [restia] a rope-maker, rope-seller: Suet. 2. *Meton. one who is scourged with ropes:* Pl.

restipulatio, ōnis, f. [restipulo] a counter-engagement or obligation: Cic.

re-stipulor, i. v. a. dep. to stipulate or engage in return: Cic.

restis, is, f. (acc. restim or restem; abl. um, restē) a rope, cord: in foro pompa constitit: et per manus restum, virginis sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv. *Proverb.:* ad restim res redit, *there is nothing left for it but hanging*, Ter. [*Perh. of same root as rete, and therefore rest-is instead of rest-is.*]

restito, i. v. n. frag. [resto] to stay behind, to linger, tarry, hesitate: Liv.

restitrix, icis, f. [resto] she that stays behind: Pl.

re-stitto, ū, itum, i. v. a. [statuo] to put or set up again; to replace, restore, rebuild, revive, etc.: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo deiecerat, restitueretur, Cic.: arborem, Virg.: oppida viciisque, quos incendierat, Caes.: ordines, Sall.: aciem, Liv. 2. *Fig.:* rem impeditam et perditam, Ter.: pugnam omnibus locis, Liv.: cum semel occideris, non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te restituit pietas, Hor. 3. *With inf.:* *to restore to a former condition, etc.:* Siciliam iste per triennium ita vexavit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. (ii) *Esp. in law and politics, to replace one in his rights; to recall, reinstate, etc.:* tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, Caes. *Abol.:* Licinium Denticulum de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. 4. *to reverse a sentence, to make null and void, repair a wrong, etc.:* qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim fieri vetat aut restitui factam jubet, id. || *Esp. to give back, deliver up; return, restore:* constr. with *dat.* or *ad* and *acc.:* tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv.: Tasseto Caesar majorem locum restituerat, Caes. *Fig.:* restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. *With ad:* (Cloeia) soepites omnes Romanos ad propinquo restituit, id. *Abol.:* veteres clientela, Caes.

restitutio, ōnis, f. [restituo] a restoring, restoration: domus incendio absumpta, a rebuilding, Suet. || *a replacing, reinstating, recalling, etc.:* damnatorum, Cic.

restitutor, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer; templorum omnium, Liv. Fig.: salutis mese, Cic.

restitutus, a, um, Part. [restituo].

re-sto, stiti (Perf. rubi, restaverit, Prop.). i. v. n. to stand behind, keep back, stand still (in lit. sense rare and only poet.: restato is the common word):

Prop. || to withstand, resist, oppose, to stand firm (rarer than restato): constr. *utn.* absol., rarely with *dat.* or *adversum:* quia summa vi restare (milites) nuntiabantur, Liv. *With dat.:* paucis plures vix restatis, id. *With adversum:* paulum morae attulere ferati restantibus lammis adversum pila et gladios, Tac. || *to be left, remain:* ego vivendo vixi mea fata, superstes restarem ut genitor, Virg.: unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis restare, Liv. *Impers.:* restat, ut summa negligentia tibi obtulerit, Cic. *With inf. (poet.):* restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pacere, Ter. 3. *Esp. of future time, to remain for, await:* placet (vobis) sodas sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? *hereafter, for the future*, Cic.

restricte, adv. closely, sparingly; facere, Cic. || strictly, exactly: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id.

restrictus, a, um, Part. [restringo].

|| *A d. bound up, tight, close, con-*

finis: togis neque restrictis neque fustis, Suet. Comp.: restrictiores digit (pedum), shorter, id. 2. Fig.: close, niggardly: in aliquo esse restrictus, Cic. Comp.: id. (II) moderate, modest: Plin. (III) strict, stern, rigorous: summum Imperium non restrictum nec perverberare volunt, Tac.

re-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to draw back tightly: to bind back, bind fast, tighten, etc.: restringitur vincula, Tac.: Prometheus quondam allici restrictus membra catena, Cat. 2. Fig.: to restrain, confine, restrict, check, etc.: homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin.: animum moestitia, Tac. 3. to draw back, open (rare): dentes restringere, to show the teeth, Pl.

re-sudo, i. v. n. to sweat out, exude: Curt.

resulto, no perf., atum, 1. v. n. and a. freq. [resillo] to spring back, to rebound (only of things): tela irrita galea clipeoque, Virg. 2. E. p. of sound, to resound, re-echo: ubi concava pulvis saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, id. (II) E. p. of places, saltus, Tac. 3. Fig.: (verba) non brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultant, produce a jumping or jerking effect, Quint.

re-sumo, mpti, mptum, 3. v. a. to take up again, take back, resume: postas (tabellas) resumit, Ov.: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. 3. Fig.: instat anhelant probibetque resumere vires, to recover, Ov.: interruptum somnum, Suet.

resumptus, a. um, Part. [resumo]. *re-supino*, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to throw one on his back; to bend or turn back: assurgente ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 3. Fig.: aliquem, to make proud, puff up, Sen.

re-supinus, a. um, adj. bent back, lying on one's back, supine: resupinum in coelo conteri, Att. In Cic.: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, her head thrown back with pride, Ov. 3. Fig.: lazy, effeminate, careless, negligent: voluptas, Quint.

re-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise or raise oneself up again, to appear again: pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov.: Hor. Of things: herbae, Ov.: resurgens urbs, peregrina rebuit, Tac. 3. Fig.: quum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv.: ille fas regna resurgere Trojae, Virg.

re-suscito, i. v. a. a. to raise up or rouse again: to revive, resuscitare: Tert. 3. Fig.: postquam iram, to revive, resuscitare, Ov.

re-sutis, a. um, Part. ripped open: tunica ex utraque parte, Suet.

re-tardo, i. v. a. a. to retard: (dell. retardatio, 3. v. n. a. a. [retardo] a hindering, delaying, retarding: Cic.

re-tardo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. a. [taceo]. To make slow again, retard, impede: quum (stellarum vagarum) motus non inciduntur, tum retardantur, Cic.: instantia ora retardat caspide 300

praetenta, Ov. 2. Fig.: illius animos atque impetus, Cic.: aliquem a scribendo, id. 3. Neutr. to tarry, remain behind, delay: in quo cursu (stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter elatens, tum antecedendo, tum retardando, id.

re-texo, i. v. a. a. to censure, reprove: Suet.

re-te, in, n. (abl. reti, Pl.: more frog, rete: acc. retem, id.), a net: araneolae quasi rete textunt, ut, aliquid inhaerescit, conficiunt, Cic.: retia ponere cervi, Virg. 3. Fig.: a net, toll, snare: tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Prop. (Hence It. racketta; Fr. raquette; also It. ressa.)

re-tegus, a. um, Part. [retego].

re-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. a. to uncover, bare, open: thecam numariam, Cic.: Jugulum simul pectusque, Ov. Poet.: ubi Titan radis relaxerit orbem, shall make visible, reveal, Virg. 2. Fig.: to disclose, discover, reveal: arcumum consilium, Hor.: occulta conjurationis, Tac.

re-tendo, di, tum or sum, 3. v. a. to subvert, slacken, relax (rare): arcum, Ov.

re-tenens, a. um, Part. [retendo].

re-tenentia, 3. v. n. f. [retineo] a keeping back, a holding in: aurigena, Cic. Fig.: a withholding: assensionis, id.

re-teneto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to keep back, to hold fast: cur me retentas? Pl.: agmen, Liv.: frena, Ov.: puppes, Tac. 3. Transf. to preserve, maintain: (mens divina) quae penitus sensus hominum vitaeque retentat, Cic.

re-tento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. a. to try or attempt again: timide verba intermissa retentat, Ov.: viam leti, id. With inf.: saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, id.

re-tenus, a. um, Part. [retendo].

re-texo, xui, xutum, 3. v. a. a. to weave, unravel: quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. (II) Poet. transf.: nec (corpora) possunt retexi, be decomposed, Lucr. 2. Fig.: to break up, cancel, annul, reverse: latus praetorium, Cic.: illa (dicta), to take back, id.: scriptorum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor. 3. to weave again or anew: to renew, repeat: properata retexit latea, call back to life, Ov.

re-texans, a. um, Part. [retexo].

re-texans, ii, n. [rete] a net-fighter (a kind of gladiator, who sought to entangle his adversary (a mirmillo or secutor) by throwing a net over his head) Suet.: v. Smith's Ant. 105.

re-ticentia, 3. v. n. f. [reticeo] a keeping silent, silence: quid taceo? enicas me miserum tua reticentia, Pl. 3. In rhetor. = apostrophe, a pause in the midst of a speech: Cic.

re-ticeo, cili, 2. v. n. a. a. [taceo].

3. Neutr. to be silent again: to keep silence: quum Sulpicius reticulus, Cic. With dat. to refrain from answering: nunc interrogant senatorem

si reticem, superbus videar, Liv. 3. Act. to keep something secret, to conceal: nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Pl. Abol.: nihil me subterfuger voluit reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic.

reticulum, i. n. dim. [rete] a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag, a reticule: Cic.: a net-work cap for confining the hair: Juv.: c. Smith's Ant. 105.

retinaculum, i. n. [retineo] a band, tether, halter, halter, etc. (usu. plu.): Liv.: Virg.

retinens, entis, Part. [retineo].

3. Adj. retinens, retinens, of constr. with con: homo sub iura dignitatisque retinens, Cic.: avitae nobilitatis, Tac.

retinentia, ae, f. [retinens] a retaining in the memory, recollection: Lucr.

re-tineo, ti, tentum, 2. v. a. a. [teneo] to hold or keep back; to detain, retain: to restrain: Sp. Asta, abire hinc non astat. 7A. Quid nunc me retines? Pl.: concilium dimittit, Lascum retines, Caes.: homines, Cic.: biduum temperate retentus, dominus, Caes.: lacrimas, Ov. 2. Fig.: liberos retinere, to keep within bounds, restrain: Tert.: aliquem in officio, Cic.: animos scelerum in fide, Liv. 3. to hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain, etc.: oppidum, Caes.: amicos cum infimis pari iure, Cic. 2. Fig.: existimo his augurum rei publicae causa conservatum ac retentum, id.: pristinum virtutum, Caes.: commissa (aures), Hor. (Hence It. retineo; Fr. rene, from the old form rene, rene.)

retia, in, v. rete, ad finit.

re-timo, i. v. n. a. to thunder back, resound: loca fremunt, Cat.

re-torquo, di, tum, 2. v. n. a. to twist or bend back; to turn or cast back: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov.: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.: brachia tergo, Hor.: pantherae terga, to sweep about, Virg.: violentior undas litore, to drive back, Hor. Reflect.: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram censerunt, to wheel round, Caes. 3. Fig.: oculus in auctorem, Just. (Hence Fr. retorque.)

re-torridus, a. um, adj. parched, burned, or dried up: fractus, Plin.: mus, dried up, old, Phaedr.

re-tortus, a. um, Part. [retorquo].

retractatio, 3. v. n. f. [retracto] hesitation, refusal (only with sine): sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

retractatus, a. um, Part. [retracto].

3. Adj.: revocatus, converted: Cic. Re-tracto (retracto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take back or to annul again: to take in hand again: consideratio, etc.: arma, Liv.: ferrum, Virg.: vulnera, to heal again, Ov. 2. Fig.: to reconsider, review: locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic.: munera senibus, Hor. 3. to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant: Abol.: vixit tempus et quibum celeriter et sine retractatione vivo

probabilis, Cic. 2. With acc. to *with-draw*, *retract*: nihil est quod dicta re-tractant ignavi Aeneadae, Virg.

retractus, a. um, Part. [retraho].
 || A. d. lying back, remote, distant: emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaci, Liv. Comp.: retractior a mari murus, Id.

re-trāho, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to draw back, withdraw; to call back: me re-trahis, Pl.: aliqueum, Cic.: aliqueum in urbem, Caes.: castra intra penitus, Liv. (ii) Esp. to drag or bring back: Caes. 2. Fig.: postquam poëta vetus poëtam non potest retrahere ab studio, id remove, Ter.: aliqueum a republica, Cic. || to draw forth or bring up anew; to bring to light or make known again: aliqueum postero die ad eodem cruciatu, Tac.: obliterata aerarii monimenta, Id.

retracto, v. retracto.
re-tribūdo, ūi, ctum, j. v. a. to give back, return, restore, repay: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv.

retro, ad, [from re and the suffix tro; cf. cetro, ultro, intro, etc.] Of place: backwards, on the backside, behind: with words implying motion: vestigia retro sequi, Virg.: ora retro specto, Ov. (ii) With words implying rest: quid retro alique a tergo fecit, ne laboraret, Cic. || Of time: back, to past times, before formerly: quodcumque retro est, est, past, Hor. || In other relations, back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand: ut omnia, quas sine ea (honestate) sint, longe et retro ponenda censent, Cic.

retro-āgo, ēgi, actum, j. v. a. to drive or turn back, etc.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, to push back, Quint. || Fig.: ordinem, to reverse, Id.

retro-cēdens, entis, Part. retiring, receding: retrocedentes, Liv.

retro-grādior, j. v. n. dep. to go back or backwards, to retrograde: Plin.

retrosum and **retroversum**, adv. back, backwards, behind: me vestigia retro, omnia te adversum spectantia, Cic. || back, back-ward, in reversed order: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, ex aëre aether: deinde retrosum vicissim ex aethere aër, etc., Cic. (Hence *It. retroso*.)

retro-versus (vorsus, and synop. retroversus), a. um, adj. turned back or backwards: Medusae ipse retroversus aequalitatem prodidit ora, Ov.

re-trādo, no perf., sum, j. v. a. to thrust back: Pl.

retrahens, a. um, Part. [retrudo].
 || A. d. : removed, concealed: simulacra deorum, Cic.

re-trūdo, trūdi (retundi, Phaedr.), trūsum (retansus, Pl.), j. v. a. lit. to hammer back; hence, to blunt, dull: ferrum in republicam destrictis, Cic. || Fig. to blunt, dull, deaden, weaken,

retrahens, etc.: collegam, Tac.: impetum erumpentium, Liv.

retrahens (retansus), a. um, Part. [retrundo].
 || A. d. blunted, blunt, dull: ferrum, Virg.: tela, Ov. 2. Fig.: ingenia, Cic.

reus, i, m., and **reus**, ae, f. [res]. In law, orig. a party to an action (res), a plaintiff or defendant; subsequently, the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguantur, sed omnes, quorum de re decipatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. || Transf. in gen.: uno ius bound, responsible, liable: ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, answerable for, Liv.: voti reus; bound by his vow (scil. his prayer being granted), Virg. || one accused or arraigned, a defendant, prisoner; also, one condemned, a criminal: quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Pen.: ut scroci adolescentia rea ne fiat, Id. (ii) With a definition of the crime or the punishment: aliqueum rei capitalis reum facere, Id.: de ambitu, Id. 2. Transf. in gen.: reus fortunae ejus deli, accused of the ill fortune of, Liv. (Hence *It. rio, reo*.)

re-vilescō, ūi, ctum, j. v. n. insep. to grow well again; to regain one's former strength or condition; to recover. Ov. || Fig.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac.

re-vōho, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to carry or bring back: Diana Segestem Carthagine revecta, Cic.: praedam inde, Liv. 2. Reflect, to drive, ride, or sail back: to return: equo citato ad urbem revectus, Id.: non satis esse Ithacam revehi? Hor. || Fig.: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, Aeneas come back, Cic.

re-vello, vell, vulsum, j. v. a. to pluck or pull back; to pull or tear out, off or away: tela de corpore, Cic.: caput a cervice, Virg.: saxum e monte, Ov.: herbas radice, by the root, Id.: scuta manibus, Caes.: proximos terminos agri, to remove, Hor. || Fig.: cujus totius consilium est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic.

re-vēlo, avi, ctum, i. v. a. to unveil, uncover, lay bare: caput (opp. involvere), Suet.: frontem, Tac.

re-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come again, come back, return: reveni, ut illum persequar, Pl.: in urbem, Tac. || Fig.: in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, Pl.

re-vento, i. v. n. to come back, return: Lact.

re-versa, v. res, no. ii.
re-verbero, i. v. a. to beat or cast back, to repel (rare): saxa, Sen. || Fig.: iram Fortunae, Id.

reverendus, a. um, Part. [reveror].
 || A. d. : inspiring awe, venerable, revered: nox, Ov.

reverens, entis, Part. [reveror].
 || A. d. : respectful, reverend, reverent: sermo erga patrem imperatorumque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac.

Comp.: nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet.

reverenter, adv. respectfully: Plin. Comp.: Tac. Sup.: Suet.

reverentia, ae, f. [reveror] respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence: adhibenda est quadam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cuiusque et reliquorum, Cic.: legum, Juv.

re-veror, itus, 2. v. a. dep. to stand in awe or fear of; to respect, honour, revere: reveror illum, Pl. More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: dicam non reverens assentandi suspitionem, Cic.: coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv.

re-verro, j. v. a. to sweep back, to scatter again: Pl.

reverso (revors), ōnis, f. [revertō] a turning back before one arrives, the act of returning: quam valde ille redita vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. 2. Of things, a returning, return: februm, Id.

reversus, a. um, Part. [revertor].

re-vertō (-vort), verti, j. v. n. to turn back, to come back, return (used almost exclusively in the perfect tense, the imperfect being derived from revertor, q. v.: the pres. imperf. occurs in Lucr.): legalis ad eum reverteretur, Caes.: Delaturs quum ex itinere revertisset, Cic. || Fig.: nisi ad superiorem consuetudinem revertiles, Id.

re-vertor (-vort), verus (-vors), j. v. n. dep. [verto] to turn back, turn about; to come back, return (rarely used except in the imperfect tense, the perfect occur sometimes in the later authors; a. g. Vell.: Quint.: Tac.): inde illico revertor domum eo, Pl.: reversus ille, Caes.: revertetur silva, Ov.: hunc in locum revertuntur, Cic. (ii) Of things: quis negat Tiberim reverti, Hor. || Fig.: necit vox missa reverti, Id.: ad sanitatem, Caes. 2. Esp. to return from a digression, reverti to: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quas mox revertar, Cic.

revinctus, a. um, Part. [revinco].

re-vīdo, 2. v. n. to see again, visit again: nunc ad heram revideo, Pl.

re-vīnco, vīnxi, vinctum, 4. v. n. to bind back or backwards; to bind round, bind fast, fasten: ancorae pro fulvis ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes.: aliqueum ad saxa, Ov. 2. Fig.: mentem amore, Cat.

re-vīnco, vici, victum, j. v. a. to conquer, subdue: victrices catervae consillis juvenis revinctae, Hor.: revicta conjuratio, repressa, Tac. || Fig.: to convict; to refute, disprove: nunquam hic neque suo neque amicum iudicio revinctur, Cic.

revinctus, a. um, Part. [revinco].

re-viresco, ūi, ctum, j. v. n. insep. to become or grow green again: laeae silvae, Ov. 2. Transf. to become young again: spes ante virginibus, ante nunc parili revirescere posse parentem, Id.

revivō, j. v. n. to grow strong again; to grow young again; to reinvigorate, revive: quaquam sunt actives (res),

tamen essent as aliquid et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic.: domus Germanici, Tac.

re-vīso, *v. v. n. and a.* [Nentr. to look back on, to come again to see, to revisit: ut ad me revivis, Pl. || A. c. to go or come to see again; to revisit: in modo nos revivis aliquid, Cic.: urbem, Lucr.

re-vivisco (revivisco), *vixi*, *v. v. n.* incoep. to come to life again, to revive; reviviscat M. Curius aut eorum aliqua, Cic. || Fig.: res publica, id.

revocabilis, *e*, *adj.* [revoco] that may be recalled or revealed, revocable (poet.): telum, Ov.

revocamen, *inis*, *n.* [id.] a calling back, recall: Ov.

revocatio, *onis*, *f.* [id.] a calling back or away, a recalling: a bello, Cic. || Fig.: revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, id. || In rhetor.: revocatio verbi, a withdrawing, revocation, id.

re-voco, *avi*, *atum*, *v. v. a.* to call back, recall: de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic.: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Cæsar. (II) Esp. milit. t. t. to call back, to order to return or retreat: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, id.: naves omnes revocat, id. Transf. in gen.: (Nepotus Triton) jubet fluctus et flumina signo jam revocare dato, Ov. || 2. Transf. of things, to draw or fetch back, turn back, etc.: oculos meos, id.: pedem ab alto, Virg. || 3. to call for a repetition of a speech, etc.; to exhort an actor, etc.: Livius (Andronicus), quum assepius revocatus vocem obtulisset, Liv.: quum Orestem fabulum doceret Euripides, primos tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, Cic. || Fig. in gen. to call back, recall, resume; to regain, recover; to draw off, withhold, restrain, transfer, etc.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae seae nimium profuderunt, are checked, pruned, id.: veteres arbor, Hor.: primas revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg.: magni est inganili revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic.: quos spes praedandi studiūque bellandi ab agricultura et quotidiano labore revocabat, Cæsar. || 2. Esp. with ad and acc. to apply, reduce, refer: impuri ejusdem ad ambulationem ad suam potentiam revocant esse sententiam, Cic.: si recalis, revoke, retract, cancel: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. libertatem, Tac. || 3. to ask back again, to invite in return (rare): domum suam Italiam non fere quicumque vocabat. Nec mirum: qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. || 4. to call again, summon again (rare): tribuni de integro agere coeperunt revocatosque eos eadem tribus reamantur, Liv.

re-volo, *i*, *v. n.* to fly back: grus, Cic.: merg, Virg.

revolvibilis, *e*, *adj.* [revolve] that may be rolled back (poet.): Ov.

revolutus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [revolve]. **re-volve**, *volvi*, *volutum*, *v. v. a.* to roll back: to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return: fluctus (liberum anster), Tac. Poet.: (pontus) aesta revoluta resorbens saxa, from which the waves are rolled back, Virg. (II) Reflect to return: itaque revolvit identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Poet. of time: secula, Ov.

|| 2. Esp. to turn over, read over, repeat: tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. || Fig.: iterum revolvitur casus Iliacus, to go through or experience again, Virg. (II) Reflect to return to: in eandem vitam te revolutum denno video esse, Ter. || 2. Esp. to relate again, repeat; to brood or reflect upon: sed quid ego haec nequiquam ingrata revolve? Virg.

re-volve, *vi*, *v. v. a.* to wind forth again; to disperse: malos fluctus poetas, Virg.: vorat haec raptae revolvitque carinas, Ov.

revoco, *v.* reversio.

revolvere and **revolver**, *v.* revert.

revolutus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [revolve].

rex, *regis*, *m.* [rego] a monarch, king: during the Republic, i. q. tyrant, despot: Cic. (On the Roman Kings, a Smith's Ant. 120 seq.) But the name rex continued to be used for priest; hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificulus, sacrorum, v. sacrificulus; and Smith's Ant. 121. || 2. A. d. j. (poet.) ruling, that rules or sways; populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg.

|| 3. Esp. like the Gr. βασιλεύς, the King of Persia: Ter. || 4. Jupiter, as king of gods and men: divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. And of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, Neptune, Ov.: umbrarum, Pluto, id. || Transf.: head, chief, leader, master, etc.: a lion: Phaedr.: the queen-bee: Virg.: the Eridanus, as the principal river of Italy: id.: a governor, protector: actae pueritiae, Hor.: the leader, king in children's games: id.: the protector, patron of parasites: Juv.: the son of a king or chieftain, a prince: Virg.: a powerful, rich, or fortunate person: Hor. (Hence it re: Fr. roi.)

rhaphodia, *ae*, *f.* = *ῥαψωδία*, a rhapsody: secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

rheda, *ae*, *f.* [a Gallic word, acc. to Quinct.] a four-wheeled carriage; Cæsar. (G. Smith's Ant. 122.)

rhedarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [rheda] pertaining to a rheda: muli, Varr. || Subst. rhedaris, *ii*, *m.* the driver of a rheda, a coachman: Cic.

rheno, *onis*, *v.* rhenus.

rhethor, *oris*, *m.* = *ῥήτωρ*, a teacher of oratory or rhetoric, a rhetorician: qui rhetores nominarentur et qui dicendi praecepta traderent, Cic. || An orator: Nep.

rhetorice, *ae*, and **rhetorice**, *ae*, *f.* = *ῥητορικὴ*, the art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.

rhetorice, *adv.* in an oratorical

or rhetorical manner, rhetorically: Cic.

rhetorice, *ae*, *f.* = *ῥητορικὴ*, the art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.

rhetorice, *ae*, *f.* = *ῥητορικὴ*, the art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.

rhetorice, *ae*, *f.* = *ῥητορικὴ*, the art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.

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olive, id. 3. Meton. of things made of oak or hard wood: Lacedaemonii in robore accumbunt, on oaken benches, Cic.: the wooden horse before Troy: Virg. (II) Esp. the lower part of the prison at Rome built by Servius Tullius (called also Tullianum): Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 72. III. Fig. power, strength. Force, vigour: alter virtutis robore firmiter quam aetatis, Cic. 2. the strongest, most effective, or best part, the pith or kernel: of soldiers, the flower, etc.: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id.: senatus robur, Liv. [Akin to Gr. *βίωσις*.] (Hence Lt. *robore*: Fr. *rouvre*.)

robustus, a, um, adj. [robur] hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, robust: lapides, Plin.: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic.: transit in aetatem post ver robustior annus atque valens juvenis, Ov. 2. Fig.: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. II. of oak, oaken: stipites, Liv.: fores, Hor.

rodo, si, sum, v. a. to gnaw: quod clipeos mures roiscent, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. 2. Transf. to eat away, corrode, consume: ferrum (robigo), Ov. II. Fig.: in convallis rodunt, backbite, disparage, Cic.

rogalis, e, adj. [rogas] pertaining to a funeral pile: flammeus, Ov.

rogatio, ōnis, f. [rogo] an asking; an entreaty, request: ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. 2. In rhetor. a question, interrogation: id. II. Esp. a proposal to the people for passing a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill (so called because the people were solicited to vote for it): ad populum Caut.: ad plebem, Liv.: quae (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo Consulibus lata est, was proposed, introduced, Cic.: Intercedere rogationi, to oppose it, id.: rogationem antiquare, to reject it, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 225.

rogationula, ae, f., dim. [rogatio] an unimportant bill or proposed law: Auct. Or. pro domo. II. a little question: Cic.

rogator, ōris, m. [rogo] a beggar, mendicant: Mart. II. Esp. one who proposes a law to the people: Lucil. 2. an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling clerk: Cic. 3. Transf. in gen. one who makes a proposal, a proposer: id.

rogatus, ūs, m. [id.] a request, suit, entreaty (only in abstr. sing.): Cic.

rogatio, ōnis, f. [rogito] for rogatio, a proposed law: Pl.

rogito, avi, t. v. a. freq. [rogo] to ask or inquire frequently or eagerly: multa super Priamo rogitant, Virg. II. to pray, entreat: aliquam ad comam ut veniat, Ter.

rogo, avi, atum (rogasit for rogaverit, Cic.), t. v. a. to ask, question, interrogate: constr. the pers. asked in acc.: the thing asked, in acc., abstr. with de, or relat. clause: hence, freq. with double acc.: quid me istud

rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic.: de istac virgine, Ter.: rogant me servi, quae eam? Pl.: rogavi pervenisse Agricentum? Cic. Abstr.: prius respondes quam rogo, Pl. 2. Esp. in public affairs, rogare aliquem (sententiam), to ask one for his opinion or vote: quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. Pass.: quum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari essent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium, id.: prius rogatus sententiam, Sall. Hence, (II) rogare populum or legem, or abstr. to propose a law, introduce a bill: plebem, Cic.: legem, id. Abstr.: ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. Pass. impers.: nunc rogari, uti populus consules creet, id. (III) to propose or offer for election: with acc. (or nom. in pass.) of the word designating the office; and sometimes with acc. denoting the elective body: qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogavit, id.: comitia consulibus roganda habuit, Cic. 3. Milit. t. t. rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to them: Caes. 4. In law, to propose a stipulation: Pl. II. Transf. to ask, beg, request, solicit: constr. the pers. asked in acc. or abstr. with ab: the request is expressed by acc. or by a subj. clause: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: transade Rheenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcesitum a Gallis, Caes.: id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo? Cic.: Caesar consolaturs rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. Proverb.: malo emere quam rogare, I had rather buy than beg, Cic. [Akin to Germ. *fragen*, also prob. to Sans. *prachā*, "interrogare," and Lat. *procor*, *proco*.]

rogus, i, m. a funeral-pile: in rogum illatus, Cic. Poet.: defungunt avidos carmina sola rogos, escape destruction, Ov. Meton. the grave: oberat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. **rogarii**, ōrum, m. plur. [ros] a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers: Liv. **roresco**, s. v. n. incomp. [id.] to begin to be condensed into dew; and in gen. to become liquid: Ov. **roridus**, a, um, adj. [id.] bedewed, wet with dew: terga jugi, Prop. **rorifer**, ōris, ōrum, adj. [ros fero] dew-bringing (poet.): Lucr. **rōro**, avi, atum, t. v. n. and a. [ros] to dew or distill dew (only in 3rd pers.). Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rorat in orbe, Ov. More usu. impers. dew falls: Suet. A. C. t.: tellus rorata mane pruina, moistened, besprinkled, Ov. II. Transf. to drop, trickle, drip, distill. Neutr.: rorant pennaque sinusque, drip or shed moisture, id. A. C. t.: to bedew, to moisten, wet: circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. Abstr.: pocula rorantia, which yielded the wine drop by drop, Cic.

rōro, rōris, m. dew: nocturnum excipere rorem, Caes.: gelidus, Virg.

Plur.: gelidos rores, poet. Cic. II. Transf. in gen. any distilling moisture (poet.): salis, Lucr.: ros, water, Virg.: lacrimarum, Ov. Of perfumes: Spritus, Tib. 2. Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, roseations, and neut. rosarium, rosemary: marino ros, Hor.: and simply ros, Virg. [Akin to Sans. *raśa*, "sapor, sassa, aqua"; Gr. *ῥόδον*.]

Rosa, ae, f. [akin to *jobas*] a rose: also other flowers, such as the rose-mallows, etc.: sera, Hor.: cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Collect. rores, areolae of roses: seris redimiri jubebat et rosa id. As a term of endearment: mea rosa, my rose, my roached, Pl.

rosarium, ii, n. [rosa] a place planted with roses, a rose-garden: Col.: mare freq. plur.: Virg.

rosarius, a, um, adj. [id.] of roses, rose-: absorptio, a drunk *flammarum* with roses or something similar, Suet.

rosidus, a, um, adj. [ros] wet with dew, dewy: mala, Virg.: dea, t. c. Aurora, Ov. II. Transf. moistened, watered, wet (rare): rocidia rivis sala, Virg. (Hence Fr. *arroseur*; *roide*.)

rostrum, i, n. [rosa] a garden or bed of roses: Virg.

rostrus, a, um, adj. [id.] of roses, rose- (for *rosaceus*): vinculum, Sen. 2. rose-coloured, rosy: rosea albae lampade lucens, Lucr.: Phoebea, Virg. (II) ruddy, blooming (poet.): labella, Cat.: os (Veneris), Virg.

rostridus, a, um, adj. [ros] for rocidus: Ov.

rosmarinum and **rosmarinus**, v. ros, no. II. 2.

rostra, v. rostrum, no. II. 2. **rostratus**, a, um, adj. [rostrum] having a beak or crooked point; beaked, curved: navis, Cic.: ora navium rostrata, Hor.: corona rostrata = corona navalis, a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's vessel: (Agrippae) tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona, Virg.: v. Smith's Ant. 118: columna rostrata, a column adorned with the beaks of conquered vessels, erected to commemorate a naval victory, Virg.: esp. that in the Roman forum, erected in memory of the victory of Duillius: Quint.: v. Smith's Ant. 102.

rostrum, i, n. [rostrum] the bill or beak of a bird: the snout or muzzle of an animal: eibum arripere adunatiae rostrum, Cic.: of swine: Ov.: of dogs: id. (II) Of human beings, snout, snout: Pl. II. Transf. of similarly shaped objects: the curved point of a bill-hook: Col. Esp. the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak: neque his (navibus) nostrae rostra nocere poterant, Caes. Hence, 2. Rostra, ōrum, n. plur. the Rostra, an erection between the Comitium and the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antioch.

It was transferred by Caesar to a corner of the forum (v. Smith's Ant. 322): ut in Rostris prius quam in senatu litterae recitarentur, Liv.: in Rostra ecedere, Cic.: aliquem de Rostris deducere, Caes.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more pro Rostris, Suet.

rotas, a, um, Part. [roto].

rotā, ae, f. a wheel: aureas summas curvatura rotas, Ov. Esp. a potter's wheel: amphora coepit institui: currente rota cur uxoris exit? Hor. (II) a wheel for torture, *trochus*: in rotam id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Graecos, bastam vitam non excedere, (Coet.) 2. Meton. a car, *chariot* (poet.): si rota defuerit, in pede carpe viam, Ov. (II) the disk of the sun: solis rota, Lucr. || Fig.: fortunae rotam pertimescere, i. e. sickness, inconsistency, Cic.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotas, i. e. in elegiac metre, Ov. (Akin to Sans. *rotas*, "curtus;" Germ. *rad*.)

rotō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [rota].

1. Act. to turn or swing round; to whirl about: Leaeum his terque per auras more rotat fundae, Ov.: enssem fulmineum, to brandish, Virg.: fumum (flammae), Hor. Reflect. to turn or roll round, to revolve: circum caput igne rotato, Ov. 2. Fig.: aut curtum sermone rotato torquet entellum, round, concise, Juv. || Neutr. to turn or roll round, to revolve (rare): parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late impulerat torrens, Virg.

rotula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little wheel: Pl.

rotundus, adv. roundly: Col. || smoothly, elegantly: a te quidem apte ac rotunde, Cic.

rotundo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rotundus] to make round, to round off: quum simlem universalitatis naturae efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. || Fig.: of a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundenter, Hor.

rotundus, a, um, adj. [rota] round, circular: stellas globosae ac rotundas, Cic. Comp. rotundiores baccae, Hor. || Fig. round, i. e. presenting no salient angles to the world: (sapient) fortis et in se ipse totus teres atque rotundus, Id. 2. Esp. of style, round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant: erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.: Gratia dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. (Hence It. *rotondo*; Fr. *ronde*.)

rubescere, feci, factum, j. v. a. to make red or ruddy, to reddish (poet.): aetate sanguine, Ov.

rubellus, a, um, adj. dim. [ruber] reddish: vinum, Mart.: Pera.

rubens, entis, Part. [rubeo]. || Adj.: red, reddish: rubenti murice, Virg.: rubenti dextera, Hor. 2. red with shame, blushing: ore rubente, Tib.

rubro, 2. v. n. [ruber] to be red or

ruddy: ocelli fiendo rubent, Cat.: aviaria sanguineis bacca, Virg. || Esp. to colour up, blush: rubeo, mihi crede, Cic.

rubet, bra, brum, adj. red, ruddy: sanguis, Hor.: flamma, Ov.: Juvenem recens examen Eols timendum paribus Oceanoque rubro, the Eastern (i. e. Indian) Ocean, Mar. Poet.: leges majorum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. [Akin to *rufus* and to Sans. *rudhira*; Gr. *ῥυδρός*; Germ. *roth*; Eng. *red*, *ruddy*].

rubescere, bti, j. v. n. incomp. [rubeo] to grow or turn red, to reddish: Aurora, Virg.: tempora matutina, Ov.

rubeta, ae, f. [rubus] a kind of toad living among bramble-bushes, prob. the common toad, from the skin of which an acrid secretion exudes: Juv.

rubeta, orum, n. plur. [id.] bramble-thickets: Ov.

rubens, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the bramble-bush, bramble: fascina, woven of bramble-twigs, Virg.

rubicundulus, a, um, adj. dim. [rubicundus] somewhat ruddy: Juv.

rubicundus, a, um, adj. [rubeo] red, ruddy: rufus quidam, ore rubicundo, Pl.: corna, Hor.

rubicundus, a, um, adj. [id.] red, reddish (rare): ampulla, Pl.

rubigo, etc. v. robig.

rubet, bris, m. [rubeo] redness (of all shades): candore mixtus rubor, Cic. || Esp. a blush: verecundus, Ov.

2. Meton. bashfulness, modesty: ruborem incutere, Liv. Hence, (II) shame, disgrace: censoris iudicium nihil ferre damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic.

rubricas, ae, f. [contr. of rubrica, from ruber] (ac. terra) red earth: Virg.

2. Esp. red earth for colouring, red ochre, red chalk: Hor. || Meton. the title of a law, the rubric (because written in red): Paul. Hence, 2. a law: Quint.: Pera.

rubus, i, m. a bramble-bush, black-berry: Virg.: Hor. || a black-berry: Prop.

ruco, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. a frog to belch, eructate. || Neutr.: Cic.

|| A ct. to belch up: glandem, Juv. [Root *rug*, whence *ruetus*].

ructor, i. v. dep. i. q. ruco, to belch: Varr.: versus ructator, Hor.

ruetus, tis, m. [root *rug*: cf. *ruco*] a belching, eructation: Cic.

rudens, entis, m. (f.: Pl.) [etymol. unknown; acc. to the ancients from *rudo*, on account of the rattling] a rope, line, cord; esp. of the rigging of a ship: a stay, halcyard, sheet, etc.: plur. collect. the rigging, cordage: Cic.: clamorque vitrum stridorque rudentum, Virg.

rudifarius, ii, m. [rudis] a gladiator presented with the rudis, i. e. discharged: Suet.

rudimentum, i, n. [rudis, *adi*] a first attempt, or essay: a beginning: civilium officiorum rudimenta regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. 2. Esp.

of milit. affairs: militare, Liv.: dura rudimenta belli, Virg.: ponere, to have passed one's novitiate, Liv.

rudis, e, adj. prop. in the natural state, not improved by art; hence, unwrought, untutted, unformed, rough, raw, wild: campus, Virg.: humus, Ov.: aes (opp. signatum), Plin.: lana, Ov.

2. Transf. of artificial things, ill-made, rudely-finished, coarse: basta, Virg.: textum, Ov. 3. (poet.) young, new: illa (carina, ac. Argo) rudem carum prima turbat Amphitriton, waters, not yet sailed on, Cat. || Fig. rude, unpolished, uneducated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant; and with gen. unacquainted with, inexperienced in, etc.: forma ingeni impollita et plane rudis, Cic.: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor.: rudis adhuc aetas, Tac. With *in* or simple *abl.*: rudis in re publica, Cic.: Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. With gen.: imperiti homines rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic.: agnatum, Hor. With *ad*: gens ad oppugnandum urbium artes rudis, Liv. Comp. and Sup. do not occur. (Hence It. *ruoso*, *rude*; Fr. *rude*.)

rudis, is, f. a slender stick or rod; a stirring-stick, spatula: ferreae, Plin.

|| Esp. a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, a foil; (milit.) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrunt, Liv. A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (v. *rudarius*): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepit? Cic. Fig.: spectatum satis et donatum jam rudo, Hor.

ruído (ruído, Pera.) ivi, itum, j. v. n. and a. to bray, below, roar: in tempestivo rudit ille (aesiulus) sonus, Ov.: gemitas leonum rudientum, Virg. Transf. of men: (Cacum) insueta rudentem Alcides telis premit, Id.

rudus, tris, n. stones broken small and mixed with lime for plastering walls (rough-cast), paving floors, etc.: Virg. || Esp. old, rubbish, of decayed buildings: ruderi accipiendo Ocellenses paludes destinabat, Tac.

|| A piece of brass: v. *rudus*.

rudusculum, i, v. rudusculum.

rudulus, a, um, adj. dim. [rufus] reddish, rather red: macilentia malis rudulus, Pl. || Subst.: ruduli, the military tribunes chosen by the general himself, opp. to the Comitiati, who were chosen by the people: so called after one Rudilius Rufus: Liv.

rudus, a, um, adj. [akin to *ruber*, q. v.] red, reddish: rufus quidam, red-headed, Pl.: Ter.

rugae, ae, f. a wrinkle (usu. plur.): non cani, non rugae repente auctoritate arripere possunt, Cic. Sing. (poet.): Ov.: Juv.

ruído, avi, atum, i. v. n. [ruga] to crease; to become wrinkled or rumpled: vide palliolum ut rugat, Pl.

rugosus, a, um, adj. [id.] wrinkled, shrivelled: spadones, Hor. Poet.: sen-

ecta, Tib.: pagus frigore (i. e. the villagers), Hor. || Transf. creased, corrugated: cortex populi, Ov.

ruina, ae, f. [ruo] a rushing or tumbling down: a falling down, fall: grandinis, Lucr.: jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. 2. Esp. of buildings, a tumbling or falling down, ruin: turris repentina ruina, Caes.: tecta Enthei diacta non lenti ruina, Hor. Plur.: tantae in te impendent ruinae: nial suffulcus firmiter, Pl.: al fractus illabatur orbis, imparidum sibi ruinas, Hor. || Met. n. that which tumbles, or falls down, a fall (poet.): videt fluctibus oppressa Troas coelestis ruina, i. e. a storm, rain, Virg. 2. Esp. a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins: mostly plur.: ruinas templorum templa aedificae, Liv. || Fig. a downfall, fall, ruin: a catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction, etc.: In hac ruina verum stetit una integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani, id. || Ille dies utramque duet ruinam, the death of both, Hor. Plur.: praeremittit ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximalis idibus senties, Cic.

ruinosus, a, um, adj. [ruina] going to ruin, ruinous (rare): aedae, Cic. || Poet. fallen, ruined: ruinosas occidit herba domos, Ov.

rimen, inis, m. the throat, gullet: Fes.

rimex, icis, f. sorrel: Pl.

rumifico, i. v. a. [rumor facio] to report: Pl.

ruminatio, onis, f. [rumino] a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination: animalium, Plin. 2. Transf. a doubling: a repetition, reversion: cordis, id. || Fig. a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating: quotidiana, Cic.

rumino, i. v. n. and a. [rumen] to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate: Nentr.: bos ruminat, Col.

2. Act.: (bos) ruminat herbas, Virg.

rumor, oris, m. unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumour: multa rumor flangebat, Caes.: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. (||) The purport of the rumour is expressed by an acc. and inf., by a clause, by d., rarely by the gen.: rem te valde bene gesisse rumor erat, Cic.: de vita imperatoris dubi rumores allati sunt, Liv.: belli civilis rumores, Tac. || common or general opinion, the popular voice: fame, reputation whether good or bad: adversus famam rumoreque hominum al satia firmus steteris, Liv.: qui est rumor populi, al id feceris? Ter.: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. (Rum- or prob. from an obsolete verb rumo, like clam- or from clamo; and as clamo comes from the root cla, "to call," so rumo may be akin to the Sans. ru, raw, "solum edere," whence rum- cu.)

rumpe, rupti, ruptum, j. v. a. to

burst, tear, rend; to burst asunder or in pieces, force open, etc. (The distinction between rumpe and frango seems to be that the former denotes a force exerted from within the body acted upon; the latter an external force. But such a distinction cannot be uniformly attended to in language; and hence in many cases the two words are synonymous.): rans rupto jacuit corpore, Phaed.: obstacula claustra, Hor.: teretes plagas (aper), id.: pontem, to break down, Liv.: vestes, Ov.: non quit via ventis ruptae nubem, to force open, Lucr.: With prout reflect, or reflectively: me rupt causam currendo tua, Pl.: frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. 2. Transf. to force a passage: to make one's way by force: eo nial corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv.: fontem, to cause to break forth, Ov. (||) Hence Meton. of that through which the passage is forced: media agmina, to break through, Virg. || Fig. to break, violate, destroy, annul, interrupt, etc.: sacramenta religionem, Liv.: fidem Induciarum, id.: jus gentium, id.: nuptias, Hor.: ne me e somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, break in upon, interrupt, Cic. Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, gives vent to, Virg. (||) Cf. Sans. lup, "rumpere."

rumusculus, i. m. dim. [rumor] idle talk, common gossip (rare): Cic.

ruis, ae, f. a kind of weapon, a javelin or dart: C. Gracchus ruiis et sacris, nonne omnem rei publicae statum permutavit? Cic.

ruo, i. v. a. to weed out, root up: spinas, Cato. || to deprive of hair: Fers.

ruo, ti, utum (rūturus, a, um, Ov.), j. a. n. and a. A. Nentr.: to fall with violence, rush down; to fall down, go to ruin: rursus ille non posuit, ut base non eodem laesacta muros condant, Cic.: muros, Liv.: ruit ardus aether, descends in rain, Virg.

2. Transf. to hasten, hurry, run: (Pompeii) rursus nuntiat et jam jamque adeo, Cic.: in aquam caed rubeant, Liv.: virtutis interea coelum et ruit Oceano nox, hastens up from, Virg. || Fig. to fall, fail, sink (rare): quae cum accidit nemo est quin intelligat, rursus illam rem publicam, Cic. 2. To rush, dash, hurry, hasten, etc.: compescere ruentes, Tac.: antrum, unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, rush forth, Virg.: quo coelesti ruitis? Hor. Pass. imper.: ut ferme fugiendo in media fida ruitur, Liv. B. Act. to cast down with violence, to dash or hurl to the ground; to prostrate: immanem molem voluitque ruitque, Virg.: cumulos ruit pinguis arenae, breaks down, levels, id.

2. Transf. to cast, turn, or throw up, rake up: quum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus arenam, casts up, Lucr.: unde divitias aerieque ruam, id. augur, acervos, Hor.

rupes, is, f. a rock: ex magis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes.: inter saxa rupeque, Liv.: cauae, cavernae, grottoe, Virg.

raptor, oris, m. [rumpe] a breaker. Fig.: foederis, a violator, Liv.

ruptus, a, um, Part. [rumpe] || **rusticola**, ae, gen. omis. [rus colo] that tills the ground: that lives in the country, rural, rustic (poet.): bores, Ov.: Ceres, id. Subst. rusticola, an m. a husbandman, rustic: Col.: an as, Ov.

rustigina, ae, m. [rus and cinx, root of rigo] born in the country: Subst. a countryman, rustic: Ov.

rus, i, a, n. or rūrur, i. v. n. dep. [rus] to live in the country (rare): Pl. rursus or less frug. rursus, ade. [contr. from rursus or reversum, from reverti; cf. prorsus and sursum] backwards, back, opp. to prorsus: tripudii sentio et curari rursus prorsum, Ter.

|| Transf. on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again: succurrit Pullo Varius et laborant subvenit. Hule (Vareno) rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pullo, Cic.: sequunt et, peccatis veniam postea reddere rursus, Hor. Hence with reba, contra, invicem: vide rursus retro, Cic.: hi rursus in vicem ante post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent, Caes. 2. again, anew: to suam (causam) repert rursus ut agores, Ter.: Helveti rursus instare coeperunt, Caes.

rus, rūs (phar. only in nom. and acc.), m. the country, as opp. to the town, lands, fields: a country-seat, farm, estate, etc. (rarely with prep.): laetatis ingentia rura, exiguum colita, Virg.: quum rus homines eunt, to their country seats, Pl.: rure paterno, Hor.

rustum (also, rustum), i. n. detestable broom: Virg. (Hence it. bruno; Fr. brusc.)

rustus, a, um, adj. red (rare): gligiva, Cic. [Russet skin to Gr. ῥυτίς, and to Lat. ruber and rusus:] (Hence it. rosso; Fr. rouss, rusé.)

rusticulus, a, um, adj. [rusticus] pertaining to the country, rustic, country: homines ex municipiis rusticulus, Cic.

rusticatio, onis, f. [rustico] a living in the country, country life: Cic. rusticus, ade. in a countryed manner, clownishly, awkwardly: loqui, Cic. Comp.: rusticus toto deficit, Hor. Sup. does not occur.

rusticulus, itis, f. [rusticus] the manners of country people, rustic behaviour, rusticity: in a good and (more frug.) in a bad sense: calius adeo, nec nostris mansit in annos rusticulus pice illa superates avis, Ov.: aliquam rusticulitate arguere, Suet.

rusticor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to live in the country, to rusticare: accor- sum stum Laetium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, Cic. Fig.: (haec stadia) permotant nobiscum peregrinantur, rusticantur, id.

t. c. Clodius (who smuggled himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), *Cl.*

sacerdotalis, *e. adj.* [sacerdos] pertaining to priests, priestly, sacerdotal: *Plin.*

sacerdotium, *ii. n.* [id.] the priesthood, the office or dignity of priests: *amplissimum sacerdotium, Cl.*

sacramentum, *i. n.* [sacro] In law, the sum which the parties to a suit at first deposited with the *treviri* capitales, but for which they subsequently gave security to the *praetor* (so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the *sacra publica*; or, rather perhaps, because the money was deposited in a sacred place), *Cl.* 2. *Meton.* a civil suit or cause: *decumviri re quaesita et deliberata sacramentum nostrum iustum iudicaverunt, id.* *Transf.* in gen.: *iusto sacramento contendere, id.*

3. *Milit. t. t.* an oath taken by newly enlisted soldiers: prop. not so formal and comprehensive a nature as the *iuramentum* which was afterwards substituted for it; but *sacramentum* is very freq. used in the same sense as *iuramentum* (*v. Smith's Ant. 124*): *ut omnes sacramenta (ab)l. rogi, should administer the oath of allegiance to them, Liv.* 2. *Transf.* in gen. any oath, solemn obligation or engagement: *non ego perfidum diki sacramentum* (ibidus *Hor.* (Hence *Fer. serment*.)

sacrum, *ii. n.* [sacro] a place for keeping holy things; also, a place for prayer; a shrine, sanctuary, an oratory, chapel: *Caes.* *sacrum populi Romani*, *deorum* *sacrum* *ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv.* ante ipsum *sacrum* *Bonae Deae, Cl.* *Plur.* *velito temerari sacra probo, Ov.* 3. *Transf.* illa arca (naturae) in interiore sacro clausa sunt, *Sen.*

sacrosus, *a. um, Part.* [sacro]. 1. *Adj.* hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred: *sacra iura parentum, Ov.* *iura Gralorum, Virg.*

sacrosus, *v. sacer, ad init.*
sacrifico, *ac, comm.* [sacer colo] one who conducted the *sacra*, a sacrificing priest or priestess: *Tac.*

sacrificer, *era, erum, adj.* [sacer fero] bearing sacrifice: things: *Ov.*

sacrificialis, *e. adj.* [sacrificium] pertaining to sacrifices, sacrificial: *Tac.*

sacrificatio, *onis, f.* [sacrifico] a sacrificing, sacrifice: *Cl.*

sacrificium, *ii. n.* [id.] a sacrifice: *sacrificium publicum, Cl.* *Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes.*

sacrificio (In *Plant.* also *sacrificio*), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [sacer facio] to make or offer a sacrifice: *to sacrifice, to offer to the gods: ullum tuis granum, Pl.* *pecora, Liv.* *Abol.* *Cl.* *Pass.* *imp.* *per.* *piro* et caste a matronis sacrificium, *Liv.*

sacrificulus, *i. m.* [sacrifico] a son

sacrificus, sacrificing priest: sacrifici ac vates, Liv. In apposition: *rex, a high-priest, v. rex.*

sacrificiosus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to sacrificing, sacrificial (poet.): *securus, Ov.* *os, of those sacrificing, praying, id.*

sacrilegium, *ii. n.* [sacrilegus] the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege: *Liv.* *Plur.* *Suet.*

3. *violation or profanation of sacred rites or religious duties (rare): Sen.*

sacrilegus, *a. um, adj.* [sacer lego] that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious: *sacrilegus admove manu, Liv.* *Usu. subst.* *sacrilegus, i. m.* one who commits sacrilege: *sacrilego poena est, neque ei soli qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei qui sacrum commendatum, Cl.* 3. *Transf.* in gen. that violates or profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane: *o genera sacrilega! Ter. Sup.* *exl e fano, sacrilegissime, Pl.* 2. *Subst.* *pericida, sacrilege, perjure, id.* *Fem.* *Ter.* *Ov.*

sacro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [sacer] to set apart as sacred: to consecrate or devote to a divinity: *agrum Veneri, Ov.* *laurem Phoebe, Virg.* 2. *to devote or doom to destruction, to declare accursed: de sacrandu cum bonis capite leges, Liv.* 3. *Transf.* in gen. to set apart, consecrate, devote, give (poet. and rare): *hunc illi bonum Jupiter sacrauit, Virg.* (3) *to doom: inprocre manum Parcae, telique sacrantur Evandri (Haleum), id.* 3. *Meton.* to render sacred or inviolable, to hallow, consecrate: *foedus, quod in Capitolio sacrum fuisse, irritum per lites esse, had been decreed inviolable, Liv.* (3) *Hence of a deity, to worship or honor: sacra Vesta, Ov.* 2. *Transf.* in gen. to render imperishable, to immortalize: *aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor.*

sacroscantus, *a. um, adj.* [sacer sancio] lit. consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence *meton.* decreed inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct: *consensus ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv.* *accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac.*

sacrificio, *v. sacrifico, ad init.*

sacrum, *i. n.* a holy or sacred thing; a religious act, a sacrifice: *plur. sacred rites, religious worship, religion: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor.* *arma lecta confici in acerrum fuisse consul sacrumque id Vulcanum cremavit, Liv.* *Proverb.* *inter sacrum sacrumque stare, to stand between the victim and the knife, i. e. to be in great straits, Pl.* *Most freq. plur.: sacra deoque penates ex adibus sui eripuisse dicit, sacratissimis, holy things, Cl.* *sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov.* 2. *divine worship or religion in gen.: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabines in civitatem sacvit, sacra communicata, Cl.* *Bacchia, Ov.*

3. *the private religious rites of a gens, a family, etc.: magnum est etiam*

ut sacris, Cl. *Proverb.* *hereditas sine sacris, t. c. great profit on easy terms = a rose without thorns (because the sacra privata were very expensive), Pl.* *v. Smith's Ant. 124.* 4. *Poet. poems (as sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero coelestia sacra placebant, Ov.*

3. *Transf.* in gen. *sacra, sacra, mysteria: studiorum profanare, Tac.*

saculum, *i. v. aculum.*

sacularis, and **saculum**, *v. secul.*
saepe, *adv. often, oftentimes, frequently* (at indefinite intervals, while crebro denotes close succession): *saepe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, Cl.* *minime saepe, least frequently, Caes.* *Comp.: dicendum est saepius, Cl.* *Sup.: tibi saepissime cyathos, Pl.*

3. *With numero, and in one word saepenumero, again and again, very frequently: Aedon fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a sermone appellatos, Caes.*

saeptimetro, *adv. v. saepe, no. II.*
saepe, *is, v. sepe.*
saeptio, *v. sepio.*

sacra, saceris, etc. v. sac.

saevis, *adv. ferociously, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously, etc.: saeve et atrociter facillitavi, Suet.* *Comp.: inlimis Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov.*
saevidus, *a. um, adj.* [saevis dico] spotted ferociously or angrily: *Ter. saevio, id.* *Itum, v. m. (per) in perf. saevit, Lucr.* [saevis] to be fierce or furious, to rage: *lit. of animals: lupus, Ov.* 3. *Transf.* of persons, to be furious, mad, violent, angry, etc.: *ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter.* *pater ardens saevit, quod hinc uxorem recusat, Hor.* *saevis in tergum et in cervicem, Liv.* *Poet. with del. or inf.: qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov.* *quam manus impie saevit sanguine Caesaro Romanum exstingente nomen, id.* *Pass. imper.: constat Troja capta in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, Liv.*

2. *Of things: ventus, Caes.: saevi amor ferri, Virg.*

saeviser, *adv. ferociously, cruelly: Pl.*

saevitia, *ae, f.* [saevis] a raging, rage, ferocity: *ferocity: lit. of animals: canum, Plin.* 3. *Transf.* of persons: *feroceness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, violence, harshness, severity, etc.: feneratorum, Sall.: crediturum, Tac.* 2. *Of things: maris, Vel.: temporis, Sall.*

saevitia, *ei, f.* (for *saevitia*) [id.] feroceness, cruelty: *Tac.*

saevisus, *a. um, adj.* *rouled to ferocity* (while *ferus* signifies *fierce* by nature), *raging, furious, ferocious, etc.* *Lit. of animals: leones, Lucr.: saevior leonem, Virg.* 3. *Transf.* of persons: *feroc, cruel, barbarous, wicked, harsh, severe, etc.: noverrae, id.* *Proet serpina, Hor.* *cum tyranno saevissime infatigabilem in socia, Liv.* *Poet. with inf.: quaelibet in quovis opprobria fingere saevius, Hor.* 2. *Of things: pelagus, Ov.: ventus, Cl.*

saga, ae. f. [sagus] a female diviner or fortune-teller: Cic.

sagacitas, ātia, f. [sagax] keenness of perception, acuteness, sagacity: esp. of dogs, keenness of scent: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narum, Cic.

|| Fig. intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity: id.

sagittator, adv. keenly, with quickness of scent: Col. Comp.: Cic.: Hor. Sup.: Cic. || Fig. acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously: id.: Liv.

sagittus, a, um, adj. [sagum] clothed in a mantle or sagum: Cic.

sagax, ācia, adj. [sagis]: cf. capax from capio] whose senses are acute, sagacious: esp. of dogs, keen-scented: sagax nasum habet, Pl.: canes, Cic.

2. Of the senses in gen. canibus sagax acies, Ov. || Fig. intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious: (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, Cic. With ad. ad sapientiam sagacissimus, id. With gen.: utillum sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor. Sup.: sagacissimus prodigiorum (Joseph.), Just. With in or simple abl.: vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, id.: civitas rimandis offensas sagax, Tac. With est: sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov.

sagina, ae, f. [root sag: cf. angina, ruina, rapina: same as *oxy* in *oxyra* to load, to cram] a stuffing, crumming, fattening, feasting: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, Cic. || Meton. food, feeding, nourishment: gladiatorum sagina, Tac. 2. a fattened animal: este, effertite vos, saginam caedite, kill the fattest, Pl.

3. fatness produced by much eating, corpulence: saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria contrahit, Just. (Hence it. *sagime*: Fr. *sain-doux*.)

sagina, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sagina] to fatten animals: boves ad sacrificia, Varr. (II) Of persons: to cram, feast: saginare plebem populares suos, ut Jugurten, Liv. || Fig.: qui ab illo pestifero ac perditio cive jam pridem rei publicae sanguine saginatur, Cic.

sagilo, a, v. n. to perceive quickly or keenly by the senses or by the intellect: sagire sentire acute est: is igitur qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic.

sagitta, ae, f. an arrow: quum arcam mihi et pharetram et sagittas convenero, Pl.: Cic. || Meton. a constellation, the Arrow: id. (Hence it. *metta*.)

sagittarius, a, um, adj. [sagitta] pertaining to an arrow, arrow-: calamus, good for making arrows, Plin.

|| Subst. sagittarius, ii, m. an archer, bowman, a sort of light-armed soldier, either foot or horse: usu, plur.: Cms. Sing. collectively: leve armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. 2. the constellation of the Archer, otherwise called Arcturus: Cic.

sagittifer, āra, ārum, adj. [sagitta fero] arrow-bearing (poet.): pharetra, Ov.: Parthi, armed with arrows, Cat.

sagittipōtes, entia, m. for Sagittarius, the constellation of the Archer: Cic.

sagitto, no perf., atum, i. v. n. [sagitta] to discharge arrows: Just.: Curt.

sagmen, inia, n. [from the same root as sacer, q. v.] a tist of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol by the consul or praetor, the carrying of which marked the Roman fetiales and ambassadors as inviolable: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 326.

sagittatus, a, um, adj. [sagulum] wearing a sagulum: Suet.

sagulum, i, n. dim. [sagum] a small military cloak: esp. the purple one of general officers: Cic.: Cat.

sagum, i, n. = *σάγος* [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word], a coarse woollen blanket or mantle, a g. of servants: Cato: of the Germans: Tac.: esp. of soldiers, a military cloak: Cms. (v. Smith's Ant. 326.) Hence, *saga* sumere, to put on the *saga*, i. q. to prepare for battle, on such occasions a universal custom among the Romans, excepting persons of consular rank: Cic.: in *sing.* of an individual: id.

sagus, a, um, adj. [whether related to *sagis*, *sagax*, as Cic. supposes, is very doubtful] presaging, prophetic: aves, Stat.

sali, ālia, m. [akin to *sal*: Eng. *salt*] salt: multos modos salis, Cic. Plur.: Ov. || Meton. (Poet.) the sea, sea-water: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. || Fig. intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witicism: Caesar in usitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic.: hic delectatur iambis, ille Blonels sermionibus et sale nigro, *biting* wit, sarcasm, Hor. Plur.: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cms. 2. good taste, elegance: tectum antiquum constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. (Hence Fr. *sel*.)

salkoo, onia, m. = *σαλκω*, a swag-gerer, braggart: Cic.

salkipitum, ii, n. a tiny man, a mormonite: Cat.

salarium, ii, n. (sc. argentum; cf. *calcarium*, *glanarium*, *vostarium*, etc.) [sal] orig. the money given to soldiers for salt, salt-money: hence, in gen. a pension, stipend, allowance, salary: aliquid salarium sustentare, Suet.: salarium proconsulari solum offerri, Tac.

salaris, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to salt, salt-: annona, the yearly revenue from the sale of salt, Liv.

salex, ācia, adj. [salio] lustful, lecherous, salacious: aries, Ov. || Transf. that provokes lust (poet.): eruce, id.

salebra, ae, f. (orig. adj.: sc. via) [id.] a rugged, uneven road: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. || Fig.

of style: harshness, ruggedness: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, i. e. it sticks fast, Cic.

salūaris, e, adj. [Sall] pertaining to the Salli (priests of Mars), Sallian: carmen Numae, which Numa directed the Salli to chant, Hor. || Transf. of banquets (from the sumptuous feasts at the Sallian processions), splendid, sumptuous: cum epulati oensem sallarem in modum, Cic.

sallatus, ās, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a Sallus (priest of Mars): Cic.

sallotum, i, n. [contr. from *sallotum*, from *sallix*] a plantation or thicket of willows: Cic. (Hence it. *saliceto*: Fr. *sauvaie*.)

sallentes, ium, f. plu. (sc. aquae) [sall] springs, fountains: Cic.

sallinus, a, um, adj. [sallix] of willow or willow-wood, willow-: fustis, Hor.: crates umbonum, Virg.

salli, orum, m. plu. [sallio; hence, prop. the Leapers, Jumpers] a college of 12 priests dedicated to the service of Mars *Gradiatus*, who, armed and bearing the ancilia, made solemn processions, with songs and dances, through Rome on the first of March and several following days: Liv.: Cic.: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 326.

sallium, i, n. dim. [for *sallinulum*, from *sallium*] a little salt-cellar: Cat.

sallinae, arum, f. plu. (sc. fodinae) [sal] salt-works, salt-pits: Cic.

sallinum, i, n. (sc. vas) [id.] a salt-cellar: Hor.

sallio, ii or iii, saltum, a, v. n. and a.

A. Neutr. to leap, spring, bound, jump: calamo salientes ducere pices, Ov.: de muro, Liv. 2. Transf. of things: rivus, Virg.: farre pio placant et saliente sale, crackling, i. e. in the fire, Tib. || Fig.: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa salunt latus, Hor. B. Act. of animals, to leap, cover: Ov. [Cf. Gr. *ἀλαλα* *ἀλ-πα*.] (Hence Fr. *sautiller*.)

sallipubili, orum, m. plu. [Salli subilii] the dancing priests of Mars (v. Salli): Cat.

sallunna, ae, f. a kind of nard: Virg.

salliva, ae, f. spittle, saliva (in gen. while sputum is that already spit out): Cat.: Juv. || Fig. taste, flavour: longus, appetit: Methymnaei Graia salis meri, Prop.: Aethna tibi salivam movet, makes your mouth water, Sen. [Cf. Gr. *σάλω*; Eng. *saliva*.]

sallix, ācia, f. a willow-tree, willow: Virg.

salsamentarius, a, um, adj. [salsamentum] pertaining to salted fish: vasa, Col.

|| Subst. salsamentarius, ii, m. a dealer in salt-fish: Suet.

salsamentum, i, n. [salsus] fish-pickle, brine: Cic. || Sallied or pickled fish: usu, plur.: Ter.

salsus, adv. wittily, acutely, facetiously: dicere aliquid, Cic. Sup.: id.

salsipōtens, entis, *adj.* *that rules the sea*: frater Jovis, Neptune, Pl.

salstra, ae, *f.* [salus] *a salting, pickling*: Col. Fig.: ita mos salinae salstra eveni, i. e. *I am in such an ill-humour*, Pl.

salus, a, um, *adj.* [sal] *saluted, saved*: hoc salustum est, *sal. Ter.*: fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg. A poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, etc. *sal.* bring: aquor, Lucr.: sudor, Virg. Subst. *salus*, orum, *n. plur.* *saluted things, saluted food*: Pl. 2. Fig. *sharp, acute, witty, facetious*: accedunt non Attici, sed saliores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Of persons: esse quomvis salitem atque salum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, id. Subst. *n. plur.*: inveni ridicula et sales multa Graecorum, id.

salutiō, ōis, *f.* [salto] *a dancing, a dance*: Cic. Plur.: Pl.

salūtār, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dancer*: Cic.: Suet.

salūtātrius, a, um, *adj.* [salutator] *pertaining to dancing, dancing, salutory*: orbia, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic.

salūtātrix, icis, *f.* [salto] *a female dancer, dancing-girl*: Cic.

salūtūs, ōis, *m.* [id.] *a (religious) dance (rare)*: Liv. Plur.: Ov.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. saltim), *adv.* [a contraction of saltem]. It indicates that which is still preserved, that which still remains or holds good, in spite of something opposed to it: *at least, at the least, at all events*. I. A firmative with the alternative stated: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: neque ille (militibus) posse persuaderi, ut eum decedant aut sequantur saltem, Caes. (II) Interrogatively: quid ego sum saltem, si non sum Sōia? tell me, at least, who I am: then who am I, pray? Pl. 2.

Without a statement of the alternative: saltem tenet hoc nos, Hor. II. Negatively, with non, neque, = *ne* = *ne* = *ne* = *ne*: quidem, not even, nor even: ibi tribuni militum non praesumunt vallo, non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, instruant aciem, Liv.

saltem, v. saltem, *ad inf.*

salto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *freq.* [salto] *to dance (including pantomime and gesticulation)*. I. Neutr.: tu inter eas restim ductans saltaba, Ter.

2. Fig. of an orator, to speak in a hopping, disconnected manner, i. e. in little clauses: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. II. Act. to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in a pantomime or play: pantomimus Mnester traegodiam saltavit, Suet.: Cyclopa, Hor.

salutōsus, a, um, *adj.* [salvus] *full of woods or forests*: loca, Sall.: Liv.

salutis, ōis, *m.* [salto] *a leaping, leap, spring, bound*: salu uti, Cic.: praecipue salu esse in fluvium dedit, Virg. II. a pass or passage through mountains or

forests: Pyrenaeos saltus occupari jubet, Caes.: salu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. 2. Hence a forest, woody valley, forest-pasture: salubus in vacuis pascent, Virg.: lateribus aut salubus se erigere, Caes. III. Transf. = *protection, welfare*: Pl. IV. Fig.: neque utrum ex hoc saluti damni saltem scio elidam foras, from this forest of danger, this ticklish situation, id.

salūber, v. salubris.

salubris, e (maas. saluber, Ov.: but salubria, m., Cic.), *adj.* [salus] *promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, serviceable, beneficial*: sunt partes agrorum aliae pescentes, aliae salubres, Cic.: saluberrimae regiones, Caes. With dat.: gravi malvae salubres corpori, Hor. 2. Fig.: princeps, i. e. *mindful of the good of others*, Suet.: quicquid aut salum aut salubre in oratione, sound, solid, Cic.: iustitia legesque, Hor. II. Transf. *healthy, sound, vigorous*: genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall.

salūbritas, ōis, *f.* [salubris] *healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*: aquarum, Liv.: vinorum, Plin. 2. Fig.: a vobis (jurisconsultis) salubritas quaedam, ab illis qui dicunt, salus ipse petitur, a means of safety, Cic. II. *health, soundness, vigour*: quae ad roquiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac.

salūbriter, *adv.* *healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously; profitably, advantageously*: ubi potest illa aetas umbris aequale refrigerari salubris? Cic.: trahi bellum salubriter, Liv.

salum, i, n. = *salus*, the high sea, the main (only in sing.): in salum nave erectus, Liv. II. Transf. in gen. the sea (poet.): pelagum salum talista trulentaque rapiat, Cat. 2. a voyage: thronos salo nansaque confecti, Caes.

salus, ōis, *f.* [contr. of salutus from salvus] *a sound or whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, etc.*: quod cum salute ejus fiat, and may it do him good, an ancient formula of prayer, Ter.: agrorum salum ab Aesculapio datam, Cic.: orat ut suae ac militum salutem consulat, Caes.: una salus viciis nullam sperare salutem, Virg. Freq. in Plant. as a term of endearment: my life, my love: quid agis, mea salus? Pl. 2. Esp. a wish for one's welfare, a greeting, salutation: Terentia imperit tibi multam salutem, Cic.: so at the beginning of a letter, salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides et familiaris omni. Si valetis, gaudeo, Pl.: usually abbreviated S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam): v. Cicero's letters passim; and elliptically, without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. Salus was personified as a Roman goddess: v. Dict. Biogr. 364.

salūtāris, e, *adj.* [salus] *pertaining to well-being; healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advan-*

teous (a word of more extensive meaning than salubris): constr. absol., with dat., or prep. and acc.: res utiles et salutaris, Cic.: Apollonides orationem salutarem habuit, Liv.: salutaris res corporibus, Cic.: stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad erum perorum salutis sit, id. Rarely of persons: clivis, id. Superl. does not occur.

salūtātriter, *adv.* *profitably, beneficially, salutarily*: uti arma, Cic. Comp. and Sup. do not occur.

salūtatio, ōis, *f.* [saluto] *a greeting, saluting, salutation*: quis te communi salutatione dignum putat? Cic. Rarely of a written greeting: id. II. Esp. a ceremonial visit, a visiting upon: ubi salutatio defunctis, literis me involvo, id. Under the emperor, of attending at court: Suet.

salūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who greets; a greeter, saluator*: Stat. II. Esp. one who makes complimentary visits, a visitor; and under the emperor, one who appears at court, a courtier: Suet.

salūtātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *saluting; pica, Mart.* II. Esp. that makes complimentary visits, that pays court: turba, the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning, Juv.

salūtifer, ōis, ōrum, *adj.* [salus fero] (poet. for salubris) *health-bringing, salubrious*: Ov.

salūtiferus, a, um, *adj.* [salus fero] *that carries salutations or messages*: pueri, errand-boys, pueri, Pl.

salvō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [salvo] *to keep safe, to preserve*: Plin. II. *to greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute*: quos postquam salutavi, quid vos inquam Brute et Attice, nec? Cic.: quem quidem aut Caesarum salutabant, salutatus est Caesar, id. Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos aliquos amicos illi salutatum ad forum, Pl. (ii) to bid farewell, to take leave (rare): etiamnum saluto te, priusquam ea, Pl.

2. to visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to: Curtius venit salutatum canas, Cic. Rarely of greeting one's visitors: meo salutatum domi et bono viros multos, id. Under the emperor, of the levee: Suet.

salvō, *adv.* *well, in good health, in good condition or circumstances*: salven? advenio? salven? arceam? Juba? Pl.: quum pater "Salven? salven?" interrogaret eum, Liv.

salvō, imper. v. salveo.

salvō, 2. v. n. [salvus] *to be well or in good health*: de Salvo. St. Sals mibi est tunc salutis, nihil moror, sum salveo; agrotare malim, quam esse saltem sanior, Pl. II. *Um. found in the imperative and infin. only, as a term of salutation*: salve, salveo, salve, God save you; how are you? I hope you are well; and, salveo Juba, I bid you good-day, welcome, etc.: I. Charinidem Lydricus salutavit. On. Sals

ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve, Callicles, id. : jubeo te salvere voce summa, id. *In fut. imperf.* : salvebis a meo Cicerone, *my son boys to be remembered*, Cic. In addressing a divinity or any revered object: salve, vera Jovis proles (sc. Hercules), Virg. *2.* Sometimes for vale, in taking leave, *farewell, good-bye, adieu*: vale, salve, Cic. Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg.

salvus, a, um, *adj.* safe, unhurt, well, sound, etc. : salvi adiacere incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. : nunquam salvis suis exultat servitus mihabris, *while their friends are living*, Liv. *3.* Freq. with a noun in the *acc.* *absol.* *without violation of, saving*: salvo officio, Cic. : cupio tibi aliquam ex parte, quod salva fide possim, parcere, id. *4.* Esp. with esse, to be freed from difficulties, to be well circumstanced, or in a good condition: salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio, Pl. : ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, *may I die, if*, Cic. *5.* Salvus sis, for salve, *how do you do? good day to you!* *Heaven bless you!* : Ec. Ibo atque hunc compellabo, Salvus sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Pl. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur. [Prob. the same as the Gr. *salus*; others connect it with *salvo*, *etc.*] (Hence *Fr. sau*.)

sambuca, ae, f. = *sambucus*, a triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone: Pera.

sambucina, ae, f. [sambuca cano] a female player on the sambuca: Pl.

sambucistris, ae, f. = *sambucistris*, a woman that plays on the sambuca: Liv.

sammites, tum (*gen.* Samnitum, Cic.) m. plu. [Samnium] the Samnites. Transf. a class of gladiators armed with Samnite weapons: Liv. : Cic.

sambibilis, e, *adj.* [sauo] that can be healed, curable (rare): vulnus, Ov. Of the mind: Cic. *Sup.* does not occur.

sansatio, onis, f. [id.] a healing, curing: corporum, Cic.

sansopsis, idis, f. a fictitious spice: Pl.

sansio, xi, ctum, a, v. a. (*Part. perf.* sanctum, Locr.) [from the same root as sacer, q. v.] to make sacred or inviolable, to appoint or decree as sacred or inviolable: to establish, appoint, or allow: also, to make irrevocable, or unalterable: to confirm, ratify, sanction (mostly of laws or other public proceedings): legis lata, quae senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, Cic. : tabulae quae bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor. *Pers.* : haec igitur lex sancitur, Cic. : foedus, to ratify a treaty, Liv. : fodera fulmine, Virg. (II) The thing decreed, etc., expressed by *acc.*, *de*, or *sub*: *usu*, with lege or legis: alia meritis confirmantur, sanxerunt autem alia legis, Cic. : eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sancendi, Liv. :

primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis unciario foenore amplius exerceret, Tac. (B) Without *abl.*: de quibus confirmandis et sancendi legem comitibus centuriatis laturus est, Cic. (II) With abstract subject: at hoo Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sancunt, id. *II.* Transf. to forbid under pain of punishment, to exact a penalty against: Solon capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, *mado is a capital offence*, id.

sansetis, ade, solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, etc. : pie sanctaeque collum naturam excolentem, Cic. : illas (tabulas) servantur sansetis, id.

sansimonis, ae, f. [sanctus; cf. scrimonia, parsimonia, etc.] sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, chastity, etc. : ad deorum religionem et sansimoniam damngere, Cic. : priscoe sansimoniae virgo, Tac.

sansio, onis, f. [sancio] an establishing or decreeing as inviolable under penalty of a curse; in a law it is that part which gives to it its efficacy, such as a penalty or punishment: sanctiones sacrae sunt poena, quum caput ejus qui contra fuerit consecratur, Cic. : iacere irritas sanctiones, Liv.

sansitas, itis, f. [sanctus] inviolability, sacredness, sanctity: sanctitas templa insulaeque, Liv. *II.* moral purity, holiness, virtue, piety, integrity, purity, chastity, etc. : exemplum pietatis sanctitatis, Cic. : deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas, id. : pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv.

sansitor, oris, m. [sancio] an establisher, ordainer: legum, Tac.

sansus, a, um, *Part.* [sancio] *II.* *Adj.* rendered sacred, sacred, inviolable (sacer signifies consecrated to a deity, and includes the idea of sanctus; thus a sacer locus is also sanctus, but the reverse is not necessarily true): campus, Cic. : fides Induciarum, Liv. : aerarium sanctus, a special treasure of the State, to be opened only in extreme necessity: v. aerarium, no. ii. *3.* Transf. venerable, divine, sacred, pure, holy, pious, just, etc. : sanctus augustaeque fons, Cic. : sanctior dea, Hor. : homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, Cic. : virgines, Hor. : sanctissima conjux, Virg. After Augustus, a title of the emperors: Ov. (Hence *It. santo*; *Fr. Eng. saint*.)

sandaliarius, a, um, *adj.* [sandaliu] pertaining to sandals: Apollo sandaliarius, who had a statue in the Sandal-street (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet.

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sandaliarius, ae, um, *adj.* [sandaliu] pertaining to sandals: Apollo sandaliarius, who had a statue in the Sandal-street (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet.

sandapila, ae, f. a common kind of bier for people of the lower classes: Suet. : Juv.

sandix (sandyx), icis, f. = *sandyx* (sandyx), a colour like vermilion, made by mixing realgar with red ochre; but in Virg. it seems to mean the same as erythronaeus, i. e. madder: Virg.

sans, ade, soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly (rare): bonum est, paucillum amare sane, inane non bonum est, Pl. : non ego sanus bacchabor Edonia, Hor. *2.* In gen. like valde (i. e. valde), well, indeed, truly, far, sooth, right, very, etc. : odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantur, Cic. : explicat orationem sane longam et verba valde bona, id. (II) In answers: *M.* Te moneri nunc vis? *Hu.* Sane volo, by all means, certainly, Pl. (III) Ironically: beneficium magnum sane dedit: Phaedr. (iv) With other adverbs: esse sanctificatus has sane bene, right well, very well, Pl. : sane quidem herole, Cic. Sane quam, how very, i. e. very much indeed, exceedingly (cf. admodum quam and valde quam) : conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, id. (v) With negatives: baud sane diu est, not very long since, Pl. : nihil sane eest, absolutely nothing, nothing at all, Cic. (vi) In restrictive concessions, to be sure, indeed, certainly: haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id. (vii) With imperatives, then, pray then, if you will: ubi ego Sosia nolui esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Pl.

sangui, onis, v. sanguis.

sanguinarius, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis] pertaining to blood, blood-stained: Plin. *II.* Fig. blood-thirsty, sanguinary: juvenis, Cic.

sanguineus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] consisting of blood, bloody, blood-stained: imber, Cic. : guttas, Ov. : Mavors, Virg. *II.* Transf. blood-coloured, blood-red: Luna, Ov. (Hence *It. sanguigno*.)

sanguino, i. v. n. [id.] to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary: sanguineus eloquentia, Tac.

sanguinolentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] full of blood, bloody: soror, Tib. : pectora, Ov. *2.* Transf. blood-red: color, id. *II.* Fig. bloody, sanguinary: palma, Auct. Her.

sanguis, inis, m. (old form *sant* sanguen, Cic. : Locr.) blood (only *sing.*) : pugnatum ingenti caede utrinque plurimo sanguine, Liv. : sanguinem mittito, to blood, let blood, Cic. *2.* Transf. blood, i. e. consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family: sanguine conjuncti, blood-relations, id. : progeniem Trojanam a sanguine duct, Virg. Hence (II) Meton. a descent, offspring (poet.) : seu deos regere caelitum, deorum sanguinem, Hor. *II.* Fig. vigour, strength, force, spirit, life: amittimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinum civitatis, Cic. : missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. Of style: id. Quint. [Sanguis et aeneas belong to the same root: cf. Sansa, a-sas, a-sy, "blood," where the a is no part of the root.]

sapiēs, em, e, f. [a weakened form of *sanguis*] *corrupted blood, bloody matter*, *sapies*: Virg.: Tac. || Transf. of similar fluids: (Laocoon) *perfused* *sapie* *vittas atque veneno, venomous slaver of the serpent*, Virg.: of Cerberus: Hor.

sapiēs, itia, f. [*sapiēs*] *soundness of body, health*: qui incorrupta sanitas *sant*, Cic.: ad sanitatem dum venit *curatio, while the cure is being perfected*, Phaedr. || Fig. *soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity*, etc.: animi dicitur (*sanitas*) cum ejus judicia opinioneque concordant, Cic.: ad sanitatem redire, id.

2. Of style: *correctness, propriety, regularity, purity*, etc.: ut (*eloquentia*) omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, id.: *eloquentia*, Tac. 3. Rarely of other abstract things: *virtutis, soliditas, permanence*, id.

sanna, se, f. [*sarvā*] a *mischievous grimace*, a *mocking*: Pers.

sannio, onis, m. [*sanna*] *one who makes mischievous grimaces, a buffoon*: Cic. (Hence It. *sanni*; Eng. *sanny*).

sāno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*sanna*] *to make sound or healthy, to heal, cure*: Ptolemaeus, Cic.: *vulnera*, id. || Fig. *to heal, correct, restore, repair, ally, quiet*, etc.: quæ sanari poterunt, quæcumque ratione sanabo, id.: mentes, Cæs.: *domestica mala*, Liv.

sanguis (*sanguis*), e, adj. [*Sancus*; cf. *arcuatus* from *arcus*] *pertaining to Sancus*: avia, a bird sacred to Sancus, the young of the osprey, Liv.

sannus, a, um (*sannum* for *sannus*, Pl.: *sannan*, id.: *sanno*, id.), adj. *physically sound, whole, healthy*: pars corporis, Cic.: *sannum recteque valentem*, Hor. Comp.: *segregare malum cum esse tua salute sanior*, Pl. 2. Transf. in gen. *safe, sound* (rare): *sannus et salvis publica*, Cic.: *civitas*, Liv. || Fig. *sound in mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet*, etc.: *sannus es?* are you in your senses? Ter. *vis sanas mentis estis*, Liv.: pro sano loqueris, quum me appellas nomine, like a rational being, Pl. With ab: ego *sannus ab illis* (*vitiis*), free from Hor. Sup.: *quicumque sanissimus certa putat, quæ videt?* Cic. 2. Of style: *sound, correct, chaste*: Rhodii (oratores) *sanniores et Atticorum similiores*, id. [*Sannus* perh. akin to *oratio*, etc.]

sāpe, se, f. *must or new wine boiled thick*: Ov. [Same as Gr. *σάπης*; Germ. *saff*; Eng. *sap*.] (Hence Fr. *sève*.)

sāperda, se, m. = *sarapēda*, an inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea, a kind of herring: Pers.

sapiēs, entis, Part. [*sapio*] || Adj. *wise, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious*: rex bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis civilis, Cic.: (Aurora) *diva ad hunc* (Cephalum) *sapiens a sena diva viri, wise, discreet*, Ov. Of abstract things: opera, Pl.: *excusatio*, Cic. (II) Subst. a *sensible*,

shrewd, discreet, or judicious person: insani sapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui, Hor.: qui untur viri vetere sapientes puto et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas, good judges, connoisseurs, Pl. 2. *wise, philosophical*; and subst. a *sage, a philosopher* = *sophos*: statore quid sit sapiens, vel inmaxime videtur esse sapiens, Cic. Of the seven wise men of Greece: septem fuisse sapiens uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberebant et vocantur, id.

sāpienter, adv. *sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely*: recte et sapienter facere, Pl.: quam sapienter iam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Comp.: Pl. Sup.: Cic.

sāpientia, se, f. [*sapiens*] *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, wisdom*: non actate, verum ingenio adipsam sapientia, Pl. || Esp. *wisdom*, as the result of learning and meditation: *philosophy* = *sophia*: princeps omnium virtutum est illa sapientia, quam *sophia* Græci vocant, Cic. 2. Hence, *knowledge, science*, in various departments: (i) *natural and moral philosophy*: sapientia est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eae res continentur, scientia, id. (ii) *practical wisdom, knowledge of the world*: sapientia, quæ avivendi putanda est, id. (iii) *eloquence*: hanc cogitandi pronuntiandi que rationem vimque dicendi veteres Græci sapientiam nominabant, id. (iv) *statesmanship, politics*: sapientia constitutenda civitatis, id. (v) *mathematics*: sapientia professor, Suet.

sāpio, ivi or ii, 3. v. n. and a. *to taste; to taste, smack, or savor* of: nil rhombus nil dama sapit, Virg. With acc. denoting the taste: quæsitit quidnam aperet simlus, Phaedr. (ii) *to have a taste or a sense of taste*: nec sequitur, nil cui cor sapiat, et non sapiat palatum, Cic. || Fig. *Neutral*: *to have sense or discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise*, etc.: qui sapere et fari possit quæ sentiat, Hor.: malo, si sapia, cavebis, if you are prudent, wise, Pl.: cui cor sapiat, Cic. Proverb.: sero sapient Phryges, are *wise too late*: in Equo Trojano acis esse in extremo, Sero sapient. Tu tamen, mi vetele, non sero, id. 2. Act. *to know, understand*: hi sapient, Cæs.: quicumque quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic. (Akin to *sophos, sapiēs*.) (Hence It. *sapere, sapere*; Fr. *savoir*.)

sāpo, onis, m. [*a Germ. word*] *soup*: Plin.

sāpor, oris, m. [*sapo*] a *taste, relish, flavour* (of the taste produced by anything; whereas *gustatus* prop. denotes the sense of taste): asper in ore saporem (amelli), Virg.: dulcia, Hor. Plow.: in genere saporum, Lucr. || Transf. for *gustatus*, a *sense of taste, a taste*: seorsus sapor oris habet vim, id. 2. Meton. *that which tastes well, a dainty, delicacy* (usu. plu.): Tib. Sing.:

et tunc gallæ admiscere sapos, juice, Virg. || Fig. of style: vernacula, taste, elegance, Cic.

sāpphicus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Sappho, Sapphic*: Musa, i. e. *Sappho* (as a tenth Muse), Cat.

sārcina, se, f. [*sarcio*] a *package, bundle, burthen, load, pack*: Pl.: Hor. (ii) *More freq. plu., baggage* carried by the soldiers, and thus different from impedimenta: hanc (legionem) sub sarcinis adorti, Cæsar: the *sarcinæ* were piled together before a battle: Liv. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: *lactuosæ* qui matri sarcina quondam prima suæ fuerat, Ov. || Fig. a *weight* of cares or griefs: id.

sārcinarius, a, um, adj. [*sarcia*] *pertaining to burthens or baggage*: pack: Jumenta, Cæs.

sārcinator, oris, m. [*sarcio*] a *patcher, botcher, mender* of old garments: Pl.

sārcinatus, a, um, adj. [*sarcia*] *laden, burthened*: homines, Pl.

sārcinula, se, f. dim. [*id.*] a *little pack or bundle* (mostly plur.): Cat.: puellæ, her marriage-portion, Senec. Juv.

sārcio, sari, sartum, 4. v. a. *to patch, botch, repair, restore*, etc.: sari, Pl. Poet.: *lapeas ruinas grecis* (apum), Virg. || Fig. *to make good, make amends for*: *to correct, repair*: detrimentum in bello accipit, Cæs.: *damna*, Cic.

sārophagus, a, um, adj. = *σαροφάγος* (*beast-devouring*): *sarophagus* lapis, a kind of limestone used for coffins, Plin. || Transf. subst. *sarophagus*, i. m. a *grave, sepulchre*: Juv.

sārcium, i, n. [*sarcio* = *sario*] a *light hoe*: Hor.

sārdonyx, ychis, comm. = *σαρδόνιος*, a precious stone, *sardonyx*: *fecit*: Juv. *max*: id.

sārdūsa, a, um, adj. = *Σαρδίνια* (*Sardinia*) *pertaining to Sardinia*: herba, a poisonous plant, prob. a kind of crocus-leaf, Virg.

sārgus, i, m. = *σαργός*, a kind of sea-fish esteemed by the Romans: Ov.

sārjo, v. sario.

sārissa, se, f. = *σαρίσσα*, a long Macedonian lance: Liv.

sārissophoros, i, m. = *σαρισσοφόρος*, a Macedonian lancer: Liv.

sārmen, inis, n. [*sarpo*] for *armatum*, *twigs, brush-wood*: Pl.

sārmentum, i, n. [*id.*] *twigs, brush-wood*: a *faggot, fascine* (usu. plur.): Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.

sārmentum, i, n. a kind of wrapper or cart: Quint. || Transf. the *Wash*, a constellation: *frigida Boötæ*, Juv.

sārrio (*sario*), ti and ivi, tunc, 4. v. a. *to hoe the soil, plant, etc.*: to *sow*: Pl.

sārrior (contr. *sario*), oris, m. [*sario*] a *hoe, weeder*: Var. || Fig.: *ator sarrorio scelerum*, i. e. cultivator, Pl.

sārritus, a, um, Part. [*sario*].

sartago, *inla, f. a frying-pan*: Juv.

II. Fig.: sartago loquendi, *a hotch-potch, medley*, Pers.

sartor, for sartior, *g. v.*

sartus, *a, um, Part. [sarcio]*. II.

Ad]: mended, repaired, put in order, only in the phrase *sartus tectus, adj.*; or more freq. *subst. neut. plur. sartus tectus, buildings in good repair*: cum consules aedes sacras locavissent neque potuissent omnia sartia tecta exigere, Cic. 2. Fig.: sartia tecta tua praecpta usque habui mea modestia, Pl.

sat. adv. *v. satis*.

sâtâgito, *v. satis, no. IV. 1.*

sâtâgo, *v. satis, no. IV. 2.*

sâtâtes, *itis, comm. an attendant, a life-guard*: plur. *attendants, escort, retinue*: regii satellites, Liv.: administri et satellites sex Naevii, Cic.: Hannibalis, *followers, satellites*, Liv. 3. Transf. (mostly poet.): Jovis pinnata satellites, the eagle, poet. Cic.: Orcl, Cerberus, Hor.

II. Fig.: hominem naturam solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tanquam satellites attribuit ac munitis, Cic. Esp. in a bad sense, *an accomplice, abettor, etc.*: satellites scelerum ministros cupiditatum, id.

sâtâtes, *itis, f. [satis] a sufficiency, abundance, plenifullness*: fessus sâtato videndi, Lucr.: ut hodie ad litationem hinc suppetat satias Jovi, Pl. II. Esp. subjectively, *satiety*: a loathing, disgust: satias jam tenet stadiorum istorum, Ter.: vini, id.

sâtâtes, *itis, f. [id.] a sufficiency, abundance*: neque ulla orandi satis satietas est, Pl. II. Esp. subjectively, *the state of being glutted or satiated*: satietas, loathing, disgust: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. 2. Fig.: satietas provinciae, id.: dominationis, Sall.: satietatem amoris sumere, Ter.

sâtîn' and **sâtîne** for **sâtine**.

sâtio, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [satis] to fill, satisfy*: to *sate, satiate*: satiat semodius cibi in debus singulis vicenos et centenos torturas, Col.: desideria naturae, to *satisfy, appease*, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: to *fill sufficiently*: to *saturate, impregnate* with: ignes odoribus, Ov.: lumine Phoebi, Mart.

II. Fig. to *fill, satisfy, content*: to *glut, satiate*: libidines, Cic.: satiatas somno, Liv. Poet. with gen.: quum satiat ferinae dextera cordis erat, Ov.

2. Esp. to *overfill, cloy*: to *satiate, disgust*: pama to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted with: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.: senem et propter adversale satiatum, Tac.

sâtio, *itis, f. [satis] a sowing, a planting*: Cic.: Vire. Plur.: Cic.

sâtira, *ae, v. satira*.

sâtis and contr. **sât**, *indecl. adj. or subst. adv. sufficient, satisfactory*: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. (II) As the predicate of a proposition with esse (sometimes understood in obliqua oratio), having for its

subject an *inf.* or *inf.* and acc.: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall.: ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. (III) With gen.: satis verborum, Pl.: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic.

2. Form sat: tantum sat habes? Ter.: perdere posso sat est, Ov. With gen.: signi, Ter. II. As an adverb, enough, sufficiently. With verbs: ut satis ostenderit, Cic. (II) With adjectives: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. Sometimes to be rendered, tolerably, moderately: tumulus terrenus, satis grandis, id. (III) With adverbs or adverbial phrases: satis adactur, Pl.: non satis honeste, Cic.

2. Form sat: sat scio, Pl.: laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, tolerably, passably, Cic.: sat diu, Pl. III. Comp.: satius, prop. more satisfying: hence, in gen. better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable. 1. As an adjective, only as the predicate of a proposition with esse, having an *inf.* or acc. and *inf.* for its subject: bono vincti satius est quam malo more injuriam vincere, Sall. 2. As an adverb, rather: ego quod magis ad verbera ad Fundani valetudinem satius dicam, Varr.

IV. Particular phrases: sat agito (also in one word, satagito), to have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be troubled; is quoque surorum rerum sat agitat, Ter.

2. Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, satago), to satisfy, pay a creditor: nunc satagit, Pl. (II) to have enough to do, to have one's hands full; to be in trouble: ego nocte hac proxima in somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, id. Pass. impers.: pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen satis, Cic. 3. Satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, etc. to take, give, ask, offer, etc. sufficient bail or security: satis accipio, id.: satis do (also as one word, satiado), id.: hence satiado, by giving bail or security: id. (Hence from ad satis, *It. asari*; Fr. *assez*.)

sâtisdatio, or, separately, **sâtis datio**, *itis, f. [satis do, v. satis, no. iv.] a giving of bail or security*: Cic.

sâtisdatô, *v. satis, no. iv. 3.*

sâtisdo, *v. satis, no. iv. 3.*

sâtis-factio, *factum, f. v. n. and a. (often separately) to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content*: with dat.: al Aedulis de injuriis satisfactum, Caes.: Scicula, Cic.: vitas vel aetate vel factis, id. With *in* and *abl.*: qui (histriones) in distrahillis personis satisfaciebant, id. *Abol.*: quomobrem tandem non satisfacti? id. 2. Esp. to satisfy, pay, or secure a creditor: pecunia petitorum Hermippus: Hermippus ab Heracleide petit, ipse tamen Pufis satisfacti absentibus et fidem suam liberat, id.

3. to give satisfaction (by word or deed); to make amends; to make excuse; to apologize: with dat.: reliquae legiones pro tribunos militum egerunt, ut Caesaris satisfacerent, Caes. *Abol.*:

intatis ad Caesarem satisfaciendi causa legatis, id.

sâtisfactio, *itis, f. [satisfacio] a satisfying of a creditor by security; a giving security or bail*: Ulp. II. *amenda, reparation, excuse, apology*: (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes.: ne aliqui satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, Cic.

sâtus, *better; rather: v. satis, no. III.* **sâtôr**, *itis, m. [sato] a sower, planter*: Cic. 2. Poet. transf. a bregeter, father, creator: hominum atque deorum, Virg. II. Fig. a promoter, author: Iliis, Liv.

sâtâpâs or **sâtâpâia**, *ae, f. = satrapia, the office or province of a satrap, a satrapy*: Curt.

sâtâpâs, *la, plur. satrapae, m. = satrapas* [a Pers. word] a governor of a province among the Persians, a satrap: nom. satrapes, Ter.: gen. satrapis, Nep.: acc. satrapen, id.: satrapam, Curt.: plur. nom. satrapae, Nep.

sâtur, *ûra, drum, adj. [satis] full of food, sated, that has eaten enough*, postquam isti mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Pl. With *abl.*: quadrupes surco ambrosia, Ov. With gen.: postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Ter.

2. Transf. of things: (I) Of colour, full, deep, strong, rich: color, Plin. (II) In gen. well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile: praesepe, Virg. II. Fig. rich, fruitful, opp. to dry, simple (rare): nec satura jejune (dicto), Cic.

sâtûra, *ae, f. (c. laus) [satur] orig. a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit; hence, also, food composed of various ingredients, a medley, olio, etc.*: lex satura, a law containing provisions relating to matters essentially different, Fest. Hence, per saturnum, in the gross; without order, confusedly: quasi per saturnum exquisitis sententiis, Sall. II. Also written **sâtira**, a **sâtira**, a species of poetry peculiar to the Romans (entirely different from the Greek Satyr): sunt quibus in satira videtur nimis acer, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 329).

sâtûria, *ae, f. (also neut. plur. satûria, orum, Ov.)*; though this is perhaps another plant) the vulgar name for the pot-herb cunila, savory: Col.

sâtûritas, *itis, f. [satur] fullness, repletion, satiety*: Pl. II. Transf. fullness, plenty, abundance: satiritus coepoque rerum omnium, Cic.

sâtûrnalia, *orum,ibus, n. plu. [Saturnus] a general festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia*: Liv.: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 339.

sâtûro, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [satur] to fill, glut, cloy, satiate*: animalia duce natura mamma appetunt carumque uberata saturantur, Cic. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: to *fill, furnish abundantly, saturate* with: nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Virg.: pallam Tyrio murice, to saturate, to dye richly, Ov. II. Fig.: mens errec

to swear or absworn with: arx (Cornelius) scatenis fontibus. Liv.: scatenis beluis pontum. Hor. With gen.: terra ferarum scalt. Lucr. 3. Fig.: amara pol. misera: id tuus scaturigines. Pl.

scatio, v. scato, ad inf.

scaturigo, inis, f. [scaturio] spring water, a spring: Liv.

scaturio, a. v. n. [scatio] to flow, or gush out (rare): Poet. || Transf. like scato: to be full of, filled with: album, quod fontibus non scaturit. Col. 2. Fig.: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit: as is all possessed with it, Coel. in Cic.

scaturus, a. um, adj. = *scaturus*, with large or projecting ankles: Hor.

scellum, ontis, m. = *scellum* (limping) an isambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot: Plin.

sceleratus, adv. *impiously, wickedly, notoriously*: peccavi scelerateque feci. Cic. Sup.: sceleratissime machinatus omnes insidias. Id.

sceleratus, a. um, Part. [scelerus].

|| A d. v. [scelerus] profaned by crime. (poet.): terra, Virg. (II) Esp. as an adj. *propr.* denoting places where crimes had been committed or punished: (a) Sceleratus Vicus, the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over his corpse: Liv. (b) Sceleratus Campus, where uncasta Fatales were buried alive: Id. (c) Scelerata sedes, the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus: Ov.: also called sceleratium limen. Virg. 2. Transf. *impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, flagitious*: and Subst. a bad or impious person; a wretch, miscreant: virum sceleratum, facinorosum, nefarium. Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Sall. Of things: conjurato. Liv.: vox. Cic. Poet.: subit ira sceleratus sumere poenas, i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes. Virg. 3. *hurtful, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate*, etc.: teritur sinapis scelerata. Pl. Sup.: frigus. Virg.

scellus, no part., atm. i. v. a. [scelus] to pollute, defile, debase (rare and poet.): scelerare manus. Virg.

sceleratus, a. um, adj. [id.] full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed: ubi ego litum scelerosum et luptum inveniam? Ter.

sceleratus, adv. *wickedly, impiously, abominably, detestably*: scelerate alque imple facere. Liv. Humorously: in scelerata suspensio, ego dolens scripsi, repetisti. Cic.

sceleratus, a. um, adj. [scelus] wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable: *knaveish*: and Subst. a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel: ego sum malus, ego sum sceler, sceleratus. Pl.: o sceleratum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Comp.: Pl. Sup.: id. 'As a term of reproach: scelerate, you knave! you wretch! Id.: scelerata. Ter. Of things: sceleratum as nefarium facinus. Cic. || Transf. for sceleratus, *cauldronous, unwholesome*: scelerator annus. Pl.

scelus, ōris, n. a wicked or impious action: a crime, sin, enormity: factus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare. Cic.: tantum sceleris admittit, id.: sceleris obrui. Liv. With gen. obj.: scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectum, the crime of murdering the deputies. Id.

|| Meton. as a term of reproach, *scandal*, and of women, *drab, baggage*, etc.: Pl.: Ter. 2. a misfortune, calamity: Quid hoc est sceleris? Ch. Peril. Id.

scēna, ac, f. = *σκηνη*, the stage, scene of a theatre: in scena esse Roscium intelligit. Cic. Plur.: aut Agamemnonis scena agitur Arestes, i. e. in Aeschylus's trilogy, the Oresteia. Virg. || Fig. the stage of the world, the public: quia maxima quasi oratori scena videtur contenta. Cic. 2. outward show, parade, pretext: scenam ultro criminis parat. Tac.

scēnalis, e, adj. [scena] pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical (rare for scēna): species. Lucr.

scēnicus, i, m. adj. = *σκηνικός*, pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical: artifices, players, actors. Cic.: ludi, theatrical representations. Liv. 2. Subst. scēnicus, i. m. a player, actor: Cic.: applied to Nero (from his love for the stage), a stage hero, Tac. || Transf. *actitious, pretended*: scēnicus rex. Flor.

scēptifer, ōris, ōrum, adj. [scēptum] *fero* sceptre-bearing (poet.): Ov.

scēptum, i, n. = *σκηπτρον*, a royal staff, a sceptre: (rex Ptolemaeus) sedens cum purpura et scēptro et illis insignibus regis. Cic. Also borne by a king's daughter: Virg. Poet. in plur. by way of amplification: celsa sedet Aulus arce scēptra tenens. Id. || Fig. and poet. in plur. *kingdom, rule, dominion, authority*: tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu scēptra Jovemque concillas. Id.

scēptuchus, i, m. = *σκηπτύχος*, a sceptre-bearer, a high officer of state in the East: Tac.

scēda (scida, Cic.), f. [scindo: *σύνδη* prob. comes from the Lat.: v. Liddell and Scott, s. v.] a strip of papyrus bark: Plin.: a leaf of paper: Cic.

scēma, ae, f. and ōis, n. = *σχῆμα*, a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, etc.: Fem.: exemplar imperatoris scēma. Suet. Noun.: geometria scēmata descripta. Vit. || Esp. in rhetor. a figure of speech, rhetorical figure: pure Latin, figura: Quint.

scēnomōstēs, ac, m. = *σχοινωστής*, a rope-dancer: Juv.

scēnus, i, m. = *σχοινος*, a reed or grass of an aromatic kind, Cato. || a measure of distance among the Persians: Plin.

scōla, ae, f. = *σχολή* (leisure; hence) *leisure devoted to learning, a learned conversation or debate, a lecture, dissertation*, etc.: itaque diurnum

quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli. Cic. ||

Meton. a place for learned conversation or instruction, a school: e philosophorum scholia. Id. 2. the disciples of a teacher, a school, sect: omnia gynaeasiae atque omnes philosophorum scholas. Id. (Hence li. *scuola*; Fr. *école*; Eng. *school*.)

scholasticus, a. um, adj. = *σχολαστικός*, pertaining to a school, scholastic: controversiae. Quint. || Subst. scholasticus, i, m. one who teaches or studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a mere rhetorician: nunc adolescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum qui rhetores vocantur. Tac.

scōla, ae, v. schēda.

sciens, entis, Part. [scio]. || A d. j.: knowing, having knowledge; freq. to be rendered by an adverb: *knowingly, purposely*, etc.: amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, vivus vidensque pereo, Ter.: habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatore. Cic. 2. *knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled or expert* in: scientia venefica. Hor.: quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur. Cic. With gen.: locorum. Sall. Poet. with inf.: quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens. Hor.

scienter, adv. *knowingly, wisely, skillfully, expertly*, etc.: scienter usque distribuit in duas partes. Caes. Comp.: neminem in eo genere scientiam versatum Isocrate. Cic. Sup.: scientissimae exponere. Id.

scientia, ae, f. [sciens] a knowing or being skilled in, knowledge, science, skill, *expertness*: scientia atque usus militum. Caes.: nullam rem esse delectant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit. Cic.: eisdem ara cum ea non utare, scientia tamen ipsa teneri potest, in theory, theoretically, id.: linguae Gallicae, Caes. With in or de and abl. (rare): scientia in legibus interpretanda. Cic.: scientia de omnibus. Id.

scilicet, adv. [sci, Imperat. of scire, and licet; cf. vide licet and i licet; lit. know, it is permitted; hence] it is evident, clear, plain, or manifest: of course, evidently, certainly, etc. With acc. and inf.: Optimum 'at: ita scilicet factum, very good; of course she will do so, Pl. (II) As a simple adverb: te literas expectabam: nundum scilicet; nam has mane rescriberebam: nol ye to converse. Cic.: Brutus terram oculo contigit: scilicet, quod ea communis mater communis mortaliū esset, eidenter oculum. Liv. (III) Elliptically: Esp. in answers: Le. Abi ad meum sororem. St. Ibitur. Le. Et gratulator meae sorori. St. Scilicet, of course, certainly. Pl. 2. Ironically: of course, to be sure, doubtless, forsooth: scilicet is superfluous labor est, ea cura quietos sollicitat. Virg. || As an expletive or explanatory particle: namely, to wit, that is to say: quaedam etiam

opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororilique, fecit, Suet.
scilla (squilla), ae, f. = *scilla*, (1) a sea-onion, sea-leek, *squill*: Plin. || (2) a small fish of the lobster kind, which was supposed to defend the pinna, v. pinnophylax; in this sense more usually written *squilla*: Cic.
scin for **scidm**.
scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to split, cleave, tear, or cut asunder: cunelis scindebant fastile lignum, Virg.: capillos, Ov.: epistulam, Cic.: vestem, Liv.: vallum, to break down, Caes.: scindit se nubes, Virg. Reflect.: scinditur in geminas partes circumdant annis, Ov. Proverb.: peculam allicui, to tear off one's travelling cloak, i. e. to press one to stay, Cic. || Fig.: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim sciolatus, ne scilicet ipse dolorem meum, *tear open*, i. e. renew my grief, id.: sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides*, branches off, Virg. (Cf. Gr. *oxyis*: Germ. *schneiden*).
scindula, ae, f. (also *scandula*) [*scindu*], a shingle, used for roofing: Mart. (Hence Fr. *échantelle*).
scintilla, ae, f. dim. [akin to *scintilla*] a spark: Virg.: Liv. || Fig. a spark, glimmer, faint trace: scintilla ingenii, Cic. (Hence Fr. *étincelle*).
scintillo, avi, i. v. n. [scintilla] to sparkle, gleam, flash: templa coeli, Lucr.: oleum testa ardente, Virg.
scintillula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little spark (rare): Cic.
scio, Ivi or li, Itum (old past imperf. scibam: Cat.: fut. scibo, Ter. Pass.: scitabit, Pl. Perf. scivi, scisti, Ov.: so regularly inf. scisse, Cic.), 4. v. a. to know, to understand, perceive: to have a knowledge of or skill in, etc.: constr. with acc., inf., acc. and inf., a relative clause, or absol.: less freq. with de and abl.: artem, Hor.: quod sciam, for *aught* I know, as far as I know, Cic.: scire se illa esse vera, Caes.: cum sciat, quoque res inclinet, Cic.: haud scio an, v. an, no. II. Absol.: hi sciunt, qui hic afluunt, Pl. With de: de legibus iustitiae, de bello, de pace, scire, Cic. || Transf. for scisco, of the people, to ordain, decree, appoint: ut tributus pl. rogationem ferret sciretque plebs, Liv. (but perh. we should read *scisceretur*).
scipio, onis, m. [*scivus*, *scivus*, *scivipor*] a staff (carried by persons of rank or station): eburnea, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv.: given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes: id.
scirpus (sirp.), a. um, adj. [scirpus] of rushes, rush: simulacra, images of men made of rushes, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. || Subst. **scirpus** (sirp.), ae, f. a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a waggon (esp. for carrying manure): id.
scirptilius (sirp. and sirp.), a. um, adj. [id.] pertaining to rushes: falces,

Cato. || Subst. **scirpulus**, i. m. and **scirpulus**, ae, f. a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket: Prop.
scirpus (sirpus), i. m. [akin to *scipos*] a rush, or reed-grass: Pl. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, to seek a knot in a bundle, to find a difficulty where there is none: in scirpo nodum quaerere, id.
sciscito, i. v. a. for *sciscitor*, to ask, inquire, etc.: Pl.
sciscitor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [scisco] to inform oneself: to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate, etc.: constr. the subject of inquiry in acc., or abl. with de: the person asked in acc. with *es* or *ab*, or in acc.: also with *reclat*, clause, and absol.: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitantes, Cic.: de victoria sciscitantes, id.: sciscitari quid sit, Ter.: ab utroque sciscitor, cur repente exstiterit, Cic.
scisco, scivi, scitum, 3. v. a. incomp. to seek to know: to search, inquire: Pl. 2. To learn, ascertain, know: ut illi id factum sciscerent, id. || Transf. of the people, to approve, assent to a motion or law: hence, to appoint, enact, decree, ordain: quae sciscerent plebes aut quae populus juberet, Juberi veterique voluerunt, Cic.: rogationem Marciam de Liguribus magno consensu plebes scivit iustitiae, Liv. Pass.: multa perniciosa sciscuntur in populi, Cic. 2. Sometimes of an individual: to approve, assent to, vote for: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, id.
scissura, ae, f. [scindo] a tearing, rending, dividing: a rent, cleft: Sen.
scissus, a. um, Part. [scindo] || A d. *split, cleft, divided*: folia pluribus divisiura, Plin. 2. Fig.: genus vocum, harsh, grating, Cic.
scissamenta, orum, n. plu. [scitus] delicate food, dainties: Pl.
scitè, adv. shrewdly, cleverly, skillfully, tastefully, elegantly: (rationes) perscriptae scite et literate, Cic.: scite loqui, Liv. Sup.: scitissime, Pl.
scitor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [scio] to seek to know: to ask, inquire (poet.): scitari e quaerere causas, Virg.: ex aliquo, to ask, inquire, Hor.
scitulus, a. um, adj. dim. [scitus] handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant: facies, Pl.
scitum, i. n. [scisco] an ordinance, statute, decree: esp. with plebs (plebel) or, in one word, plebiscitum, an ordinance or decree of the people, opp. to *senatusconsultum*, a decree of the Senate: quae (lex) postea plebiscito Canulei abrogata est, Cic.: de altero aedile scitum plebs est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. Populi is used instead of plebs when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: Cic.: but, populi acta, decrees of the Roman people, Tac. Also simply scita: quum scita ac iussa nostra sua sententia comprobaret, Cic. Rarely of other public or official ordinances: (Numa) omnia publica pri-

vataque sacra Pontificis actis subiecit, Liv.
scitus, a. um, Part. [scio and scisco].
 II. Adj. knowing, shrewd, acute, experienced, skillful, etc.: convivator, Liv. Comp.: non sum scitor, quae hos rogem, Pl. With *quis*: Nemo scitus vadorum, acquainted with, Or. (II) Of things: sit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty, etc.: scitula quidem (scipit) sermone et Alitico, Cic. Absol.: scitum, a witty or acute saying: a clever thought: hoc scitum est, periculum ex alio facere, tibi quod ex usu dicit, Ter. 2. Transf. beautiful, elegant, fine, etc.: scitis scitum filium mulieris, Pl.
scitus, us, m. [scisco] with plebs for the more usual plebiscitum, a decree or ordinance of the people: Cic.
scobis is, f. [scabo] powder or dust produced by sawing, rubbing, etc.: scidat, scropis, filings, etc.: Hor.
scomber, bri, m. = *scorpaen*, a kind of tunny, a macaroni: Pl.: Cat.
scopae, arum, f. plu. thin branches, twigs, scuffs: Cato. || Meton. a broom, besom: mundities volo feri: efferte huc scopas, Pl. Proverb.: scopas dissolvere, to undo a broom, i. e. to throw anything into confusion, Cic. (Hence dim. Fr. *écorceille*).
scopos, i. m. = *scorisc*, a mark, aim: Suet.
scopulus, a. um, adj. [scopulus] full of rocks, rocky, craggy: mare, Cic. || Fig.: intelligo quam scopulus difficilis in loco versar, id.
scopulus, i. m. = *scoriscus*, a projecting point of rock: a rock, cliff, esp. a rock or ledge in the sea: Oars of a promontory: Hor.: scopulum Vertoris, of the Aeneas, Ov. || Fig. a difficulty, danger, harm, evil, etc.: qui ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter.: (Piso et Gabinus) geminas voragine scopulique rei publicae, Cic. (Hence It. *scoglio*: Fr. *écueil*).
scorpio, onis, m. = *scorpius*, a scorpion: Plin. || Transf. a military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles: a scorpion: Cato: Liv.
scorpius, ii, m. for *scorpio*, q. v.: a scorpion, etc. Or.
scorpius, ii, m. for *scorpio*, q. v.: a scorpion, etc.: Or.
scortator, oris, m. [scortor] a shameless fornicator: Hor.
scortus, a. um, adj. [scortum] made of hides or leather, leather: Ov.
scortillum, i. n. dim. [id.] a little or young harlot: Cat.
scortor, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to whore, go a whoring: Pl.: Ter.
scortum, i. n. a skin, hide: Varr. || Transf. a harlot, prostitute: Hor.: Cic. (Same root as *cor-scum* with the sibilant prefixed).
scortator, oris, m. [scroo] one who hoards or hoams: Pl.
scortatus, us, m. [id.] a harlotting, Acroming: Ter.

scribo, *v. n.* to hawk, hem: Pl.
scriba, *ae, m.* [*scribo*] a public clerk
or writer, employed in keeping the
public accounts and copying; a *secretary*,
scribe, *notary*: (*scribarum*) *ordo*
est honestus, quod eorum boninum
fidei tabellae publicae periculaque
magistratuum committuntur, Cic. (*v.*
Smith's Ant. 330).

scriblita (scribillita), ae, f. a kind
of tart: Pl.

scribo, psi. ptum (perf. sync. scripsi, Pl.), 3. v. a. prop. to scratch with a sharp point; hence, to write, draw, make lines, letters, etc.: hoc carmen media scribe columna, Prop.: Diodotus Stoicus geometriae munus tuebatur, verbis praecipendi discentibus, unde, quo quomque lineam scriberent, Cic.

II. Esp. with the idea of intellectual action, to write, compose, describe; to draw up, to communicate in writing; quoniam de re publica multum quaesierit et scripserit, etc.: bellum, Liv.: carmina, Hor. Of letters, etc.: epistolas tuis perdiligenter scripsit, Cic. With a personal object: quis Martem dignum scripserit aut Mercurium aut Tychem? who could depict, Hor. (II.) With cum and inf.: in litteris scribitis cum legibus profectum celeriter affure, Cic. (III) With relative clause: nec scribis, quam ad diem te expectamus, Cic. (iv) Absol.: sumite materiam vestra, qui scribitis, aequum vobis, Hor. So of letters, etc., usually with ad and acc. of pers. and de, with abl. of thing: ut nuper me scis scripsisse ad te, Varro: tua erant me officio.

Cic. 2. to write a letter to any one
for the purpose of requesting or com-
manding him to do something; the
request or command being thus ex-
pressed by *subj.*: Scipioni scribendum,
bellum remittere, Liv.: scribit
Labieno, cum legione ad fines Nervii
venit, Caes. 3. to draw up a
law, decree, treaty, etc.; quod proditum
memoria est, C. viros, qui leges scrip-
serint, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, sena-
tusconsulto scribendo, or simply scri-
bendo adesse, or ad scribendum esse, to
witness the drawing up of a decree of
the Senate; to subscribe to it: M.
Milit. t. t. to enroll, enlist, levy: militem
scribere, Sall.: legiones, id. (II) Poet.
transf.: scribe tibi gregis hunc, *enroll*
him among your retinue, Hor. 6. In
law, dicam scribere (allicui), like *dicere*
quidam ruri, to bring an action against
one: dica: testamentum, Cic.: hence
with a personal object: aliquem be-
redem, to appoint or designate any
one as heir: In testamentum Ptolemaei
patris heredes erant scripti, Caes. Of
contracts, notes, drafts, etc.: Pulcrum
scripti: scitum syngraphum | Pl. [Akin
to *scribo*, and prob. also to *scalpo*,
sculpo] (Hence Fr. *scribe*.)
scribum, it. n. [scribo] a case or
box for keeping books, papers, letters,
etc.: an *exscribere*: vigil calamus et
chartae et acrinia posco, Hor.

Transf. a case or casket, in gen.:
Pilin. (Hence It. *scrigno*; Fr. *scrin*.)
scriptio, ōnis, f. [Id.] the act of
writing: quae (litterarum) impedit
scriptionem meam, Cic. ¶. Esp. a
composing in writing, composition: nulla
res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quan-
tum scriptio, Id.

scriptitō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [Id.] *to write often*: in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin. II. *Esp. to compose in writing*: et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptitae. Cic.

II. Esp. one that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author, etc. With Gen.: rerum scriptor, an historian, Liv. Abol.: vetustissimus ille scriptor ac politissimus, Lysias, Cic. 2. In law and jurisprudence, a drafter up, compiler: legum (Numa), id.

scriptūla, orum, n. plu. dim. [scriptum] the lines on the board in the game of duodecim scripta: Ov.

scriptum, *i. n.* [scribo] something written, or drawn, *a line*: duodecim scripta, *a game played on a board divided into squares by twelve lines*: duodecim scripta ludere, *Clc.*: v. Smith's Ant. 221. ||. *a written composition, a treatise, book, work, etc.*: Incredible dictu est, quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulcritudine scriptum reliquerunt, *Clc.*: nosmet Lucili scripta legentes, *Hor.* 2. *Scriptum legia, and simply, scriptum, a written ordinance, law*: quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, *Clc.* (*Hence Fr. Ariz.*).

scriptura, ae. f. [Id.] a *writing*, *written characters*: mendum scripturae, *an error in writing*; Caecin. In Cic. II. Esp. a *writing*, *composing*, *composition*: al sublimat et fortunatam orationem commentatio facile vincit; hanc ipsa prope scripta assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. 2. Meton. *something written*, a *writing* (rare): ne cum polita scriptura evanescent, Ter. 3. In jurisprudence and law, a *tax paid on public pastures*: Cic. (II) a *written law*: Suet. (III) a *testamentary provision*: Cic.

scriptus, a, um, *Part.* [*scribo*].
scrōbis, is, m. less freq. *f.* a ditch,
dike, trench: *Plin.* 2. a grave: *Tac.*
 [Prob. same root as *sculpo*, *scalpo*,
q. v.]

scrōfa, ac. f. a breeding-sow: Juv.
scrōfipascus, i. m. [scrōfa pascō]
one who keeps sows: Pl.

scrupulus, a. um, adj. [scrupus] consisting of pointed or sharp stones; rough, steep, rugged (poet. and rare): spelunca, Virg.

sc̄r̄p̄ōsus, a, um, adj. [Id.] full of sharp or rough stones, jagged, rugged: via, Pl. || Fig. hard, arduous: ratio, Lucr.

scrupulōsus, a, um, adj. [scrupulus] full of small sharp or pointed stones; rough, rugged, jagged: tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio. Cic.

II. Fig. very nice, exact, precise, careful, scrupulous: disputatio, Quint.

scrupulum, i, v. scrupulus.

scrupulus, *l. m. dim.* [**scrupus**] a sharp or pointed pebble: *aler scrupulus*, Sol. || **Transf. t. t.** the smallest division of weight (the 14th part of an ounce): a **scruple** (in techn. sign. mostly *neut.* **scrupulum**): Cic. || **Fig.** *uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple*: *domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultatos*, Id.: *qui fuit in re hac scrupulus*, Ter.

scrupus, *f. m.* a rough or sharp stone (rare): Petr. || *Fig. anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness*, for *scrupulus*: *improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haeret*, Cic.

scrūta, orum, n. plu. [same as γρύρα]
old or broken stuff, trash, frippery: Hor.

serutător, ôria, m. [scrutor] a
searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investi-
gator : salutatoribus scrutatores semper
apposuit. Suet.

scrutātus, a. um, Part. [scrutor].
scrutor, ātus, i. v. a. dep. [scruta]
to search carefully, examine thoroughly,
explore; to search, examine a person:
domos, naves, Cic.: loca abdita, Nell.
Of personal objects: Eus. Ostende hinc
manum dexteram. Nunc laevam os-
tende. Jam scrutori mitto, to search
you, Pl. || Fig. to examine tho-
roughly; to investigate: omnes sordes,
Cic.: nomina ac vultus, alacritatem
tristitiamque cōfultum, Tac. 2.
Transf. to search out, find out: sibi
insipient, mentes deum scrutantur in
illis, Ov.

sculpo, *psl*, *ptum*, 3. v. a. [*v. scalpo*]
to carve, *grare*, *chisel* in stone, bronze,
wood, etc.; to form by carving, *graving*,
etc.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e ru-
bre dolatus. Cic.

sculphōnēas, arum, *f. plu.* [perb. kindred with κρούπαλα] *an inferior kind of woden shoe; Pl.*

sculptilis, *e*, *adj.* [*sculpo*] *formed or produced by carving, graving, etc.* (poet.): *opus dentis* Numidae. *Ov.*

sculptor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] one who works in marble, wood, etc., a sculptor (*v.* *sculptor*): *Plin.*

sculptūra, ae, f. [id.] a carving in stone, wood, etc., **sculpture**: Quint.

sculptus, a, um, *l'art*. [*sculpo*].
scurra, ae, m. [*etymol.* unknown]

a *buffoon, jester*, a person who made it his profession to bandy jokes and ear-cannons at the tables of the rich: urbanus assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Zeno sarcastically called Socrates, scurra Atticus: Cic. II. an *elegant, town-bred man*; a *fine gentleman, dandy*: tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae populi, rursus mihi tu obiectas? Pl.

scurtilis, *e. adj.* [scurra] duform-
like, joering, scurrilous: locus, Cic.

scurillitas, *alis*, *f.* [scurilla] *buffoony, scurrility*: Quint.: Tac.

scurior, *i. v. n. dep.* [scurra] *to play the buffoon*: Hor.

scutella, *la*, *n.* [scutum] *the thing of a shield* (corresp. with habena): Liv.

scutellarius, *um*, *adj.* [scutellum] *pertaining to a shield*: fabricae, *shield-factories*: Verg. || Subst.: scutellarius, *ll. m. a shield-maker*: Pl.

scutellatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a scutum or long shield*: cohortes, Caes. || Subst.: scutellatus, *um*, *m. plur.* *troops armed with shields*, opp. to the equites: Liv.

scutella, *ae*, *f. dim.* [scura; cf. t. scutula] *a salver or waiter, of a nearly square form*: dulciliacae pottionis, Cic. (Hence Fr. *écuelle*.)

scutica, *ae*, *f.* *a lash, whip* (less severe than flagellum): Hor.

scutigerulus, *l. m.* [scutum gero] *a shield-bearer*: Pl.

scutra, *ae*, *f.* *a flat tray, dish or platter of a nearly square form*: Pl.

scutella, *ae*, *f. dim.* [scura; cf. scutella] *a little dish or platter of a nearly square form*: Cato. || Transf. *a diamond, rhomb, or lozenge-shaped figure*: formam Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimilare, Tac.

scutula (scytala or scytale), *ae*, *f.* = *scutella* (a staff, stick), a wooden roller or cylinder: Caes. || *a secret mode of writing*, in use among the Spartans, by means of a ribbon wound round a staff (v. Smith's Ant. 331): Nep.

scutillatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [scutula] *diamond- or lozenge-shaped, checkered*: Juv.

scutillum, *l. n. dim.* [scutum] *a small shield*: Cic.

scutum, *l. n.* [scutro] *an oblong shield, made of wood covered with leather, a buckler* (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, a target): scutum pro clipeo, Liv.: equestris, *of the cavalry*, id. || Fig. *a defence, protection, shelter, safeguard* (rare): scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, id.

scymnus, *l. m.* = *scymnus*, *a cub, volup*: Isonum, Lucr.

scyphus, *l. m.* = *scyphos*, *a cup, goblet*: Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

scytala, *ae*, and **scytale**, *es*, *v. 2*. scutilla.

sc, *pron. reflect.* *v. sui*.

se or **sēd**, *prep. v. sine*. || *As an insep. prep. to denote (1) separation or division*: e. g. *se-curus* = *sine cura*: se-pono, *to lay aside*: se-para, *to separate*, etc. (2) *a reversal of the sign of the root*: e. g. *se-jungo*, *to disjoin*. || *se-sami*, *libra*: *as*, *se-libra*, *se-motus*. || *se* = *sex*: *as*, *se-mestris*.

sēbum (also *sēbus*; cf. the letter B), *l. n.* (fallow, sown, grass): Pl. (Hence li. *sevo*, *sop*; Fr. *sau*.)

se-ōdo, *adv.* [se] *second, v. n.* *to step aside, to withdraw, retire*: second improbi, seernant se a boia, Cic.: de coetu, Ov.: ad deliberandum, Liv. (2) *Exp.* *to retire from public life*: statuti repente secedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. (3) *of inanimate subjects, to remove, withdraw*: and in the *perf.* *to be distant* (mostly poet.): (luna) quantum solis moesti ab orbe, Lucr. || *se*, *to separate oneself by rebellion, to revolt, secede*: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. || Fig.: antequam ego incipio secedere et alia parte considerare, *to dissent from the opinion*, Sen.

se-orno, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *i. v. a.* *lit. to sit apart*: hence, *to put apart, to sunder, sever, separate*: constr. the thing separated in acc. (or nom. in pass.): that from which it is separated in *abl.* either alone (poet.) or dep. on *ab*, or (less freq.) *ex*: sparsos sine ordine flores secernunt calathis, *separate in baskets*, Ov.: inermes ab armatis, Liv.: e grege imperatorum, id.: me gelikum nemus Nympharumque leves chori secernunt populo, *distinguish*, Hor.

se, *Fig.* *to separate, disjoin, dissociate*: *to distinguish, discern*: hocce ego homines excipio et seorno libenter, *set apart*, Cic.: sua a publicis consiliis, Liv.: nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum, Hor.

seopipia, *ae*, *f.* [seco] *a long iron sacrificial knife*: Suet.

seosolo, *ōnis*, *f.* [secedo] *a going aside*: seductiones testium, seosolo subscriptorum, Cic. || *an intransitive verb without or separation*: *a seorsum secession*: milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes.: seosolo ab decemviris facta est, id.

secessus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *a going away, departure, separation*: alium, Plin.

se, *Exp.* *retirement, solitude*: a retreat: carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov. || Meton. *a retreat, recess*: est in secessu longo locus, Virg. || Fig.: Quint. (Hence li. *cesso*, *a privy*.)

seclusus, *adv.* *v. secus*.

se-cludo, *ū*, *sum*, *i. v. a.* [claudo] *to shut off, shut in a separate place*, *to shut up, seclude*: carmina intro seclusa relinquunt, Virg. || In gen. *to separate, sunder*: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. || Fig.: *to shut off, seclude*: a libero spritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. || *se*, *to separate, remove*: secludite curas, *shut out, seclude*, Virg.

seclum, *l. v.* seculum.

seclusus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [secludo]. || *Adj.* *separated, remote, secluded*: seclusum nemus, Virg. Comp. and Sup. do not occur.

seco, *cūl*, *cūm*, *i. v. a.* *to cut, cut off, cut up*: pubulum secari non posse, *be cut, mown*, Caes.: marmora, Hor. || *se*, *Exp.* *in surgery, to operate on*: *to cut off or out, amputate, excise*, etc.: varicoso Mario, Cic. || Transf. *to scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure*: scuto ne secer unguis luctantis, Hor.: teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Virg. || *se*, *to*

divide, separate: sectus orbis, Hor.: in longas orbem qui secerne vias, Ov. (2) *With the idea of motion, to run, sail, flow, or fly through, etc.*: alae avis geminis secta alba pennis, Cic.: ventus (Cyllenia) proles, Virg. || *se*, *secerne vias* (vias), *to take one's way, to tread a road*: ille viam sectus ad mores, id. || *se*, *Fig.* *to cut up, to analyze*: secuti Locustis urbum, Petron. || *se*, *to divide*: quum causae in plura secerne secerunt, Cic. Hence, *like divider*, of disputas, *to decide*: quo multae magnaeque secantur iudicio laesae, Hor. (Hence li. *separe*; Fr. *scier*.)

seordia, *ae*, *v.* seordia, *ad inat.*

secretio, *ōnis*, *f.* [secreo] *a dividing, sundering, separation*: Cic.

secreto, *adv.* *apart, by itself, separately*: ut tibi secreto in occulto de sua salute cum eo agere liceret, Caes. || *se*, *in secret, secretly*: secreto hoc audi, Cic.

secretus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [secreo].

|| *A dj.*: *separated, apart*: ne dum enim, neve secretum imperium propterea signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, Liv. || *se*, *secreto, retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret*: secreta pulchra loca, balnea vitat, Hor.: moneta, Ov. || *se*, *private, secret*: invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Hence, *Subst.* secretum, *l. n.* *retirement, solitude, seclusion, and Meton.* *a solitude, retreat*: cum stilus secreto gaudent atque amos arduos reformidet, Quint. || *se*, *a vulgar or sots in secreta remove*, Hor. Comp.: haec pars haec vana in secretoria Germaniae porrigitur, *take the more remote part*, Tac. || *se*, *secreto, concealed, secret*: secretas advocat arces, Ov. Subst. secretum, *l. n.* *something secret, secret conversation*: *a mystery, secret*: (Minerva) haec leges dederat, sua ne secreta viderent, i. e. the mysteries, id. || *se*, *plus* for the *adv.* secreto (poet.): tu (Anna) secreta pyram tecto interioris erige, Virg. || *se*, *uncommon, rare, remarkable*: (figure) secretae et extra vulgarem usum positae, Quint. || *se*, *deprived of, wanting*: with *abl.* or *gen.*: nec porro secreta cibo naturae animalium propterea genus possit, Lucr. (Hence li. *agredo*.)

secta, *ae*, *f.* [prob. contract of secuta; others make it perf. part of seco; ac. via] *lit. a trodden or beaten way, a path*: Hence, *Fig.* *a way, mode, manner, method*: nos qui hanc sectam rationumque vitae, re magis quam verbis, secti sumus, Cic. || *Exp.* *a school or sect of philosophy*: assumpta Stoicorum arrogantia sectaque, Tar.

sectarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [seco] *goblet, constrained*: verrex, Pl.

sectator, *ōis*, *um*, [sector] *a follower, attendant*: puer, a bruto, valium, stultus at sectatoribus multus, Quid opus est sectatoribus? Cic. || *Exp.* *a follower, adherent of a sect*, etc.: hic sunt discipulos quos sectatores ab ipso habuit, Tert.

sectile, *a*, *um*, [seco] *cut, split, di-*

sectilis, *ae*, *f.* [seco] *cut, split, di-*

sectilis, *ae*, *f.* [seco] *cut, split, di-*

sectilis, *ae*, *f.* [seco] *cut, split, di-*

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sectilis, *ae*, *f.* [seco] *cut, split, di-*

sectilis, *ae*, *f.* [seco] *cut, split, di-*

teded, etc.: ebur, Ov. || *that may be cut*: porrum, cut-leek, chives, Juv.

sectio, *nis, f.* [id.] *a cutting, cutting off, cutting up*: sectio et partito corporis (humani), Gell. || *In public law, a parceling out, or distribution by action of property belonging to the state, whether taken in war or confiscated (the usual meaning); also the things so sold, booty*: cujus praedae sectio non venierit, Cic.

sector, *oris, m.* [id.] *one who cuts, a cutter*: colorum, a cut-throat, Cic. || *a purchaser at the public sale of goods captured or confiscated by the State*: id.: Tac. (cf. Smith's Ant. 331.)

sector, *atus, i. v. a. freq. sep.* [sequor] *to follow continually or eagerly, in either a good or a bad sense; to run after, attend upon; to chase, pursue*: equidem te iam sector quantum hunc amicum, Pl.: Chrysoگونon (servi), Cic.: equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac. *Abstr.*: sectabantur multi (of the train of a candidate), Cic.

2. *Esp. to chase, hunt animals*: Virg.: Hor. || *Fig. to follow or strive after; to pursue eagerly*: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam? Caes. With a relative or subjunctive clause: milite sectari, rosa quo locorum sera moretur, Hor.

sectura, *ae, f.* [seco] *a cutting, cut (rare)*: Varr. || *Meton. plur. digging, mines*: aetariae secturae, copper mines, Caes. (al. structure).

sectus, *a, um, Part.* [seco]

secubus, *us, m.* [secubo] *a lying or sleeping alone*: Cat.: Ov.

secubo, *ti, i. v. n.* *to lie alone, sleep by oneself*: Liv. || *Transf. to live alone or in solitude*: miles depositis annosus secubat armis, Prop.

secularis (saec.), *a, adj.* [saeculum] *pertaining to a saeculum or age*: ludii, secular games, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of 110 years), Suet.: Tac.: carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games; a secular hymn, Suet.

saeculum (saeculum: contr. saecul., poet.), *i. n.* [perh. from seco] *a generation, age, period of a man's life* (113 years, i. e. one-third of a century): saecula hominum, Cic. **2.** *Meton. the whole human race living at any period, a generation, an age; also, the prevailing spirit of the age, the times*: grave ne rediret saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor.: sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro saecula, Ov. **3.** *a period of a hundred years, a century*: saeculo festas referente lucas, Hor. **4.** *In gen. an indefinitely long period (usu. plur.)*: (Saturni stella) nihil immutat semperiternis saeculorum aetatibus, quin eadem isdem temporibus effluat, Cic. *Sing.*: longo puldum (aem.) saeculo, Hor. || *a race, generation, offspring (freq. in Lucr.)*: usu. plur.: saecula propagare, Lucr.

secum, *v. cum, no. vi.*

secundae, *arum, f. plu.* [secundus] *ae, partes, second or inferior parts, i. e.*

in dramas: Spinther secundarum, tertiarum Pamphilus, performers of second and third rate characters, Plin. **Fig.**: Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic.

secundani, *orum, m. plu.* [id.] (sc. milites) *soldiers of the second legion (like primi, tertiani, decimani, etc.)*: Liv.: Tac.

secundarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the second class, sort, or quality; second-rate, middling, inferior*: panis, Suet. || *Of abstract things*: habet statum rei publica de tribus secundarum, Cic.

secundo, *adv. secondly*: Cic.

secundo, *i. v. a.* [secundus] *to direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate*: tempus ei rei secundes, Pl. || *to favour, further, second*: di nostra incipit secundum, Virg.

secundum, *adv. and prep.* **1.** *Adv. after, behind*: Am. Age, i in secundum. *So*. Sequor, subsequor te, Pl. **2.** *afterwards, in the next place, secondly (rare)*: Cn. Genucio, L. Aemilio Mamercino secundum consulibus, for the second time (= iterum), Liv. || *Prep. with acc.*: of space, after, behind: ite hac secundum vos me, Pl. (II) denoting direction or position, by, along: quae (legiones) iter secundum mare superum faciunt, Cic. **2.** *Of time, immediately after, after, next*: to hunc diem, id.: proelium, Liv. (II) denoting extension, during, while: secundum quietem, while asleep, Cic. **3.** *Of rank or quality*: ille secundus et to liberos nostros ita est, ut ait peene par, id. **4.** *Fig. following the nature or dictates of, in accordance with, according to*: tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumbent, Caes.: secundum naturam vivere, Cic. (II) *according to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of*: secundum eam (partem) litem iudices dare, Liv.

secundus, *a, um, adj.* [sequor] *following in time or order, next, second*: aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, Cic.: aliquem secundum heredem instituere, the next or second heir, id.: mense, the second course, deserti, Virg.: partes, second parts, inferior parts (lit. and fig.), Cic. || *Fig. following, next, second in rank, value, etc.*: Ajax heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. **2.** *secondary, subordinate, inferior*: vivit siliquis et pane secundo, id. || *Nautical f. t.* of currents of wind or water, favourable, fair: secundum flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, dum the stream, Caes.: tota rate in secundam aquam labente, with the current, Liv.: quum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. *Poet.*: (Neptunus) curru secundo, speeding along, Virg. **3.** *In gen. favourable, propitious, fortunate (opp. to adversus)*: secundo populo aliquid facere, with the consent of the people, Cic.: rumor, Hor.: diis auspiciis et

Junone secunda, Virg.: res, opp. adversae, prospera, Cic.: consilium, Caes. *Plur. absol.*: for secundae res, good fortune: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. *Comp.*: secundiore equitum proelio nostris, having proved more favourable for our troops, Caes. *Sup.*: tres leges secundastimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, Liv.

securus, *adv. fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly*: Suet. || *safely, securely*: Plin.

securidula, *ae, f. dim.* [securus] *a little axe, a hatchet*: Pl.

securifer, *tra, arum, adj.* [securis ferro] *axe-bearing*: Ov.

securiger, *tra, arum, adj.* [securis ferro] *axe-bearing (poet.)*: Ov.

securia, *is, f. seco* *an axe or hatchet*: rustica, Cat.: Virg.: Hor. (II) *a battle-axe*: Virg.: anceps, a two-edged axe, Ov.: for sacrificing: Hor. (II) *an executioner's axe* (borne by the lictors in the fasces): misai lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique ferunt, behead them, Liv.: securibus cervices subducere, Cic. || *Fig.*: graviorem rei publicae infligere securim, to give a death blow, id. **2.** *authority, dominion, sovereignty (from the axe in the fasces)*: Gallia securibus subjecta, perpetua premittit servitutem, Caes. (Hence *It. scure*.)

securitas, *atis, f.* [securus] *freedom from care, unconcern, composure*: Democriti securitas quae est animi tanquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit eudymia, Cic. **2.** *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. || *Transf. objectively, freedom from danger, safety, security*: securitatis ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac.

securus, *a, um, adj.* [securus] *free from care, unconcerned, fearless, quiet, composed*: ut, meis ab tergo tulis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, Liv.: securus Hermippos Tennum proficiscitur, Cic.: Corus sola securus recepit, trans- quid since she had found, Ov.: securior ab Samnitiibus, Liv. With gen.: ut als securus futuri, Ov. With subj.: securus, cadat an recto atet fabula talo, Hor. **2.** *Of things, tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright*: otia, Virg.: dies, Tib.: securior materia, Tac. (II) *Meton. (effect for cause) that frees from care or anxiety*: latices, Virg. **3.** *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent (rare)*: caestrensis iuridictio, easy, off-hand, Tac. || *Transf. objectively, free from danger, safe, secure (for tutus)*: hostis nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. With gen.: subita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentis et plane urbis loca sed securae ejusmodi casum implevit, secure from such accidents, Tac. (Hence *Fr. sûr*.)

securus, *a, rez; v. nexus.*

securus (Comp. secus, also sequis) [perh. from secu] *adv. and prep.* **A.**

A dv. otherwise, differently: oratorum genera esse dicuntur tanquam videtur. Id secus est, Cic.: nobis alter videtur, recte secusque, postea, whether rightly or not, id. pro bene aut secus consulto, for good or ill, Liv. With *quas* or *aliquas*: ne quid falsi secus quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. 2. With negat. not otherwise, i. e. even so, just as: sit obviam Clodio hora fore undecima aut non multo secus, id. With gen.: alaeque et auxilia corbortum neque multo secus in illis virtutibus, Tac. With *ac* or *quas*: nunquam secus habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter.: non servus quidem, Ov. Esp. In the poets, non (haud) secus ac, to introduce a comparison: non secus ac patris acer Romanus in armis, Virg. || Elliptically, otherwise than might be wished, i. e. ill, badly: magna consolatio est, etiam si secus acciderit, Cic. || Comp.: with negatives: instat non secus ac rotat enssem, name the less, Virg.: nihilo secus, nevertheless, Ter.: nihilo tamen secus, Caes. In negative questions: quid fecimus? quid diximus tibi sequis quam velles? Pl.

B. Prep. with acc. by, beside, along, on: Cato: Plin. 2. Affixed to a pron. It signifies side: e. g. altrinsecus, on the other side; utrinsecus, on both sides; circumsecus, on all sides, round about.

SECUTOR (sequutor), ōis, m. [sequor] one that follows another, a follower, attendant: App. || A pursuer, a kind of gladiator who fought with the retiarii: Juv.: v. Smith's Art. 105.

SED, ōis, m. [sed] The same word as the participle *sedit* or *sed*: hence prop. apart from, setting aside, except, only, etc. || Denoting limitation or correction, but, yet: ipsam regule genus civitatis reliquit simplicibus longe anteponeundum: sed ita, quod statum suum retinet, Cic.

|| In transitions and resumptions: sed ad instituta redeamus, id. Hence after parentheses, but, now, I say, etc.: equidem cum audis socrum meam Laeliam (faciliter enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant), sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videam audire, id.

2. In breaking off: sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. || After negative clauses, to denote opposition or addition: but, on the contrary: non ego herus tibi, sed servus sum, Pl. Several times repeated: non heros nec dominos appellat eos, sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, Cic. 2. In a climax, non modo (solum, etc.) . . . sed et sed etiam (et, quoque), not only, not merely . . . but, but also, but even, but indeed: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suum uteretur, Caes. (II) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even, etc. (to denote diametrical opposition):

judicetur non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonium, Cic. Also, without the second *non* in the first clause, and with *ne quidem* in the second, doubly negative: quod mihi non modo israel, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, id. 2. Also in affirmative clauses by way of climax or addition, but in fact, but also = and moreover (cf. *que*, *no. 11*): ego te hodie reddam maddim, sed vino, probe, Pl. Usually with *etiam* (or *et*): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic.

SED, r. participle *sedit*, adv. calmly, tranquilly, sedately: Pl.: Cic.

SEDATIO, ōis, f. [sedo] an allaying, assuaging, calming: Cic.

SEDATUS, a, um, Part. [sedo]. || A dj.: composed, moderate, calm, quiet, sedate: Herodotus sine ulla saelebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic.: oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gnatumque remissi, Hor.: sedatus tempus, Cic.

SEDICIM (sexdecim), card. num. [sex decem] sixteen: Pl.: Caes.: Liv.

SEDICULA, ae, f. dim. [sedes] a little seat, a low stool: Cic.

SEDENTARIUS, a, um, adj. [sedeo] pertaining to sitting, sedentary (rare): sutores, Pl.

SEDĒO, sedī, sessum, 2. v. n. to be seated, to sit: hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl.: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedant, ego potissimum surrexerim, remain sitting, Cic. With an adverb, denoting the seat or place: adhibitis in primis eques sedat, Hor. With simple *abl.*: hic sex coelestes, medio Jove sedibus alia sedent, Ov. With other prepositions and adverbs: inter ancillas, Pl.: ante fores, Ov.: sub arbore, id.: apud quem, Cic. 2.

Exp. of magistrates, etc. to sit in court, in court, on the bench: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, id. Also, of the assessors of the judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, id. 3. to continue sitting, to sit still; to remain in a place; hence, to be inactive; to linger, loiter, etc.: sedemus desides domi, Liv.: sedit qui timuit, ne non succederet, sat sit illi, staid at home, Hor. Proverb.: compressa, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv. (II) Exp. in war, to remain encamped, to keep the field; and of towns, to sit down before, besiege: dum apud hostes sedimus, Pl.: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv. || Transf. to sink or settle down, to subside: flamma petitulum, propior locus aëra cepit, sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov.: clava (Herculis) adversal sedit in ore viri, id.: sessae immensas montes, Tac. Hence, poet. of wounds: plagam sedere cedendo arcebat, from penetrating, Ov. 2.

Exp. to sit, sit close or tight, to hold or hang fast; to be firm, immovable: librata quom sederit (glans), Liv.: Cressa relictas in ingenio tuo, Ov. Hence, of anything fixed or resolved: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque

soderet, Virg. [Cf. Sans. *sad*, "sit;" Gr. *ἵσθαι*, *ἵσθαι*, *ἵσθαι*; Eng. *sit*.]

SEDĒS, is (gen. plur. sedium, Liv.), f. [sedeo] a seat, bench, chair, throne, etc.: in illis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic.: sedes honoris sui, Liv. Poet. non si priores Maecius tenet sedes Homerus, the former seat, the first rank, Hor. || Transf. in gen. a seat, dwelling, place, residence, habitation, abode, temple, etc.: Sing.: haec domus, haec sedes, haec mihi penetralia magni amnis (ae. Penet.) Hor.: in omni sede ac loco ferunt flammamque metuentis, Cic.: (ultimus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbia, Hor. Port.: sedes sclerata, for scleratorium, i. e. the infernal regions, Ov. (II) Plur. (usu. of the dwellings of several): qui insolent eas urbes non haerent in sedibus, Cic.: ut (Galli) alind domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes. Of the dwelling of a single person: (Demaratus) in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. 2. Of things, a seat, place, ground, situation, foundation, etc.: Sing.: hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio praebituram, id.: nam montes moliri sede sua paramus? Is push from their place, Liv.: nec mea mihi nec color certa sede manet, Hor. Plur.: coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriae collocati, Cic.: turrim corvillum sedis sedibus, Virg. (Hence *lit. seggia*; Fr. *siège*.)

SEDĒS, is, n. [id.] a seat, bench, stool, chair, etc.: Sing.: membra senex postulo jussit relevare sedili, Ov. Plur.: sedilibus magnus in primis eques sedet, Hor. || Transf. in gen. dissonant, discord, strife, quarrel (rare): domestica (opp. to fraterna concordia), Liv.: pantomimorum, Suet. (Usu. derived, as by Cic. from *sed* and *ire*; but the quantity of the *e* in *seditione* points to the deriv. from *sed* and *do*, which in composition *usu* means "to put;" hence *seditio* is lit. "a putting apart, a separation.")

SEDITIO, ōis, f. [lit. a putting apart, a separation (see below)]; hence an insurrectionary separation, civil discord, mutiny, *sedition*: ne qua *seditione* oritur, Caes.: *seditionem* ac *discordiam* conflare, Cic. 2. Fig.: *seditionem* facit lien, occupat praecordia, reba, and takes possession of my stomach, Pl.

|| Transf. in gen. dissonant, discord, strife, quarrel (rare): domestica (opp. to fraterna concordia), Liv.: pantomimorum, Suet. (Usu. derived, as by Cic. from *sed* and *ire*; but the quantity of the *e* in *seditione* points to the deriv. from *sed* and *do*, which in composition *usu* means "to put;" hence *seditio* is lit. "a putting apart, a separation.")

SEDITIOSE, adv. seditiously: Cic. Comp.: Tac. Sup.: Cic.

SEDITIOSUS, a, um, adj. [seditio] factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious: seditiosi turbi plebs, Cic.: seditiosum atque improba oratio, Caes.: seditiosae voces, Liv. || Transf. in gen. quarrelsome: Cic.

SEDĒO, avi, atum, v. v. s. and n. [same root as *sedeo*] || A ct. to settle, allay, assuage, appease, check, stop, etc.: Incendia, Ov.: sedare sitim, to slake, quenck, Lucr.: pastilentium, Liv.: populi impetus aliquando incendia, et

sepe sedatur, Cic.: tumulum, Caes.: contentiorem, Liv. Rarely with a personal object: ut vix a magistratibus juvenis sedaretur, was brought to order, id. Reflect.: sedatis fluctibus, having subsided, Cic. || Neutr. to become quiet, to lull, subside: postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell.

sed-ducere, xl, cum, j. v. a. to lead aside or apart; to lead away, carry off, etc.: Pamphilus me solum seducit fons, Ter.: singulis separatim, Liv.: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit, was withdrawn, taken out of the way, Cic. 2. Fig.: consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, remote, far, Liv.

|| to put asunder, separate, divide (poet. and rare): seducit terras haec brevis unda duas, Ov. With abl.: quum frigida mors animam seduxerit artus, Virg.

seductio, ōnis, f. [seduco] a leading aside: seductiones testium, Cic.

seductus, a, um, Part. [seduco] || A. D. distant: ex alto seductus aethere longe despectat terras, Ov.

sedulitas, ōtis, f. [sedulus] assiduity, application, zeal, sedulousness: pro sedulitate ac diligencia, Suet.: Cic. || officiosus, obtrusiveness: sedulitas stultae quem diligit urget, Hor.

sedulo, adv. perseveringly, diligently, industriously, assiduously, sedulously: sedulo rem mandatum exsequi, Teren. Pl.: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv.: argumentari, Cic. 3. Esp. on purpose, designedly, intentionally: nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milite, et ego sedulo, ne caset, fecit, Liv.

sedulus, a, um, adj. [sedulo, like credulus from credere;] the long, as in sedo and sedes; lit. fond of sitting; i. e. eager to moving or change; hence: persevering, diligent, assiduous, assiduous, sedulous: eloquentes, ardent, non sedulos velle conquirere, oratores, non those who labour at oratory, Cic.: puer (minister), Hor.: sedula fine viri contento brachia lassant, Ov. || officiosus, obtrusiveness: ne odium libellis sedules importes opera vehementer minister, Hor.

seges, ōtis, f. a corn-field: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.: Hor. 2. Meton. standing-corn, a crop: seges alta, Ov.: seges matura, Caes. Plur.: segetes colibus et campis habere, Lucr. With gen.: seges farris matura messi, Liv. Poet. of the armed men springing from the dragon's teeth: creasci seges clipea virorum, Ov. And of a multitude of things: confusum ferrea textit telorum seges, Virg. || Fig. a field, ground, soil: quid odisset Clodium Mlo segetem ac materiam suae gloriae? Cic. 3. a crop, fruit, produce (poet. and rare): Ov.

segestro, ōis, n. a covering, wrapper of straw or hides: Suet.

segmentatus, a, um, adj. [segmentum] ornamented with strips of tinsel, etc.; trimmed, fawned, purified (rare): canes, Juv.

segmentum, i, n. [seco] a cutting; a piece cut off, a slice: Plin. 2. Plur. segments, strips of tinsel, brocade, etc.; trimmings, fawnings: Ov.: Juv. || Esp. a some or segment of the earth: Plin.

segnis, adv. slowly, lazily: Liv. **segnis-pes**, edis, m. [segnis] slow-foot, poet. of a jaded horse: Juv.

segnis, e, adj. slow, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic (servi) quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, Hor.: segiores castigat atque incitat, Caes.: obidito, Liv.: pes (in the race), Hor.: campus, unfruitful, Virg. With ad and acc., or in and abl.: segiores posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic.: senatu segiore in exsequendis conatibus, Suet. With gen.: occasione haud segnis, Tac. With inf. (poet.): segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, Hor.

segniter, adv. slowly, sluggishly, unenergetically: segniter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. Comp.: segnis cordiueque oppugnare, id. Esp. freq. with negatives: not the less actively, with undiminished zeal: neque segnis, Tac.: oppidani nihilo segnis bellum parare, Sall.

segnitia, ae, f. [segnis] slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity: ut quod segnitia erat, sapientia vocaretur, Tac.: alquem segnitiae accusare, Liv.: sine segnitia verecundus, Cic. **segnities**, em, e, f. [id.] slowness, sluggishness, inactivity: quae tam sera moratur segnitias? Virg.: ut castigat segnitium populi, Liv.

se-gregare, avi, atum (in tmesi, seque gregari, Lucr.), i. v. a. [grex] to separate from the flock: oves segregatas (a capella), Phaedr. || In gen. to set apart, to separate, remove: exclusit illam a republica, distinxit, segregavit socius ipsius, Cic.: captivis productis et segregatis, Liv. 2. Fig.: virtutem a summo bono, Cic.: ut segregaret pugnam eorum (Curiaiorum), divide, separate, Liv.

se-jūgatus, a, um, adj. disjoined, separated (rare): Cic.

se-jūgis, ōis, m. (ac. currus) [sex jugum] a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses: Liv.

se-jūctum, adv. separately: Tib. **se-jūctio**, ōnis, f. [sejuncto] a disjunction, separation, division (rare): Cic.: Quint.

se-jūctus, a, um, Part. [sejuncto]. **se-jungo**, xxi, nctum, j. v. a. to divide, disjoin, separate: Alpes cae Italian a Gallia sejungunt, Nep.: aliquem ex fortissimorum civium nectum, Cic. || Fig.: defenso sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, id. se a labore forensi, Tac. With abl.: quod corpore sejunctus dolor abest, Lucr.

se-lectio, ōnis, f. [selego] a choosing out, choice, selection: Cic.

se-lectus, a, um, Part. [selego].

se-libra, ae, f. [semi] a half-pound: Liv.

se-ligo, legi, lectum, j. v. a. to gather apart, to select, choose: vulgares refectae, Vertumnunusque tui socium sibi seligere, Ov.: selectae sententiae, Cic. || Esp. Judges selecti, the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor: id.: Hor.

sella, ae, f. dim. [contr. of sedula, from sedes] a seat, chair, stool: Cic.: a mechanic's work-stool: id.: a teacher's chair: id.: a portable chair or sedan: aut sella, aut lectus transire, Suet. called also sella gestatoria, id. Esp.: a magistrate's seat or chair: Cic.: sella curulis: v. curulis.

sellaria, ae, f. [sella] a room furnished with seats or settles; a drawing-room: Plin.: Suet.

sellarium, ōis, m. [sellaria] one that practices lewdness upon a settle: Tac.

sellisternium, orum, n. plu. [sella sternum; cf. lectisternium] religious banquets offered to female deities (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium): Tac.

sellula, ae, f. dim. [sella] a little seat or stool; also, a sedan: Tac.

sellularius, a, um, adj. [sellula] pertaining to a chair: questus, sedentary occupations or trades, Gell. || Subst. sellularius, ōis, m. a mechanic: Liv.

semel, adv. num. once, a single time: quem (Crassum) semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, Cic.: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, once and again, i. e. twice, Suet.: in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare, repeatedly, Cic. || Transf. but once, once for all: hostis est datum, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv.

(II) Of speech, at once, in a word, swiftly: quae potuisset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic. 2.

Of occasion, the first time, first: demonstravimus, L. Vibullium Rufum bis in potestate pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corinthus, iterum in Hispania, Caes. Without iterum, etc.: cum ad idem, unde semel perfecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. 3. In gen. like primum, to denote simple antecedence; freq. with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, etc.: once, ever, at some time, at any time: quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, what I have once said, Pl.: ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit, Caes.: quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic. With participles: ut adversando remorandoque facit semel militi adferent impetum, Liv. (Root sem or sim, "one," whence sem-el, sem-per, sim-plex, singularis, sim-ilis, sim-ul, sim-curvis; Gr. ἀμ, ὅς; Eng. same.)

semen, ōnis, n. [for sermen, from zero] that which is sown, seed of plants and animals: Cic.: Ov. Of the elements of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, etc.): Lucr.: Virg. || Transf. a shoot used for propagating; a graft,

scion, set, slip, cutting: *Id.* 2. *a stock, race; genus ac semen.* Cic. 3. *posterity, progeny, offspring, child (poet.): non tulit in cineres labi sua Phœbeus eodem semina.* Ov. III. Fig. *origin, occasion, cause; of persons, an author, prompter, instigator, etc.: stirps ac seminis malorum omnium.* Cic. Plur.: *loq. uices, seditiones, semina discordiarum (tribunos plebis).* Liv.

sementifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [*sementis ferō*] seed-bearing, fruitful: Virg.

sementis, *is, f.* [*semen*] a sowing: Cic. Plur.: *sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. Proverb.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, ac you sow, so you reap.* Cic. 2. Fig.: *malorum sementem esse factam, id.* Transf. *seed-time: per sementim.* Cato. 2. Meton. *sementes, the growing crops, young corn: vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus auctus.* Ov.

sementivus, a, um, adj. [*sementis*] pertaining to sowing: *feriae, that occur at seed-time.* Varr.: *called, also, sementiva dies.* Ov.

semermis, v. *semlerma.*

semeris, e, adj. [*sex mensis*] of six months, half-yearly: *regnum.* Cic.: *imperium.* Caes.: *dux.* Liv.

semesus (*semlus*, Virg.), a, um, adj. [*semi edo*] half-eaten, half-consumed: *places.* Hor.

semet, v. *sui.*

semi- (before vowels sometimes *semi-*, and before *libra*, *mastris* (from *mensis*), and *modius*, etc.) [same as *hujus*] an inseparable particle employed as a prefix, denoting, *half-, demi-, semi-: e. g. semestria, semi-monthly; semesus, half-eaten; semis, demigod, etc.; hence, small, thin, light, etc.: as, semicinctum, etc.*

semi-sēpārtus (*quinquesyl.*), a, um, adj. [*half-partus*] janua, Ov.

semi-ambustus, a, um, adj. [*half-burned, half-consumed*] cadaver, Suet.

semi-animis (in verse, quadrisyl.), e, adj. [*animus*] half-alive, half-dead: Virg.: Liv.

semi-animis, a, um, adj. [*half-alive, half-dead*]: Lucr.: Juv.: Liv.

semi-āvertus, a, um, adj. [*half-opened, half-open*] fores portarum, Liv.

semi-barbatus, a, um, adj. [*semi-barbatus*]: Galli, Suet.

semi-bos, bōvis, m. a half-ox: Ov.

semi-caper, pri, m. a half-goat, an epithet of Pan, etc.: Ov.

semi-circulus, l, m. a half-circle, semicircle: Cels.

semi-crematus, a, um, adj. [*half-burned*] membra, Ov.

semi-cremus, a, um, adj. [*cremo*] half-burned: *stipes.* Ov.

semi-crūdus, a, um, adj. [*half-raw*]: exta, Suet.

semi-cubitalis, e, adj. a half-cubit long: *hastile.* Liv.

semi-deus, a, um, adj. [*half-divine*]: Subst. a dem god; demigoddes: *semi-*

delique delique. Ov.: *Nymphæ semi-deumque genus.* Id.

semi-doctus, a, um, adj. [*half-taught, half-learned*]: Pl.: Cic.

semi-ermis (*semer-*), e, and **semlermus**, a, um, adj. [*arma*] half-armed, badly or indifferently armed: Liv.: Tac.

semlerus, a, um, v. *semlerus.*

semi-lactus, a, um, adj. [*half-made, half-finished*]: opera, Tac.

semi-lēstus, ēra, ērum, adj. [*ferus*] half-bestial, half-man and half-beast: *semler inter divinas stirps alumnus lactus erat, i. e. the Centaur Chiron.* Ov.: *pectus Tritonis.* Virg. II. Fig. [*half-wild, half-savage*]: *Cacus.* Id.

semi-germanus, a, um, adj. [*half-German, semi-German*]: gentes, Liv.

semi-graculus, a, um, adj. [*half-Greek, semi-Greek*]: auct. Suet.

semi-gravis, e, adj. [*half-intoxicated*]: Liv.

se-mi-iro, avi, i. v. n. to go away, remove from: a patre, Cic.

semi-ilians, antis, adj. [*half-opened, half-open*]: *labellum.* Cat.

semi-homo, inis, m. a half-man, i. e. half-man and half-beast: *Centauri.* Ov. II. [*half-wild, half-savage*]: *Cacus.* Virg.

semi-hora, ac, f. half an hour: Cic.

semi-lacōr, ēra, ērum, adj. [*half-lacerated, half-mangled*]: Ov.

semi-lautus, a, um, adj. [*half-washed*]: *crura.* Cat.

semi-liber, bēra, bērum, adj. [*half-free*]: *semiliberi saltem stimus.* Cic.

semi-liva, ac, m. half a suttler, one little better than a suttler: Liv.

semi-marinus, a, um, adj. [*half in the sea*]: *corpora.* Lucr.

semi-mas, āris, m. a half-male, hermaphrodite: Ov.: Liv. II. Adj. [*gelded, castrated*]: *ovis.* Ov.

semi-mortuus, a, um, adj. [*half-dead*]: Cat.

seminarium, īi, n. [*semen*] a nursery-plant, seed-plot: Cato. II. Fig.: *seminarium rei publicæ.* Cic.

seminator, āris, m. [*semino*] an originator, producer, author: Cic. II. Fig.: *omnium malorum.* Id.

semi-nōcis (nom. does not occur), is, adj. [*next*] half-dead: *aliciu semineci rapere arma.* Virg.

seminum, īi, n. [*semen*] a race, stock, breed: Pl.

semino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] to sow (rare): Col. 2. Transf. to begot, engender, procreate: Pl. (II) Of plants, to bring forth, produce: *vincum quod non sua seminat arbor.* Virg.

semi-nudus, a, um, adj. [*half-naked*]: consules, Liv.

semi-paganus, i, m. a half-rustic, half a clown: Pers.

semi-perfectus, a, um, adj. [*half-finished*]: opera, Suet.

semi-pes, pēdis, m. half a foot: Virg.

semi-placentinus, i, m. a half-Placentine: Cic.

semi-plenus, a, um, adj. [*half-full*]: *stationes, half-manned.* Liv.

semi-præcursus, a, um, adj. [*half-pruned*]: *vitis.* Virg.

semi-rasus, a, um, adj. [*half-shaven*]: *ustor.* Cat.

semi-reductus, a, um, adj. [*half-bent back*]: *Venus.* Ov.

semi-refectus, a, um, adj. [*half-repaired*]: *classis.* Ov.

semi-rūps, a, um, adj. [*half-pulled down*]: *semita demolished, half-rained*: *murus.* Liv.: *vallum.* Tac.

semia, inis, m. [*semi aa*] half a unit, a half (for *dimidium*) = *libertorum defunctionum bonis.* Suet. II. Esp. *half an aa, a semi-aa (as a coin): Cic. Hence: non semissis homo, not worth a groat, i. e. worthless.* Vatin. in Cic. 2. As a rate of interest, one half per cent. a month, or six per cent. per ann. (*cf. bes, triena, etc.*): *semissibus magna copia (pecunias)* est, Cic. 3. As a measure of dimension: *half a juger of land: bina jugera et semisses agri assignati.* Liv. (Hence *li scemo, scemare*).

semi-senes, nis, m. an elderly man: Pl.

semi-sēpultus, a, um, adj. [*half-buried*]: *ossa.* Ov.

semi-somnus, a, um, and **semi-somnia**, e, adj. [*half-asleep, drowsy*]: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

semi-sūpinus, a, um, adj. [*half bent backwards, half-supine* (poet.)]: *ovis.*

semita, ac, f. a narrow way, a foot-path, lane, etc.: *omnibus viis semis semitæ cæcedarios ex silvis emittat, Caes.: semita angusta et ardua.* Liv. 2. Transf.: *opere (fornicum)* omnia semita ferret, Virg. II. Fig.: *jam intelligit, hanc pecuniam quasi via modo visa est exire ab ista, eandem semita revertit.* Cic.

semittilis, e, adj. [*semita*] pertaining to foot-steps or by-ways: *dei, whose statues are placed in by-ways.* Virg.

semittarius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to lanes or by-ways: *morali.* Cat. (Hence *li semittario.* Fr. *semita*).

semi-ustilo (*semutuio* and *semituio*), atum, only in Part. perf. and *gerundium*, i. v. a. to half burn: *infelicitatis lignis semistulatus.* Cic.

semi-ustus (*semutus*), a, um, adj. [*half-burned*]: *Enceladi seminusum fulmine corpus.* Virg. II. Fig.: *a popular incendium priore consensu seminusum effugisse.* Liv.

semi-vir, i, m. adj. [*half-man*]: (I) *half man and half-beast, as the Centaur Chiron*: Ov. (II) *as hermaphrodite*: Id. II. Transf. [*gelded, castrated, emaculated*]: *of a priest of Cybele*: Juv. 2. Fig. *unsexed, effeminate*: *et tunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitate.* Virg.

semi-vivus, a, um, adj. [*half-alive, half or almost dead*]: *ibi hominem fura excretaclum, semivivum reliquit.* Cic. II. Fig.: *semitivis rectus, with half-expiring words.* Id.

seml-vocalis, *is, f.* (sc. littera) a semivocal (acc. to the old grammarians, seven: *f, l, m, n, r, s, x*): Quint.

seml-seniarius, *is, m.* a maker of small gardens: Pl.

se-mōdius, *is, m.* a half-modius: Juv.

semitus, *a, um, Part.* [semoveo].
 II. A. Adj. remote, distant: colloquium petunt semoto a millibus loco, Caes. 2. Fig.: omnis divum natura semota a nostris rebus adjunctaque longa, distinct, Lucr.

se-mōvō, *mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a.* to move or put aside; to separate: Ter.

II. Fig.: Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic.

semper, *adv.* denoting either uninterrupted or unending duration; in the former case having reference to past or present time; in the latter, to the future: it also denotes uniform repetition or recurrence: ever, always, at all times, for ever: magnum numerum equitatus suo summo semper alere et circum se habere, Caes.: semper habebant te coma, te citharae, te nostrae, laure, pharetrae, Ov.: quum ex alto se aestus inclivisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum xlv, spatio, Caes. With quotidie, perenne, assidue, etc.: lacrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Pl.: semper et ubique, Quint.

2. Transf. in all places or circumstances (poet.): proque toro, terrae non semper gramen habent incubat infelix, Ov. [Sem-per, from the root *sem* or *sim*, "one," *v. sem-el*: for the termin. cf. *se-ner, parum-per*, etc.]

sempiternus, *a, um, adj.* [semper; cf. *besternus* from *heri*, *aeternus* from *aetern*, and *tacturnus* from *taceo*] everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal: fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic.: ignis Vestae, id.

sem-uncia, *ae, f.* the twenty-fourth part of an as: Varr. 2. In gen. a twenty-fourth part of any whole: facit herodem ex deuce et semuncia Caecilianum, Cic. Hence, transf. a trifle: semuncia recti, Pers. II. Esp. of weight, the twenty-fourth of a pound: semuncia auri, Liv.

semmuciaris, *a, um, adj.* [semmucia] amounting to one twenty-fourth of an as or of any unit: semmuciarum tantum ex unculario fenus factum, interest deductum from one-twelfth of the capital to one twenty-fourth, i. e. about four per cent., Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 177).

senarius, *a, um, v. senestus.
senariolus, *i, m.* [senarius] a little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet: Cic.*

senarius, *a, um, adj.* [seni] consisting of six each: numerus, the number six, Macr. II. Esp.: verus, a verse consisting of six feet (usually iambics): Quint.: and Subst. senarius, *is, m.*: Cic.

senator, *oris, m.* [sen, root of sen-

ex] a member of the Senate, a senator of Rome: Cic.: Caes. 2. Of persons exercising analogous functions in foreign states: of the Nervii: id. of the senators of the Rhodians: Cic.: of the Macedonians, called by themselves syndri: Liv.

senātorius, *a, um, adj.* [senator] pertaining to a senator, senatorial: culpas actas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic.: ordo, Caes.: litterae, speeches made in the Senate, Cic.

senātus, *is, m.* (gen. *senati*, Pl.: Cic.) [SEN, root of senex; like *senovoria* from *senov*] the council of the elders, the Senate or supreme council at Rome, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 332 seqq.: vocare senatum, Liv.: in senatu sedere, to sit among the senators (in the theatre), Suet. 2. The Senate of other nations: Aedtorum, Caes. II. Fig. a council, i. e. consultation: Pl.

senātusconsultum, *v. consultum*, no. II.

senectas, *ae, f.* [senectus, *adj.*: *sc. aetas*] old age, senility (for *senectus*): Ter.: Virg.: Hor.

senectus, *a, um, adj.* [senex] aged, old (rare): senecta aetas, Pl.: senectus, *itis, f.* [id. old age, senility (only in sing.)]: quasi quid adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velle definire, Cic. 2. Fig. of style: quum ipsa oratio iam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, id. (II) Of things (for vetustas: poet. and rare): vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus rotat, Ov.

senēo, *2. v. n.* to be old (rare): Cat. senescō, *nūl, 3. v. n. insep.* [seneco] to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary: ita senim aetas senescit, Cic.: tempora labuntur tactisque senescimus annis, Ov. II. Meton. to grow weak; to waste away, wane, decline, etc.: Hannibalem iam et fama senescere et viribus, Liv.: amore senescit habendi, Hor.

2. Of things: hiems, Cic.: senescit ager continua messe, becomes exhausted, Ov.: senescere civitatem otio, Liv.: morbus, Cic.

senex, *senis (nom. and acc. of the neut. plur. in the Poet. and of the neut. sing. in the Comp. do not occur. Orig. gen. senicla, Plaut.)*, *adv.* [senex] (Comp. *senior*): old, aged, advanced in years: nemo est tam senex qui se aetate non putet posse vivere, Cic. Comp.: grandior senioreque, Plaut. ann. Ov. II. Subst. an aged person, an old man or woman: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, Cic.: senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv.: hanc tot mala ferre senem, this old woman, Tib. Comp. an elderly person, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, an aged person: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisi, Cic.: centurias juniorum seniorumque,

Liv. (Hence *It. signore*; Fr. *seigneur*, sire).

senil, *ae, a, num. distrib.* [sen] six each: quum in sex partis divisus exercitus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. II. Transf. for *sex, six*: tradiderat natalibus actis bis puerum senia, post his tuelsth birthday, Ov.

senidānī (or *sep.*), *ae, a, num. distrib.* sixteen each: Liv.: Tac.

senilis, *a, adj.* [senex] pertaining to old people, aged, senile: guttur, Hor.: statura incurva, of an old man, Cic.

senio, *ōnis, m.* [seni] the number six, a six on dice: Suet.

senior, *oris, v. senex*.

senium, *il, n.* [seneco] the feebleness of age, decline, decay, debility: senio carere, Cic.: senium Galbae et juvena Othonia, Tac.: lentae velit tabula, Liv.

II. Meton. an old man, old fellow: with *mac. pron.* ut illum di deaeque senium perdant, Ter. 2. *peevishness, moroseness; vexation, grief, trouble*, produced by decay: luge senatus, moesti equester ordo, tota civitas consono est, Cic.: senio et morore consumptus, Liv.

senso, *orum, n. plur.* [sentio] sentiments, thoughts, ideas: Cic.

senatilis, *a, adj.* [senatus] perceptible by the senses, sensible (rare): Sen.

senatifer, *ōra, ōrum, adj.* [senatus fero] producing senatus: Lucr.

senatilis, *a, adj.* [id.] endowed with sensation, sensitive: Lucr.

senim, *adv.* [senit, root of sentio] Prop. perceptibly: hence slowly, gently, softly, gradually: senim tardave potius, Cic.: tentare animos, Liv.: senim et sapienter amare, Ov.

senus, *a, um, Part.* [sentio].

senus, *is, m.* [id.] the faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense, etc. Of the body: tactus corporis est senus, Lucr.: oculorum, aurium, Cic.: videnti, audiendi, id. II. Of the mind, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, capacity, inclination, disposition, etc.: humanitatis, id.: valde mihi placebat senus ejus de re publica, id.: senus communis (and with hominum), the common feelings of humanity, Hor. 2. Meton. the thinking faculty, the understanding, mind, reason (rare): (quibus fortuna) sensum communem abstinuit, common sense, Phaedr. 3. Esp. of discourse, sense, meaning, signification: verba quibus voces sensusque notantur, Hor. (II) a sentence, period: verbo sensum cludere multo optimum est, Quint. Hence, communis sensus (corr. with loci), common places, Tac.

sententia, *ae, f.* [sent, root of sentio] a way of thinking: opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision, etc.: adduc in hac sum sententia, Cic.: si honestatem tuam ac retinere sententia est, if one's purpose is, id.: de sententia aliquid aliquald facer, gerere, scribere, etc. acc. to any one's

sens: *id.*: Liv., etc.: nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia, in my opinion at least, Pl.: ex mea (tua, etc.) sententia, or simply, ex sententia, to one's mind or liking: Cic. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, as many men, so many minds, Ter. 2. **Esp.** in law and jurisprudence, an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote: accurate sententiam dixi: factum est sententiaconsultum in meam sententiam, Cic.: M. Cato (Jude) sententiam dixit, pronounced the decision or sentence, *id.* 3. **ex animi mei** (tui) sententia, in the formula of an oath, to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief: (maiores) Jurare ex sui animi sententia quaeque voluerunt, *id.* As a corroborative phrase: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulli oratio laedere potest, by my faith, Sulla.

|| Transf. of discourse, sense, meaning, signification, etc.: legis, Cic.

2, a sentence, period: dum de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, *id.*

3. **Esp.** a philosophical aphorism, an apophthegm, maxim, axiom: selectae (Epiciuri) brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis *xyptis* *dogmata*, Cic.

sententiola, ae, f. dim. [sententia] a little sentence or apophthegm: Cic.

sententiösus, ade. sententiösus: Cic.

sententiösus, a, um, adj. [sententia] full of meaning, pithy, sententious: sententiösus gesticulis, Cic.

sententiösus, i, n. [sentia] a thorn-brake: Pl.

sentina, ae, f. the lowest part or sink in the hold of a ship; also bilgewater: quum sentinam exauriant, Cic.: Caes. || Fig. the dregs, refuse of the people, rabble: sentina rei publicae, Cic.

sentio, vi, a, sum (perf. *syn.* sensi, Ter.), 4. v. a. [sensi and sensum come from an abol. pres. *sento*, whence *sententia*, *sensim*] to discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see, etc.; to perceive, be sensible of: calorem et frigus, Lucr.: suavitatem cibi, Cic.: varios rerum sentire colores, Lucr.: *suntum*, Pl.: famem, Liv. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: sentire sonare, to hear sounds, Lucr.: sentio aperti fores, Pl. 2, to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure: quid ipse ad Avaricem sensisset, Caes.: tecum Philippus et ceterum fugam sensi, Hor. Of things as subjects: transitum exercitus (eger), Liv.: pedilentium sentiet Africum fecunda vides, Hor.

|| Of the mind, to feel, perceive, observe, notice: constr. with *acc.*, *inf.* and *acc.*, *rel. clause*, *de*, or *about*. (i) with *acc.*: nunquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, that I have perceived, Cic. (ii) with *inf.* and *acc.*: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiant, *id.* (iii) with *rel. clause* and *subj.*: victrices catervae enserere, quid mens rite, quid inde posset, Hor. With *indic.*: sentio, quam rem agitis, Pl. (iv) with *de*: hostes

postquam de protectione eorum senserunt, became aware of their retreat, Caes. (v) *Abol.*: mentes sapientium quum e corpore excessissent sentire ac vigere, Cic. 2, to think, deem, judge, suppose: jocanane an ita sentiens, *id.*: quid gravius de vobis sentire possunt? what worse opinion can they entertain of you? Caes.: qui omnia de re publica praecleara atque egregia sentirent, were full of the most noble and generous sentiments, Cic.: tecum sentio, I agree with you, Pl. 3. **Esp.** in law and jurisprudence, to vote, declare, decide: sedens is assensit, qui mihi lenissime sentire vixit sunt, Cic.

sentis, is, m. (fem. Ov.) a thorn, brier, bramble (usu. plur.): Virg.: Caes. || Transf. of thievish hands: Pl.

sentisio, 3. v. n. *inop.* [sentio] to perceive, observe: Lucr.

sentus, a, um, adj. [sentis] thorny, rough, rugged (poet. and rare): loca senta situ, Virg. || Transf.: video sentum (hominem), brutally, Ter.

seorsum, ade. (seorsus, Pl.: Lucr., etc.): in the poets, also dissyl. per synch., *seorsim*, separately, apart. With *ab*: seorsum ab rege excommunicare, Sall. With *abl.*: seorsum corpore, Lucr. *Abol.*: in custodia habitus, Liv.: omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi praetera, to you individually, Ter.

separabilis, e, adj. [separo] that may be separated, separable: Cic.

separatim, ade. *seorsim*, apart, separately. With *ab*: (d) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. *Abol.*: separatim singularum civitatum copias collocare, Caes.: with *singuli*, Liv.: with *quisque*, Caes.

separatio, önis, f. [separo] a summing, severing, separation: sui facti ab illa definitione separatio, Cic.

separatim, comp. *ade.* less closely: separatim adungi, Cic.

separatus, a, um, Part. [separo].

|| A.D.: separate, distinct, particular, different. With *ab*: quaestiones separatim a complexu rerum, Quint. With *abl.*: (animalia) separata aliena, Vell. *Abol.*: privati ac separati arvi apud eos nihil est, Caes.: tu (Bacchus) separatis viduis in Jugia, distant, remote, Hor.

separö, avi, atum, i. v. a. to put apart; to separate, divide. With *ab*: separati Antonis Octaviae Placidia ab arvis, Ov. With *abl.* (poet.): Seston Abydona separat ure fretum, *id.* With *simple acc.*: nec nos mare separat Ingens, *id.* || Fig. to treat or consider separately: to distinguish, except: multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiae ab bella separaverunt, Cic.: sumum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. (Hence *IL.* *separare*: Fr. *separer*.)

sepebilis, e, adj. [seppello] that may be buried. Fig. that may be concealed: stultitia, Pl.

seppello, ivi or ii, pultum (perf. seppeli, Pers.), 4. v. a. to bury, inter: Tarquinio seppello, Cic. || Fig. to put an end to, to destroy, ruin, suppress, etc.: cerno animo seppellam patriam, miseros atque insuperatos acervos civium, *id.*: dolorem, to put an end to, *id.*: nullus sum, seppellus sum, I'm lost, Ter. 2. Poet. seppellita, buried in deep sleep, slumbering: invadunt urbem sonno vinoque seppellam, Virg.

sepes (seep), is, f. a hedge, fence: Virg. Poet. of any inclosure: portum, Ov.

sepsia, ae, f. = *ovis*, the cattle-fish, which has a bag containing a black, inky liquid, which it is capable of discharging, and thus darkening the water around it. The animal was esteemed a delicacy by the ancients: Cic. This liquid was used for ink: Pers. (Hence *IL.* *sepsia*: Fr. *sèche*.)

seppimentum (seep), i, n. [sepio] a hedge, fence, inclosure: Cic.

sepio (seep), psi, ptum, 4. v. a. [sepes] to surround with a hedge, to fence in, inclose: sepsit consilium et curiam, Liv.: castra media parietum permuro, Liv.: feram venantium comam, Virg. || Fig.: (Inventa) vestire atque ornare oratione: post memoria sepiat, to fix them in one's memory, Cic.: postquam omnia pudore septa animaverat, Liv.

sepiöla, ae, f. dim. [sepio] a little cattle-fish: Pl.

sepono, pösi, pösitum, 3. v. a. to put or place apart or aside; to separate, pick out, etc.: seponit et occultari, Cic.: primitias magno Jovi, Ov.: se et penulam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv. 2. **Esp.** to banish, exile: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac. || Fig.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic.: materiam senectutis seponit, have set apart, reserved for my old age, Tac.: Jovem diffusum pectus curas seposuisse graves, Ad laud. adeo, Ov.

sepositus, a, um, Part. [sepono]. || A.D.: (poet. and rare) distant, remote: fons. Part. 2, select, chosen: vestis, a sumptuous garment, Tib.

sepos, pron. reflect. [se ipse] oneself: Cic.

septem, card. num. seven: dia quibus septem placere colles, Hor. || **Esp.** a subst. the seven ages of Greece: eos vero septem, quos Graeci septima nominaverunt, Cic. [Cf. Sans *septan*: Gr. *επτά*: Germ. *sieben*: Eng. *seven*.]

septembris, bris, adj. [septem] pertaining to the seventh month of the old Roman year (which began with March): of or pertaining to September: mense Septembris, Cic.: Idibus Septembris, Liv.: Septembris horis, in the (unhealthy) time of September, Hor.

septemdecim, v. *sependecim*. **septem-dans**, a, um, adj. [Ses]

seven-fold-flowing: Nilus, *having seven mouths*, Ov.

septem-geminus, a, um, adj. *seven-fold* (poet.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat.

septem-pedalis, e, adj. *of seven feet*, *seven feet high*: Pl.

septem-plex, icis, adj. [*plux*] *seven-fold* (poet.): clipeus (of ox-hides folded seven times), Virg.: Nilus (as having seven mouths), Ov.

septentrio, v. septentrio.

septemvir, v. septemvir.

septemviri, e, adj. [*septemviri*] *pertaining to the septemviri, septemviri*: auctoritas, Cic. || Subst. *septemviri*, Num, m. *plu.* the *septemviri*: id.

septemviratus, us, m. [*id.*] the *office of the septemviri, the septemvirate*: Cic.

septem-viri, orum, m. *plu.* [*vir*] a *board or college of seven men, the septemviri*: || the *epologus*: Tac. || *for dividing*: Lucan, C. Um, adj. *id.*

septemarius, a, um, adj. [*septem*] *consisting of seven, septemviri*: numerus, the *number seven*, Plin. cum tam bonos-septenarios (sc. versus), fundat ad tibiam, Cic.

septendecim (less correctly, *septendecim*), card, num. [*septem decem*] *seventeen*: septendecim populi, Cic.

septeni, ae, a, num. distrib. [*septem*] *seven each*: duo fasces, candellae involuti, septenos habuere librari, Liv. || Transf. for *septem*, *seven*: dispar septenis fastula cannis, Ov.

septentrio, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentrionalis, e, adj. [*septentriones*] *pertaining to the north, northern*: oceanus, Plin. || Subst. *septentrionalia*, Num, m. *plu.* the *northern regions*: Britanniae, Tac.

septentriones (septempriones), um, m. *plu.* [*septem tri*] *prop.* the *seven ploughing-oxen*: v. triones: hence as a constellation *seven stars near the north pole* belonging to the constellation called the *Wain*, or the *Great Bear*; also, *seven stars* of the constellation of the *Little Bear*: neque se septentriones quorum in coelo commovent, Pl.: in tmes: gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. 2. Transf. sing. either of the two constellations of the *Bear*, distinguished by the epithets *major* and *minor*: *major septentrio, the Great Bear*, Virg.: *minor septentrio, the Little Bear*, Cic. || Meton. the *northern regions*, the *north*: Caes. Sing.: latus orientis spectat, septentrio a Macedonia obliquit, Liv. In tmes: Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni gentes, Virg. 2. the *north-wind*: ex ea die fuisse septentriones ventus, Cic. Sing.: acer septentrio ortu inclinatum stagnum eodem, quo aestus, ferebat, Liv. 3.

septies, ade, num. [*septem*] *seven times*: Cic.

septimianus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to the number seven*: Nonae, falling on the seventh day of the month

(in March, May, July, and October; opp. to *quintanae*, which fell upon the fifth day), Varr. || Subst. *septimiani*, orum, m. *plu.* *soldiers of the seventh legion*: Tac. (Hence *It. settimania*; Fr. *semaine*.)

septimontialis, e, adj. [*septem mons*] *pertaining to the feast of the Seven Hills*: sacrum, Suet.

septimus (septumus), a, um, num. ord. [*septem*] *the seventh*: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, Cic. || Adverbially: die septimi, on the seventh day: ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi, Pl. 2. *septimus*, for the seventh time: Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic. **septimussolimus**, a, um, num. ord. *the seventeenth*: Cic.

septingentesimus, a, um, num. ord. [*septingenti*] *the seven hundred*: Liv.

septingenti, ae, a, num. card. [*septem centum*] *seven hundred*: annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic.

septimius, a, um, adj. [*septem remus*] *having seven banks of oars*: nave, Curt.

septuagesimus, a, um, num. ord. [*septuaginta*] *the seventieth*: annus, Cic.

septuaginta, a, um, num. card. *seventy*: centum septuaginta, a hundred and seventy, Cic. (Hence *It. settanta*.)

septennius, e, adj. [*septem annus*] *of seven years, seven years old*: Pl.

septum, i, n. [*seprio*] *an inclosure; a hedge, fence, barrier, wall*, etc. (usu. plur.): fori, Cic.: quamvis multa meis extret victima septis, Virg. || Esp. septa, the great inclosure in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 107.

septunx, unci, m. [*septem uncia*] *seven twelfth*: Liv.: auri, *seven ounces*, id.

septus (sacp.), a, um, Part. [*seprio*] *sepius*, e, adj. [*sepulcrum*] *pertaining to a tomb, sepulchral*: Ov.

sepulcratum, i, n. [*id.*] *a burial-place, cemetery*: Cat.

sepulcrum, i, n. [*sepelio*; cf. fulcrum from fulcio, lavacrum from lavo] *a grave, sepulchre*: stili dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt: nec tamen eorum ante sepulcrum est, quam iusta facta et corpus ingestum est, Cic. 2. *an ornamented tomb, monument*: cui (Africano) super Carthaginiensi virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor.: in summo sepulcro cum cylindro, Cic. || Fig.: Troja nefas, cum commune sepulcrum Europae Aesaeque, Cat.

sepultura, ae, f. [*id.*] *a burial, interment, sepulture*: mos sepulturae, Lucr.: antiquissimum sepulturae genus, Cic. Plur.: ab Eubemero et mortis et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, id.

sepultus, a, um, Part. [*sepelio*].

sequax, icis, adj. [*sequor*] *following or seeking after, pursuing* (poet.): (Arcades) Latio dare terga sequaci, pursuing, Virg.: flammæ, darting, id.

|| Fig.: naturas hominum varias moreque sequaces, following them, Lucr.

sequans, entis, Part. [*sequor*]. || Subst. an epithet: Quint.

sequester, tris (orig. form, *sequester*, tri), m. a *mediator*: Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, Sen.

2. a *go-between or agent* (in cases of bribery): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi iudicii, Cic. || In law, a *depository, trustee* in whose hands a matter in dispute is placed, till the dispute is decided: tu istunc hodie non feres, nisi das sequestrem aut arbitrum, quolvis haec res arbitrari fiat, Pl. [Usu. derived from *sequor*, but more prob. from *secus* = *sequis* (cf. *seque*); and hence *sequester* means a mediator, umpire, or other indifferent party, who stands apart from both the litigants.]

sequestra, ae, f. [*sequester*] *a female go-between, mediator*: bis senos pegerere dies et pace sequestra per silvas Teucri mixique Impune Latini errare iugla, under the protection of the truce, Virg.

sequor, and **sequus**, v. secus.

sequor, secutus (sequutus), 3. v. a. dep. to follow, to come or go after, to attend: with acc.: ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti, Caes. Aul.: servi sequentes, Hor. Of things: neque ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, id. 2. Esp. to chase, pursue: fugacem, id. Absol.: finem sequendi facere, Caes. 3. to follow in time or order: to succeed, result, ensue: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax, Liv.: sequitur clamor, Virg. 4. Of a possession or inheritance, to follow, i. e. to fall to: ut belli praeda Romanos, ager urbesque captae Aetolos sequentur, Liv. 5. to go towards or to: Formis nunc sequimur, Cic. 6. to come off, away or out; to come of itself: cum scrutantes, quae vellunt, telum non sequitur, Liv.: non quæstum esse numerum sed secutum, Cic. || Fig. to follow, succeed, result, ensue: patrem sequuntur liberi, succeed to the rank or condition of their father, Liv.: damnatum poemam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, to befall, Caes.

2. Esp. to follow in the track of: to comply with, accede to, conform to: sequi naturam, bene vivere facit ducem, Cic.: vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps munuscula sunt secuta, hanc followend, imitated, Caes. 3. to follow an end or object: to strive for, aim at: utilitatem, Cic.: gratiam Caesaris, Caes. 4. Of discourse, to come next in order, to succeed: sequitur illa divisio, Cic. 5. In logical conclusions, to follow: sequitur esse causas immutabiles, id. More freq. with subj.: si haec enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsas sit, id. [Cf. Sans. *ach*, "sequi"; Gr. *εἰσὶν*.] (Hence *It. seguire*; Fr. *suivre*.)

sequutio, sequitur, etc. v. sec.
sera, ae. f. [i. sero] a moveable bolt or bar for fastening doors: jam congerat portam, Saturnia cuius dampserat oppositas insidiosa sera, Ov.

serenitas, itis, f. [serenus] fair or serene weather: quam autem serenitas, tum perturbatio coeli, Cic. || Fig. fairness, serenity of fortune, disposition, etc.: praesentis fortunae, Liv. **sereno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make clear, fair, or serene, to clear up (poet.): vultu, quo coelum tempestatque serenat (Jupiter), Virg. **Abod.**: luce serenanti, in bright, clear daylight, poet. Cic. || Fig.: spem fronte serenat, Virg.

serenus, a, um, adj. [etym. unknown] clear, fair, bright, serene, cloudless: coelo sereno, Lucr.: coeli in regione serena, Virg.: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, Liv. Poet.: unde serenas ventus agat nubes, Virg. 2. Subst. serenum, i, n. a clear, bright, or cloudless sky, fair weather: Priverni sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, Liv. **Plur.**: soles et aperta serenas, Virg. || Fig. cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene: aevum, Lucr.: vultus, Cat.: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic.

sereno, s, v. n. incip. [serenus] to grow dry: vestes arescent, Lucr.

seria, ae. f. a cylindrical earthen vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, etc., a large jar: Ter.: Liv. **sericatus**, a, um, adj. [sericus] dressed in silk: Suet.

sericus, a, um, adj. [Sera, the Chinese] Seric, i. e. silken: pulvilli, Hor.

|| Subst. sericum, i, n. silk: Amm. **Plur.** Seric garments, silks: Prop.

series, em, e. f. [i. sero] a row, succession, series, chain: series vinculorum, Curt.: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 2. Fig. with gen.: continuatio serieque rerum, Cic.: immutabilitas annorum, Hor. **Abod.**: cetera series deinde sequitur, majora necena, Cic.

|| Esp. an unbroken line of descent, lineage: ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen haec series in causa proxit, Ov.

serio, ado. in earnest, seriously: Liv.

seriola, ae, f. dim. [seria] a small jar: Pers.

serius, a, um, adj. [perh. contr. of severius, which might be formed from severus, like φίλιος from φίλος] grave, earnest, serious (properly only of things): graves seriaeque res, Cic.: quaestiones, Suet. || Subst. serium, i, n. and more freq. seria, orum, n. pl. earnestness, seriousness: serious matters or discourses: nihil ad serium, Tac.: quicquam joca, seria, ut dicitur, Liv.: sed tamen amolo querasam seria ludo, Hor.

SERMO, onis, m. [i. sero = sorta oratio, i. e. connected speech] a speaking or talking with; conversation, discourse: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg.: sermonem cum aliquo conferra, Cic.: dum longior consulto ab Ambrosio instituitur sermo, Caes. 2. Esp. literary conversation, disputation, discussion: (Scævola) exposuit nobis sermonem Laelli de amicitia habitum ab illo secum, Cic. 3. The language of common life, conversation: et quia scribat, ut nos, sermoni propriam Hor. **Tempo** (II) m. et n. a satire (from its familiar style): ille (delectatur) Bioniae sermonibus et sale nigro, id. 4. common talk, report, rumour: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, you are the talk, Prop.: vulgi sermo, Cic.: dabimus sermonem ille, give them something to talk about, id. || Transf. a mode of expression, language, style, diction, dialect, etc.: patril sermonis egestas, Lucr.: cum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrum ditaverit, Hor.

sermocinatio, onis, f. [sermocinor] a conversation, disputation, discussion: Quint. **sermocinor**, atus, i. v. n. dep. [sermo] to talk with, to converse, discourse about (rare): consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. || Esp. to dispute, discuss: exquilitus sermocinart, Suet. **sermocinulus**, i, m. dim. [id.] common talk, little-tattle, rumour (rare): urbani sermocinuli, Cic.

SERO, serui, sertum, s, v. a. to put, put in a row, connect, join, plait, interweave, entwine, etc. Lit. only in Part. perf.: accipiant seras pardo florente coronas, Lucan.: lorice, linked, Nep. || Fig. to join, connect: to combine, compose, contrive: causa causam, joining in order, Cic.: certamina cum Patribus, to join, engage in, Liv.: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. [n. 2. sero *ser.*]

SERO, servi, satum, s, v. a. to sow, plant: oleam et vitem, Cic.: frumenta, Caes.: satas mores, Virg. 2. Transf. to beget, bring forth, produce: illa cum Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov.: most freq. with simple obj.: sate sanguine divum, sprung from Virg. || Fig. to scatter, disseminate, propagate, produce: to cause, occasion, excite, etc.: leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic.: civiles discordias, Liv.: invidiam in alios, Tac.: rumores, Virg. [The two verbs *sero* are in fact the same. The orig. meaning was "to put": cf. *consero*, "put together"; *desero*, "put down"; *exsero*, "put out": next came the meaning "to put in a row", "to put seeds in the ground", "plant", "sow" and the form *sero*, *seri* was confined to the latter meaning. *Sine sero* meant "to put", and is prob. of the same root.]

SERO, ado. late, at a late hour: eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. 2. at a late period: doctores artis se reperiunt, Quint. Comp.: modo surgis Eoo temperis coelo, modo serius incidit, unda, Ov.: omnium veratur urna serius oculus sors exitura, later or car-

lier, Hor. **Sup.**: ut quam satisesse ejus profecto cognosceret, Caes. || too late: (Scipio) factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus; iterum sibi ante tempore, rei publicae pæne sero, Cic. Comp.: serius a terra provectas naves, Caes.

serpens, entis, f. (sc. bestia) less freq. m. (sc. draco) [serpo] a creeping thing, esp. a snake, serpent: quoniam serpentes ortum extra aquam, Cat. **Met.**: Virg.: Hor.: In apposition with draco: Suet. || Transf. the Serpent, a constellation between the Great and the Little Bear, i. q. angula and draco: Ov.

serpentigina, ae, m. [serpens and ovis, root of gigno] sprung from a serpent: Ov.

serpentina, pidis, m. [serpens] serpent-footed: Ov.

SERPENTRA (serpi), orum, n. pl. [etymol. unknown: perh. from serpo rastrum, creeping-aplants] lance-aplants or bandages for straightening the crooked legs of children: Varr. Humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: Cic.

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum.

SERPO, pel, ptum, s, v. n. to creep, crawl (lit. only of animals; while repo is used of persons also): serpere angulicos, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, Cic. 2. Transf. of things, to move slowly or imperceptibly: laet in mare, Ov.: flamma per coquina, Liv.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratio, Cic.: quies, Virg. || Fig. to creep, crawl: to extend imperceptibly (used rather of an unperceived than of a slow progress); to spread abroad, increase, prevail: neque serpit, et volat in optimum statum res publica, Cic.: ne latius serperet res, Liv.: serpi nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amictis, Cic. Of a grovelling style: (poeta) serpit humi intus, crucis along the earth, Hor. [Cf. Sans. *serpa*, "ire"; *serpa*, "serpens"; Gr. *serpo*; also Lat. *repa*.]

SERPILLUM (serpillum), i, n. [serpillum] thyme, wild thyme: Virg.

SERRA, ae, f. [perh. = *sera*, from *sero*] a saw: Cic. (Hence Sp. *sierra*, a range of mountains, on account of their serrated form.)

SERRATUS, a, um, adj. [serra] saw-shaped, serrated: nuni, notched on the edge, Tac.

SERRILLA, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small saw: Cic.

SERTUM, i, n. [i. sero] a wreath of flowers, garland: usu. plur.: Cat.: Cic.

SERTUS, a, um, Part. [i. sero]

SERUM, i, n. The watery part of curdled milk, whey: Virg. || Transf. of other things, the watery part, serum: Plin.: Cat. Propt. akin to Sans. *sera*, "aqua," and Gr. *seros*.

SERUM, i, n. [serus] a late time, late hour (of the day or night): serum erat diel, Liv. **Abod.**: a late hour of the day: in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet.

sesteria, *orum*; *gen. usu. sestertium* [contr. from *semit tertius*] (also written HS. i. e. II. and *Semis*, or for L.L.S. i. e. libra, libra et *Semis*), *prop. an adj. (sc. numus, which is sometimes expressed), lit. the third is a half, i. e. two and a half, a sesterce, a small silver coin, and at a later period also of brass, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing; afterwards about one farthing less. 1000 sestertii were equal, up to the time of Augustus, to 81. 17s. 1d., and after that period to 76. 16s. 3d. (v. Smith's Ant. 141). The *sestertius* was the Roman unit in matters of account, answering the same uses as the English pound. (i) Sums below 1000 are expressed by the numeral joined with the *nom.* or *acc. plu.* of *sestertius*: e. g. *centum sestertii*. (ii) Sums of 1000 and below 1,000,000 are expressed by the numeral with the *nom.* or *acc. plu.* of *sestertium* or *sestertium* (*gen. pl.*): e. g. *mille sestertii* or *sestertium*; or by the numeral with *sestertia*, with which *millia* must be understood, unless expressed: *septem donat sestertia, 7000 sestertia*, Hor. (iii) Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards are expressed by the numeral adverb in *-ies* with *sestertium* (*gen. pl.*), or with the proper case of *sestertius*, *centena millia* being understood: *sestertium sexagies*, i. e. *sexagies centena millia sestertium* (*gen. pl.*), *6 millions*, Caes.: in *sestertio vices parum se splendide gessit*, Nep. 2. In *gen.*: *numo sestertio* or *sestertio numo*, for *a small sum, for a trifle*: *Cic.**

set, *v. sed, ad init.*

seta (*aseta*), *ae, f.* a thick, stiff hair of an animal, a bristle (*usu. plur.*): of a boar: Ov.: of a goat: Virg. *Ming.*: *seta equina*, Cic. 2. Transf. of stiff, bristly human hair: Ov. II. Meton. anything made of bristles: the leader of an angling-line: *Id.* (Hence Fr. *saie*).

setānia, *ae, f.* and **setānium** (*-um*), *i, n.* = *ovaria* and *ovarium*, a kind of medlar: Pl.

setiger (*aset.*), *tra, rum, adj.* [*seta* *gero*] having coarse hair or bristles, bristly (poet.): *sua*, Lucr.: *pecus, Ov. Subst.*: *setiger, the bristle-bearer*, poet. for a boar: *Id.*

setosus (*aset.*), *a, um, adj.* [*seta*] covered with coarse hairs or bristles, bristly: *aper*, Virg.: *frons*, Hor.

set, *adv. v. sive.*

severus, *adv.* gravely, seriously, austere, rigidly, severely: *graviter* et *severe voluptatem severnit a bono*, Cic. *comp.*: *ad aliquem severius scribere*, Caes. *Sup.*: *sunt qui voluptatem severissime contemnunt*, Cic.

severitas, *itis, f.* [*severus*] seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity either in a good or in a bad sense: *severitatem in senectute probo*:

acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic.: *imperi*, Caes.

severitudo, *inis, f.* [*id.*] gravity, austerity, severity (for *severitas*): Pl.

severus, *a, um, adj.* serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe in aspect, demeanour, conduct, etc.: *civis severus* et *gravis*, Cic.: *omnium gravissimus* et *severissimus*, *Id.*: *agricolae, hardened by toil*, Lucr.: *adimam cantare severis*, Hor. 2. *harsh, rough, rigid* (rare): *Neptunus aevus severusque*, Pl. || Of things: *vultus severior* et *tristior*, Cic.: *Falerium, rough, tart* (= *austerum*), Hor.: *fidibus voces crevere severis*, *Id.* 2. In a bad sense: *annum severum* Cocyti *meinet*, Virg. *Subst. n.*, with *gen.*: *pelagi severis*, Lucr. [*See-eris*, prob. from the same root as *Sans. sct.* "venerari," and Gr. *σέβω*].

se-vo-co, *avi, atum, i, v. a.* to call apart or aside, to call away to: *sevocare* singulos hortario *coepit*, Caes. Of inanimate objects (rare): *de communis, ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, per aside, substructed*, Cic. || *Fig.* to call off, separate, withdraw, remove: *cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus* (i. e. *Musis*), Cat.

se-vum, *i, v. sebum*.
sex, *card. num. six*: *sex minae*, Pl.: *suffragia*, Cic. [*Of Sans. shash*; Gr. *ἑξ*; Eng. *six*] (Hence *It. sei*).
sexagenarius, *a, um, adj.* [*sexageni*] of or containing sixty. *Esp. sixty years old*; and *Subst. a man of sixty, a sexagenarius*: *Cicero oburgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publillum virginem duxisset*, Quint.

sexaginta, *ae, u, num. distrib.* [*sexaginta*] sixty each: *Liv.*: *Cic.*

sexagesimus, *a, um, num. ord.* [*Id.*] the sixtieth: post *Leutricum pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto*, Cic.

sexagies, *adv. num.* sixty times: *Caes.*: *Cic.*

sexaginta, *num. card.* [*sex*] sixty: *Cic.*

sex-angulus, *a, um, adj.* hexagonal: *Cera*, Ov.

sexcentarius, *a, um, adj.* [*sexcenti*] consisting of six hundred: *Caes.*

sexcenti (*secent.*), *ae, a, num. distrib.* [*sexcenti*] six hundred each: *Cic.*

sexcenteni, *ae, a, for sexcenti, six hundred each*: *Suet.*

sexcentissimus (*secent.*), *a, um, num. ord.* [*sexcenti*] the six hundredth: *anno sexcentesimo*, Cic.

sexcenti (*secenti*), *ae, a, um, num. card.* [*sex centum*] six hundred: *Cic.*

|| Transf. any large number, any amount, etc.: *sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi*, Pl. *Subst. neutr. plur.*: *Cic.*

sexcenties (*secent.*), *adv. num.* [*sexcenti*] six hundred times: *Cic.* ||

Transf. an indefinitely large number of times: Pl.

sexcento-plagiarius, *i, m.* [*pila*] a man of six hundred stripes: Pl.

sextiduum, *v. sedecim*.

sextennia, *e, adj.* [*sex annos*] six years old: *berus*, Pl.

sextennium, *ii, n.* [*sexennia*] a period of six years, six years: *Cic.*

sexies, *adv. num.* six times: *hostis sexies vicis*, Liv.

sexprimi (also separately, *sex primi*), *orum, m. plu.* [*sex primus*] a board or college of six magistrates in provincial towns: *Cic.*

sextridecimani, *orum, m. plu.* [*sextrid*] the soldiers of the sixteenth legion: Tac.

sextans, *antis, m.* [*sex*] a sixth part of an *as*, or of any unit: *heredes in sextante*, Cic. 2. *Esp.* as a coin: *extulit cum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita*, Liv. 4. Of weight: *Pin.* 4. As a land-measure, the sixth part of a *iuger*: *Id.* 5. As a liquid measure, the sixth part of a *sextarius*, or two cyathi: *Suet.*

sextarius, *ii, m.* [*sex*] the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc.: *Pin.* || *Esp.* as a liquid measure, the sixth part of a congius, about a pint: *Cic.* (Hence *It. settario*: Fr. *setier*).

sextilis, *a, adj.* [*Id.*] pertaining to the sixth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): *Sextilis mense caninus*, Hor.: *Calendis Sextilibus*, Liv. 2. *Subst. m.* the month of August: *Cic.*: (afterwards in accordance with a senatusconsultum, called Augustus, in honour of the emperor of that name).

sextilia, *ae, f. dim.* [*Id.*] (*sc. par.*) the sixth part of an uncia, and accordingly, the seventy-second part of an *as*: *facit heredem ex duabus sextilis M. Fulcinium, to one thirty-sixth of his property*, Cic.

sextus, *a, um, num. ord.* [*sex*] the sixth: *sextus ab urbe lapsa*, (v. || *Neutr.* *adv.* *sextum*, for the sixth time: *sextum consul*, Cic.

sextus-decimus, *a, um, num. ord.* the sixteenth: *sexto decimo anno*, Cic.

sex-angula, *ae, f.* six-slender: of a rapacious prostitute: Pl.

sextus, *ae, m.* (*sextus, indecl. m.*) a sixth male or female: *homo sextus* et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic.: *liberi utriusque sextus*, Suet.

(ii) Form *sextus*: *liberorum capium virile secus ad decem millia capita*, Liv. [Prob. from *seco*; hence *secus* or *sextus*, that which gives rise to separation or distinction, since *sex* is the chief distinction among animals.]

si (orig. but obsolete form, *se*) [*akin to ei*], *y'*: a conj. employed to connect the conditional clause in hypothetical propositions. Constr.: in *revera oratio* when the hypothesis relates to an event either actually unknown, or treated by the speaker as if it were so, with *si*, since in this case it is possible that the hypothesis is in accordance with the fact, and is accordingly assumed to be so: but when the hypothesis relates to a past or present known event, or to a

future one regarded as known, with the *subj.*, because such propositions are mere intellectual conceptions, since the event must be conceived of as different from the actual fact, otherwise the proposition would be a positive statement, and not an hypothesis at all. It is always *loft* by the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua*. **1.** With indicative: *sic vis, dabo tibi testes*, Cic. *sic quis autem mirabatur*, id.: *sic animum contulisti in latam rationem*, id.: *alte spectare si voles, id. de his te, si qui me forte locus admonerit, commonebo*, id. **2.** Esp. in syllogistic reasoning: *si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiae convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, id.* **3.** With *quod*: *and if, but if*; *quod si in philosophia tantum interest, quid tandem in causis existimandum est?* id. **4.** With a subjunctive: *abire hinc nullo pacto possum, si vellem*, Pl.: *si aliter accidisset*, Cic. **5.** With *ac* in comparisons: *just as if*; *ac si venissem*, id. **6.** To express a wish: *si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat!* Virg. **7.** With the verb understood: *aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit*, Cic. **IV.** Transf. in clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it nearly coincides in meaning with *num*: *if, whether, if perchance*: *ibo et visam huc ad eum, si forte est domi*, Pl.: *satia incerta feror, si Juppiter unam esse velit urbem*, Virg. (Hence *lit. ac*.)

sibilo, *i. v. n.* and *a.* [*sibilus*]. **1.** Neutr. to *hiss, to whistle*: (*verba*) *sibilat ore*, Virg. **2.** Act. to *hiss at, hiss down*: *populus me sibilat, si mihi plando ipse domi*, Hor. (Hence *Fr. siffler*.)

sibilus, *i. m.* (*Plur.* in the poets, *sibila*, *orum*) [*a natural sound*] *a hissing*, existing: *venientia sibilus anstri*, Virg.: *sibilo dare signum*, Liv. *Plur.*: *pastoribus*, Ov. **2.** Esp. a *continuous hissing, a hissing at or off*: *sibulum metuis*? Cic. *Usu. plur.*: *e scena sibilis explodi*, id. (Hence *Fr. siffler*.)

sibilus, *a. um, adj.* [*sibilus*] *hissing, whistling* (poet.): *colla colubae*, Virg.

sibylla (*sibylla*), *ae. f.* = *sibylla*, *a female soothsayer, a prophetess*, *Sibyl*: terrae via Pythiam Delphis incubitat: naturae Sibyllam, Cic.

sibyllinus, *a. um, adj.* [*sibylla*] *pertaining to a sibyl, sibylline*: libri, Cic.: versus, id.

sicc (*sicc*, like *bicco*, *eco*, Pl.), *adv.* [*of the same root as hic, the s and a being interchanged in this manner, in such a manner, so, thus*: *sicc* *sic* *est*, *sive illo modo, videri possunt*, Cic.: *sic est*: *acerba fide Romanus agunt*, Hor. **2.** Esp. in comparisons, *usu*, with *ut* or other *conj.*: *quid dulcius, quam habere, quicquam omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum?* Cic.: *apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, tantquam domi meae*, id.

3. To denote degree: (*1*) a very

high degree, *so, so much, to such a degree*: *ipse mea legens sic afflictor interdum*, ut Catonem, non me loqui existimem, id. (*2*) a low degree, mediocrity, facility, *etc. so, so-so, tolerably, etc.*: *sub alta vel platano vel hac pina jacentes sic temere*, Hor. **3.** To denote quality, *as of such a sort, such*: *sic est vulgus*: *ex vestra pauca, ac opinionibus multa aestimat*, Cic. **4.** To denote assent, *just so, precisely, yes*: *S. Sub regno igitur tibi esse placet omnes animi partes?* L. Mihi vero sic placet, id. **5.** In protestations or wishes, *surely, the Greek orator, so, so truly, so surely, etc.* (poet.): *sic te diva potens Cyprai, sic frautes Helenae ventorumque regat pater*, Hor.

sica, *ae. f.* [*akin to seco*] *a curved dagger, a poniard*: Cic. **2.** Meton. *assassination, murder*: id.

sicarius, *i. m.* [*sica*] *an assassin, murderer*: *vetus*, Cic.: *inter sicarios defendere*, id.

siccus, *adv.* [*sic* with the demonia. suffix *ex*] *thus, so*: Pl.

siccus, *adv. dryly*: *ut bos sic stabeat*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *firmly, solidly*: Cic.

siccus, *adv.* [*sic*, with the interrog. suffix *ne*] *a demonstr. Interrog. particle, thus? so?*: *siccine hoc fit?* *foras aedibus me elici?* *is it thus I am served?* Pl.

siccitas, *itis, f.* [*siccus*] *dryness*: *ab illitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi*, Pl. Of places: in Sipontina siccitate, Cic. **2.** Of the weather, *dryness, drought*: *siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit*: Liv. *Plur.*: *frumentum in Gallia propter siccitatem angustius provenerat*, Cic. **3.** Of the human body, *freedom from gross humours*: *opp. to rheum, catarrh, etc.* *firmness, solidity*: Cic. **4.** Fig.: *orationis siccitas, dryness, want of ornament*, id. (Hence *Fr. sècheresse*.)

siccus, *adv. atum, i. v. a.* [*id.*] *to make dry, to dry up*: *sol siccaverat herbas*, Ov.: *paludes, to drain*, Cic.: *dase siccato siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, parched*, Ov. *poet.*: *ovis ubera, to suck dry, exhaust*, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to dry or heal up a humour*: *ad fluminis undam vulnera siccabat lymphia*, id. (Hence *Fr. sécher*.)

siccus, *a. um, adj.* [*siccus* *oculus*] *dry-eyed*: Pl.

siccus, *a. um, adj.* *dry*: *glebae*, Hor.: *oculi, tearless*, Quint.: *panis, dry bread*, Sen.: *vox, dried with heat*, *husky*, Ov. (*2*) *Subst.* *siccum, i. m.* and *plur.* *sicca*, *orum, dry land, a dry place*: in sicco, on the shore, Liv. **2.** Esp. of the weather, *dry, without rain*: *aestivi tempora sicca* Canis, Tib.: *sole dies referente sicca*, Hor. **3.** Of the body, *dry*: *opp. to rheumy, catarrhal, etc.* *firm, solid, vigorous*: *corpora sicciora cornu*, Cat. **4.** *dry, thirsty*: *nimis diu sicci sumus*, Pl. (Hence (*2*) *Transf.* *violentous, temperate, sober*: *opp. vinolentus*, Cic.:

Hor. **5.** Fig.: (*Attici*) *sani dun-taxat et sicci habentur*, *firm, solid*, Cic. **2.** *dry, insipid, dryness*: *durus et siccus*, Tac.

sicilisimo, *i. v. n.* [*Siculi*] *to imitate Sicilian manners*: Pl.

siculis, *ae. f. dim.* *a small sickle*: Pl. (Hence *lit. cincol*; *Fr. ciseau*.)

siculi, *adv.* [*sic* and *cubi*, the orig. form of *ubi*] *in any place, if any where, whereever*: *sicubi nactus eris*, Cic.: *sicubi est certamen, oculis magis quam gladiis geritur res*, Liv.

sicula, *ae. f. dim.* [*sica*] *a little dagger*: *transf.* of the penis: Cat.

sicundus, *ade.* [*sic* and *cunde*, the orig. form of *unde*] *if from any place* (rare): Cic.: Liv.

sic-ut and **sic-ut**, *adv.* *so as, just as*: *as*: *as*: *sicut dicit, faciam*, Pl.: *sicut ego accipit*, Pl. (*2*) *Corresp.* to *ita*, *likewise*, *sic*: *sicut tuum vis gnatum tuae superesse vitae*, *ita* to obtestor, Pl. **3.** Without a verb: *te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditoli solent appellare sapientem*, Cic. (*2*) *Corresp.* to *ita*, *item*, *etc.*: *praeceptum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praecepta quoque ejus*, dedit M. Tullius, Quint.

4. Esp. to assign a reason, *inasmuch as, since* (rare): Pl. **2.** to confirm a statement, with *esse*, *as indeed it is* (*was*), *as it really is* (*was*): *sic lata res magna, sicut est*, Cic. *Less freq.* with other verbs: *quod fore, sicut accidit*, Vellebat, Caeo. **3.** to introduce a comparison, *as it were*: *ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebebat civibus*, Cic. **4.** To introduce an example, *as, as for instance*, *etc.*: *quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipso M. Curli, fuit summa de iure discussio*, id.

5. *just, exactly*, *usu*, with *esse*: *sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus*, Ov. **6.** *as if, just as if* = *quasi* (rare): *sicuti iurgio laecessit foret, in Senatum venit*, Sall.

siculi, *v. sicut*

siderans, *a. um, adj.* [*sidus*] *pertaining to the stars, starry* (poet.): *coelum*, Ov.: *ardea*, Virg.: *ignea, the stars*, Ov. **2.** *Transf.* *heavenly, divine*: *arces*, Col. **3.** In gen. *bright, glittering, shining, excellent*, etc.: (*Aeneas*) *sidero flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis*, Virg.

sido, *sidi, i. v. n.* [*same root as adeo*] *to sit down*: *to settle, alight*: *quaevisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur*, Ov. **2.** Of things, *to sink down, settle*: *sicdebant campi*, Lucr. **3.** Esp. *to sit fast*: *to remain sitting, lying, or fixed*: *tum queror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, remain lying*, Prop. **4.** *Naut. t. t.* *to stick fast, be stranded*: *ubi esse (cymbae) sicerent*, Liv. **5.** *to sink down, to sink out of sight*: *non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos* Caelm, Prop. (*2*) *Fig.*: *sicdente paulatim metis*, Tac.

sidus, *itis, n. a.* *a star, a group of stars, a constellation* (*usu. plur.*): *illi sempterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas*

vocatia, Cic.: Areturi sidera, Virg.: siderum motus, Cic. *Sing.* a constellation, a star: Baccho placuisse coronam, ex Ariadnae sidere nosse potes, Ov.

II. Transf. the sky, the heavens: (Hercules) flammas ad sidera missas, Juv. 2. a great height (poet.): Pyramum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. (II) Fig. the height of fame, fortune, success, etc.: cantantes sublimis ferunt ad sidera, Virg. 3. night: exactis sideribus, Prop. 4. anything bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful, etc.: sidera pulchrior illa, Hor. 5. ornament, pride, glory: o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis adea, Ov. 6. season: also climate, weather, etc.: quo sidera terram vertere conveniunt, Virg.: grave sidus et imbre vitare, tempest, storm, Ov. 7. In allusion to the influence which the constellations were believed to have upon the health or the destiny of men, star, destiny: pestifero sidera lecti, Liv.: sidera natalicia, Cic.

siem, sies, etc., v. sum, ad sim. *sigilla*, -orum, n. plur. dim. [signum] little figures or images: appositum patellam, in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic. Of the figures on seal-rings: sigilla aucto imprimere, id. 2. Meton. (poet.) a seal: Hor.

sigillatus, a, um, adj. [sigilla] furnished or adorned with little images or figures: scyphi, Cic.

signator, -oris, m. [signo] a sealer, signer: a witness to a will: ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall. 3. a witness to a marriage contract: Juv.

signatus, a, um, Part. [signo]. II. A. dj. shut up, guarded, preserved: limina, Prop.

signifer, -era, -erum, adj. [signum] bearing sign, figure, or images (poet.): pupilla, pictis vultu, Lucan. II. Esp. bearing the heavenly signs or constellations, starry: orbis, qui Graece γαλῆας dicitur, the zodiac, Cic. III. Subst. in milit. lang. signifier, -eri, m. a standard-bearer, ensign: signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes.

2. Transf. a leader, head, chief, etc.: nostrae causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic.

significans, -antis, Part. [significo]. II. A. dj. Of style, expressive, significant: graphic, distinct, clear: Quint. Transf. Of orators: Atticos esse lucidos et significantes, id.

significanter, adv. clearly, distinctly, significantly, graphically: Quint. Comp.: Cic.

significatio, -onis, f. [significo] lit. the making of a mark or sign; hence, an indicating, denoting, signifying: an expression, indication, sign, token, etc.: gestus sententiam non demonstrationem sed significatione declarans, Cic.: ignibus significatione facta, Caes. With a subjective gen.: ex significatione Gallorum, id. With acc. and inf.: ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adeesse constantiam, Cic. II. Esp.

a sign or token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause: populi iudicium atque omni significatione florere, id. 2. In rhet. significance, emphasis: id. 3. In gramm. meaning, sense, signification: scripti, id.

significo, -avi, -atum, v. e. a. [signum facio] lit. to make a mark or sign; hence, to show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify, etc. Constr. what is pointed out, expressed by acc. (or nom. in pass.) acc. and inf., a relat. clause, subj., or de with abl.: the person to whom the thing is signified in dat.: hoc mihi significans et annuisse visus est, Cic.: omnes voce significare coeperunt, esse in ius fidem ac potestatem venire, Caes.: nutu significat, quid velit, Ov.: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterent, Caes.: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, id. II. Esp. to betoken, prognosticate, portend: futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. 3. Of words, to mean, import, signify: carere hoc significat, egere eo quod habere velis, id.

signo, -avi, -atum, v. e. a. [signum] to mark, mark out, designate: signata sanguine pluma est, Ov.: moenia aratro, id.: humum pede certo, to press, Hor.: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic.

2. Esp. to mark with a seal; to seal, seal up: accepi a te signatum libellum, id.: volumina, Hor. 3. To mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp, to coin: aes argenteum aurumque publica signant, Cic. Hence, poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habet, imprinted, impressed, Ov. 4. To distinguish, adorn, decorate (poet.): pater ipse suo superum jam signat honore, Virg. II. Fig. to point out, signify, indicate, express (rare for significare): nomen (Caleta) signat caesa, id.: fama signata loco est, Ov. 5. To mark, remark, observe (poet.): ora sono discordia signant, Virg.

signum, i, n. a mark, token, sign: ut fures caenum rerum, quae coeperunt, signa commutant, Cic.: servituli signum capere gerens, Ov. With acc. and inf.: magnam hoc quoque signum est, dominam esse extra noxiam, Ter. II. Esp. a military standard, ensign (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. Hence the phrases: signa subsequi, to keep in order of battle, id.: ab signis decedere, to leave the ranks, Liv.: signa relinquere, to desert, Sall.: signa ferre, to break up the camp, Caes.: signa convertere, to wheel or face about, id.: signa inferre (in aliquem) to advance to the attack, to charge, id.: conferre cum aliquo, to engage with, Cic.: but conferre signa also means simply, to bring the standards together (to one place), Caes. (II) Esp. the standard or ensign of single cohorts and maniples; opp. to aquila, the standard of an entire legion: Cic. (B) Meton. a cohort, manipulus: octo cohortes in fronte

constituit, reliqua signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall. 2. a military sign, or signal, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, etc.: a watchword, password: signum tabula dare, Caes.: receptum dare, Liv. 3. In gen. a sign or token, a prognostic, symptom: medici signa quaedam habent ex vena et ex spiritu aegroti, Cic. 4. An image, figure, statue, picture, etc.: signum pictum in pariete, Pl.: signum aeneum marmoreum, clausum, Cic. 5. An image or device on writing: a seal, signet: imprimit his signa tabellula, Hor.: litterae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic. 6. A sign in the heavens, a constellation: nox coelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. [Signum, prob. from root sic, "point out," "show": Germ. zeigen, v. dico.]

silanus, i, m. a fountain or jet of water (usually spouting from a head of Silenus): Lucr.

silens, -antis, Part. [sileo]. II. A. dj. still, calm, quiet, silent: nocte silenti, Ov.: per lucos silentia, Virg.: umbrae silentes, i, e. the dead, id.: also Subst.: umbrae silentium, Ov. *silentium*, i, n. [id.] a being still or silent, stillness, silence: otium et silentium est, Ter.: et ipse conticuit ac ceteras silentium fuit, Cic.: ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriret, in silence, without applause, id.: but usu praetereit silentio means, to say nothing about, id. Poet.: fer opem furor silentia demit, i. e. still of, Lucan. Ov. Of the stillness of night: silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, Caes. Poet. plur.: silentia noctis, Lucr. Of the stillness, quietness of the fields: nactus silentia ruris, Ov. 2. Esp. an angury, freedom from disturbance, hence, faultlessness, perfectness in taking the auspices: Cic. Transf. repose, inaction, tranquillity, etc.: silentium otiosumque inter armatas, Liv.

sileo, -avi, v. e. a. and a. to be still or silent: to keep silence; act. not to speak of, to be silent respecting: quum curri de nobis silent, Cic. A. ct.: in hoc silibus, id. Pass.: ne nunc quidem post tot aetula silentium, Liv. Pass. imperf.: de iurgio silebit, Ter. With relative clause: qua tulit mercede, silet, Ov. 2. Of things (mostly poet.): intempesta aliet nox, Virg. A. ct.: si chartae silent quod bene feceris, Hor. II. Transf. to remain inactive, to rest, cease: silent leges inter arma, Cic.

siler, -is, v. a kind of brook-willow: molle siler, Virg. *sileosus*, v. e. n. incop. [sileo] to become still, silent, calm, or quiet (rare): dum haec sileosum turbat, Ter.

silex, -icis, m. (f.: Virg.: Ov. etc.) a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone: siletem cadere, Cic.: silece visis sternere, Liv. With lapide: Ap. illa melle lapidem siletem subigere, ut amec, potest, Pl. With saxum: porcum saxo silece percussit, Liv. 2. Fig. of a

hard-hearted person: non silice nati sumus, Cic. || In gen. a rock, crag (poet.): validi silices, Lucr.

silicernium, *n.*, = a funeral feast: Caelii. In Fest. Hence a term of abuse applied to an old man: Ter.

siligo, *inis*, *f.* a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat: Col. || Transf. fine wheaten flour: Juv.

siliqua, *ae*, *f.* a pod or husk of leguminous plants: Virg. 2. Transf. *pler. pulcr.*: Hor.

silus, *i*, *m.* = σίλος, a kind of satirical writing among the Greeks: Cic.

silvius, *i*, *m.* = σίλλυος, a strip of parchment attached to a volume, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name: Cic.

silio, *ois*, *m.* for silus, a snail nose: Pl.

silyrus, *i*, *m.* = σίλυρος, a river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish: Juv.

silva, *a*, *um*, *adj.* having a broad, turned-up nose, snub-nosed: Cic.

silva (less correctly *syva*), *ae* (old gen. *silvæ*: silua as a tria. y: Hor.), *f.* [akin to *silv*] a wood, forest, woodland: (Aeneas Martius) silvas maritimas omnes publicavit, Cic.: Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. 2. Transf. a plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove; a growth or crop of other plants: inter silvas Academici quaerere verum, Hor.

3. *Plur. trees* (poet.): silvarum aliae praeseos propaginis arcus expectant, Virg. || Fig. any crowded mass, an abundance, quantity: omnia ubertas et quasi silva dicendi ducta ab illis (Academicis) est, Cic. Poet.: horrida staeas silva comae, a bristling forest, Juv. (Hence *It. selva*.)

silvini (*syv.*), *orum*, *m. plu.* [silva] the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities: Ov.

silvesco (*syv.*), *3. v. n. incept.* [id.] Of the vine, to grow or run wild, to run to wood: Cic.

silvestris (*syv.*), *e*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a wood or forest, overgrown with woods, woody: collis silvestris, Caes.: lucus, Cic.: homines, living in woods, foresters, Hor. || Transf. Of plants and animals, growing wild, wild: olva, Ov.: corna, Hor. Comp.: betula, a she-wolf, Cic. 3. In gen. for *agrestis*, *ylvian*, *rural*, *pastoral* (poet.): Virg.

silvicolæ (*syv.*), *ae*, *com.* [silva collis inhabiting woods, sylvan (poet.): Fannus, Virg.

silvicultrix (*syv.*), *is*, *f.* *adj.* [id.] living in the woods: cerva, Cat.

silvifragus (*syv.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [silva frango] breaking or crushing the forest or trees: Nabra venti, Lucr.

silvaneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [silva] full of woods or trees, woody: saluta, Lucr.

simla, *ae*, *f.* [simula] an ape: Cic. 2. As a term of abuse: vide, ut fastidit simla! Pl. (Hence *It. scimia*; Fr. *simpe*.)

similis, *e*, *adj.* [root *sim* or *sem*, Gr. *syn-*, *cl. semel*] like, resembling, si-

milar: constr. with *gen.* or *dat.*; likewise with *inter*, *atque*, and *absol.*

(i) With *gen.*: similes avorum, Lucr.: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. Comp.: Rhodi Atticorum similliores, id. Sup.: hic noster quæstus aucupii simillimus, Pl. (ii) With *dat.*: silius parit similia, Cic. Comp.: sunt omnia casus quam urbi similliora, Liv. Sup.: puro simillimus anni, Hor. (iii) With *gen.* and *dat.* together: neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similis est meli, Pl. (iv) With *inter*: homines inter se cum forma tum moribus similes, Cic. (v) With *atque* (*ac*), *ut* si, *tantum* *ut*: ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, Caes.: similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, Cic. (vi) *Absol.*: quod in simili culpa verbanbantur, Caes. Comp.: nihil hoc simili est similitus, Pl. Sup.: simillimos dicere, Cic. id.

similiter, *adv.* in like manner, similarly: similiter uti modo, Cic. Comp.: similitus imitari, nearer the truth, Phaedr. Sup.: Cic. With *atque* (*ac*), *ut* si: similiter ut si dicat, id. Sup.: hic excipit Pompeium, similitate atque ut illa lege Glaucoippus excipitur, id.

similitudo, *inis*, *f.* [similis] likeness, resemblance, similitude: with *gen.*: id ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant, Caes. *Absol.*: nihil est, quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat, quam amicitiam similitudo, Cic. *Plur.*: ut omittant similitudines, id. || Esp. in rhetor. a comparison, simile: id.

similo, *v. simulo*.

similitus, *i*, *m. dim.* [similis] a little ape, as a term of abuse: Cic.

simultu, *adv.* old form = simul, together, at once, at the same time: non ego cum vino simultu ebibi imperium tuum, Pl.

similis, *il*, *m.* for simia (q.v.), an ape: Hor.

simplex, *icis* (*abl. simplicis*, Lucr.), *adj.* [comp. of root *sim*, one (v. semel), and *plico*] lit. once folded; hence, simple, uncompounded, unmixed: aut simplex est natura animalium, aut concreta est ex pluribus natura, Cic.: decem regni lembi simplici ordine intrant urbem, one by one, Liv.: eca, plain food, Hor. || Esp. in a moral sense, without dissimulation, open, frank, artless, honest, ingenuous, etc.: de viro bono quaeritur, quem apertum et simplicem volumus esse, Cic. Of things: animal sine fraude dolique, innocuum, simplex, Ov.: cogitationes, Tac. Comp.: simplicior quia, too straightforward, too blunt, Hor. Sup.: dux, Vell.

simplicitas, *is*, *f.* [simplex] simplicity, simplicity: Lucr. || Esp. in a moral sense, plainness, frankness, honesty, candour, simplicity, etc.: juvenis incauti, Liv.

simpliciter, *adv.* one by one, simply, plainly, naturally, directly: fraudes simpliciter postice, Ov.: qui-

dam ludere omni simpliciter, quidam haud dubie inaniter, aiebant, merer, Liv. || plainly, openly, artlessly, ingenuously, honestly, candidly: simpliciter et palam lausit, Suet. Comp.: simulates simplicius nutrire, opp. calidie, Tac. Sup.: simplicissime loqui, id.

simplus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [akin to simplex] simple: mora, Prud. || Subst. simplus, *i*, *n.* that which is single or simple, the simple sum or number: duplum simplus, Cic.

simplus, *i*, *n.* a small ladle: Proverb.: excharte fluctus in simpulo, i. e. to make much ado about nothing, Cic.

simpræm, *i*, *n.* a vessel for making libations in sacrifices: Cic.

simul, *adv.* [from root *sim*: a. v. semel] at once, together, at the same time: constr. *absol.*, with various particles, poet. also with simple *abl.*: cum simul cœsum complures dies were together, in company, Cic.: and elliptically: Quintus frater, legatus, mecum simul, id. Strengthened with *una*: Pl. With *cum*: quas (res) tecum simul didici, Cic. Strengthened with *una*: i mecum una simul, Pl. With *et*, *et...*, *et...*, *que*, *atque*, etc.: ut cresceret simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv.: milibus simul et de navibus deadiendum, et in fructibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, Caes. With simple *abl.*: simul his, Hor. || Particular combinations: simul... simul, analogous to the Gr. *αὐτὰ μὲν... αὐτὰ δέ, as well... as, both... and, partly... and partly*: ad eum in castra venerunt, simul si purgandi caesa, simul ut de ludiciis impetrarent, Caes. 2. simul atque (simul ac), and in one word, simulatque (simulac), less freq. simul ut, as soon as: quam simulat (ali per se) simul te teneri, Virg.: omne animal simul at parte est, seipsum diligit, Cic.

3. simul alone = simul atque, as soon as: nostri, simul in arido cœtiterant, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes.

simulacrum, *v. simul*, *m. n.* 2.

simulacrum, *i*, *n.* [struere] a likeness, an image, form, representation, portrait, etc.: alcyon elegans simulacrum servare, Cic. Herculis simulacrum, Liv.: simulacra oppellorum, Cic. Poet. of the Trojan horse: Virg. (ii) Adverbially: ad or per simulacrum, or the form of, after the pattern of: aurata necesse ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. 2. a form, shade, phantom, apparition, etc. = εἰδωλον: quid frustra simulacra fugacia (in aqua vise) captas? Ov. (ii) as ideal representation, conception: Lucr. (iii) a sign, type, emblem: simulacris pro literis uteretur, Cic. (iv) a portraiture of character: non insecram simulacrum viri copios (Catonis), Liv. (v) a likeness or similitude: Pl. || Fig. a shadow, semblance, appearance,

etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis. Cic.: simulacra virtutis. Id.

simulāmen, *inis*, *n.* [id.] *a copy, imitation* (poet. and rare). Ov.: *simulāmen*, *antis*. *Part.* [simulo].

simulāns, *antis*, *Part.* [simulo].
simulās, *adv.* *imitating, imitative*: Ov. *simulās*, *adv.* *fagnadly, pretending edly, not sincerely*: *live ex animo id sit sive simulatio*, Cic.

simulatio, *inis*, *f.* [simulo] *a false show, a feigning, pretence, feint, deceit, hypocrisy*, etc. With *gen.*: *simulatio insaniae*, Cic.: *rei frumentariae, a pretended anxiety about*, Caes. *Abol.*: *ex omni vita simulatio dissimulationis tollenda est*, Cic.

simulātor, *oris*, *m.* [id.] *a copier, imitator* (poet. and rare): *simulator figurarum*, Ov. *||*, *a pretender, counterfeiter, hypocrite*, etc. With *gen.*: *animus cajuus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator*, Sall. *Abol.*: *In omni oratione simulatore Socratem accipimus, fons of irony*, Cic.

simulātusque, *v. simul*, *no. ii. 2.*

simūlo (also *similo*), *avi*, *ata*, *i.* *v. a.* [similis] *to make like; to imitate, copy, represent*: *simulet Catonem*, Hor.: *Homeri Iliā Minerva simulata Mentori*, Cic.: *simulata Troja, a counterfeit Troy, built like Troy*, Ov. *||*, *Esp.* *to assume the appearance of; to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate*: *nec ut erat melius, nec ut venat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulat*, vir bonus, Cic.: *Hannibal segrum simulabat, pretendendo to be sick*, Liv. *Rep.* *In part. perf.*: *fictio officio simulataque sedulitate conuncta*, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: *illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt*, Caes. With *quasi*: *quasi afferimus simulabo atque audita eloquar*, Pl. *Abol.*: *cur simulat? Ter.* (Hence *i.* *semlor*: Fr. *semler*.)

simulatas, *itis*, *f.* (*gen. plur.* *simulatum*, Liv. *passim*) [*simul*], and therefore, *orig. a coming together, an encounter*, hence] *a hostile encounter, dissemination, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, animosity*: mostly *Plur.*: *qui simulatas, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset*, Cic.: *hi (centuriones) de loco summis simulatibus contendebant*, Caes. *Sing.*: *simulata cum Fulvia socru exorta*, Suet.

simūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [simus] *flat-noed, pug-noed*: Lucr.

simus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *simus*, *flat-noed, mud-noed*: capellae, Virg.

sin, *conj.* [apocop. from *si ne*] *if not, if however, if on the contrary, but if*: *alter si, nisi, quando, dum: constr. same as that of si (q. v.)*: *si domi sum, fore est animus*: *sin foris sum, animus domi est*, Pl.: *si ita est, facit, sin aliter, respondet mihi*, Ter.: *accusator illum defendet, si poterit, sin minus poterit, negabit*, Cic. Strengthened with *autem*, or *vero*: *si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant, sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt*, Id. *After nisi, quando, and dum*: Pl. *||* Without a preceding *si*: *orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant*. Sin

timore defugiant, illis se oneri non futurum, Caes. Strengthened with *autem*: Cic.

sināpi, *is*, *m.* (*sinapis*, *fem. Pl.*) = *cresset, mustard*: Plin.

sinārē, *adv.* *uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely*: *sincere dicere*, Ter.: *loqui*, Cic.

sinōritas, *itis*, *f.* [*sincerus*] *cleanness, soundness*: corpora, Val. Max. *||*, *Fig.*: *summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam*, Sen.: *Phaed.*

sinōrēs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *clean, sound, unimpaired, whole, real, genuine*: *omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere)*, Cic.: *corpus*, Ov.: *vas*, Hor.: *propria et sincera et tantum sui similis gens, unmixt, pure*, Tac. *||*, *Fig.*: *Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque iudicium, sound, uncorrupted*, Cic.: *Minerva, pure, chaste*, Ov.: *non sincerum gaudium praebere, not unmixed, not undisturbed*, Liv.: *concordia*, Tac. [The old etym. was *sine cera*; but the first part of the word is prob. the root *sin*, "one," *v. semel*; the origin of the latter part is uncertain.]

sinoput, *pitis*, *n.* [*semi caput*] *half a head*: of the smoked cheek of a hog: Juv. *||*, *Meton.*: *the brain*: *non tibi sanum est, adulescens, sinoput*, Pl.

sinē, *prep.* with *abst.* [old form *sē* or *sed*: hence *prop.* *apart or separate from*], without: ut (urbe) sine regibus sit, Cic. In epistolary style without a case: *Age iam, cum fratre an sine?* Id. After *is* case (poet.): *flamma sine thura liquescere*, Hor. (Hence *i.* *sema*; Fr. *sema*.)

singillatim (*singulatum* and *sigillatim*: contr. *singulim*), *adv.* [obool. *singulus* from *singulus*] *one by one, singly*: *singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui*, Cic.

singulāriter, *adv.* *v. singulariter*.

singulāris, *e*, *adj.* [*singulus*] *alone, single, solitary, singular*: *non singulare nec solivagum genus (ac homines)*, i. e. *solitary*, Cic.: *hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi expedientes conspexerant*, Caes. *||*, *Esp.* *In gramm.*: *of the singular number*: *singularis casus*, Varr. *||*, *Subst.*: *singulare, lum, m. plur.* *a peculiar kind of troops, perh. a select body-guard*: Tac. *||*, *Fig.* *singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, excellent, extraordinary*: *Aristoteles meo iudicio in philosophia prope singularis*, Cic.: *Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis*, Caes. In a bad sense: *nequitia ac turpitudine*, Cic.

singulāriter, *adv.* (contr. *singulārter*, Lucr.): *singly, separately*: Lucr. *||*, *Esp.* *In the singular number*: Quint. *||*, *||* *particularly, exceedingly*: *aliquem diligere*, Cic.

singulāriss, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*singularis*] *single, separate, peculiar*: *calenae*, perh. of a single ply, Pl.

singillatim, *adv.* *v. singillatim*.

singulī, *v. singulus*.

singultim, *v. singillatim*.
singultus, *us*, *m.* [*singultus*] *to sob, hiccup*: Caes. *||*, *Transf.* of a hen, to *cluck*: Col. *||*, *||* *to thrub with pleasure*: *vespa*, Pers.

singultus, *no*, *perf.*, *atum*, *i.* *v. a.* and *a*, [id.] *||*, *Nestr.* *to sob, hiccup*: Quint. *||*, *Transf.* *poet.* of persons dying, to *rattle in the throat*: Virg. *||*, *Act.*: *singultare animam, to breathe out with sob*: Ov.

singultus, *us*, *m.* *a sobbing, speech interrupted by sob*: *stetis cum singultu*, Cic. *||*, *Transf.* *a rattling in the throat of dying persons*: Virg. (Hence *i.* *singultus*; Fr. *singult*.)

singulus, *a*, *um*, *num.* *distrib.* [root *sin*, *one*: *v. semel*] *one to each, separate, single* (rarely in *sing.* for *singularis*): *numo singulo multaturo*, Gell. *Plur.* (usu. to be translated by *Eng. sing.*): *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, twelve jugers to each man*, Cic.: *illae singulos filios parvos habentes, each one a boy*, Liv. In dies singulari, *adverbially, every day, daily*: *creciti in dies singulos hostium numerus*, Cic. *||*, *In gen. sing.* *separate, individual*: *honestus enim (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideritis*, Id. *Sing.*: *attat singulum video vestigium, a single track*, Pl.

sinister, *tra*, *trum* (*Comp.* *sinistrior*), *adj.* *left*, on the *left*, on the *left hand* or *side*, *cornu*, Ter.: *ripa*, Hor. *Comp.*: *rota*, Ov. *||*, *Fig.* *adverse*: *Virg. wrong, perverse, improper*: *more*, Virg. *||*, *||* *unlucky, adverse, unfavorable*: *bad*, Cic.: *arboribus antiquae Notus peccorie sinister*, Id.: *interpretaris*, Tac. *||*, *||* *In angry, lucky, favorable, auspicious* (because the Romans in taking the auspices turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left): *sinistra cornix*, Virg.: *tonitrus*, Ov. Yet it sometimes means, as in *ii. 2*, *unlucky, unfavorable, inauspicious*: *di, precor, a nobis enim removeat sinister*, Id.

sinistrā, *ae*, *f.* [*sinister*] (*ac. m.* *sinus*), *the left hand*: *sinistra impetibus satis commodè pugnare non poteras*, Caes. Used in stealing: *natae ad fura sinistrae*, Ov.: *hence, of a thief's accomplices*: *Porci et Socrati, duae sinistrae Pisonis*, Cat. *||*, *Transf.* *the left side*: *caro a dextra curvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum?* Cic. Rarely *plur.*: *sinistris repentino consilio Porcelli consulis additae vires (opp. dextra pars)*, Liv.

sinistrē, *adv.* *badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely*: *excepimus sinistra*, Hor.

sinistrorsum and **sinistrorsum**, *adv.* [contr. from *sinistrorsum*, *hinc* *sinistrorsum*] *towards the left side, to the left*: *hinc (Hercynia silva) se fecit sinistrorsum*, Caes.

sino, *svi*, *atum*, *i.* *v. a.* (old *svi* *prae*, *sist*, Pl.: *perf.* *svi*, *svi*, Ter. *Synop.* *perf.* *sist*, Att. In Cic.: *svi*, *svi*, Pl.: *part. perf.* *sist*, Liv.) [*prob. another*

form of aro, q. v.] Orig. to put or set down, leave, let, as in the Part. situm. Hence transf. to let, suffer, allow, permit: constr. usu. with acc. and inf., *rujio*, or *aboli*: rarely with acc.: non Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem cerere non sinimus, Cic.: vinum ad se importari, Caes.: sine pascuis dorus (captivus) aretque, Hor.: *Aboli*: suspende, vincl, verbera: auctor sum, sicut, Pl. With acc.: sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, leave arms to men, Virg. Sometimes the acc. is used elliptically, as in *ling.*, and an *inf.* (to be, remain, do, go, etc.) is to be supplied: quiquis es sine me, let me (go), Ter. || Esp. in colloquial language: sine, let: inani feriant sine litura fluctus, Virg.

2. sine modo, only let, i. e. if only: cor me verberas? Patlar. Sine modo adventent senex? Sine modo venite salum, Pl. 3. Ne di sirint (sinant), ne Juppiter sirint, etc. God forbid! Heaven forbid!: ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirint, Liv.

sinum, l. n. (masc. sinus, Pl.) [perh. akin to *siner*] a large, round drinking vessel, with swelling sides: Virg.

sinus, m. f., sinus, l. n. (fem.) to wind, curve, to bow: (argues) sinant immensa volumine longa, Virg.: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, bent, Ov.: Chaucorum gens donec in Chattos usque sinuatur, extends in a curve, Tac.

sinuosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of windings or curves: winding, sinuous: flexus angula, Virg. || Fig. of style, full of digressions, diffuse: historia, Quint. Of the depths of the heart: sinuoso in pectore, Pers.

sinus, m. a curved surface, a curve: Meton. the folds, bosom of a garment, etc.: sinus ex toga factus, Liv. Of the bend or belly of a sail: velorum plenos subtrahit ipse sinus, Prop. Of hair: a curl, ringlet: ut heret torto flexille orbe sinua, O. 3. Esp. the hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, the bosom of a garment (v. Smith's Ant. 178 seq.): cecidit mihi ex lapsum sinu literas Syracusanorum, Cic.: pater nos in sinu terens deos, Hor.: Proverb.: sine laxo ferre aliquid, i. e. to be careless about a thing, id. (ii) the bosom of a person: manum in sinum allici inserere, Ter. (iii) the lap: sortum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. (iv) Transf. a purse, money, which was carried in the bosom of the toga: semper amictum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. (v) Meton. a garment, in gen. (post.): Tyrio prodest apia sinu, Tib. 3. a bay, night, gulf: ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem insecit, Cic. (ii) Transf. the land forming a gulf, a point of land: segitibus in sinu Aemiliano vastatis, Liv. || Fig. the bosom, i. e. love, protection, asylum, etc. (usually in the phrase, in sinu esse, habere, etc.): huc vero sit in sinu semper et complexibus mea, Cic.: optatum negotium sibi in

sinum delatum esse dicebat, committed to his guardianship, care, id. 2. the interior, the inmost part: sita intra moenia sita in sinu urbis sunt hostes, in the heart of the city, Sall. 3. a hiding-place, place of concealment: ut in sinu operantur, in their bosoms, in their slings, l. n. in secret, Cic. (Hence It. seno; Fr. sein.)

sipharum, l. n. [akin to *supparum*, *oviparus*, orig. a little sail; hence, transf.] the smaller curtain in a theatre (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from *aulaeum*, the main curtain: v. Smith's Ant. 144): Cic.: Juv. 2. Meton. comedy, opp. to *cothurnus*, tragedy: Sen. || a curtain or screen over judge's seats: Quint.

sipho (sifo), m. n. = *oviparus* (a small pipe), a siphon, called also *diabites*: Sen. (Hence It. sione.)

sipolindrum, l. n. a fictitious name of a spice: Pl.

siquando and *separ* si quando, adv. if ever: Cic.: Liv.: Virg.

siquidem (siquidem), conj. if indeed, if at least, if only: quae mihi ventura est, siquidem ventura, senectus? O. || although: tuncne est? La. rogatus est, siquidem hercle Jovis fuit, mens etiam tamem, Pl. || since that, inasmuch as, since: patientiam poene obsessionem appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non liceret, Caes.

siqui, *siquis*, v. qui, quis. *strepas* (strepas, Pl.), adj. [acc. to Fest. contr. from *stimplis res ipse*] like, the same: Sen.

siren, m. f. = *Zeupis*, a Siren. Poet. transf.: vitanda est improba Siren desidia, allurer, seducer, Hor.

siris, *sirit*, etc. v. sino, ad init.

sirius, m. = *oviparus*, the dog-star *Sirius*: Virg.: Tib. Adject.: ardor, the heat of the dog-days, Virg.

sirpe, l. n. [*σῖρπον*] a plant, also called *silphium* and *laser*: Pl.

sirus, l. m. = *oviparus*, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary: Curt. *sis*: Subj. of sum. || Contr. from *sis*: v. volo, ad init.

sisto, stitum, statum, 3. v. a. and n. [a reduplicated form of the root *stā*].

|| Act. to cause to stand, to set, put, place: officio meo (sc. Neasi) sipa sistetur in illa haec, Ov.: Annam hoc alate sororem, Virg. 3. Esp. in law, to cause to appear before a court: and reflect to present oneself, to appear: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. (ii) Transf. in gen. to show oneself, to appear, be present: dea operam, ut to ante Kal. Jan., ubicunque erimus, sistas, id. 3. to stop, stay, keep back, arrest: sistere aquam fluvius et vertere sidera retro, Virg.: invehentem se jam Samnitum, Liv.: sanguinem, Tac. (ii) Fig.: sistate tuas querelas, Ov. 4. to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, support: mobiles (denies) sistere, Plin. (ii) Fig.: hic (Mar-

cellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu sistet, Virg. 5. to establish, fix definitely, decide upon: status dies, the day of trial appointed, agreed upon with a peregrinus, Fragg. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. 6. to set up, build, erect (rare): allicuius effigiem, Tac.

sistur, to set oneself, to stand: capite sistere, Pl. 2. Esp. to present oneself, to appear before a court on the appointed day: testificatur late, P. Quintum non sistisse et se sistisse, Cic.

3. to stand still, to stop, stay, remain (mostly poet.): amnes sistunt, Virg. 4. to stand fast: to last, endure: qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, Cic. Esp. impera. pass.: sisti non (nec, viz) potest, one cannot hold out, it cannot be endured, all is over: totam plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec alati posse, nisi omnibus consulat, Liv.

sistrum, l. n. = *οὐρῖσπος*, a metallic rattle used by the Egyptians in the rites of Isis, and other festivals: Ov. Hence sarcastically, as the war-trumpet of the wanton Cleopatra: Virg.

sittula, m. f. *dim.* [sittula] a kind of urn used in drawing lots when partly filled with water: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 145).

sittulens, a, um, adj. [sittula] thirsty: quidem, Sid. 2. Transf. of things, very dry, parched, arid: Appulia, Hor.

sittens, entis, Part. [sittio]. II. A d. thirsting, thirsty, athirst: quae (pocula) arenti sistentes haurimus ore, Ov.: Tantalus, Hor. 2. Transf. of places, plants, etc. dry, parched, arid: hortus, Ov. 3. Fig. thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedily: gravior ardentiusque sittens, Cic. With gen.: virtutis, id.

sittenter, adv. thirstily, eagerly, greedily: sittenter quid expetens, Cic.

sittio, lvi or li, v. a. and a. [sittis].

1. Neutr. to thirst, be thirsty: in medio stitit flumine potans, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things, to be dried up or parched, to want moisture: tosta sedit tellus, Ov. || Act. to thirst after: quo plus sunt potae, plus sistantur aquae, are thirsted for, id. 2. Fig. to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet: sanguinem nostrum sittibat, Cic.: populus libertatem sittens, id.

sittis, m. f. *thirst* (only in sing.): sitti cum faucis urit sitta, Hor.: seare, Lucr.: levare, O. 3. Transf. of things, dryness, drought, aridity: Canis arenti torreat arida sitti, Tib. || Fig. strong or ardent desire, greediness, thirst: cupiditatis sitta, Cic. With gen. obj.: libertatis, id. (Hence Fr. soif.)

sittula, m. f. a bucket: Pl.

situs, a, um, Part. [sino]. II. A d. lying, situate: in ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, Cic. Rarely of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipais penetratibus siti, Tac. (ii) Esp. of geogr. position: locus in

media insula situs, Cic. (III) Of the wood, buried, interred: (Aeneas) situs est super Numicum flumen, Liv. Hence in epigrams: hic situs est, hic siti sunt, etc. Tib. (IV) built, founded (rare): Philippopolim a Macedone Philippo sitam circumdedit, Tac. 2. Fig.: (voluptates) in medio sita esse dicunt, Cic. (II) Esp.: situm esse in alioquo or in aliqua re, to rest with, depend upon some one or something: huiusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, Iudices, Id.: cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, Sall.

situs, sit, m. [id.] situation, local position, site: terrae, Cic.: castrorum, Caes. Poet.: exegi monumentum aere perennius regalique sita pyramidi altius, the structure, Hor. Plur.: opportunitas sita urbis, Cic. II. rust, mould, mustiness, etc.: durumpor sita, Pl.: per loca senta sita, Virg. (II) Slowness of the body: Ov. 3. Fig. of the mind, a resting, a wasting away, dullness: aeneas sita vita, Virg.: marcescere otio sitaque civitatem, Liv.

sitig old orthog. seive, and hence, by ascope, seg, conf. [si ve] or i/ = vel si. After si and with a conditional sign: si omnes atomi declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.: si ego volo seu nolo, Pl. (II) Without a preceding si (rare): bis denas Italio texanum robore naves, seu plures complere valent, Virg. II. Repeated, with a disjunctive sense, in stating opposed hypotheses, sive (seu) ... sive (seu) be it that ... or that, if ... or if, whether ... or: sive timore perterriti, sive spe salutis induci, Caes.: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, Virg. Repeated several times: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura ademerat, sive loci altius, Cic. With a corresp. si: sive immolaria, sive avem asperis: si Chaldaeum, al haruspicum videria, si falsierit, Id. 2. With another particle (aut, vel, ne or an): (saxum) seu turbinis imber proluat, aut annis solvit sablapsa vetustas, Virg. 3. Alone, in a purely disjunctive sense = vel: ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quia dicit altius, perelegans esse videtur, or whoever else said it, Cic.

smaragdus (also smar.) i. comm. = smaragdus, a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour, including not only our emerald, but also the beryl, jasper, malachite, etc. Plin.: Lucr.: Tib.: Ov. [Sana, marabata.] (Hence It. smeraldo; Fr. émeraude.)

smaris, idis, f. = smaragdus, a small sea-fish of inferior quality: Ov.

soboles, sobolesco, v. subol.

sobrius, ade, moderately, temperately, frugally: parce, continenter, severe, sobrie vivere, opp. delicate ac molliter, Cic. 2. prudently, sensibly, circumspectly: agere, Pl.

sobrius, i. m. and sobrius, ac, f. [contr. for sororius from soror, and] prop. an appellation for the

children of sisters; hence, in gen.] a cousin-german, cousin by the mother's side: Cic.: Tac.

sobrius, a, um, adj. not drunk, sober: Cic.: Hor. (II) Transf. of things: pocula, Tib.: nox, in which there was no drinking, Prop.: convivia, Tac. II. In gen. sober, moderate, temperate, continent: parvus ac sobrius, Ter.: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. 2. Fig. of the mind, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious: satius esse ac aut sobrius? Ter.: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. [Erym. dub. Usu. supposed to be a contr. of se sobrius.]

soccus, i. m. dim. [soccus] a small soccus: Sen.: Suet.

soccus, i. m. a kind of low-heeled, light shoe, worn by the Greeks; a slipper, sock: Cic.: and by effeminate Romans: Suet. II. Esp. the soccus or shoe worn by comic actors; hence, also, meton. comedy: Hor.

socer (nom. socerus, Pl.), eri, m. a father-in-law: Cic. Plur. soceri, parents-in-law: Virg. II. Transf. for consocer, a son's father-in-law: Ter. [Gr. ἀρκεύς.]

socius, i. v. socer, ad init.

socius, ae, v. socius.

sociabilis, e, adj. [socius] that may be easily united or joined together, sociable (rare): consortio inter reges, Liv.

socialis, e, adj. [socius] pertaining to companionship; sociable, social: homo sociale animal, Sen. II. Esp. pertaining to allies or confederates, allied, confederate: lex, Cic.: foedus, Liv.: exercitus, of the allies, Id. 2. pertaining to marriage, conjugal: amor socialis, Ov.

socioliter, adv. socially: Hor.

sociennus, i. m. [socius] a fellow, comrade: tuus, Pl.

societas, itis, f. [id.] fellowship, association, union, community, society: hominum inter ipsos societas conjunctione, Cic.: consiliorum omnium societas, Id.: belli, Sall. II. Esp. a partnership in trade: fecit societatem eorum rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. 2. Meton. a company or society of the farmers of the revenue: provinciarum, Caes. 3. a political league, an alliance, confederacy: Amborigem alibi sociate et foedere adiungunt, Id.

socio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to join or unite together, to associate; to do or hold in common, to share with: vim rerum cognitionemque cum scientia atque exercitatione, Cic.: se alicui vinculo iugali, Virg.: verba loquor socianda chordis, to be accompanied, Hor. Reflect.: sociari factioribus, to take part in deeds of villainy, Liv.

sociolaudus, i. m. [socius frando] one that deceives his comrades: Pl.

socius, i. m., and socius, ae, f. a sharer, partner, companion, associate: belli participes et socius et adiutor, Cic.: socium esse in negotia, Ter. Poet.:

generis socii, relatives, Ov.: tori, a spouse, consort, Id. Prm.: (eloquentia) pacis est comes otiose socii, Cic.: socias sorores impietatis habet, Ov. Poet.: socii generatque torique, relative and wife (Juno), Id. II. Esp. a copartner, partner in business: socii potant sunt, quos inter res communicata est, Cic.: socii, of the company of farmers of the public revenue, Id. Hence, in law, pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), for defrauding a partner: Id. 2. as ally, confederate: Boles receptos ad se sociis sat adaequas, Caes.: socii et Latini, or, more freq. socii et nomen Latini, the Italian allies and the Latins (v. Smith's Ant. 345): Cic.: socii ac nominis Latini, Liv. The socii Latini nomina, on the other hand, are simply the Latin allies, the Latins: id. [Cf. Sans. sāhi, "amikus."]

socius, a, um, adj. [id.] sharing, partaking, associated: hic (Augustus) socium cum Jure nomen habet, Ov.

II. longed, allied, confederate: cum sociis retinendas urbis, Liv.

sociordia (accordia), ae, f. [socius] weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity (rare): si quem sociordia argueret, stultiorum alobat filio suo Claudio, Suet. II. carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity (only sing.): fortuna per sociordia non uti, Liv.: nisi felicitas in sociordiam vertitur, exuere Jugum potuerit, Tac.

sociordia, comp. adv. more carelessly or slothfully: res acta, Liv.

sociors, ordis, adj. [ae soci] without intellect, silly, stupid, thoughtless, etc.: socors natura neglegentia, Cic. II. careless, sluggish, inactive, etc.: neque victoria socors aut insolens factas, Sall. With gen.: nolim ceterarum rerum in socordem eodem modo, Ter.

socurs, is, f. [cf. socer] a mother-in-law: uno animo omnes socurs oderat nurus, Ter.

sodalitium (-tium), ii, n. [sodalis] fellowship, intimacy, companionship, etc.: fratrum vere dulcis sodalium, Cat. II. Meton. an unlawful secret society: lex Licinia, quae est de sodalicia, Cic.

sodalitius, or Vnus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a sodalis; pertaining to fellowship or companionship: jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov.

sodalis, is, comm. a made, fellow, intimate, comrade, boon-companion, etc.: adolescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque adolescentium Tarquiorum, Liv.

2. adjectively (poet.): turba sodalis, the band of friends, Ov. Of things: Hebrus, Hor. II. Esp. a fellow or member of a corporation, college, etc.: sodales Augustales Titi, Tac.

2. a participator, accomplice in unlawful secret associations: quos tu si sodales vocas, officium amicitum nomine iniquas: criminosis, Cic.

sodalitas, itis, f. [sodalis] fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, intimacy: sodalitas familiaritque, Cic.

clever, dexterous, expert: in omni vel officio vel sermone solers, Cic. *Comp.*: sollicitior et ingeniosior, Id. *Sup.*: Solis, rudis ante et ignarus belli, sollicitissimus omnium factus est, Sall. *Poet.* with *inf.*: coloribus soliers nunc hominem potius nunc deum, Hor. *With gen.*: Musa lyrica solers, Id.

2. Of things, ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive: opera providae sollicitae naturae, Cic. *antima*, Liv. *solleter*, adv. skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously: aliquid consequi, Cic. *Comp.*: exprimere lucosus, vultum, Ov. *Sup.*: aliquid sollicitissime perspicere, Cic.

solertia (solert), ae, f. [solers] skill, shrewdness, dexterity, cleverness, expertness, etc.: data est quibusdam bestis machinato quaedam aequa solertia, Cic.: est genus (Gallorum) summae solertiae, Caes.: ingenii solertia, shrewdness, Sall. *With gen. obj.*: agendi cogitandique solertia, adroventus, quickness, Cic.

sollicitatio (sollicitat.), onis, f. [sollicito] an inciting, instigating, investigation: Allobrogum, Cic.

sollicitus, adv. with concern or solicitude: laetus, Sil. *¶* carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently: se custodire, Sen. *Sup.*: Suet.

sollicito (sollic), avi, atum, i, v. a. [sollicitus] to move violently, to stir, shake, agitate: to move, remove, displace, disturb, etc. (mutum) suis ex seilibus, Lucr.: salinem, Virg.: nequicquam spicula sollicitis, shakes, Id. *¶* *sollicit*: to rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet. *sollicit*: multa sunt quae me sollicitant angantque, Cic.: ea cura quietos sollicitat, Virg.: ira Jovis, sollicitat prava religione, irritated, Liv.

2. Esp. to stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate: civitates, Aem. servitia urbana, Sall. *Poet.* with an inanim. or abstr. object: podium fidem donis, Ov. The purpose expressed by *ad* or *subj.*: poet. by *inf.*: officies et servitia ad Lentulum eripendum, Sall.: sollicitatis, ut regnare vellet, Cic.: sollicitor nullo esse putare deo, Ov. 3. to persuade, solicit: (mulier) sollicitat spatium decurrere amoris, Lucr.

sollicitudo (sollic), onis, f. [id.] uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude: sollicitudo aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic.: te torqueret omni sollicitudine districtum, Hor. *Plur.*: Hor. *With gen. obj.*: nupiarum, Ter.

sollicitus (sollicit), a, um, adv. [solus, i. e. totus, and cleo] wholly, i. e. violently or continually moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed (lit. only poet. and rare): mare, Virg.: rates, tossed about, Ov. *¶* *Fig. uneasy, troubled, or agitated in mind, anxious, sollicitus*: sollicita civitas suspensa, Cic.: nunc sollicitus timor anxius angit, Virg. *Comp.*: Tac. (II) Of animal, uneasy, unquiet, watchful: canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 2. Transf. of things: vita,

Hor.: justitia, timid, vacillating, Cic.: opes, causing disquietude, Hor.

sollicitior (sollic), i, n. (ae. te. tum) [solita, i. e. tota, and ferrum] a javelin wholly of iron: Liv.

sollicitudinis, i, m. *anxiety, care, a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solécism*: Quint.

solior, stus, i, v. a. dep. [perh. contr. of sublevo] to comfort, console, solace: lentre dolentem solando caput, Virg.: inopem et aegrum, Hor. *¶* Of things as objects: to soothe, ease, relieve, mitigate: famem concussa querens, Virg.: cladem Iugundensem, Tac.

solstitium, o, adj. [solstitium] pertaining to the summer-solstice, solstitial (opp. to brumalis): dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day, Cic.: nox, the shortest, Ov. *¶* Transf. pertaining to midsummer or summer-heat: herba, a summer-plant or one that quickly withers, Pl. 2. pertaining to the sun, solar (for solars): annus, qui solstitial circumagitur orbe, in a solar revolution, Liv.

solstitium, il, n. [sol stis] the time when the sun seems to stand still, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, the (summer or winter-)solstice: solstitium aestivum, hibernum, Col. *¶* Esp. the summer-solstice, the longest day of the year, opp. to bruma: Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. summer-time, the heat of summer: paenula solstitio, caempestre nivalibus auris, Hor.

solium, i, n. [from the root sol, akin to sedeo, lit. that on which anything is seated or placed: hence] the lowest part of anything, the bottom, foundation: hence, the floor or pavement of a room; the bottom of a ditch or trench; the foundation of a building or the ground on which it stands; ground, earth, land, soil; the sole of the foot or of a shoe, etc.: aurata tecta in villis et sola marmorea, Cic.: ut ejus (fosse) solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes.: solo aequata omnia, Liv.: mihi calcamentum solum (est) callum, Cic.: astra tenent coeleste solum, the vault of heaven, Ov. 2. Transf. in gen. soil, land, country, region, place: solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic.: natale, native country, Ov. Hence, solum vertere, to leave one's country (generally of an exile): qui volunt poemam aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertant, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant, Cic. 3. In law, res soil, land, and all that stands upon it, real estate, opp. to res mobiles (personal or moveable property): ut fenestores duas patrimonii partes in solo collocarent, lay out in land, Suet. *¶* *Fig. a base, basis, foundation* (rare): solo aequantes sunt dictatores consilatores, qui to be levelled with the ground, i. e. to be utterly abolished, Liv. (II)

solum, adv. alone, only, merely, barely, affirmatively: nos nationem solum habemus: consules

etiam spectonem, Cic. *¶* *Negatively*: non solum, nec (neque) solum... sed (verum) etiam, etc., etc., not only (not merely, not barely)... but also, etc.: se non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina esse sapientem, Id.: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad mirandam gratiam, sed pene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes.

solum, a, tum (gen. regular, solus; dat. sol; dat. f. solae, Pl.: Ter.), adj. alone, only, single, sole: cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluimus, Cic.: ego meorum solus sum necus. *Ter.* 2. Esp. lonely, solitary, forsaken (rare): sola sum: habeo hic seminem, neque amicum neque cognatum, Id. *¶* Transf. of places, lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert: quoniam in locis solis moestas errare, Cic. (Hence *Ter. scul.*)

solutus, adv. freely, without hindrance, carelessly, negligently, etc.: si animus homo relaxatus solutus movetur ac libere, Cic.: solutus lascivie, Tac.: solute dicere, fluently, Cic.

solutio, ae, adj. [solvo] that is easily loosed or taken apart: navis, Suet.

solutio, onis, f. [id.] a loosening, unloosing, dissolution: linguae, Cic. 2. Esp. payment: justu creditu, Liv. *Plur.*: Caes. *¶* *Fig.*: argumentorum, a solution, explanation, Sen.

solutus, a, um, Part. [solvo]. *Ad.* unloosed, loose: terra, locis, light soil, Col. 2. *Fig. free, untrammelled, independent, unoccupied*, in a bad sense, loose, wild, extravagant, licentious: dis solute: comes, soluti cupiditatis, liberti delicia, Cic.: solutus omni bonore, Hor.: soluta P. Clodii praetura, lawless, unprincipled, Cic.: libido solutor, Liv.: ad dicendum solutus atque expeditus, fluent and ready, Cic.: in paupertate solutus, cheerful, merry, Hor. *Poet.* with *gen.*: cum famulis operum soluta, Id. 3. Esp. of speech, without matter, in prose: Cic. (II) In gen. loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed: est oratio alia, qualis in sermone et epistolis, Quint. So of Pindaric verse: (Pindarus) numeros fertur lego solutus, Hor. (Hence *lit. sollo.*)

solvo, solvi, solutum, i, v. a. (perf. solvit, tripl.: Cat.) to loose, undo, unbind: to separate, disengage, break up, dissolve: non recte victus est, jube solvi, Ter.: quancumque lit. epistola solvit, opened the prison, Brut. in Cic.: equum senectutem, to unshackle, dissolve, Hor.: capillos, Ov.: somnia, Hor.: epistolam, to undo, break open, Cic.: pontem, to break down, Tac.: sumum, to dash in pieces, Ov.: illi solvuntur frigore membra, are rendered powerless, Virg. 2. Naat. i. e. to solve, unravel, discuss (gram.), or simply untie (lit. to unfasten the ship's masts, etc.) to weigh anchor, set sail, and

easy, put to sea: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, Pl.: naves, Caes.: ancoram, Caes. Also of the ships themselves: naves XVIII. ex superiore portu leni vento solvuntur, Caes. 3. Mercant. *t. t. to pay*: pecuniam debita aliquid, Cic.: solvendo non erat, was not able to pay, was insolvent, id. (11) Transf. in gen. to discharge an obligation of any kind; to pay, perform, fulfil: vota, id.: exsequia rite, Virg.: capite poenas solvit, made amends with his life, Sall. (12) Fig. to expiate, solve; to break up, dismiss, dispel: qua via captivos solvantur, ambigua distinguuntur, Cic.: verum, to break up, change into prose, Hor.: solvit corde metum, Virg. 3. Esp. to free, release, deliver, acquit: curia et negotio, Cic.: se longo lucia, Virg. ego somno solatus sum, was released from sleep, i. e. I awoke, Cic. (Hence Fr. *soudre*.)

somniculosus, *adv.* sleepily, sluggishly: persequi heri imperia, Pl. **somniculosus**, *a. um, adj.* [dim. *somniculus*, from *somnus*] inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, listless: somniculosa senectus, Cic.

somnifer, *era, drum, adj.* [somniaus *fero*] sleep-bringing, soporific: Ov.

somnio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [somnia-um] to dream; to dream of or see in a dream: mirum atque ineluctum somniavi somnium, Pl.: ovum, Cic. With acc. and inf.: videbare somnare, memet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. With de: hanc credo causam de illo somnandi fuisse, Cic. (11) Transf. to talk, i. e. to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly: eho, quae tu somnas! Hic homo non manus est, what are you dreaming about? Pl.: de Iuliano Phaeaeus erravi; Trojanum somniabam, Cic.

somnium, *il, n.* [somniaus] a dream: iucundissima somnia, Cic.: per somnia loquentes, talking in their sleep, Lucr. (11) Transf. a dream, an idle whim or fancy, nonsense: fabulae! logi: somnia! Tac.: expositi fere non philosophorum iudicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic.

somnus, *i. m.* (also *sompnus* in MSS.) [root *so, v. sopo*] sleep: hos oppressos somno adorti, Caes.: ne me e somno excitatis, Cic.: in somnis aliquid videre, in sleep, in dreams, Virg.: less free; per somnum, Cic. (11) Transf. night (poet.): Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. With longus, niger, frigida, etc. death: Hor. (Hence, through a dim. *somniculosus*, Fr. *sommeil*.)

somnibilis, *a. adj.* [somo] sounding, noisy: stridum, Ov.

somax, *acea, adj.* [id.] sounding, noisy: concha, Ov.

som-pes, *edis, adj.* [somnia] with sounding-feet, noisy-footed (poet.): Grat. (11) Subst. (poet.) a horse, steed: fremit insultans sompes, Virg.

somitus, *da, m.* [sono] a noise, sound, din, etc.: remorum, Caes.: ped-

um, Ov.: Olympi, thunder, Virg.: sonitum reddere, Cic.

sonivus, *a. um, adj.* [sonus] noisy; only in the phrase, sonivum tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic.

sono, *li, itura, i. v. n. and a.* [Infra. *sonere*, *Lyra*. Part. fut. sonaturum, sonam.] (1) Neutr. to make a noise, to sound, resound: tympana sonuerunt, Caes.: sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov. (11) Act. to sound, utter, speak, call, cry out, ring: homines incoeditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusum sonantes, Cic.: nec vox hominem sonat, does not sound like that of a man, Virg.: sonante mixtum tibis carmen lyra, Hor. [Perh. akin to Lat. *sono*: Gr. *sonō*.]

sonor, *oria, m.* [sono] a noise, sound, din (for sonitas and sonus): Virg.: Tac.

sonorus, *a. um, adj.* [sonor] noisy, loud, resounding, sonorous: cithara, Tib.: tempestates sonoras, Virg.

sona, *sonia, adj.* guilty, criminal: sonites condemnant reos, Pl. 2. Subst. a guilty person, an offender, malefactor, criminal: punire sonites, Cic.

sonitus, *a. um, adj.* [sona] dangerous, serious: morbus soniticus, a serious disorder that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, etc., Plin. Whence, transf. sonitica causa, arising from a morbus soniticus; hence, in gen. serious, weighty, important: Tib.

sonus, *i. m.* [sono] a noise, sound: tympana raucis obstrupere sonus, Ov.: non exaudito tubae sono, Caes.

sophisma, *atis, n.* = *sophisma*, a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism (pure Lat. capto): Sen.

sophistae, *ae, m.* = *sophistae*, a sophist: Cic.

sophos or **sophus**, *i. m.* = *sophos*, a wise man, sage: Mart. Adjectively, wise, shrewd: factus periculo gubernator sophus, Phaedr.

sopio, *ivi, or ii, itum, a. v. a.* to put or lull to sleep, hence, to deprive of feeling, to stun: vino operatus sopio, Liv. Most freq. in *Part. perf.*: ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic.: sopita quietis tempus, of deep or sound sleep, Liv. 2. to kill (poet.): Homerace accepta potitus, eadem alia sopita quiete est, Lucr. (11) Transf. of things, to calm, settle, still, quiet: sopitos suscitavit ignes, Virg.: quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus conviveret, lulled to sleep, Cic. [Root *sop*, whence also *sopor*, *som-nus*; cf. Sans. *svap*, "dormire," *svapna*, "somnus"; Gr. *svov*; Germ. *schlafen*; Eng. *sleep*.]

sopor, *oria, m.* [root *sop, v. sopo*] a heavy sleep, stupefaction, lethargy; in the poets also for sleep in gen.: non erat et placidum carpebant fassa soporem corpora, Virg. (11) The sleep of death, death: Pl. 2. Transf. laziness, indifference: sopor et ignavia,

Tac. (11) Meton. *poppy-juice, opium*: Plin. 2. Transf. a sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion: Sen.: Nep.

soporifer, *era, drum, adj.* [sopor *fero*] inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy: papaver, Virg.: Lethe, Ov.

sopore, *no per-, atum, i. v. a.* [sopor] to put asleep; to deprive of sense or feeling, to stupefy: Cels. Most freq. in *Part. perf.*: soporatos hostes, Ov.

2. Transf. of inanim. objects, to still, quiet, allay: soporatus dolor, Curt. (11) to render soporific: rarus vii Stygiae soporatus, Virg.

soporus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] sleep-bringing, causing sleep (poet.): Virg.

sorbum, *i. n.* = *sorbum*, a panner, homper: Pl.

sorbido, *di, 2. v. a.* [akin to *potio*] to suck in, drink down, swallow: hominum sanguinem, Pl.: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. 2. Transf. in gen. to suck in, swallow up, absorb: (Charybdis vastos) sorbet in abruptum ductus, Virg. (11) Fig.: quid cum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione consueti? Cic.

sorbillo, *i. v. a.* [sorbio] to sip: Ter. **sorbilo**, *adv.* sippingly: hinc, transf. drop by drop, bit by bit: Pl. **sorbilio**, *onia, f.* [sorbio] a drink, draught, potion, broth, etc.: Pl.: Pera. **sorbium**, *i. n.* a sorb-apple, service-berry: Virg.

sordido, *2. v. n.* [sordes] to be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty: Di? Jam lavisti? Pl. Num tibi sordere videtur? Pl. (11) Fig. to be mean, base, low, or sordid: haud sordere vult festus dies, had nothing mean or sordid in its appearance, id. 2. Transf. to seem base or paltry: to be despised, slighted, or held of no account: suis sordere, Liv.: sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg.

sordes, *is, f. dirt, filth, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor*: sint alio sordibus unguis, Ov.: caret oboleto sordibus tecti, Hor. 2. Meton. a mourning garment, mourning: jacere in lacrima et sordibus, Cic. (11) Fig. lowliness or meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness: obcurtatis et sordetis tinae, id.: sordes illae verborum, low, vulgar expressions, Tac. 3. Meton. the drags of the people, the mob, rabble: apud sordem urbis et faciem, Cic. 3. Esp. meanness, stinginess, niggardiness: sordiditas: (populus Romanus) non amat profusae opibus, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.: sordes et avaritia, Tac. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *ordure*.)

sordescere, *dili, 3. v. n. incomp.* [sorden] to become dirty, grow filthy or nasty (rare): contractatus ubi manibus sordescere vult coepit (liber), Hor.

sordidatus, *a. um, adj.* [sordidus] in dirty clothes, meanly or sordidly dressed: quamquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, Pl.: servi, Cic. Esp. in token of mourning: reus, Liv.

sordide, *adv.* dirtily, foully, nastily: s37

Lampr. 2. Transf. meanly, basely: quo sordidus et abjectus nati sunt, Tac.

|| Fig. vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly: dicere, Cic. 2. meanly, stingily, perversely, sordidly: facere aliquid, Suet.

sordidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [sordidus] soiled, smudged: toga, Juv.

|| Fig. low, mean, vile: servuli, Pl.

sordidus, a, um, adj. [sordidus] dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, equalled: amictus, Virg.: mapae, Hor.: nati, id. Post., amictum calcatis sordidus uris, deianor, Ov.

2. Transf. low, base, mean, in rank or condition: poor, humble, small, paltry: causam commissae homini egenti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic.: sordidissimus quisque, Liv.: rura, Virg.

|| Fig. low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.: virtus repulsa necda sordidae, Hor.: adulterium, Liv. 2. Esp. mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid: ita sordidus, ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor.

sordidus, inia, f. [sordidus] dirt, filth: Pl.

sorex, icis, m. [same as *uspe*] a mouse: Ter. (Hence *li. sorpo, sorcio*; Fr. *souris*.)

sordidus, a, um, adj. [sorex] pertaining to the mouse: Pl.

sorites, ae, m. = *ovopirys*, a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments, a sorites (pure Latin, acervus): Cic.

soror, ōria, f. a sister: Th. Salvo, mea soror. Pl. Frater mihi, salve, Pl.: germana, Cic.: doctae, the *Muses*, Tib.: gentileae Noctie, the *Parcae*, Ov.: tristes, the *Fates*, Tib.: also, sorores urae, Hor.

2. Esp. (poet.) sorores, the *Muses*: Prop.: the *Fates*: Cat. || Transf. a female friend, playmate, or companion: Virg. 2. Of things in pairs or similar: obscuro te hanc per dexteram perque hanc sororem laevam, Pl. (Sens. vastris: Germ. *schwester*; Eng. *sister*.)

sordidus, a, um, adj. [sorrer] pertaining to a sister, sisterly: coena, made because a sister was found, Pl.: moenia, t. e. of *Ido*, Ov.

sors, ita, f. (nom. *sors*, Pl.: *abdi*, *sorti*, Virg.) [etym. dub.] a lot: conclave sors in stellam, Pl.: conjicere in hydrium, Cic.: ponere in stellam, Liv.

|| Transf. a casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot: quæstor quem sors dedit, Cic.: cui Scilla provincia sortis evenisset, Liv.: de se sortibus consultum dicebat, Cæsar.

2. an oracular response, a prophecy: Italiam Lyciae iuvare capessere sortes, Virg. 3. fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share: qui fit, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem se ratio dederit suo fore obiceret, illa contentus vivat? Hor.: aliena, Liv.: ultimæ sortis homines, of the lowest class, Suet. With gen.: puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natum, to no share of the property,

Liv. 4. Esp. mercant. t. t. capital bearing interest, principal: et sors et fenus, Pl.: Cic. (Hence *li. sortia, sortis*; Fr. *sortie, sort*.)

sortitio, ae, f. dim. [sors] a little lot, a small tablet or ticket: Suet.

sortilegius, a, um, adj. [sors lego] foretelling, prophetic: Delphi, Hor.

|| Subst. sortilegius, i, m. s. fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner: Cic.

sortio, 4, u, a, and a, for sortior, to draw lots: iure sortis, Pl.: consilia, quæ erant sortita in singulos candidatos, drawn by lot, Cic.

sortior, itus, 4, u, a, and a, dep. [sors] to cast or draw lots.

Neutr.: cum prætores designati sortirentur, appointed the judges by lot, Cic.: consules comparare inter se aut sortiri iussi, to draw lots for the provinces, Liv.

|| Act. to draw or cast lots for, to fix, assign, or appoint by lot, to allot: also in the perfect tenses, to obtain or receive by lot: with acc.: tribus, Cic.: regna vini talia, Hor. With relative clauses: ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter ceterorum Hispaniam obtineret, Liv.

2. Transf. to share, divide, distribute (poet.): pariter laborem sortili, shared the labour, Virg. 3. to choose, select: subolem armento sortire quotannis, id.

4. In gen. to obtain, receive: Tectogæi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, Liv.

sortis, is, v. sors, ad init.

sortitio, ōnis, f. [sortior] a casting or drawing of lots, a choosing or determining by lot: Cic. Plur.: Suet.

sortitio, adn. by lot: sacerdotem sortitio capere, Cic.

sortitus, a, um, Part. [sortio and sortior]

sortitus, ūs, m. [id.] a casting or drawing of lots (rare, for sortitio): specula in sortita tibi, Pl. Plur.: quæ sortitus non pertulit illos, for whom no lots were cast, Virg.

sospes, itis (fem. *sospita*, ae), adj. [perh. akin to *ovipis*, ov], 1. A. c. saving, delivering: subst. a saviour, deliverer, preserver (rare): templum Junonis Sospitæ, Cic. || Pass. safe and sound, unharmed, unharmed, uninjured: happy, lucky, fortunate: sospites in patriam restituerunt, Liv.: virginum mater juvenumque nuper sospitum, Hor.: Jupiter, da diem hunc sospitem rebus meis agundia, favourable, auspicious, Pl.

sospitæ, ae, v. *sospes*.

sospitælis, e, adj. [sospes] giving health or safety, salutary: Pl.

sosvito, t. v. a. [id.] to save, preserve, prosper: progeniem, Liv.

sotidus and **sotidius**, a, um, adj. of or in the manner of *Sotades*: versus, Quint.

soter, ōis, m. = *ovirō*, a saviour, deliverer, a giver of health or safety: is est avter, qui salutem dedit, Cic.

spadix, icis, comm. = *ovabē*, a palm-branch broken off, together with its

fruit: Gell. || Transf. date-brown, nut-brown: honesti (equi) spadices glaucique, Virg.

spado, ōnis, m. = *ovidus*, a castrated person, a eunuch: Liv.

spargo, spersi, sparsum, j. v. a. [akin to *ovipis*] to throw here and there, to streve, scatter: to bestrew: to sowen, Cic.: bestro, bestro, molis, et rosm, Hor.: venena, id.: nura, Virg.: rosm, Hor.: humerum capilla, id.: corpus fluviali lymphæ, Virg.: sparsore, admoceo naso, with a spout or brush, to face, Ter.

2. Transf. to scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out: (aper) spargit canes, Ov.: sparsam tempestate clamen vidit, Liv.: spargas tua prodigia, you dissipate, squander, Hor.

|| Fig. in gen. to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend: animos in corpora humane, Cic.: sparsat Argolica nomen vaga fama per urbes Thebas, Ov.

2. Esp. of speech, to intersperse, interpose, insert a word or words: of a report or remour, to spread or noise abroad, to circulate, report: sparge subinde, break it with, Hor.: spargere voces in vulgum ambigua, Virg.

sparsus, a, um, Part. [spargo]

spartum, i, n. = *ovagrus*, a kind of grass indigenous in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets, etc., were made: this is still largely used under the name of *esparto*: Liv.

spartus, i, m. dim. a kind of fish: Ov.

sparus, i, m. a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear: Sall.: Liv.

spatha, ae, f. = *ovidus*, a broad flat wooden instrument for stirring liquids, a spatula: Col.

|| a broad, two-edged sword, without a point: Tac. (Hence *li. spada*; Fr. *épée*.)

spatior, atus, i, v. m. dep. [spatium] to walk, to walk, to walk about, promenade: in xysto, Cic.: agere in aprica, Hor. || In gen. to walk about or along, to go, proceed: (Dido) ante ora deum plingens spatibus aras, Virg. 2. Transf. of things, to spread out, expand: spatantia pennis brachia compescit, Ov. (Hence *li. spazare*.)

spatiosus, adn. widely, greatly, extensively: Plin. Comp.: Ov. || long: spatiosus, Prop.

spatiosus, a, um, adj. [spatium] roomy, ample, spacious: post, large, long, broad, etc.: loca, Quint.: taurus, Ov.: voces, words of many syllables, Quint. Comp.: Ov. || Fig. of time, long, long-continuing, prolonged: acum, id.

spatium, i, v. [perh. akin to *pāno*] room, space: tres pabulæ coeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Virg.: rumen Dubis pæne totum oppidum cingit: spatium spatium, quæ flumen intermitit, mos continet, Cæsar. 2. a walk, promenade, race-ground, public place, etc.: urbs delubris distincta spatibus communi-

bus. Cic.: locus planis pectus spatio. *spatio*, i. e. *space*, i. e. *plain*. Hor. (II) Meton. a walking, a walk, turn, promenade: quum in ambulationem ventum esset duobus spatibus tribusve facili. Cic. 2. *distance, interval*: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes.: viae spatium, the length, Ov. 4. *size, dimension*: dum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis). id. (II) Fig. of time: a space of time, interval, period: spatium praeterit temporis, Cic.: quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes.: spatio brevi, Hor. 2. *Esp. time, leisure, opportunity*: quam longum spatium amandi amicum tibi dedi? how long a time for loving, Ter. (III) spatium ad sese colligendum dedasse, time for collecting himself, Cic. 3. *metrical time, measure, quantity*: trocheus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, id.

spatiolus, e, adj. [specialis] individual, particular, special: illud generale, hoc speciale, Quint.

species, ei, f. (gen. and dat. plur. were not yet in use in Cicero's age) [specio]. 1. Act. a seeing, sight, look, view (very rare): speciem quo virtutis, Lucr. (II) Pass. that which is seen, the outward appearance, exterior: shape, figure, mien, etc.: species formae, outlines, contours, Cic.: navium, Caes.: agros bene cultos ubi species speciei ornatus, Cic.: speciem honesti habere, the look or semblance of what is right, id. (II) ornament, display, splendor, beauty: adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id.: praebere speciem, Liv. (III) Fig. an idea, notion: hanc illi ideas appellabant: nos recte speciem posuimus dicere, Cic. 2. *Esp. a show, seeming, semblance, pretence, etc.*: ista securitas specie quidem blanda sed reapse multis locis repudianda, id.: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, for the sake of appearance, Caes. 3. *a vision, apparition*: in quiete utrique consilium eadem dicitur visa species viri, Liv. 4. *a likeness, image, statue*: species ex aere vetus, poet. Cic. 5. *a peculiar sort, kind, or quality, a species*: genus est id, quod ali similes communione quadam specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. (II) *spices, drugs, etc. of the same sort*: Macr. (Hence It. *specie*; Fr. *épice*; Eng. *spice*.)

specillum, i, n. [id.] a surgical instrument, a probe. Cic.

specimen, inis, n. [id.] any visible evidence; an example, instance, specimen, proof (only in sing.): Ingenitum specimen est quoddam, transire ante pedes posita, Cic.: solari specimen, Virg. (II) Transf. a pattern, model, example: specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, Cic.

specio (specio), spexi, p. n. s. a. to look, look at, behold: nunc speciem spectitur, nunc certamen certitur, Pl. (Sana. pas. "videre," without the initial s; Gr. *ennoia*.)

speciosus, odo, showily, handsomely, splendidly: Plin. Comp. speciosus instratus equus quam uxor vestis, Liv. Sp. conlorta hasta, Quint. (II) Fig.: dictum, id.

speciosus, a, um, adj. [species] good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant: hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor. (II) Fig.: reversionis habet speciosas causas habet, plausible, specious, Cic.: vocabula rerum, Hor.

spectabilis, e, adj. [specio] that may be seen, visible: corpus coeli, Cic. (II) worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable: Niohe vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov.: pulcra et spectabilis victoria, Tac.

spectaculum (spectaculum, Prop.), i, n. [id.] a show, sight, spectacle: superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic.: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor. (II) Esp. a public show, a stage-play, spectacle: spectacula sunt tribum data, Cic.: gladiatorum, Liv.

2. Meton. a theatre or amphitheatre: ex omnibus spectaculis plausus est excitatus, Cic.

spectamen, inis, n. [id.] = specimen, a mark, sign, proof: Pl.

spectatio, ois, f. [id.] a looking, beholding: a sight, view, contemplation: apparatus spectatio, Cic.: Esp. an examining, testing of money: penulae, id. (II) Fig. respect, regard, consideration: Flor.

spectator, oris, m. [id.] a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator: sunt homines quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic.: certaminis, Liv. (II) Esp. a spectator in a theatre, at games, etc.: Pl. 2. an examiner, judge, critic: elegans formarum spectator, Ter.

spectatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that looks at or observes: Pl.

spectatus, a, um, Part. [specio]. 1. A. d. j.: tried, tested, proved: homines spectati et probati, Cic.: mores, Pl.: ni virtutis fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, Sall. 2. In gen. looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent: in perfecto et spectato viro, Cic. Sup.: spectatissima femina, id.

specio, ois, f. [specio]. In augury, an observing of the auspices; also, the right of observing them: Cic.

specio, avi, atum, i. v. a. frag. [id.] to look at, behold: to gaze at, watch, observe, etc. with acc.: spectare aliquid et visere, Cic.: Ingentes acervos, Hor. Abol.: alte spectare, Cic. With od or in acc.: quosque hic ad me specta, Pl.: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. 2. Esp. to look at as a spectator, to look on: fabulum, Pl.: ludos, Hor. 3. Of places, to look, face, i. e. be situated towards: constr. usu. with ad, in, inter, and acc., or an adv. of place: less freq. with acc.: para quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic.: munitiones non in urbem modo sed in Etruriam spectantes, Liv.: Aquil-

tania spectat inter oceanum solis et septentriones, i. e. is situated to the north-west, Caes.: Acarnaniam solum occidentem et mare Siculum spectat, lies towards the north-west, Liv. Transf. of nations: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. 4. to examine, try, test: fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. (II) Fig. to look at, consider, regard: ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic. 2. Esp. to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive, or endeavour after; to tend, incline, refer, have regard to: Juvenes magis spectare et ad ea rectis studiis debet contendere, id.: quem locum probandas virtutis tuas spectas? do you seek? Caes. Of impersonal subjects: rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv.: quo igitur haec spectat oratio? Cic.

3. to judge of, to try, test: nemo illum ex trunco corpora spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id.: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bono? Pl.

spectrum, i, n. [id.] an appearance, image; an apparition, spectre: Cic.

specula, ae, f. [id.] a look-out, watch-tower: praedonum adventum significabat ignis et specula sublatius, Cic.

2. Transf. a height, eminence (poet.): In montis summi in vertice montis plantis ignis aeterni, Virg. (II) Fig.: nunc homines in speculo sunt observant, quemadmodum sese unusquisque vestrum gerat, are watching, Cic.

specula, ae, f. dim. [spec] a slight hope (rare): Pl.: Cic.

speculabundus, a, um, adj. [speculator] on the look-out, on the watch: Tac.

specularis, e, adj. [speculum] pertaining to a mirror, like a mirror: Sen. (II) Subst. *specularis*, orum, n. plu. window-panes, a window: id.

speculator, oris, m. [speculator] milit. i. e. a spy, scout: repentinus, Cic. These scouts formed a special division in each legion: Tac. Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general: Suet. (II) Transf. in gen. a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner: physicus, id. est speculator venatorum naturae, Cic.

speculatrix, icis, f. [speculator] pertaining to spies or scouts: navigia, spy-boats, Caes.: caliga, worn by spies or scouts, Suet.

speculatrix, icis, f. [speculator] a female spy, watcher: Cic.

speculator, aita, i. v. a. dep. [specula] to spy, watch, observe, examine, explore: omnia speculati et perscrutati, Cic.: jam vacuo laetam (avem) coelo speculatus, having descired, Virg.: opportunitatem, to watch for, Veil. Abol.: quid ad se venient? an speculandi causa? Caes.

speculum, i, n. [specio] a looking-glass, mirror: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.: quot-

les to in speculo videris alterum. Hor. Respecting the material and use of mirrors. v. Smith's Ant. 147. || Fig. a mirror, copy, imitation: naturae, Cic. (Hence *lit. specchio*.)

specus,ūs, (i), m. f. and s. [akin to *σπῆος*] a cave, cavern, den; a cavity, chasm; a ditch, drain, covered water-course, a pit in mines, etc.: *Musc.*: hic agor in specus? Hor. (ii) Fem.: concava specus, Knn. (iii) *Neutr.*: hic specus horrendum, Virg. || Transf. a cavity of any kind (poet.): specus atri vulneris, Id.

spēlaeum (speleum), i, n. = *σπηλαιον*, a cave, cavern, den: Virg.

spēlmea, ae, f. = *σπηλμα*, γγος, a cave, cavern, den: Cic.: Virg.

spērābīlis, e, adj. [spero] that may be hoped for: Pl.

spērātus, a, um, Part. [spero]. || Ad. hoped or longed for: subst. a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride: *spērata salve*, Pl.

sperno, spreī, spērtum, 3. v. a. lit. to scow, separate, remove (rare): nunc spes, spes auxillaque a me segregant spernuntque se, Pl. || Transf. to despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn: non respondit, non speravit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic. prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor.: doctrina des spernens, Liv. Post. with *inf.*: nec partem solido demere de se spernit, Hor.

spīro, avi, atum, 1. v. s. to look for, expect, upon something desirable; to hope, to promise or flatter oneself: *absol.*: quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destitit, Cic. With acc.: a quo genere hominum victoriam sperasset, Caes.: sperat infestis, metuūt secundis alteram sortem, Hor. With acc. and *inf.*: ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic. Ellipt.: qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem sperat (sc. te fore), Hor. With de (rare): neque de otio nostro speram, Cic. || to look for something undesirable, to expect, apprehend: hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, et perferre, aoror, potero, Virg. With a negative particle: sin a vobis, id quod non spero, desear, Cic.

spēs, spēī, f. [spero: prob. orig. spes, speria] a looking for, expecting; esp. something desirable, hope: at spes est expectatio boni, mali expectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic.: hac spe laeaps Indulomus, *disappointed in this hope*, Caes. *Plur.*: omnes Catilinae spes atque spes concidisse, Cic. With gen. obj.: spem istoc pacto nuprium omnem eripis, Ter. With acc. and *inf.*: ne spes quidem illa ostenditur, fore melius, Cic. With *subj.*: si spem afferant, ut fructus appareat, Id. With de: spes est de argento, Pl. (ii) Esp. the hope of being appointed heir: leniter in spem arripe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus heres, Hor. || 2. Meton. that which gives rise to hope, an object of hope: puppes, spes vestri reditus,

Or. (ii) Esp. of children, young animals, or the fruits of the earth: devovisti nisi spemque caputque parens, Id. (iii) As a term of endearment: spes mea, Pl. || An anticipation or apprehension of evil (rare): mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall.: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv.

sphaera, ae, f. = *σφαῖρα*, a ball, globe, sphere (pure Lat. globus, Cic.): habent nam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, Cic. || Esp. a globe or sphere made to represent the heavenly bodies: Id.

sphaeristērīum, ii, n. = *σφαῖροτάριον*, a place for playing ball, a tennis-court: Suet.

sphinx, ngis, f. = *σφίγξ*, a fabulous monster which is said to have taken up its abode on a rock near Thebes, and to have proposed a riddle to every Theban that passed by, killing those who could not solve it; usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or, also with the head of a man and the body of a lion: Pl. Augustus had the figure of a sphinx upon his seal, as a symbol of silence: Suet.

spīca, ae, f. [Neut. spīcum, poet. Cic.] prop. a point: hence, of grain, an ear, spike: Cic. || Transf. a top, swift, head of other plants: Prop. 2. the brightest star in the constellation Virgo: Poet. Cic. 3. an arrow, dart: contra lapidum coniectum spīcarumque menu potest, Lact.

spīcūs, a, um, adj. [spīca] consisting of ears of corn: corona, Tib.: sarta, Or.: messis, of grain, Virg.

spīculum, i, n. dim. [spīcum; v. spīca, ad *ind.*] a little sharp point or sting: of bees: Virg.: of a scorpion: Or. 2. Esp. the point of a missile weapon: Epaminondas tum denique sibi avelli jubet spīculum, Cic. (ii) Meton. a dart, arrow: Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitantes, quos spīculo posset attingere, Id.: a javelin: Virg.: an arrow: Id.: Cupid's arrow: Prop. (Hence Fr. *épieu*, *essieu*.)

spīna, ae, f. [perh. contr. of spīcna, from spīca, and therefore, prop. something pointed or prickly; hence] a thorn: consertum tegumen spīna, Virg.

2. Transf. a prickle or spine of certain animals (as the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, etc.): animalium aliae coris tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, aliae spīnae hirsutae, Cic. (ii) A fish-bone: Or. (ii) The back-bone, spine: Virg. Hence, poet. the back: Or. (iv) Spīna, a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course: the barrier: v. Smith's Ant. 87. || Fig. in *plur.* difficulties, subtleties, perplexities: disserendi spīnae, Cic.

spīnātum, i, n. [spīna] a thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns: Virg.

spīnēs, a, um, adj. [id. or of made of thorns, thorny (rare): vulcula, Or.]

spīnifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [spīna fero] thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly: Cic.

spīnēs, a, um, adj. [spīna] full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly: herbas, Or. || Fig. of sty, harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused: Stoicorum spīnosum disserendi genus, Cic. Comp. Id. 2. stinging, irritating: carae, Cat.

spīnther, ēra, m. [prob. from *σπινθηρ*] a kind of braided which kept its place on the arm by its elasticity: Pl.

spīntheria or **spīntheria**, ae, m. [from *σπινθηρ*, the contractile muscle of the anus] a man who prostitutes his body: Tac.: Suet.

spīntularīum, ii, n. dim. a little bird of ill omen: Pl.

spīna, i, f. [spīna] a Mech-thorn, sloe-tree: Virg.

spīra, ae, f. = *σπῖρα*, that which is wound, coiled, or twisted: a coil, fold, twist, spire: of a serpent: Virg. || Of things having a spiral form: I the base of a column: Virg. 2. a twisted tie for fastening the hat under the chin: Juv.

spīrābīlis, e, adj. [spīro] that may be breathed, good to breathe, respirable: Cic. || Transf. that seems to sustain life, vital: per sidera testor, coeli spīrābile lumen, Virg.

spīrācūlum, i, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore: Lact.: Virg.

spīrāmentum, i, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore: cuncta spīrāmenta relaxat, Virg.: cavernarum (Aetnae), Just.: animae, the lungs, Virg. 2. Fig. a brief pause or interval, an instant: intervalia ac spīrāmenta temporum, Tac.

spīritus,ūs, m. [id.] a gentle blowing, a breath of air, breeze: Boreas spīritus, Virg.: quid tam est commune quam spīritus vivis? Cic. 2. Esp. breathed air, a breath: transpiratione atque otiosum spīritum ducere, Id.: ut fluitum suorum postrostrum spīritum ore excipere liceret, Id. 3. a breathing: aer spīritus ductus alit et sustentat animantes, Id. (ii) the breath of life: spīritum alium sufferre, Id. (iii) Poet. a sigh: Hor. || Fig. a heavenly spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance: also, spirit, energy, courage (esp. in *plur.*): regio spīrita, Cic.: fiducia ac spīritus, Caes.: quom spīritus plebes sustinuit, Liv.: cohibuit spīritus ejus Thraex, Tac. 2. spirit, soul, mind, in gen. dum memor ipse me, dum spīritus hos regit auras, Virg.: spīritu ductus, Liv. (ii) Transf. a beloved object: Vell.

spīro, avi, atum, 1. v. s. and s. to breathe, draw, breathe, respire: quae deserti a me, dum quidem spīrare possum, nefas iudico, Cic. (ii) Transf. to live, be alive (usu. in *Part. imperf.*): Catiline inter hostium cadavera reperitur esse, paululum etiam spīrare, Sall.

sp. Fig. to be favourable, to favour: quod si tam facili spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. **2.** to breathe, live, be alive: videtur Laeli mense spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vi coactissae, Cic. Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, etc.; excedunt alii spirantis mollius aera, Virg. **3.** to be puffed up; to be arrogant; spirantibus altus Poenia, Liv. **4.** Act. to breathe out, exhale, emit: flammam spirantes boves, Liv. **5.** Fig. to breathe forth; mendacia, Juv. **6.** Transf. to be occupied with, to shew, express; to design, intend: quae spirant amores, Hor.: inquitur summi spiritum et tribunum etiam nunc spiritum, Liv.

spissus, *ad.*, thickly, closely: Plin. **2.** Transf. slowly: quum spissae atque vix ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic.

spissusque, *3.* v. *insep.* [spissus] to become thick, to condense (rare): Lucr.

spississimus, *a. um, adj.* [spissus gradus] slow-paced: Pl.

spissus, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [spissus] to thicken, make thick, condense: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov.

spissus, *a. um, adj.* thick, close, compact, dense, crowded: nubes, Ov.: quia rara est acies interitque corona non tam spissa viris, Virg.: theatra, Hor.: caligo, Ov. **2.** Transf. of time: slow, tardy, late (rare): omnia tarda et spissa, Cic. **3.** Fig. hard, difficult (rare): si id erit spissius, id. (Hence *li. spisso; Fr. épais.*)

sples, *enis, m.* = σπλήν (there is another form, *lien, q. v.*), the mill or spleen: Pers.

splendēdo, *2. v. n.* to shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontes, Virg.: splendet focus, Hor. **3.** Fig. to shine, to be bright or illustrious: virtus splendet per se semper, Cic.

splendēdo, *dūi, 3. v. n. insep.* [splendēdo] to become bright or shining, to derive lustre from: Incipiat soluto attritus splendescere vomer, Virg.: vidimus Aetnaeae coelum splendescere flammis, Ov. **4.** Fig.: nihil est in incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic.

splendidi, *adv.* brightly, brilliantly: ornare magnifice splendideque convitium, Cic. **5.** Fig. brilliantly, splendidly, nobly: in parentem splendide mendax, Hor.

splendidi, *a. um, adj.* [splendēdo] bright, shining, glittering, brilliant, etc.: quanto splendorum quam cetera sidera fulget Lucifer, Ov.: splendidissimus candelor, Cic. **2.** Esp. of style of living, dress, etc. brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous: splendida domus gaudet regali gaza, Cat.: secundas res splendiores facit amicitia, Cic. **3.** Fig. brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble: C. Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus, id.: splendida facta, Hor. **2.** Esp. showy, fine, specious: non tam solido quam splendido nomine, Cic.

splendor, *oris, m.* [id.] brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendour: flammæ, Ov.: argenti, Hor. **2.** Esp. of style of living, etc. splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness: (maiores nostri) in publica dignitate omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocarunt, Cic. **3.** Fig. lustre, splendour, honour, dignity, excellence, etc.: summorum hominum splendor, id.: vitae, Liv.

splendūrium, *il, n.* [spolium] a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators: Sen.

spoliatio, *onis, f.* [spolio] a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation: in tanta spoliatio omnium rerum, Cic. **4.** Fig.: consultius, id.

spoliator, *oris, m.* [id.] a robber, pillager, plunderer (rare): Liv.

spoliatrix, *icis, f.* [id.] she that robs, pillager, or spoils: Cic.

spoliatus, *a. um, Part.* [spolio] **1.** Adj. plundered, despoiled: nihil illo regno spoliatus, Cic.

spolio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [spolium] to strip, to deprive of covering, rob of clothing: consulens spoliari hominem et virgas expediti jubent, Liv. **2.** In gen. to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil: constr. usu. with acc. of person or thing robbed, and abl. of thing taken: sana sociorum, Cic.: spoliari fortunis, id.: ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, Caes. With acc. instead of abl.: huius spoliata capillos, stripped of his locks, Ov.

spolium, *il, n.* [akin to σκύλον] the skin or hide of an animal stripped off (poet. and rare): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr.: leonia, Ov. **3.** Transf. the arms or armour stripped from a defeated enemy; and in gen. booty, prey, spoil (usu. plur.): spolia ducta hostium caesi suspensa ferculo ferunt, in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. Sing.: quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. **2.** Fig.: illud natura non patitur, ut altiorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augameas, Cic. (Hence *li. spoliā; Fr. dépouille.*)

spōnda, *ae, f.* the frame of a bed-stead, *a. ae, Ov.*, *a.* Meton. a bed, couch, sofa: Virg.

spōndaeus, *i. v.* spōndaeus. **spōndaliū** or **spōndaliūm**, *il, n.* a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute: spōndalia dicens, Cic.

spōndō, *spōndi, spōndum, 2. v. a.* In law and politics, to promise solemnly, to bind, engage, or pledge oneself: quis spōndidisse me dicit? Cic.: hic spōndum vocat, Hor. (It) to promise in marriage: Ly. Isaac lege filiam tuam spōndi mihi uxorem daret? Ch. Spōndē, Pl. **3.** In gen. to promise a-c-re-dy, to vow: promitto, recipio, spōndē, C. Caesarum talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic.: non si mihi Suppliciter auctor spōndeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere coelo, Virg. Of things: nec quicquam placidum spōndētia Martis praeserunt, Ov.

spōndūs (not spōndaeus), *i. m.* = σπονδύς, a spōndee (a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables): Cic.

spōngia, *ae, f.* = σπγγία, a sponge: Lucr.: Cic. **3.** Transf. an open-work coat of mail: Liv. (Hence *Fr. éponge.*)

spōnsa, *ae, v. i.* sponsus.

spōnsalis, *e, adj.* [spōnsus] pertaining to betrothal or espousal, quo de spōnsus erat, spōnsalis, Varr. **2.** Subst. spōnsalia, tum (gen. spōnsaliorum, Suet.), *a. plu.* a betrothal, espousal: qui (homines missi) Romam venerant facit spōnsalibus, Cic. **3.** a betrothal feast: a. d. VIII. Id. Apr. spōnsalia Crassipedi praebuit, id. (Hence *li. spōsalaria; Fr. épousailles.*)

spōnsio, *nis, f.* [spōndeo] a solemn promise or engagement; a guarantee, security: voti spōnsio, quia obligamur deo, Cic.: non foedere pax Candina sed per spōnsionem facta est, by giving surety, Liv. **2.** Esp. in civil suits, an agreement between two parties in a suit, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains it: spōnsionem facere, Cic.

spōnsor, *oris, m.* [id.] a bondsman, surety: de tuo negotio, quod spōnsor es pro Pompeio, si Galba conspōnsor tuus redierit, non desuam cum illo communicare, Cic. Poet. of a goddess: spōnsor conjugii stat Dea picta sol, Ov.

spōnsus, *i. v. i.* sponsus.

spōnsus, *a. um, Part.* [spōndeo] **1.** Subst. spōnsus, *i. m.*, and spōnsa, *ae, f.* a betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride: spōnsus regius, Hor. Poet. of Penelope's suitors: id. **2.** spōnsium, *i. n.* a covenant, agreement, engagement: ex spōnsio egi, Cic. (Hence *li. spōso; Fr. époux.*)

spōnsus, *ūs, m.* [id.] an engagement, betrothal; bail, suretyship (rare): Cic.

spōnte, *adv.* and **spōntis**, *gen.* of a noun spōns, of which no other cases occur. **1.** spōnte, *gen.* with a pronoun, *adv.* of one's own accord, of oneself, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously: transiit Rheum sese non spōnte, sed sponte ad aconitum a Gallia, Caes.: gaudet id tibi sudare, quod ego me sponte pridie feceram, Cic. Absol.: Italiam non spōnte secutor, Virg.: spōnte propterea, Ov. With *gen.*: principia, Tac. **2.** Transf. by oneself, without the aid of others, alone: nec suae spōnte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. (It) Of things: aliae (arbores) nullis hominum egentibus ipse spōnte sua veniunt, Virg. **3.** on its own account; for its own sake: sapientem suae spōnte ac per se bonitas et justitia delectat, Cic. **4.** spōntis, *i. n.* in the phrase suae spōntis (case): to be one's own master, at one's own disposal (rare): quod suae spōntis stantuerant finem, Varr.

spōntis, *v. spōnte, no. 11.*

spōrta, *ae, f.* [perb. from σπύριον] a plaited basket or hamper: Cato,

sportella, *ae. f. dim.* [sporta] a little basket, a fruit-basket: Cic.

sportilla, *ae. f. dim.* [id.] a little basket: Pl. Used in distributing presents of food or money to clients: Juv. Hence the Emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae: Suet.

spretio, *ōnis*, *f.* [sperno] disdain, scorn, contempt: Romanorum, Liv.

spretor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] a despiser, scorner (poet. and rare): doorum, Ov.

sperna, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [sperno].

spuma, *ae. f.* [spuo] foam, froth, scum, spume: cum spumas aget in ore, Cic.: per armos spuma (apri) sult, Ov.: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. (Hence *Fr. écume*.)

spumescere, *i. v. n. insep.* [spuma] to grow foamy or frothy, to begin to foam or froth: aequora remo, Ov.

spumens, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] foaming, frothy: Nerous, Virg.: torrens, Ov.

spumifer, *ōra*, *ōrum*, *adj.* [spuma] foaming, foam-bearing, foaming (poet.): annis, Ov.

spumiger, *ōra*, *ōrum*, *adj.* [spuma] foaming: spūs, Lucr.

spumo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* and *a* [spuma].

spumosa, *ae. f.* [id.] frothy, froth: spumosa aper, Virg. || Act. to cause to foam, cover with foam (rare): saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, poet. Cic.

spumōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] full of foam, foaming: litorea, Cat.: undae, Ov.

spumosa, *ae. f.* [id.] frothy, foaming: carmen, frothy, bombastic, Pers.

spuo, *ui*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* and *a* to spit, spit out, spew (rare): I. Neutr.: Plin. || Act.: sileo terram (i. e. pulverem) spuo ore viator aridus, Virg. (Gr. *σπύω*: Eng. *spew*, spit.)

spureo, *ade*, *filthy*, dirtily: sūs in pabulatione spureo versatur, Col. || Fig. impurely; basely, meanly, villainously: qui in illam miseram tam spureo, tam imple dixerit, i. e. has charged her with unchastity, Cic. Sup.: per scribere spurcissime, id.

spureoides, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spureus] using filthy language, obscene: versus, Pl.

spureificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spureus] making filthy, obscene: Pl.

spuridia, *ae. f.* (nom. spuritica, Lucr.) [spurca] filthiness, dirt, emul (rare): Plin.

spuro, *no* perf., *atum*, *i. v. a.* [id.] to make filthy, to befoul, defile: ex istoc loco spurcat nasum odore illutibill, Pl. || Fig.: senectus spurcata impuris moribus, Cat.

spureus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure: res, Lucr.

spureus, *ae. f.* [id.] of character or condition, foul, base, low, mean, common: Dama, Hor. Comp.: nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. Sup.: capta deterima et spurcissima, Cic.

spurius, *i. m. adj.* of illegitimate birth: subat an illegitimate or spurious child, a bastard: Just.

spūtilis, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spūto] that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable: crimina ejus, Siliens, in Cic.

spūtor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who spits much, a spitter: Pl.

spūto, *i. v. a. freq.* [spuo] to spit, spit out: sanguinem, Pl.

spūtum, *i. n.* [id.] spit, spittle: sing.: Cels.: plur.: Lucr.

squalio, *ui*, *z. v. n.* [akin to exāllā, to make dry or stiff] to be stiff or rough: squalentes infode conchas, Virg.: squalenta tela venenita, Ov. || Esp. to be filthy, neglected, equalid: mild supellex squalat atque aedes mense, Pl.: squalent abductis arva colonia, iis, untillid, Virg. || 2. Transf. to mourn in filthy or squalid garments: squalabat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic.

squalidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [squalio] stiff, rough: corpora, Lucr. || Esp. dirty, filthy, neglected, equalid: homo horridus et squalidus, Pl.: humus, Ov.

squalidus, *ae. f.* [id.] squalid, unadorned: spua sponte (haec) squalidiora sunt, Cic.

squalor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] stiffness, roughness: Lucr. || dirtiness, filthiness, squalor: squaloris plenus ac pulveris, Cic.: obalta erat squalore vestis, Liv. (1) Esp. filthy garments, as a sign of mourning: asplicite, Iudices, squalorem ordesque sociorum, Cic.

squalus, *i. m.* a kind of sea-fish, belonging to the shark or dog-fish group, prob. used generically: Ov.

squalma, *ae. f.* [squalio] a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.): Cic. || Meton. a fish: Juv. || 2. scale-armour: Virg.

squamēns, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [squamē] acaly (poet.): angula, Virg.

squamiger, *ōra*, *ōrum*, *adj.* [squamē] scale-bearing, acaly: cervices (anguis), Ov. || Subst. squamigeri, orum, *m. plu. fishes*: Lucr.

squamōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [squamē] full of or covered with scales, acaly: pecus (i. e. places), Pl.: draco, Virg.

scilla, *ae. v. scilla*.

st. interj. *hist!* *whist!* *hush!*: st. litteras tuas exspecto, Cic.

st. abbrev. for est, v. sum.

stabilimen, *inis*, *n.* [stabilis] a stay, support: regi stabilimen, Cic.

stabilimentum, *i. n.* [id.] a stay, support: Pl.

stabilis, *ivi*, *itum*, *a. v. a.* [stabilis] to make firm, or stable: to firm, establish: confirmandi et stabilendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra excubantur, Caes. || Fig.: rem publicam, opp. evertere, Cic.

stabilis, *e*, *adj.* [stā, root of sto] lit. able to stand; hence) that stands firmly: firm, steady, stable: via plana et stabili (opp. praecipit et lubrica), Cic.: locus ad insistentem, Liv.: stabilior Romanus erat, was more firm, stood his ground better, id. || Fig. firm, enduring, stable; unwavering, steadfast,

intrepid: amici firmi et stabiles et constantes, Cic.: animus stabilis, amica, id. Comp.: imperium stabilis, Ter.

stabilitas, *atis*, *f.* [stabilis] a standing fast or firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, stability: ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem pedum in proelio praestant, Caes. || Fig.: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic.

stabiliter, *ade*, *adv.* firmly, durably, permanently (rare): Suet.

stabilis, *i. n. a.* and *a* [stabilis]

stabilis, *i. n. a.* and *a* [stabilis]

stabilis, *i. n. a.* and *a* [stabilis]

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sterilis, *e* (neutr. plur. *sterilia*, Locr.), *adj.* unfruitful, barren, sterile: *steriles* nascuntur avenae, Virg.: *ulvae*, Ov.: *palus*, Hor.: *arena*, Virg. (II) Transf. of things that cause sterility: rubigo, Hor.: *hiems*, Mart. 2. In gen. barren, bare, empty: *manus*, Pl.: *amicus*, Juv. || Fig. unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain: *Februius*, Cic.: *par*, Tac.: *amor*, unrequited, Ov.: *With gen.*: *urbis talium studiorum fuerit steriles*, Vell.

sterilitas, *stilis*, *f.* (*sterilia*) unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility: *quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura*, Cic. Plur.: Suet.

sternax, *axis*, *adj.* [*sterno*] that throws to the ground (poet.): *equis, that throws his rider*, Virg.

sterno, *strāvi*, *strātum*, *v. a.* to spread out, strew: to stretch out, extend: *vestes*, Ov.: *ostrum*, Virg.: *natas sub aequore virgas sternit, scatters, strews*, Ov.: *fessi sternunt corpora, lie down*, Liv. Reflect.: *sternimur optatae gremio telluris*, Virg.: *nos humi strati, lying down*, Cic. 2. Esp. to spread out flat, to smooth, level: *sternere aequor aquis*, Virg.: *viam per mare, smoothed, leveled*, Locr. 3. Fig. to calm, still, moderate: *odia militum*, Tac. || Transf. to spread over, to cover: *lectum vestimentis stratus est*, Ter.: *semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, paved*, Liv.: *cras follis nemus multis et alga litus inuallit tempestas sternit, will cover, beat*, Virg.: *equos, to saddle*, Liv. 2. To throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate: *okus casus prolapsi quum proximo sterneret, id.*, viros caedo, Virg.

3. Fig. (rare): *deorum plaga perculit, afflictio ne et stratus esse fatentur, cast down, prostrated*, Cic. [Root *stern*; Sans. *stir*, "sternere"; Gr. *strop-ternyai*].

sterno, *stī*, *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to *sternere*, *sternere*]. 1. Neutr. to sneeze: *Plin.* 2. Transf. of a light, to sputter, crackle: *tumen sternit, et nobis prospera signa dedit*, Ov. || A. C. t. to sneeze out, give by sneezing: *omen*, Prop.

sternutamentum, *i*, *n.* [*sternuto*] a sneezing: Cic.

sternutinium (*sternut* and *sternit*), *il*, *n.* (*sternutinium*, i, Phaedr.) [*sternus*] a dung-pit, latrine: *Cato*. As a term of reproach: Pl.

sterto, *v. n.* to smore: *noctem totam stertere*, Pl.: *vigilanti stertere naso, to smore while awake*, i. e. to pretend to be asleep, Juv.: *so ironic*, of an inactive person: *Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem*, Cic. [Root *stern* with *st* prefixed; and hence akin to *dormio*; Sans. *dras*; Gr. *stēroō*].

stigma, *stis*, *n.* = *erysipa* (a prick, puncture), a mark burned in, a brand impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace: Suet. 2. Fig. a mark of disgrace, a stigma: *id.*

stigmatis, *ae*, *m.* = *erysipar*, one who is branded, of a slave: Cic.

stilla, *ae*, *f.* [perh. dim. from *stria*] a drop: *stilla murtis*, Cic. || Transf. a drop, i. e. a small quantity: *olei*, Mart.

stillidium, *il*, *n.* [*stilla caelo*] a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping noisier: *stillidii casus lapidem cavat*, Locr. || Esp. rain-water falling from the eaves of houses: *Jura parietum, luminum, stillidiorum*, Cic.

stillo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. n. n.* and *a.* [*stilla*] 1. Neutr. to drip, drip, trickle, distill: *unguenta e capillo*, Tib.: *mella de viridi ilice*, Ov. (II) Transf. of things which drip with a liquid: *paenula multo nimbo*, Juv.: *sidera sanguine*, Ov. Without an obj.: *ille, qui stillantem praesae pugionem tulit*, Cic. || A. C. t. to cause to drip, let fall in drops, to drip, distill: *stillabit amice ex oculis*, Hor.: *stilla de ramis electra, dropped, distilled*, Ov.

stillus (*stylus*), *i*, *m.* = *stylus*, a stake, pole: *extra vallum stili caeli, concealed stakes*, Auct. B. Afr. In agriculture, a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms, or shoots which grow too rankly, etc.: Col. 2. Fig.: *in qua (oratione Sulpicii) inest luxuries eadem, quae stilo depascenda est*, Cic.

|| Esp. a style for writing on waxen-tablets: *offer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum*, Pl. Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style: hence the phrase, *stilum vertere, to erase what one has written*: *sepe stilum vertas, iterum quae signa legi sint scriptura*, Hor.

2. Transf. a composing, composition: *manner of writing*, style: *stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister*, Cic. (II) a manner of speaking, mode of expression, style in speaking: *diligentis stilus anxietas*, Tac.: *affectatione obscurat stilum*, Suet.

stimulatio, *onis*, *f.* [*stimulo*] an incitement, stimulation: [Plin.: Tac.

stimulatrix, *icis*, *f.* [*stilo*] she that instigates, or stimulates: Pl.

stimulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*stimulus*] consisting of prickles or goads: Pl.

stimulo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*id.*] to prick with a goad, to prick or urge on: *equos calcantibus*, Val. Max. || Fig. to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb: *hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se adies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellat*, postulat, Cic.: *consulem cura de minore filio stimulat*, Liv. 2. In gen. to rouse up, set in motion: to spur on, incite, stimulate: *constr. with acc.*, with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, and with *sub*: *ira stimulat animos*, *id.* ad allicius salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, Cic.: *injuriae dolor in terrorem eos stimulat*, Liv.: *vetus nostra simulas antea stimulat me, ut cavorem*, Cic.

stimulus, *i*, *m.* (neut. *stimulum*, i, Pl.) [root *stio*; Gr. *stiv* (*stivō*); in-

stio, q. v.] a goad for driving cattle, slaves, etc.: *Jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu est: agite equi*, Pl.: *aut stimulo tardos increpabo boves*, Tib.

|| Fig. a sting, torment, pang: *stimulus doloris contemnere*, Cic. 2. An incentive, incitement, stimulus: *sed munus gloriose scilicet continet, id.* amor, Liv.: *acris subjecta laqueo stimulum*, Hor. || Milit. a t. a pointed stake concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops: *Caes.*

stinguo, *v. a.* [*root stin*, Gr. *stivō* (*stivō*): cf. *extinguo*, *distinguo*, *instinguo*, *stimulus*] to quench, extinguish (poet. and rare, for *extinguo*): Locr.

stipatio, *onis*, *f.* [*stipo*] a crowd of attendants, etc., a suite, retinue, train: *concuratio, stipatio, grages hominum perditurum*, Cic.

stipator, *oris*, *m.* [*id.*; prop. one that presses upon, crowds about another; hence] an attendant: *in plur. attendans, train, suite, retinue*: Alexander Phaeus praesentibus de stipatoribus suis, qui scrutantur arcibus muliebres, Cic.

stipendiarium, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*stipendium*] pertaining to tribute, liable to impost or contribution, tributary (of fixed imposts payable in money; whereas *vectigalia* may denote those payable in kind; the former was held to be the more humiliating): *civitas, Caes. vectigal, i. e. a fixed yearly impost or contribution in money*, Cic. 2. Subst. stipendiarium, *orum*, *m. plur.* tributaries (in money): *socii stipendiarum populi Romani*, Liv.

stipendium, *il*, *n.* [contr. of *stipendium*, from *stipo* (*stipo*) a tax, impost, tribute, contribution (a fixed amount payable in money, without reference to the goodness or badness of the harvest): *stipendium capere*, Caes. 2. Transf. in gen. tribute, dues: *quae finis est quod me manet stipendium?* Seneca, Hor. || Milit. a t. pay, stipend: *quum stipendium ab legionibusingeretur*, Caes. (II) Hence the phrase, *merere* or *mereri stipendia*, i. t. to *as a soldier's pay*: hence, to perform military service, to serve: Cic.: *stipendia emereri, to complete the time of service*, *id.* Hence stipendiary, 2. Meton. military service (usu. plur.): *homo. Sall.: stipendia exhausti*, Liv. *Sing.*: *homo nullius stipendi*, Sall. (II) Esp. a year's service, a campaign: *qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet*, Liv.

stipes, *ilis*, *m.* [of the same root as *stipo*] a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree, etc.: Caes. As a term of contempt, block, post: *qui tanquam truncus aequae stipes, si steterit modo, praestet caustere tamen titulum consensata*, Cic. || Meton. a tree (poet.): Ov.

stipo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to crowd or press together, compress, fill with: *ingenium argenti*, Virg.: *Grues stipati quini in lectula, sepe plures*, Cic.: *velut stipata phalanx*, Liv. 2. Esp.

to crowd or throng around, to environ, attend, accompany: Catullus stipatus choro juvenitum, vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Abol.: magna stipante caterva, Virg.: Liv. [Akin to *ovis*, and also to *stipes*, *stupa*, *stuppa*, in which the primary idea seems to have been, close pressure together.]

stips, *stips*, *f.* (nom. does not occur, but is assumed by Varr.): a gift, donation, contribution in small coin: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv.: so of religious donations: Cic.

stipula, *ae, f. dim.* [stipes] a stalk, stem, blade, *dim.* cori: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgit, Virg.: a reed: id.: beam stalks: Ov.

stipulatio, *onis, f.* [stipulator] In law, a demand for a formal promise (*v. stipulator*), and in gen. an agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation: pecta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic.

stipulatio unio, *ae, f. dim.* [stipulatio] a little, insignificant promise or stipulation: Cic.

stipulator, *oris, m.* [stipulator] In law, one who demands a formal promise or covenant (opp. to promissor, be who gives the promise, and who is said spondere), a bargainer, stipulator: Suet.

stipulor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [the etymol. was disputed by the ancients themselves; most prob. akin to *stips*. Thus, prop. to conclude a money-transaction; hence, in gen.] In law, to demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate: reliquum est, ut stipulatumus ea esse dicat: stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spondisse me dicit? Cic. || Transf. of him who gives the promise, for promittere, to promise, engage, pledge oneself: pecunia stipulata (for promissa), id.

stipula, *ae, f.* a frozen drop; an icicle: Virg.

stipes, *v. stips*.
stipitulus, *adv.* by the roots, root and branch (rare): Ulp. || Fig. utterly: erroris, quasi radicem malorum omnium extrahere, Cic.

stips (nom. *stipes* or *stipula*, Liv.), *pis, f. (m., Virg.)* the lower part of the trunk of plants, including the roots; a stock, stem, stalk, a root: arborum altitudo non delectat, radices stirpesque non item, Cic.: lento in stirpe moratus, Virg. Fig.: velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, Liv. 2. Transf. a plant, shrub (esp. in plur.): stipium natrae, Cic. (1) a shoot, sprout: rami stirpesque, Lucr. 3. Of men, a stem, stock, race, family, lineage: ignorant stirpes et genera, Cic.: stirpem hominum scelera torum interficere, Caes. (1) offspring, descendant, progeny: stirpe liberum, Liv.: aliqua magna de stirpe nepotum, Virg. || Fig. source, origin, foundation, cause, etc.: altae stirpes stultitiae, Cic.: superstitionis stirpes, id.

stipa, *ae, f.* a plough-handle: Virg.

stiparius, *a, um, adj.* [stipula] a kind of ship [pertaining to a ship (rare)]:

Transf.: *stalaria purpura*, imported, i. e. costly, Juv.

stoppus, *i. m.* a slap (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers

sto, *steti, statum, i. v. n.* (stetant, Virg.) to stand; to stand still, remain standing: quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic.: qui proximi steterant, Caes.: stans pede in uno, Hor.: cetera effugis, id. 2. Esp. to stand firm or immovable; to last, remain, continue: nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic.: ut praeter speciem stare muros viderunt, Liv.: stat glacies inera, Hor. 3. To remain, tarry, linger: paupers stetit in illa ganeanum taurum nidore statuo funo, Cic. 4. Mil. t. t. to stand in the ranks or under arms, to fight: quisque uti steterat, jacet obtinere ordinem, Pl. (1) Esp. to stand one's ground, maintain the contest: in acie stare ac pugnare, Liv. (11) Meton. of a battle, to last, continue: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 5. Nautical t. t. to lie or ride at anchor: ante hostium portus in salo stare, id.: puppes litore, Virg. 6. Of servants, to wait, attend (rare): sto expectans, si quid mihi impertent, Ter.

7. Of buildings, to stand finished, erected (poet.): stet Capitolium fulgens, Hor. 8. To stand up, stand upright; to bristle up, etc.: steterunt comae, Virg.: setae, Ov. 9. With *abl.* to stand out with, be thick with, full of (mostly poet.): vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor.: pulvere coelum, Virg. || Fig.: utinam res publica staretur quo cooperat statu, Cic. 2. Esp. to stand firm or unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist: disciplinam militarem, qua stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti, Liv.: res publica staret, Cic.: Trojae nunc staret, Virg. (11) to maintain a contest: cum in senatu pulcherrime staretur, Cic. (111) With *abl.* (either with or without *in*): to stand firm, persist, persevere; to rest, abide, adhere to: si in fide non stetit, id.: aliquis decreto, Caes. (1v) Esp. in the 3rd. pers. sing. with *sententia* or a clause as the subject; or *ab*ol. the determination stands or holds good, I (thou, he, etc.) am determined: Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit, pergere ire, Liv.: non in Asian convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic.: stat causam renovare omnes, Virg. 3. Of plays and actors, to please, take, succeed: securus, cadat an recto stit fabula talo, Hor. 4. To stand by, adhere to; with *ab*, cum or pro: ut nemo a senatu steterit constantius, Cic.: cum dil prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv.: pro jure gentium, id. 5. To be chargeable or owing to one; to lie at one's door, be one's fault; with *per* and *acc.* of person: Caesar cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes. 6. Of price, to stand one in, to come to, cost: Polybius scribit, centum tal-

entis eam rem Achaeis stellesse, Liv.: haud illi stabant Aeneia parvo hospitale, Virg. (Root *sta*: Sans. *stha*: Gr. *στα*: Germ. *stehen*: Eng. *stand*, etc.)

stōlos, *adv.* like a Stoic, Stoically:

agere austere et Stoico, Cic.

stolus, *a, um, adj.* = *stolus*, pertaining to the Stoic philosophy or to the Stoics, Stoic: schola, Cic.: libelli, Hor.

2. Subst. stolens, *i. m.* a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic: Cic.

stola, *ae, f.* = *στώλα*, a long upper garment: stola muliebris, Varr. || Esp. a gown or stole, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles (v. Smith's Ant. 174): ad talos stola demissa, Hor. Hence of the dress of voluptuary: id.

stolatus, *a, um, adj.* [stola] wearing a stola: mulieres, Virg. || Transf.: Ulixes, *Ulixes* in petticoats, a nickname of Livid, Calig. in Suet.

stolidus, *adv.* stupidly, absurdly: Liv.

stoliditas, *itis, f.* [stolidus] dullness, obtuseness, stupidity: Flor.

stolidus, *a, um, adj.* dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter.: inducti stolidique, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: aurea (Midae), Ov.: stolidia impudensque postulat, Liv. [Stolidus and stultus perh. belong to a secondary root of *sto*: cf. Germ. *stollen*.]

stomachor, *atus, i. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [stomachus] || Neutr. to be irritated, peevish, vexed; to fume, fret: si stomachabere et moleste ferre, plura diemus, Cic.: cum prave spectrum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. || Act. to be angry or vexed at (rare): stomachor omnia, Cic.

stomachosus, *adv.* angrily, peevishly: Comp.: rescipi si stomachosus, Cic.

stomachosus, *a, um, adj.* [stomachus] angry, irritable, peevish, pettish, choleric (rare): eques, Hor.: stomachosiores litere, Cic.

stomachus, *i. m.* = *στώμαχος*, the gullet, oesophagus: Linguae ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. 2. Meton. the stomach: id.

|| Fig. taste, liking (rare): ludi non tui stomachi, id. 2. distaste, dislike, displeasure, irritation, chagrin: epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, id.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint ibi irati, id. (Heuce Fr. *estomac*.)

stōra (storia; Caes.), *ae, f.* [perh. from *stra*, root of *sternō*] a mat or covering made of plaited straw, rope, etc.: a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat: Liv. (Hence *lit. stōra*.)

strābo, *onis, m.* = *στράβων*, one who squints, a squint-eyed person: equus (doos) si non tam strabones, at paelulos esse arbitramur? Cic.

strages, *is, f.* [sterno] a throwing down, a throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow with gen.: strage armorum septa via est, Liv.: canum volucrumque aviumque bouumque, Ov. Abol.: strage ac ruina fudere

Gallos, Liv. 2. Esp. *a defect, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage*: quantas acies stragemque clebuit! Virg. *Ilus*: strage facere, Cic. *II*. Fig.: quae ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! id.

strāgulus, a, um, adj. [id.] *that serves for spreading over or covering*: vestis, a covered, blanket, rug, etc., Cic. *II*. Subst. stragulum, l, n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.: Sen.: a bed-covering: Cic.: a covering for a corpse: Suet.

strāmen, inis, n. [id.] *straw, litter*: tectam stramine vidi fortē casam, Ov.

strāmentum, l, n. [id.] *straw, litter*: delectam cum stramento segement, Liv.: a straw-bed: Pl.: Hor.: casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. *II*. a covering, rug, coverlet (rare): mulierum, id.

strāmenū, a, um, adj. [stramen] *made of straw, straws*: Quiritis, Ov.: casae, thatched with straw, id.

strangilo, avi, stum, i, v. a. = *σπαγγίλος*, to throttle, choke; in gen. to strifle, suffocate, strangle: stranguilata laqueo, Tac.: piro stranguilatus, Suet. *II*. Fig. to torment, torture: stranguilat inclusus dolor, Ov.

stranguria, ae, f. = *σπαγγωρία*, a painful discharge of urine, strangury: Cic.: Plin.

stratēgema, ātis, n. = *στρατηγία*, a piece of generalship, a stratagem: consilium illud imperatorum fuit, quod Graeci *στρατηγία* appellant, Cic. *II*. Transf. any stratagem or trick: id.

stratēgus, l, m. = *στρατηγός*, a military leader, general, commander: nec strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Pl. *II*. Transf. the presider, president at a banquet: id.

stratiōtēs, a, um, adj. = *στρατιώτης*, pertaining to a soldier, soldier-like, military: homo, Pl.

strātum, l, n. [sternu] *a bed-covering, coverlet, quilt, blanket; a pillow, bolster*: lecti mollia strata, Lucr. *II*. Meton. a bed, couch: haud segnis strato surgit Pallurus, Virg. *II*. Transf. a horse-cloth, housing, a saddle: Ov.: Liv. 2. a pavement: saxea viarum, Lucr.

strātura, ae, f. [id.] *a paving, pavement*: viarum, Suet.

strātus, a, um, Part. [sternu] *stretched, spread*: sign, prognostic, omen: Tac. *II*. Transf. a new-year's present given for the sake of the omen: Suet. [Said to be a Sabine word signifying "health" hence prob. akin to sternuus.] (Hence Fr. *strenue*.)

strēnu, adv. briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously: aliquid facere, Pl.: arma capere, Cic.

strēnuātis, ātis, f. [strenuus] *briskness, vivacity, activity* (rare): Ov.

strēnu, i, v. n. [id.] *to be brisk, lively, busy*: Pl.

strēnuus, a, um, adj. brisk, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous: strenuus et is, Hor.: manu fortis et bello stre-

nus, Nep.: Graeci, gens lingua magis strenua quam factis, Liv. With gen.: strenuus militias, Tac. In a bad sense: multi in utroque exercitu, sicut modesti quietique, ita mali et streuuli, turbulent, restless, id. 2. Transf. of things: adolescens strenua facie, Pl.: navis, Ov.: strenua nos exercet inertia, busy idleness, Hor. [Gr. *σπρηγος*, *σπρηγος*; Germ. *strenge*; Eng. *strong*.]

strēpō, i, v. a. freq. [strepo] *to make a great noise, rustling, rattling, etc.* (poet. and rare): Virg.

strēpitus, ūs, m. [id.] *a noise, din; a clashing, crashing, rustling, clattering, clanking, rumbling, etc.*: strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Pl.: fluminum, Cic.: ingens valvarum, Hor.: rotarum, Caes.: prae strepitu et clamore, Liv. *II*. Transf. a measured, regular sound (poet.): citharae, Hor.: tibicinae, id.

strēpō, ul, i, v. n. and a. i. Neutr. to make a noise: to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar, etc.: rauco streperunt cornua cantu, Virg.: illui, Hor.: strepit assiduus cava tempora circum thimila gule, Virg.: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. *II*. A ct. (rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portique streperent, bawled out, vociferated, id.

strictim, adv. [strictus from stringo] *strictly, closely*: strictim attendere, i. e. close to the skin, Pl. *II*. Fig. slightly, superficially: aspiciere, Cic. 2. Esp. of style, briefly, cursorily, summarily: breviser strictissime dicere (opp. copiosissime), id.

strictura, ae, f. [id.] *a contraction, stricture*: Plin. Val. *II*. Meton. a mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron: Virg.

strictus, a, um, Part. [stringo] *II*. Adj. drawn together, close, strait, tight, etc.: strictissima Janua, Ov. 2. Fig. of style, brief, concise: quo minus (Aeschines) strictus est, Quint. (Hence It. *stretto*: Fr. *etroit*.)

strideo, dl, 2. and strido, dl, i, v. n. [akin to *σπίω*] *to creak, hiss, whiz, whistle, buzz, rattle, etc.* (mostly poet.): candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, Lucr.: stridentque cavernis stritrucae Chalybium, Virg.: rudentes aequilone, Ov.

strido, v. strideo.

stridor, ūs, m. [strideo] *any harsh or grating sound; a creaking, hissing, buzzing, rattling, whistling, etc.*: serpentina, Ov.: procellae, Prop.: rudentum, Virg.: Januae, Ov.: stridor actus, Hor.

stridulus, a, um, adj. [id.] *creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing, etc.*: stridula cornus (i. e. hastula), Virg.: planatula, Ov. (Hence It. *strillo*.)

strigilla, la, f. [stringo] *a scraper* (of horn or metal) used by bathers for scraping the skin, a strigil: Cic.: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 56. (Hence It. *streggia*, *streglia*; Fr. *strille*.)

strigo, i, v. n. [2. strix] *to hold up, stop in ploughing*: Plin. *II*. Transf.

to give way, lose strength, sink (poet.): Virg.

strīgus, a, um, adj. [stringo] *lean, lank, thin, meagre; canis, opprobrious, Col. Comp.: equal, Liv. *II*. Fig. of an orator, meagre, dry, tasteless*: Cic.

stringo, inxi, ictum, i, v. a. [akin to *σπρηγος*: Germ. *strängen*] *to drive or tie tight; to draw, bend, or press together, to grasp*: te stringam ad carnarium, Pl.: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv.: habebam, to draw tight, Stat. 2. Transf. to touch lightly or slightly, to graze: litus atri, et laevae stringat sine palmula caetera, Virg.: stringebat summās alas miserabiles undas, Ov. 3. to pull or strip off, to pluck off, clip off, prune, etc.: folia ex arboribus, Caes.: frondes, Virg.: celeriter glorio strinxerunt, abire, Caes. Poet. transf. to stringer, remove, to cut, bring off, making away, Virg. *II*.

stringo, i, v. n. [stringo] *to touch, affect; esp. to affect painfully, to wound, pain; animus patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. (Hence Fr. *stredre*.)*

stringor, ūs, m. [stringo] *a touching, touch, shock*: gelidae aquae, Lucr.

strix, strigis, f. = *σπρηγος* [from *σπρηγος*, *σπίω*, the screecher] *an owl*, prob. the screech-owl, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children: Ov.: Tib.

strix, igit, f. a frow, chanced, grove: Virg.

strophā, ae, f. = *στροφή*, a strophe in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas: Maecr. *II*. a trick, artifice: verborum, Phaedr.

strophiliarius, ūs, m. [strophium] *a maker of or dealer in strophila*: Pl.

strophium, l, n. = *στροφία* (a band), a band, stay, stonacher, worn by females under the breasts: Cai.

II. a head-band, chaplet: Virg.

structor, ūs, m. [struo] *a builder, mason, carpenter*: Cic. *II*. one who serves at table, a carver: Juv.

structura, ae, f. [id.] *a thing together, adaptation, adjustment*: membranarum, Plin.: togae, Maecr. 2. Esp. a building or erecting: parietum, the mode of building, construction, Caes.: structure antiquae genus, Liv. (H)

Meton. a building, erection, structure: Virg.: avaritia structura, a money-making, mines, Caes. *II*. Fig. of style, an arrangement, order, structure: verborum qualis structura, Cic.

structus, a, um, Part. [struo] *II*. Subst. structa, orum, a pile, building: saxorum structa, Lucr.

strigē, la, f. [id.] *a heap, pile*: laterum, Cic.: corporum, Liv.: rugi, a funeral pile, pyre, Tac. *II*. Esp. a heap of little offering-cakes: Ov.

struix, ictis, f. [id.] *a heap, pile*: tantas struix concinat patinae, Pl.

struma, ae, f. [struo: cf. *σπρηγος* from *σπρηγος*] *a scrofulous tumour, stre-*

me: Oela: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tanquam stramam civitatis, Cic.

strambus, a, um, adj. [struma] having a struma, scrofulous: Juv.

strāo, xi, cum, j, v. a. to place one thing upon or along with another in regular order or as parts of a consistent whole; to pile up, arrange: lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Cic.: atque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov.: frugum ordine, Cic.: pemon ordine longo, Virg. 2. Esp. to build, erect, fabricate, construct: domos, Hor.: pyras, Virg.: convivia, to get ready, prepare, Tac. 3. to set in order, arrange: copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes.: aciem, Liv. 4. Fig. to join together, compound, compose: Quint. 5. Esp. to prepare something detrimental; to cause, occasion; to derive, contrive, instigate, etc.: aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic.: odium in alios, id.: insidias alui, Liv. 3. to order, arrange, dispose, regulate: componere et struere verba, Cic.

struthiocamelus, i, m. an ostrich: Plin. By later writers also called simply struthio, onis, m. (Hence, from struthio, it. struzzo: and from avis struthio, Fr. au-trucke.)

stūdō, ul, 2. v. a. and a. [akin to *studo*, *studiosus*, to be eager, hasty; hence] to be eager or zealous; to take pains about, busy oneself with, strive after: to pursue some course of action, etc. Absol.: ut aequum fuerat atque ut studi, Ter. With acc.: illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic.: hoc unum, Hor.: has res, Pl. With inf. or acc. and inf.: de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic.: omnes homines, qui esse student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. Most freq. with dat.: novis rebus, Cic.: agriculturæ, Caes.: literis, Cic. 11. Esp. to be zealous for a person or cause, to favour: with dat.: homini nequam atque improbo, id.: rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Absol.: neque studere neque odiasse, Sall. 12. to apply oneself to learning, to study: videtur mihi inter Menentos et Appios studiosus, Tac.

stūdiōsē, adv. eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously: ego cum antea studiosius commendabam Marcillum, tum multo nunc studiosius, Cic. Sup.: aliquid studiosissime quaerere, id.

stūdiōsus, a, um, adj. [studium] eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious after, fond or studious of. With gen.: venandi aut pilas studiosi, Cic.: iuris, Suet. Comp.: ille restituendi meli quam retinendi studiosior, Cic. Sup.: munitiarum lautitiarumque studiosissima, Suet. With dat.: rei nullae, Plin. Absol.: homo valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. 11. Esp. zealous for a person or cause, friendly, attached, devoted: mei studiosos habeo Dyrarchion, id.: nobilitatis, id. Comp.: studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Sup.: exaltationis mese studiosissimus, Cic. 2. devoted

to study or learning, learned, studious: quid studiosa cohors operam struit? Hor.

stūdiūm, ii, n. [studere] a busying oneself about or application to: assiduitas, aul, eagerness, fondness, inclination, endeavor, study: studium semper nascit, cunctatio abdit, Cic.: aliquid summo studio curaque discernere, id.: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes.: quot capitulum vivunt, totidem studiorum milia, Hor. With gen.: studium pugnae exercituli injectum est, Caes.

11. zeal for a person or cause; good-will, attachment, devotion, etc.: Divitiarum summum in populum Romanum studium, id.: aliquid studio partium facere, party spirit, Cic.: senatus, in quo ipso erant studia, party efforts, Tac. 12. application to learning, study; plur. studies: pabulum studiū atque doctrinae, Cic.: studiis septem dedit annos, Hor.

stultē, adv. foolishly, silly: stulte facere, Pl.: stultius atque intemperantius, Liv.: haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, Cic.

stultiloquētia, ae, f. [stultiloquus] silly talk, babbling: Pl.

stultiloquium, ii, n. [id.] silly talk, babbling: Pl.

stultiloquus, um, adj. [stultus loquor] talking foolishly, babbling: Pl.

stultitia, ae, f. [stultus] folly, foolishness, silliness, etc.: stultitia loquax, Cic.: stultitia peccatum, id.

stultivīdus, a, um, adj. [stultus videtur] that sees things in a foolish light: Pl.

stultus, a, um, adj. [akin to stultus, q. v.] foolish, silly, etc.: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter.: ego vero te non stultum ut aese, non improbum, ut semper, sed dementem et insanum rebus vincam necessaria, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: stultia ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes.: consilium stultissimum, Liv.: quid autem stultius? Cic.

stūps, ae, v. stuppa.

stūps-fōlo, fēci, factum, j, v. a.: pars stupefōlo [stupeo] to make senseless, to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy: privatus luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv. 2. Esp. in part. perf.: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic.

stūps-fōlo, factus, v. stupefōlo.

stūpeo, ul, 2. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr. to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed: to be astonished, astounded, confounded, stupefied, etc.: quum hic etiam tum semisomnus, stupri plenus stuperet, Cic.: dum stupeo obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. With gen.: tribunal capiti et stupentes animi, Liv. With acc. or se and acc.: armis et stupens, Hor.: in stupet i' Turno, Virg. With ad: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov. 2. Transf. of things, to be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, id.: stupente in seditione, Liv. 11. Act. to be astonished or amazed at, to wonder at

(poet.): pars stupeo innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, Virg.

stūpeo, j, v. n. insep. [stupeo] to grow astonished, become amazed: Cic.

stūpsus, a, um, v. stuppens.

stūpiditas, ōis, f. [stupidus] senselessness, dullness, stupidity (rare): Cic.

stūpidus, a, um, adj. [stupeo] struck senseless, confounded, amazed; senseless, dull, stupid (rare): stupida sine animo asto, Pl.: Echionis tabula to stupidum detinet, infatuated, Cic.

stūpor, ōis, m. [id.] numbness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, amazement: stupor in corpore, Cic.: stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv.: stupor cordis, Cic. 2. Transf. for stupida (poet.): talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat.

stūpsa (stūpsa and stipsa), ae, f. = *stūpsa* (stūpsa), the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum: Caes.: Liv. (Hence it. stoppa; Fr. stoppe.)

stūpsus (stupesus), a, um, adj. [stūpsa] made or consisting of tow: vincula, Virg.

stūpsār, ōis, m. [stūpsa] a defiler, defacer, ravisher: Quint.

stūpsor, avi, atum, i, v. a. [stūpsum] to defile: mores, Tert. 11. Esp. to deface, deflower, ravish: filiam, Cic.

stūpsum, i, n. [stūpsor] disgrace: Post. 11. Esp. dishonor, lewdness, violation (law, stuprum was a violation with a widow or virgin, adulterium with a married woman, v. Smith's Ant. 8): stupra et corruptelae et adulterii, incesta denique, Cic.: nulla polutior casta domus stupria, Hor. 2. Meton. on adulterers, etc. (poet.): una (Medea) Clytemnestrae stuprum vehi, the paramour, Prop.

stūpsus, i, v. stilus.

suādēla, ae, f. [suadeo] exhortation, persuasion: Pl.

suādēo, ul, sum (sūdēt, Lucr.), 2. v. n. and a. to advise, recommend, exhort, urge. Constr. dat. (rarely acc.) of person advised: what is advised expressed by acc., inf., acc. and inf. or subj.: the latter is often to be understood: non jubeo, sed si me consulis, suadeo, Cic. (11) With acc. of the thing: modo quod suasi, dissuadet, Pl.: pacem, Cic. (111) With inf. or acc. and inf.: Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri suasi, Virg.: nisi mihi ad adolescentia suavissem, nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, Cic. (iv) With subj.: interea, ut decumbamus, suadebo, Pl.: suadere Prisco ne supra principem scanderet, Tac. (v) With acc. of pers.: ut to hortor et suadeam, Cic. 2. Transf. of things, to urge, impel, dissuade, dissuade, occasion: suadet, reserare, Virg.: me pietas matris postius commoda suadet sequi, Ter. 11. Esp. in Jurisprudence, suadere legem, rogationem, etc. to recommend, advocate a proposed law or bill: legem Voconiam magna voce et bonis lateribus suasi, Cic.

suasio, *Oris*, *f.* [suadeo] a *counseling, advice, exhortation*: Sen. *||* *Esp.* in jurisprudence, a recommending, advocacy of a proposed law: *suasio legis Servillae*, Cic. *||* *2.* In rhetoric, eloquence of the persuasive kind: *Id.*

suasor, *Oris*, *m.* [id.] an *adviser, counsellor*: *suasor et impulsor protectionis*, Cic. *||* *Esp.* in jurisprudence, one who recommends or advocates a proposed law: *suasore legis Pompelo*, Vell.

suasus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [suadeo].
suasus, *us*, *m.* [id.] an *advising*:
suasu atque impulsu meo, Pl.

suave-olens (also separately), *entia*,
adj. *sweet-smelling, fragrant*: Cat.

suaviatio (*sav.*), *Oris*, *f.* [suavior]
a *kissing*: *suavis*, Pl.

suaviludius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [suavis
deco] *sweet-spoken, pleasant*: Lucr.

suaviloquens, *entia*, *adj.* [suavis
loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking*
(poet.): *carmen*, Lucr.

suaviloquentia, *ae*, *f.* [suavilo-
quens] *sweetness of speech*: Cic.

suaviloquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [suavis
loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant*: Lucr.

suaviludium (*sav.*), *i*, *n.* dim. [suavi-
um] a *little kiss*: Cat.

suavior, *atque*, *i*, *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to*
kiss: Cic., Cat.

suavis, *e*, *adj.* *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*: *quod suave est alia, alius fit amarum*, Lucr.: *odor suavis et jucundus*, Cic.: *cantus*, Pl. *Neutr.* *suave*, *adverb.* (poet.): *suave locus vult resonat concubus*, Hor. *||* *Of moral and abstract things*: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic.: *amor suavitatis*, Pl.: *suave, mari magno, e terra magnam alterius spectare laborem*, Lucr. [Cf. *Sens. ardua*; Gr. *ἁδύς*; Germ. *süß*; Eng. *sweet*.]

suavitas, *itatis*, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness*: *quid suavitatem plectum dicam?* Cic.: *odorum*, *id.*: *coloris*, *id.* *||* *Of moral and abstract things*: *sermone atque morum*, *id.*

suaviter, *adv.* *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*: *video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur*, Cic. *||* *Fig.*: *epistola copiose et suaviter scripta*, *Id.* *Swp.* *sicut ut amice* *aut et suavisime optas*, *Id.*

suavitudo, *inis*, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight* (rare, for *suavitas*): Pl.

suavius (*savium*), *id.*, *m.* [id.] *a mouth puckered up to be kissed* (rare): Pl. *||* *Transf.* *a kiss*: *Atticus, quoniam hilarata est, meo verbis suavius dem*, Cic. *As a term of endearment*: Ter.

sub, *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [akin to Sans. *upa*; Gr. *ὑπέρ*; Eng. *up*; cf. *super* with *supra*, and *ab* with *abs*]. *A* With *abl.* *Of space*: *under, below, beneath, underneath*: *si essent, qui sub terra semper habitassent, nec tamen essent unquam supra terram*, Cic.:

sub pellibus hiemare, in tentis, Caes.: *sub divo moreris, in the open air*, Hor. *Fig.*: *non parvum sub hoc verbo furum latet*, Cic. *||* *2.* *beneath, at the foot of, by, near, before*: *sub monte conestit*, Caes.: *est ager sub urbe*, Pl.: *omnia sub oculis erant*, Liv. *||* *Of time*: *in, within, during, at, by*: *sub ipsa protectione*, Caes.: *sub luce*, Ov. *||* *||* *Of other relations, as subjection, domination, stipulation, etc.* *under, beneath, with*: *sub armis*, Caes.: *sub regno esse*, Cic.: *sub conditione*, Suet.: *sub lege*, *id.* *||* *3.* *With acc.* *Of space*

in connection with words denoting motion, under, below, beneath: *exercitum sub jugum mittere*, Caes.: *sub furcam ire*, Hor. *Fig.*: *sub iudicium sapientis et delectum cadunt*, Cic. *||* *2.* *Analogously with 1, 2, but with motion*: *beneath, to, near to, close to, up to, etc.*: *sub montem succedunt milites*, Caes.: *sedes suas default sub Vellam*, Cic.: *via sub moenia tendit*, Virg. *||* *(II)* *from beneath, up to* (denoting change from a lower to a higher level, as well as mere approximation): *hostes sub primam nostram aciem successerunt*, Caes. *Poet.*: *oculos sub astra tenebat, directed upwards to the stars*, Virg. *||* *Of time, denoting approximation*: *to-wards, about*: *sub vesperum*, Caes.: *sub lumina prima*, Hor. *||* *2.* *Just after, immediately upon*: *sub eas (litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuae*, Cic. *||* *||* *Of other relations*: *lepidus hoc succedit sub manus negotium, comes to hand*, Pl. *||* *3.* *In composition, the b remains unchanged before vowels and before b, d, g, l, m, s, t, v.* Before *c, f, g, p, r* it is usually assimilated. Before *m* it is sometimes unchanged, sometimes assimilated. Before some words commencing with *c, p, o, t*, it assumes the form *su*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form *subs* (analog. to *abs*); e.g. *suicipio*, *suspensio*, *sustineo*. Lastly, in the words *suspicio*, *suspitor*, *sustipio*, the *b* is elided. In composition, *sub* denotes

1. under; e.g. *sub-mergo*, *to dip under*. Hence it signifies (I) inferiority; e.g. *sub-centurio*, a *sub-centurion*. (II) before adjectives and verbs it implies diminution = *slightly*; e.g. *sub-agrestis*, *somewhat boorish*; *sub-rideo*, *to laugh slightly, to smile*. (III) secrecy; e.g. *sub-corno*, *to feed secretly*. (IV) substitution = *instead of*; e.g. *sub-argo*, *to accuse to be chosen in stead of another*; *sub-cedo*, *to come into another's place*. (V) succession = *after*; e.g. *sub-eco*, *to come after, or next*. *2.* *from below, up*; e.g. *sub-eco*, *to come up*; *sub-cipio*, *to take up*; *suspicio*, *to look up*. Hence with the implied notion of assistance; e.g. *sub-curo*, *to run up (to help)*. *3.* *near, closely*; e.g. *sub-sequor*, *to follow closely*; *sub-inde*, *immediately after*.

subabsurdus, *adv.* *somewhat absurdly*: *aliquid subabsurde dicere*, Cic.

sub-absurdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *somewhat or rather absurd*: Cic.

sub-accedo, *i*, *v. a.* *to blame or accuse somewhat*: *alicujus diacrum*, Cic.

subactio, *Oris*, *f.* [subigo] a *working up, preparing*: Virg. *||* *Fig.* *preparation, discipline*: *subactio est una, auditio, lectio, litterae*, Cic.

subaestas, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [subigo].

sub-aeratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *that has copper underneath or inside*: Pers.

subagitation, *subagitatio*, *subagito*, *v.* *subagitatio*, *etc.*

sub-agrestis, *e*, *adj.* *somewhat rustic, rather boorish*: Cic.

sub-alarius, *e*, *adj.* *placed or carried under the arms*: *telum*, Nep.

sub-amarus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *somewhat bitter*: Cic.

sub-aquilus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny*: *corpus*, Pl.

sub-arroganter, *adv.* *somewhat proudly or arrogantly*: *facere*, Cic.

sub-ausulto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* *to listen secretly*: Cic.

sub-basilianus, *i*, *m.* [basilica] *one who dwells around the basilica, a lounge*: Pl.

sub-bibo, *ibidi*, *i*, *v. a.* *to drink a little, to sip* (rare): Pl.: *Suet.*

sub-blandior (*sut.* *subblanditior*, Pl.), *v. n. dep.* *to caress or fondle a little*: Pl.

sube, *v. succ.*

sub-debilis, *e*, *adj.* *somewhat lame*: *femur*, Suet.

sub-debilitatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *somewhat enfeebled*; *fig.* *somewhat discouraged*: Cic.

sub-deficio, *i*, *v. n.* *to fail somewhat*: Curt.

sub-difficilis, *e*, *adj.* *somewhat difficult*: *quaestio*, Cic.

sub-difido, *i*, *v. n.* *to be somewhat distrustful*: Cic.

subdilectio or *-tina*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [subdo] *supposititious, spurious, counterfeit*: *servus*, Pl.

subditiuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit*: *archiprata*, Cic.

subdito, *i*, *v. a.* [id.] *to afford, supply, furnish*: Lucr.

subditus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [subdo].

sub-dia, *adv.* *by day*: Pl.

sub-do, *idid*, *ditum*, *i*, *v. a.* *to put, place, set, or lay under*: *facere*, Lucr.: *pugiones pulvis*, Suet.: *calcaria equa*, Liv. *||* *2.* *Esp.* *to bring under, reject, subvert* (rare): *Pistonia subdita regno magna domus proleba*, Tib. *||* *3.* *Fig.* *to put near, akin, to furnish*: *trivialis militum animus subditi* (ignor. Liv.): *ingenio stimulus*, Ov. *||* *||* *to put in the place of, to substitute*: *quos in eorum locum subditi domi esse reccerant*? Cic. *||* *2.* *Esp.* *to substitute falsely, to forge, counterfeit*: *subditum se suspicatur, that he is a spurious child, a changeling*, Ter.: *me subditum et pellice gentium appellat*, Liv.

sub-doceo, *i*, *v. a.* *to touch as an assistant* (rare): *aliquem*, Cic.

subdōle, *adv.* somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully: Cic.

sub-dōlus, *a. um, adj.* somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, deceitful: homo et sycophanta et subdolos. Pl.: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolos ejus sugere amentiam. Sall. 2. Transf. of things: oratio, Caes.: lingua. Ov.

sub-dōmo, *i. v. a. to to subject by tampering, to tame, subdue*: Pl.

sub-dūbitō, *i. v. n. to be rather doubtful or undecided*: Cic.

sub-dūgo, *xi. tum, v. a. (Perf. synec. subduxi, Ter.) to draw from under or from below; hence, to draw or pull up; to lift up, raise; catenarum funibus, Liv.: subductis (tunicis) utque ad inguen, pullat up (opp. demissa), Hor. 2. Esp. Naut. t. t. to draw or haul up: longas naves in aridum, Caes. 3. Milit. t. t. to draw off forces from one position to another; to lead up: cohortes aliquot subductos ex dextro cornu post aciem circumducit, Liv.: copias in proximum colleum subducit, Caes. 4. To lead away, carry off: to withdraw, remove, etc.: rerum fundamenta, Cic.: conjux fidum capiti subduxerat ensem, Virg.: se pedibus (terra), Lucr. 2. Esp. to take away secretly or by stealth, to steal; and with pron. reflect. to take oneself away by stealth, to steal away: allici anulum, Pl.: obsides furto, Liv.: de circulo se subducit, Cic. Poet.: quae se subducere colles incipient, to slope down, Virg. 4. Fig. to cast up, reckon, compute, calculate: subducamus summam, Cic. (1) In gen. to calculate, deliberate (usu. in connection with ratio): rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, id.*

subductio, *ōis, f.* [subduco] Naut. t. t. a hauling up on the beach: Caes.

sub-ducere, *adv.* [subduco] A reckoning: Cic.

subducus, *a. um* [subduco] A subducing: Cic.

sub-ducere, *v. a. to eat, waste, or wear away below*: Ov.

sub-ducere, *v. a. to eat, waste, or wear away below*: Ov.

sub-ducere, *v. a. to eat, waste, or wear away below*: Ov.

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sub-ducere, *v. a. to eat, waste, or wear away below*: Ov.

rum domine subiere leones, Virg.: muros, Liv. (1) Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov.: furcas subdere columnae, were substituted for, id. 2. Esp. to approach secretly, to steal upon or into: subit furtim lumina tenebrae, id. 3. Fig.: sera deinde poenitentia subit regem, came upon, overtook, Curt. 2. Esp. to come into, enter, occur to one's mind: deinde cogitatio animum subit, Liv. 3. To subject oneself to, take upon oneself, to undergo, submit to, sustain, offer: peratorem ad omnia pericula subeunda, Caes.: omnia tela intentia in patriam subire atque excipere, Cic.

sub-fero, *eria, v. the cork-oak, cork-tree*: Virg. (Hence lt. *subferu*.)

sub-fert, *v. suff.*

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v. n. to envy a little, to be somewhat envious of: subinvidio tibi, Cic.

sub-invidus, *a. um, adj.* somewhat odious: Cic.

sub-invito, *avi, i. v. a. to invite slightly; aliquem, ut ad se scriberet, Cic.*

sub-intrascor, *atus, i. v. n. dep. to be somewhat angry*: interduo solum subintrasci, Cic.: brevitati literarum, id.

subitarius, *a. um, adj.* [subitus] done suddenly or in haste, sudden, hasty: subitarii milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabantur), Liv.

sub-ito, *adv.* suddenly, unexpectedly: quum tot bella subito atque improvia nascentur, Cic.: tantas subito tinea omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes.: subito dicere, without preparation, ex tempore, Cic.

subitus, *a. um, Part. [subeo]*. 1. Adj. 1. t. that has come suddenly or unexpectedly: hence, sudden, unexpected: in rebus tam subitis, Cic.: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes.: subita belli ministeria, Liv.: miles, hastily collected, Tac. 2. Subst. subitum, i. n. a sudden or unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence, etc.: subitum est ei remigrare, Cic. Plur.: etiam fortes viros subitis terri, Tac. With gen.: ad subita rerum, Liv.

sub-ito, *adv.* 2. v. n. to lie under or near: fenestris subiacent vestibulum villae, Plin. 3. Fig. to be under, to be subject to: to belong to, be connected with, etc. causa, cui plurimae subiacent lites, Quint.

subiectus, *adv.* Assembly, submissively: demississime atque subjectissime, Caes.

subiectio, *ōis, f.* [subicio] a laying, putting, or placing under: rerum sub aspectum paene subiectio, Cic.

2. Esp. a substituting, forging: testamentorum, Liv.

subiecto, *i. v. a. [id.] to lay, place, or put under; to throw out from below*: manus Ov.: acres subiecta lasso stimulo, Hor.

subiector, *ōis, m. [id.] one who substitutes, a forger*: testamentorum, Cic.

subiectus, *a. um, Part. [subicio]*. 1. A. d. j. lying under or near, bordering upon, adjacent: alter (cingulus terrae) subiectus aquiloni, Cic.: Heraclae, quae est subiecta Candaviae, Caes.

2. Subjected, subject: subiectio in diem boram invidiae, Hor.

sub-ileo (subicio, subicia, subicit, etc.; hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned subicia, subicit), *3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th*

v. a. [jacio] to throw, lay, place, or bring under or near: ligna et arma circumdare ignemque circum subicere coeperunt, Cic.: brachia pallae, Ov.: castris legiones, Caes. 2. to throw from under, throw up: nonnulli inter carros rotasque maternas ac tragulas subiciebant, id.: terram ferro, to plough up, Cic.: quantum vero novo viridis se subicit alius, shoots up, Virg. 3. to put in the place of, to substitute for: esp. to substitute false for true; to forge, counterfeit: testamenta, Cic. (1)

to *suborn*: subjunctur I. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrabat, Caes. || Fig. to *submit*, subject: ea quae sub sensu subjecta sunt, Cic.: ait (Epicurus), eos neque intelligere neque videre, sub hac voce honestatis quae sit subjuncta sententia, *what meaning is to be attributed to it*, id.

2. Esp. to *place under*, to *make subject*, to *subject*: externas gentes servitio, Liv.: Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes.: si virtus subjecta sub vario incertoque casu famula fortunae est, Cic.: hie mihi navigationem, to *subject*, *expos*, Caes. 3. to *range under* a general head, to *subordinate*, treat of *under*; and pass. to be *range under* or *comprised in*: formatur certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subjunctantur, Cic.: *fas, justum*, subijci possunt honestati, Quint. 4. to *place after*, let *follow*, *affix*, *append*, *subjoin*, etc.: cur sic optineat, rationem subjunct, addit, Cic.: vix pauca furenti subijcio, reply, Virg. 5. to *bring to mind*, *prompt*, *suggest*, etc.: si meministi id, quod olim dictum est, subijcio, Ter.: quae dolor querentibus subjunct, Liv.

subjunctus, a, um, Part. [subjungo].

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, j. v. a. to *join* or *harness* to: curru subiungere tigris, Virg. || Transf. in gen. to *join* or *add to*, to *annex*, *subjoin*: Aeneas puppis, rostro Phrygiis subjuncta leones, having *affixed*, id. (ii) Fig.: omnes artes oratori, Cic.: Calliope haec percussit subiuncti carmina nervis, Ov.

2. to *bring under*, *subdue*, *subjugate*: urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani, Cic. 3. to *lay under* (rare): immortalia fundamenta rebus, Laer.

sub-labare, lapsum, j. v. n. dep. to *fall* or *sink under* or *down*, to *sink*: aedificia vetustate sublapia, Plin.: poet: sublapae vetustas solvit aeternum, Virg.

2. Esp. to *skip down*, *glide away*: lues adeo sublapae veneno pertinet sensus, id.

sublapius, a, um, Part. [sublabor].

sublatus, adv. highly, loftily: Amm. || Fig.: sublata ampleque dicere, with *elevation*, Cic.

sublatis, -onis, f. [tollo] a *lifting up*, raising, elevation: Quint. || Fig. elevation, exaltation: animi, Cic. || Adj.: elated, proud: quo proelio sublatis Helvetii, Caes.: fidens magis et sublatus ardet, Ov.

sublecto, i, v. a. [lacio] to *wheel*, *coyle*: os, Pl.

sublegetus, a, um, Part. [sublego].

sub-lego, legi, lectum, j. v. a. to *gather* or *search for underneath*, to *gather up*: (puer) subleget quocumque jaceret inutile quodque posset concantes offendere, Hor. 3. Esp. to *catch up secretly* or *by stealth*: liberos, to *kidnap*, Pl. Fig.: carmina, Virg. || to *chase in the place of*, to *substitute*: in demortuorum locum, Liv.

sublevo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *lift up* from beneath, to *raise up*, support: qui nos ubi quondam ad pedes stratos se sublebat quidem, Cic.: Julia equum sublevo, Caes. || Fig. to *sustain*, support, assist, encourage, console: to *lighten*, alleviate, mitigate: auctores, opp. evertere, Cic.: graviter eos accusat, quod tam necessario tempore ab illis non sublevetur, Caes.: militum laborem, id.: hominum pericula, Cic.

sublilis, ae, f. a *stake* or *pile*: Liv.: cap. the *pile* for a bridge: Caes.

sublucius, a, um, adj. [sublucis] consisting of or resting upon *piles*: sublucis pons, the *pile-bridge*, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv.

subluculum, i, n. [sublugo] a *waistband*, apron, drawers: Cic.

sublugar, aris, n. [id.] i. g. sub-lugulum, an apron, etc.: Juv.

sub-ligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *bind* or *tie below*, to *bind on*: enssem lateri atque humeris, Virg.

sublimis, ade, aloft, loftily, on high: Theodori nihil interest, humine an sublimine putrescat, Cic.: elati, Liv. Comp.: sublimis altum attollit caput, Ov. || Fig. of style, in a *lofty manner*, loftily (rare): Quint.

sublimis, e (fem. sing. and neutr. plur. sublima, Lucr.), adj. [perhaps a contr. of sublevimis from sublevo] *uplifted*, *high*, *lofty*, *exalted*, *elevated*: apparuit liquido sublimis in aere Niava, Virg.: Ipea (Venus) Paphum sublimis abili, on high, through the air, id.: os, directed upwards, Ov.: flagellum, uplifted, Hor. 2. Subst. sublimis, in a height: the air: plerumque in locum sublimis iactato, Suet. || Fig. loftily, exalted, eminent, distinguished: mens, Ov.: sublimis, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, aspiring, Hor. 3. Esp. of style, loftily, elevated, sublime: sublimia carmina, Juv. (ii) Transf. of persons: natura sublimis et acer, Hor.

sublimitas, -atis, f. [sublimis] height, loftiness: corporis, Quint. || Fig. of style, loftiness, elevation, sublimity: heroidi carmina, id.

sublingio, -onis, m. [lingo] a *lick*, *dis*, under-suction: Pl.

sub-lino, lavi, litum (Part. perf. sublinunt, Pl.), j. v. a. to *besmear* or *anoint beneath*, to *lay on* as a ground-colour, to *prime with*: Plin. || Fig.: sublinere os alluit, to *defool*, *chast*, *ban-* *boosie*: pulcre os sublevit patri, Pl.

sublitus, a, um, Part. [sublino].

sub-luceo, i, v. n. to *shine* a little, to *glimmer*: crepuscula sublucent, Ov.

sub-luo, no perf., litum, j. v. a. to *wash* or *bathe underneath*: aliquid aqua

calida, Cels. || Transf. of rivers, to *flow along the base of*, to *wash the foot of*: hunc montem flumen sublebat, Caes.

sublustris, e, adj. [cf. illustris] having a *faint light*, *glimmering*: nox, Hor.: umbra (noctis), Virg.

sublustris, a, um, Part. [sublustris].

sub-margo (summ.), a, um, j. v. a. to *dip* or *plunge under*, to *sink*, *submerge*: submerges equos voragibus, Cic.: navis submerga, Caes.

submergers (summ.), a, um, Part. [submergo].

sub-misus (summ.), a, um, adj. pretty part: vitium, Pl.

subminis (summ.), ae, f. [minis] a kind of garment for women: Pl.

sub-ministro (summ.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to *aid* by *giving*: to *give*, furnish, supply: pecuniam altrici, Cic.: frumentum, Caes. || Fig.: Aristoteles hunc arti plurima adjuncta atque ornamenta subministravit, Cic.

submissis, ade, of speech, softly, calmly, not loud or harshly: dicere, Cic. 2. Of character, calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively: altrici submisae supplicare, id. Comp.: submissos se gerere, id.

submissim (summ.), adv. in a low voice, gently, softly (rare): Suet.

submissio (summ.), -onis, f. [submitto] a *letting down*, *lowering*, *sinking*: vocis submissio, Cic.

submissus (summ.), a, um, Part. [submitto].

(i) Adj. let down, lowered, low: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissis, stopping lower, Liv. (ii) Fig. of character or disposition, low, mean, grovelling, abject: vivere neque submissum et aspectum, neque se effere, etc. 2. Transf. of the voice or of speech in gen. low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement: et contenta voce stridit dicere et submissa leniter, id. Transf. of an orator: id.

sub-mitto (summ.), misi, missum, j. v. a. to *let go* or *put under*: to *lift up*: to *assue* to *spring up*: to *produce*: singuli anni bini nutritibus submittuntur, Loc.: submittit tellus flores, post foris, Lucr.: non monstrum submire Colchis majus, did not produce (alluding to the dragon that guarded the golden fleece), Hor. 3. Esp. of animals or plants, to *bring up*, rear, raise: to *let grow*, not *kill* or *cut off*: of Virg.: Col.

3. to *let down*, lower, sink, drop: se ad pedes, Liv.: latius in herba, Ov.: crinem barbarum, to *let grow*, Tac. (ii) Fig.: ut il, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicis: sic quodammodo inferiores extolli, to *lower themselves*, condescend, Cic.: ad calamitates animas, to *subvert*, *haze*, Liv.: furorem, to *put down*, quell, Virg.

3. to *send* or *despatch secretly*: submittit cohortes equitibus praefectis, Caes.: submittebat late Ithacarchum, qui monet eos, secretly *despatched*, Cic. 2. to *send in place of*: to *transfer*

and gen. to supply: hunc vos non submittitis? send a successor, id.: vinea submittit capress non semper edules, *varius*, Hor.

submolestus (summ.), *adv.* with some reason: aliquid ferre, Cic.

submolestus (summ.), *a. um, adj.* somewhat troublesome, or cautious: illud est mihi submolestum, Cic.

submōstus (summ.), *al.* 2. v. n. to remind privately, give a hint (rare): submōstus me Parmeno, Ter.

sub-mōstus (summ.), *a. um, adj.* somewhat peevish or morose: Cic.

submōtor (summ.), *ōris*, *m.* [sub-moveo] one who puts aside or clears: Liv.

submōtus (summ.), *a. um, Part.* [submoveo]

sub-mōvus (summ.), *mōvi*, *mōtum* (synop. form of the past perf. subj. summoves, Hor.), 2. v. a. to move or drive off or away; to remove: hostes a porta, Caes.: hostes ex muro ca turribus, id.: hostium lembos statione, Liv.: maris litora, to extend (by moles), Hor.

2. Esp. of a lictor, to clear away, to make room: i lictor, submove turbam, Liv. (II) Fig.: non gase neque consularis submoveit lictor miseros tumultus mentis et curas, Hor.

II. Fig. to put or keep away, to withdraw, withhold, remove: reges a bello, Liv.: magnitudine poenae maleficio submovet, Cic.

submūtō (summ.), 1. v. a. to change, interchange, substitute: Cic.

sub-nasor, *nātus*, 3. v. n. dep. to grow up under, out of, or after; to succeed: nam vada subnatis imo virulentis ab herbis, Ov.

subnātus, *a. um, Part.* [subnasor].

sub-nesto, *um, perf.*, *xim*, 3. v. a. to bind or tie under, bind on beneath: velum antennis, Ov.: cingula mammae, Virg.

II. Fig. to add, subjoin: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just.

sub-nāgo, *avi*, 1. v. a. to half deny or refuse: aliquid aliquid, Cic.

subnexus, *a. um, Part.* [subnecto].

sub-niger, *gra, grum, adj.* somewhat black, blackish: Pl.

sub-nivus, *a. um, v. subnivus*.

sub-nixus (subnivus), *a. um, Part.* supported from beneath, propped up, supported by, resting or leaning upon: (duos circulos) ocelli verticibus ipsas ex utraque parte subnixas videt, Cic.

parva illi octetes subnixas Petella miris, supported, i. e. defended by, Virg.

II. Fig. relying or depending upon: with *sub.*: victoris divitiisque subnixus, Cic.

With *dat.*: subnixus et fidens innocentis animus, Liv.

sub-nōto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to mark or write underneath: nomina palam, to write down, Suet.

subnūba, *ae, f.* [subno] a rival: lei nostri subnuba, Ov.

sub-nūbilus, *a. um, adj.* somewhat cloudy, rather gloomy: nox, Caes.

subō, 1. v. n. to be in heat, to bris (cattum appetere): Lucr.: Hor.

sub-obscenus, *a. um, adj.* somewhat obscene: ridiculum, Cic.

sub-obscurus, *a. um, adj.* somewhat obscure: Fig. of style: Cic.

sub-ōdorus, *a. um, adj.* somewhat odorous or odious: Cic.

sub-ōfendō, 3. v. n. to give some offence: apud aliquem, Cic.

sub-ōlet, 2. v. n. impera. prop. it emits a smell; hence, Fig. with *dat.* of pers. or abstr. it causes any one to smell, scent, perceive: I (thou, etc.) perceive, etc.: id jam pridem sentit et subolet mihi, Pl.

subōles (subōles), *is, f.* [root of, grow: v. adolesco] I it that which grows from below: a sprout, offshoot, twig, spray: ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col.

II. Transf. of men and other animals, offspring, issue, stock, race: censors populi aevitates, soboles, familias pecuniaeque censento, Cic.: cara deum suboles, magnam Jovis incrementum, Virg.: diva (Lucina) producat subolem, Hor.: Romae suboles, the race of Rome, id.

sub-ōlesco, 3. v. n. incept. to grow up (rare): juvenus subolescent, Liv.

sub-ōrior, 4. v. n. dep. to spring up, arise, proceed (rare): Lucr.

sub-ōrno, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to fit out, furnish, equip, adorn: aliquid pecunia, Anton. in Cic. 2. Fig.: qui se ipse novit, intelligit, quemadmodum a natura subornatus in vitam venit, Cic.

II. to instigate secretly, suborn: fictus testis subornari solet, id.: Macedones tres ad eadem regis subornat, Liv.

subortus, *us, m.* [suborior] a rising or springing up: Lucr.

subp., v. sup.

sub-randicus (surr.), *a. um, adj.* somewhat rank, slightly tainted: Cic.

subrāsus, *a. um, Part.* [subrado].

sub-rācus (surr.), *a. um, adj.* somewhat hoarse: vox, Cic.

subreatus (surr.), *a. um, Part.* [sub-ro].

sub-rēctus (surr.), *a. um, Part.* somewhat rectured: Vell.

sub-rēmigo (surr.), 1. v. n. to row underneath, to row along (rare): laeva tactis subremigat undis, Virg.

sub-rēpo (surr.), *pal, ptum* (synop. perf. surrepti, Cat.), 3. v. n. and a. to creep under, to creep or steal along, to come on unawares or by degrees, etc.: sub tabulis, Cic.: moenia urbia, Hor.

II. Fig.: aliquid, Cat.: quies furim surrepti ocellis, Ov.

subrepticius (surr.), or *-ctus*, *a. um, adj.* [surreptio] stolen, surreptitious: filius, Pl.

II. Fig. concealed, clandestine: amor, id.

subreptus (surr.), *a. um*: 1. Part. [surreptio]. 2. Part. [surreptio].

sub-rīdō (surr.), *si*, 2. v. n. to smile (rare): subridet Satorius veterator, Cic.

sub-rīdīlūs (surr.), *adv.* somewhat laughably, rather humorously: Cic.

sub-rīgo, v. sargo.

sub-rīgor (surr.), 3. v. n. dep. to

make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed: Cic.

sub-rīpio, v. surreptio.

sub-rōgo (surr.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute: collegam in locum Brui, Liv.

sub-rostrāni (surr.), *orum*, *m. pl.* [rostrum] longwings near the rostra, *idolus*: Coel. in Cic.

sub-rūbō (surr.), 2. v. n. to be reddish: vix purpureo nero, Ov.

sub-rūbendū (surr.), *a. um, adj.* somewhat ruddy, reddish: vultus, Sen.

sub-rūfus (surr.), *a. um, adj.* somewhat reddish: Pl.

sub-rūto (surr.), *rūti, rātum*, 3. v. a. to tear down below, to break down, dig under, dig out: to break down, overthrow, demolish, etc.: arboris, Caes.: multis simul locis aut subverti aut arietem decussal fugebat muri, Liv.: turtur, Caes.

II. Fig. to undermine, subvert, corrupt: nostram libertatem, Liv.: animum laudis avarum, Hor.

sub-rusticus (surr.), *a. um, adj.* somewhat clownish or rustic: Cic.

subrūtus (surr.), *a. um, Part.* [sub-ruo].

sub-scribo, *pal, ptum*, 3. v. a. to write underneath: status inaurati subscripti, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic.

2. Esp. in law, to sign or subscribe one's name to an accusation either as principal or associate; hence in gen. to charge, accuse, prosecute: quia periculis causae subscripserat, id.: accusant patrono subscribit, Suet.

3. Of the censor, to set down the reason of his censure: Cic.

4. In gen. to sign, subscribe: quam de supplicio conjundam capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admonetur, Suet.

(II) Transf.: to assent to, agree to: Caesaris irae, Ov.: odia accusantiumque Hannibalis, Liv.

II. to write or note down (rare): numerum aratorum, Cic.

subscriptio, *ōnis, f.* [subscribo] any thing written underneath: Serapilus subscriptio, Cic.

2. Esp. in law, a subscription or joint-subscription to an accusation: subscriptionem sibi postulare, id.

3. Of the censor, a noting down of the offence censured: subscriptio censoria, id.

4. In gen. a signing, signature: quum Rhodiorum magistratus, quod litteras publicas sine subscriptione ad se dederant, evocasset, Suet.

II. a list, register: Jucaserunt subscripto ac profecto, Cic.

subscriptor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a signer or joint-signer of an accusation: Cic.

II. one who subscribes or assents to, an approver: Gell.

subscriptus, *a. um, Part.* [subscribo].

subsecivus (subsecivus, and transp. subclivus or succivus), *a. um, adj.* [seco] in surveying, that is cut off and left remaining: Subst. a remainder or small patch of land, etc.: subseciva, quae divisi per veteranos agris carpitur

superfluent, Suet. **||** Transf. in gen. over, add, extra: subseciva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quo ego perire non patior, spare time, Cíc. operae, over-work, extra-work, id.

sub-seco, cul, ctum, i. v. a. to cut under, cut away below: to clip, pare: parties, unde coctus erat (Saturnus), Ov.: ungues toto, id.

subsecutus, a, um, Part. [subseco]. **subsellum**, il, n. [sella] a low bench: Varr. 2, in gen. a bench, seat: volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut locus in subsellis occupetur, Cíc. **||** Esp. a judge's seat, the bench: accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsellia, id. 2, Meton. a court, tribunal: ego vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditare, id.

sub-sentio, si, 4. v. a. to perceive secretly, to smell out: Ter. **subsequens**, nis, Part. [subsequor]. **||** A. d. j. following, next (of time): subsequent tempore, Vell.

sub-sequor, ctus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. to follow close after: to follow, succeed, ensue: has (cohortes) subsidariae ternae subsequebantur, Caes. Ab sol.: subsequebatur praesque legit vigilia gressu, Ov. (ii) Transf. of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, am subsequeus, Cíc.: si dices consilia favor subsequeunt militum fore, Liv. **||** Fig. to follow, comply with, conform to, imitate: Spensippus Platonem avunculum subsequeus, Cíc.

sub-servio, 4. v. n. to be subject to, to serve: Pl. **||** Fig. to comply with, humour: Ter.

subsecurus, a, um, v. subsecurus. **subseclarius**, a, um, adj. [subseclum]. Milit. t. pertaining to a reserve, subsidiary: cohortes, Caes. 2. Subst. subseclarius, orum, m. plu. the reserve, body of reserve: Liv.

subsidium, il, n. [subseclum] milit. t. orig. the reserve-ranks, strati: subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 2, in gen. a body of reserve: rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes. (ii) abstractedly, military support, relief, aid: funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, id.: misit in subsidium equites, Tac. **||** Transf. in gen. support, assistance, help, protection, etc.: solissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. Plur.: industriae subsidia, Cíc.: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, reseruos, Caes.

sub-sido, sed, secum, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to sit or crouch down: to squat: to settle down: sub-sidunt Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde ad multitudine ipsi consurgunt, Liv. (ii) Of things: to sink, settle, subside: vallis, Ov.: undae, Virg. Transf. venti, Prop. Poet.: extrusum galeaeque ima subdidit Aecetes, remains at the bottom, Virg. 2, Esp. to settle down in a place; to remain,

abide, stay: subsecl in ipsa via, Cíc.: multitudo quae in castris subseclera, Caes. 2, to lie in wait, lie in ambush: cur eo in loco subsecl? quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cíc. 4, Of female animals, to admit the male (poet. and rare): juvet ut tigris subseclere cervis, Hor. **||** Fig. to subside, decrease, abate: in controversia subdidit impetus dicendi, Quint. B. Act. to lie in wait for, to waylay: devictum Aalam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subseclit adulter, Virg.

subsignans, a, um, adj. [signum] that is under the standard: milites, a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve (v. Smith's Ant. 165), Tac.

sub-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to write under, to sign, subscribe: Plin. **||** Transf. to set down, register: sub-signari apud aetarium (praedia), Cíc.

sub-silio, lili, or lili, 4. v. n. [silio] to spring upwards, leap up: decido de lecto praecipos, subillit, Pl.

sub-sisto, stili, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to stand still, remain standing: to stop, halt: reliqui in itinere subseclerant, Caes.: subseclit Aeneas et se collegit in armis, Virg. (ii) Of things: subseclit unda, id. 2, Esp. to stay, tarry, abide: ut eas die domi subsecleret, orabat, Vell. 3, to stand firm: to withstand, oppose, resist: Hannibal aique ejus armis, Liv. (ii) Of things: quod neque ancora funesque subseclerant, held out, Caes. **||** Fig. to stop, halt, pause: to continue, remain, subseclit: subseclere (in dicendo), Quint.: intra priorem pauperiem subseclere, Tac. 2, Esp. to come to a stop, to cease: subseclit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. 3, to withstand, be adequate to, sustain: non al Varronis thesauros habere, subseclere sumptum poem, Brut. in Cíc. B. Act. to make a stand against, withstand, encounter (rare): praepotentem armis Romanum subseclere, Liv.

sub-sortior, itus, 4. v. a. dep. in law, to substitute a judge in place of one rejected: judicem, Cíc.

subsortio, nis, f. [subsortior] a substituting by lot, of other judges for those rejected: Cíc.

substantia, ae, f. [substo] that of which a thing consists, the being, essence, material, substance: hominis, Quint.: sine substantia facultatum, without fortune, Tac.

sub-sterno, stravi, stratum, 3. v. a. to strew, scatter, spread, or lay under: casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov.: sub-stratus Numida mortuo Romano, lying under, Liv. 2, Transf. to bestrew, spread over, cover: gallinae nides molissime substernunt, Cíc. **||** Fig. to spread out, submit for examination, acceptance, etc.: to give up, prostrate, delectas, Lucr.: rem publicam libidini suae, Cíc.

sub-stituo, sti, atum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to put or lay under, to set or place next to (rare): lapides plantae, Pall.: post

elephantos armaturas leves, Auct. B. Afr. 2, Fig.: subseclerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, had figured to himself, Liv. **||** to put instead or in the place of, to substitute: in eorum locum ejus Romanos, Cíc.: equites Scythia, Liv. 2, Esp. in law, substitute heredes (alici), to make next or second heir: heredes invicem, Suet.

substitutus, a, um, Part. [substituo].

sub-sto, i. v. n. to stand firm, hold out: metuo, ut subsecler hospes, Ter.

substratus, a, um, Part. [substerno].

substritus, a, um, Part. [substringo]. **||** A. d. j.: drawn together, contracted: hence, small, narrow, tight: illa, Ov.: crura, id.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to bind beneath: to bind, tie, or draw up: crimem nodo, Tac.: caput equi lora, Nep. **||** Transf. to bind or draw together: to contract, check: aurem, to prick up the ear, Hor. 2, Fig.: bilem, Juv.

substructio, nis, f. [substruo] a substructure, foundation: Caes.: Cíc.

substructus, a, um, Part. [substruo].

sub-struo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to build beneath: to lay a foundation: fundamentum, Pl.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv.

subsumit, ade, by leaps or jumps: decurrebat, Suet. i. v. n. frag. [subsumo] to spring up, to jump, hop (rare): Pl.

sub-sum, no perf., irrey, v. n. to be under, among, or behind: to be near: with dat.: subacula subseclamine, Hor.: nigra subsecl lingua palato, Virg.: mons subsecl, Caes.: blenna, id. Post: amica subsecl notitiae tuae, will be subject to your cognomence, Ov.

sub-sutus, a, um, Part. area beneath or at the lower part: vestis, trimmed at the bottom, Hor.

subteximen, inia, v. subteximen. **subteximen** (subteximen), inia, v. [contr. from subteximen, subteximen, from texo] what is wrought or woven in, the woof of a web: inseritur medium radis subteximen actus, Ov. **||** Meton. anything spun, thread, yarn (rare): nere, Ter. Of the threads of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subteximine Furcae rupere, Hor. 2

subter, ade, and prep. [sub]. 1. Adv. below, beneath, underneath: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, omnia esse, Cíc. **||** Prep. with acc. and abl. below, beneath, underneath, under. With acc.: capitulatum subter precordia locuit, id. (ii) Near: subter murum hostium ad subsecler adhibere, close to, Liv. 2, With abl.: subsecl densa testudine, Virg. **||** In composition, subter, like sub, denotes (i) underneath beneath: a. g. subseclactus, subseclitio. (ii) secretly, privately: a. g. subseclatum, subseclitio.

subter-dūco, xl, 1. v. a. to carry off secretly; with *pron. reflect.* to steal away, abscond: *ne tibi clam se subterducas* latine, Pl.

subter-fugio, fugi, 3. v. n. and a. Noun: to flee secretly or by stealth, to get off: *subterfugium* sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Pl. || Act. to escape, evade, avoid, shun: *vim criminum*, Cic.: *tempestatem Punici belli*, Liv.

subter-labor, 3. v. n. dep. to glide or flow under: *fluctus Sicano*, Virg. 2. to slip away, escape: *subterlabens celeritate*, Liv.

sub-terrāneus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] underground, subterranean: *specus*, Cic.

subter-tēdo, 1. v. a. to make thin below: *annulum*, Lucr.

sub-texo, xti, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave under or below; hence, to join on, sive: *lunam aluam*, Juv. Poet.: *patrio capiti*, i. e. *nubes soli*, to draw before, veil, Ov. With act. of thing concealed: *coelum fumo*, Virg. || Fig. to add, annex, append, subjoin: *sub-textit fabulae huius, legatos interrogatos esse*, Liv. 2. In gen. to put together, compose, prepare: *carmina*, Tib.

subtextus, a, um, *Part.* [subtexo].

subtilis, e, *adj.* [contr. of subtexilis: i. l. woven fine: hence trans.] fine, not thick or coarse, slender, minute: *quae vulgo volitant subtili praedilectio*, Lucr.: *acies gladii*, Sen.: *larina*, Plin. 2. Trans. of the senses, fine, nice, acute, delicate: *palatum*, Hor. || Fig. fine, nice, precise, exact, keen, subtle: *judicium*, Cic.: *subtilis verum iudex*, Hor. Comp.: *reliquae (epistolae) subtiliores erant, more particulari*, Cic. Sep.: *inventum*, Plin. 2. Esp. of style, plain, simple, unadorned: *genus dicendi*, Cic. Of persons: *quis illo (Catone) in dicendo edisserendoque subtilior?* id. (Hence *lit. sottile*: Fr. subtil.)

subtilitas, itis, f. [subtilis] fineness, slenderness, minuteness: *lineamentum*, Plin. || Fig. keenness, acuteness, penetration, cauteness, subtlety, etc.: *sententiarum*, Cic.: *credunt plerique militibus ingentis subtilitatem desine*, Tac. 2. Esp. of style, plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament: *suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, vim Demosthenes habuit*, Cic.

subtiliter, ade, *Adv.* minutely: *subtiliter connexae res, closely, intimately*, Lucr. || Fig. finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly: *subtiliter iudicare*, Cic.: *subtiliter eaeque numerum*, Liv. 2. Esp. in rhetor. plainly, simply, without ornament: *privatae causae agere subtilius* [capitis] *et famae ornatu*, Cic.

sub-tūdo, 2. v. n. to be somewhat afraid: *namquid subtimes?* Cic.

sub-trahō, a, um, *Part.* [subtrahō].

sub-trahō, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to draw away from underneath or by stealth; and in gen. to draw or carry off, take away, remove, etc.: *pedibus raptim*

tellus subtrahit, Lucr.: *colla effracto Jugo*, Ov.: *aggerem cuniculis*, Caes.: *hastatos primas legionis ex acie*, Liv. *Reflect.*: *vasis tremit scilicet puppis subtrahiturque solum*, *withdrawn* *used*, gives way under it, Virg. With *pron. reflect.*: *se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, to withdraw oneself*, Cic. Without *pron.*: *repente interdum vel noctu subtraherebat, he used to withdraw*, Suet. || Fig.: *neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxerit*, Cic.: *cui iudicio sem mors subtrahit*, Liv.

sub-tristis, e, *adj.* somewhat sad: *subtristis visus est mihi*, Ter.

sub-turpilitas, a, um, *adj.* rather mean or disgraceful: Cic.

sub-turpis, e, *adj.* somewhat mean or disgraceful: Cic.

subtus, adv. [sub; like intus, from in] below, beneath, underneath: *Romani omnibus supra terram operibus, subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnant*, Liv. (Hence *lit. sotto*: Fr. sous.)

sub-tūsus, a, um, *Part.* somewhat bruised: Tib.

subtūdō, ae, f. a man's under garment, a shirt: Hor. [Sub-u-cula from root *pu*, "put": cf. *ex-uo*, in-duo.]

subūla, ae, f. an act: Mart.

subūra, ae, f. a street in Rome, in the second region, the chief market for provisions, and where many prostitutes dwelt: Pers.: Juv.

suburbānus, um, *adj.* pertaining to Subura: Tib.

suburbānitas, itis, f. [suburbanus] nearness to Rome: *suburbānitas huiusce provinciae (Siciliae)*, Cic.

sub-urbānus, a, um, *adj.* situated near Rome, suburban: *rus suburbanum*, Cic.: *caulis*, Hor. || Subst. *suburbanum*, i. n. (ae. praedium) an estate near Rome, a suburban villa: *malis esse in Tusculano aut usquam in suburbano*, Cic. 2. suburban, urum, m. plus, the inhabitants of the towns near Rome: Ov.

sub-urbiūm, ii, n. [urbe] a suburb: *in suburbium ire*, Cic.

sub-urgeo, 2. v. a. to drive or urge close to: *proram ad saxa*, Virg.

sub-ūro, no perf., ustum, 3. v. a. to burn slightly, to singe, scorch: Suet.

suburbatus, a, um, *Part.* [suburo].

subverto, ōnis, f. [subveho] a carrying, transporting, conveyance: *frumentum*, Liv. Plur.: *durae subvectiones*, Caes.

subvecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] to carry, bring, or convey up; to transport: *saxa humeris*, Virg.: *naves, quae frumentum Tiberi subvectissim*, Tac.

subvectus, a, um, *Part.* [subveho].

subvectus, ūs, m. [id.] a carrying, conveyance: *conestum*, Tac.

sub-vēho, vesti, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry, bring, convey, or conduct up: *frumentum flumine Arari navibus*, Caes.: *Philippus lembis biremibus flumine adverso subvectus*, Liv.

sub-vēno, vēni, ventum (old *fat. subvenio*, Pl.), 1. v. n. to come up, come to one's assistance, to aid, relieve: *to obviate, remedy, etc.*, with *dat.*: *Lucanus circumvento filio subvenit*, Caes.: *subveni patriae, optulari collegae*, Cic.: *his tam periculosae rebus*, id. *Pass. impers.*: *subveniri generi humano*, id. *Abol.*: *et defendam et subvenio sedulo*, Pl. *Pass. impers.*: *pruquam ex castris subveniretur*, Sall. (Hence *Fr. souvenir*.)

subvento, 1. v. n. *freq.* [subvenio] to come to the aid of: Pl.

sub-vērōr, 2. v. n. dep. to be somewhat fearful: Cic.

subverso (subverso), 1. v. a. [subverto] to overthrow, ruin: Pl.

subversor, ōris, m. [id.] an overthrower, subverter (rare): *legum*, Tac.

subversus, a, um, *Part.* [subverto].

sub-vertō (-vorto), ū, sum, 3. v. a. to turn upside down; to upset, overthrow: *memum*, Suet.: *tantas operum moles*, Ov. *Abol.*: *calceus olim al pede major erit, subvertet*, Hor. || Fig. *to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert*: *subversa Crasorum et Orphidi domus*, Tac.: *aliquem, to ruin, undo*, Ter.

subverus, a, um, *adj.* [subveho] sloping upwards, opp. to *deverus*: Liv.

sub-vōlo, 1. v. n. to fly upwards (rare): Cic.: *avis*, Ov.

sub-volvō, 3. v. a. to roll up or along: *manus subvolvere axa*, Virg.

sub-vultūris, a, um, *adj.* somewhat vulturous: *corpus*, Pl.

sub-vultus, ūs, a, um, *adj.* hollow underneath: *loca*, Lucr.

succedānus or **succidānus**, a, um, *adj.* [succedo] that succeeds to or supplies the place of: *substituit* *ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidānum?* Pl.

suo-ōdo, cendi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. to go below or under: *succedere tectis*, Ov.: *tecto et umbræ*, Virg.

2. to go from under; to mount, ascend: *alio coelo*, to ascend, id.: *in arduum*, Liv. Poet.: *in montem succedere silvas cogeant, to retreat to the mountains*, Lucr. 3. Fig. to come under, submit to: *omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stillicis* (II) *to go up, mount, ascend*: *ille ad superos succedet fama*, Virg. || Milit. *i. l.* to march up to; approach: *sui primam nostram aciem succederant*, Caes.: *ad castra hostium infesta signa*, Liv. ||] *to follow after, come into the place of, succeed*: *ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent*, Caes.: *in aliquis locum beres, Cic.* ad alteram partem: *succedunt*, Ubi, *follow*, succeed, 2. Fig. to follow, succeed, in time or order: *succedit ipse magnus (oratoribus)*, Cic. (II) *to go on, turn out* (only in 3rd pers. and sometimes without expressed subject): *quando hoc bene succedit*, Ter. Esp. to go on well, to prosper, succeed: *quod res nulla*

succurrat, Caes.: si succurrat coepit, Liv.

suo-cendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [s. accendo] to kindle from below; in gen. to set on fire: aggerem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes.: pinus duabus manibus, Ov. || Fig. to kindle, inflame (poet.): altera succensa cupidine, id.: dulcedine formae succensus, Juv.

suo-censio, stili, sum, 2. v. n. to be inflamed with anger, to be angry, enraged: with dat.: hominibus Israel et succensere, Cic.: neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succensio, Pl. Absol.: quis tandem succenset, milites nos esse? Liv. [Usu. derived from succensus, part. of succendo, but it is perh. a mere compound of censui; in the latter case it would mean to take a secret account: to entertain a concealed opinion, i. e. a hostile opinion or feeling; hence, to owe a grudge, to entertain angry or ill feelings towards.]

suo-censio, a. um, Part. [succendo]. || Part. [succensio].

suo-centurio (subc.), no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to receive as a recruit into a centuria; hence, transf. to put in the place of another, receive as a substitute (rare): nunc prior adito tu, ego in alidit hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficiat, as a reserve, Ter.

suo-centurio (subc.), ñis, m. an under-centurion, Liv.

suo-cerno (subc.), cerni, cernum, 1. v. a. to sift through, to sift: Plin.: Pl. **suo-cernio**, ñis, f. [succedo] a coming into the place of, a succeeding, succession in office, possession, etc.: Neronis principis succedens, Plin. Plur.: Jura successionem, Tac. Fig.: doloris amoto successionem afficit voluptatis, Cic.

suo-cessor, ñis, m. [id.] a follower, successor in office, possession, time, etc.: successor conjunctissimus, Cic.: studiis successor et heres, Ov.: successor fuit hic tibi, Gallie; Propertius illi, i. e. wrote after you, id.

suo-census, a. um, Part. [succedo]. **suo-census**, ñis, m. [id.] an advance up a hill, approach: succensus et incursum hostium, Caes. 2. succession of time: continuo totius temporis successi, Just. || Fig. a happy issue, success: multo succesu Fabia audaci-am crescere, Liv. Plur.: pleni suc-census anni, Ov.

suo-cidānus, v. succidanus.

suo-cidia, ae, f. [succido] a leg or side of meat, esp. of pork; a stitch of bacon: Varr. Fig.: jam hortum ipse agricolae succidiam alteram appellat, Ter. Ter. second stitch, Cic.

suo-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall under: Varr. || To sink down, sink: in mediis conatibus aegri succidimus, Virg.

suo-cido, cidi, cissum, 1. v. a. [cado] to cut from below, to cut off, cut down, fell: vivos succissa feminibus populi-tusque invenerunt, Liv.: arborae, Caes.: florem aratro, Virg.

suo-cidus, v. succidus.

suo-cidus, a. um, adj. [succido] sinking down, sinking, falling (poet.): genu, Ov.: poples, id.

suo-cinetus, a. um, Part. [succingo]. || A. d. prepared, ready: Quint. 2. short, concise, succinct: libellus, Mart.

suo-cingo (subc.), ñis, ñctum, 1. v. a. to gird below, to tuck up, gird: crure tenus medio tunica, Juv.: anus, Ov.: succincta comas pinus, with its bare trunk, id.: cultro succinctus, Liv. || Transf. to surround, furnish, equip with: Scyllam multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic.: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

suo-cingulum (subc.), l. n. [succingo] an under-girdle: Pl.

suo-cino (subc.), 3. v. n. [cano] to sing in subordination or second to, to accompany (rare): Petr. || Transf. to accord, agree: clamat: Victim date: succinit alter: Et mihi, another chimes in, Hor.

suo-cipio, v. suscipio.

suo-cisivus, a. um, v. subscivus. **suo-cisus**, a. um, Part. [succido]. **suo-clamatio**, ñis, f. [succlamio] a calling out, a shouting, acclamation (rare): Liv.: Suet.

suo-clamo (subc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call out, to shout, Ter. exclaim: to quidam ausi sunt media ex tione succlamare: abite hinc, Liv.: with acc and inf.: cum centuria frequens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, id.

suo-co, ñis, v. suco.

suo-collo (subc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [collum] to take upon the neck, to shoulder (rare): vicinam succollantibus (lecticam), Suet.

suo-contumeliosus (subc.), adn. somewhat insolently or contumaciously: tractari, Cic.

suo-cresco (subc.), 3. v. n. incomp. to grow under or from under: to grow up (rare): sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. Fig.: mores mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime, Pl. || Transf. to grow up with: non ille medicos orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic. 2. to increase, replenish itself: per se videt succrescere vina, Ov.

suo-cernis, a. um, Part. [succerno]. **suo-crispus** (subc.), a. um, adj. somewhat curled or crisped: Cic.

suo-cumbo (subc.), cubili, cubitum, 3. v. n. to lay or put oneself under: to fall or sink down: ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, took to his bed, Suet. 2. Esp. of a woman, to have carnal intercourse: Cat. Ov. || Fig. to yield, surrender, succumb: with dat.: pignus subit succubuit orator, Cic.: qui Cangneli non succubuit, Liv.: labori Caes. Absol.: non esse viri succumbere, Cic.

suo-curro (subc.), curri, cursum, v. v. to run under: alius nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. 2. Esp.

to run or hasten up to the aid of: to help, assist, succour: ut laborantibus succurrat, Cic.: succurrat illi Varenus et laboranti subveniat, Caes. || Fig.: Cic. 2. Esp. to come into the mind, occur to: aliquid, Liv.: succurrat versus ille Homericus, Aug. in Suet.

suo-cus, i. v. sucus.

suo-cusculus, a. um, Part. [succutio]. **suo-cusculus** (subc.), ñis, m. [id.] a shaking, jolting: Pac. in Cic.

suo-cusper (subc.), ñis, m. an under-keeper: Pl.

suo-cutatio (subc.), cassal, cassum, 1. v. a. [cutio] to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up: curtus succutitur alte, Ov.: mare, Sen.

suo-culus (succ.), a. um, adj. [succus] juicy, sappy: fresh: solum, App.: pella, fresh, plump, Pl. (Hence li. succo: saeco.)

suo-cus, ñis, m. [sugo] a sucker: of a uicer: Ali. in Cic.

suo-cus, a. um, Part. [sugo].

suo-cula, ae, f. dim. [suo] prop. a little sow; transf. a weinck, vinidula, capellan: Pl.

suo-cus (succus), l. m. [sugo] juice, sap: stipes ex terra succum trahunt, Cic.: ambrosia succo saturi (equi sola), Ov. 2. Esp. a medicine, draught, potion (poet.): purgantes pecora, Lucr. id. || Fig. strength, energy, spirit: succus pectori subdactur, Virg. succus sanguis (civitas), Cic. Of ery, vigour: succus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, id.

suo-curium, ñis, n. [súdo] a handkerchief, towel: Cat.: Suet.

suo-cutio, ñis, f. [id.] a sweating, perspiration: Cels. || Meton. a sweating-room: concamerata, Vitr.

suo-cutorius, a. um, adj. [id.] pertaining to or serving for sweating, sudatory: unctiones, Pl.

suo-cus or **suo-cidus** (nom. does not occur), in, f. a stake, pole: sudas stipites que deligit, Caes. Sing.: Ov. As a weapon: multa vulnera sudibus facia, Liv. **suo-cidium**, l. n. [súdo: producing sweat] a kind of whip or scourge: Pl. **suo-cidus**, i. v. v. sodes. **súdo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to sweat, perspire: sine causa sudare, Cic.: sudavit et alid, Hor. 2. With abd. to perspire with, to be wet with, drenched in: scuta duo sanguine sudante, Liv.: litus sanguine, Virg. (II) Transf. of the moisture itself, to drip, distill from (poet.): quid tibi odorato repleat sudante ligno balneum, id. || Fig. to toil, labour, exert, or fatigue oneself: videt sudare me jam dudum laborantibus, Cic. 2. Act. to sweat, perspire: dum quare sudabant, rochide, mella, Virg. 2. Fig. to make, perform, or carry on laboriously: depones, Pac. || To saturate with sweat: vestes sudate, Quint. [Sana. svid. "sudere": Germ. schweis; Eng. sweat.] (Hence Fr. sue.)

sūdōr, ōris, m. [sūdo] sweat, perspiration: sudor & corpora, Cic.: sudor fluit undique rivis, Virg. 2. Transf. *monstrare* in gen.: veneni, Ov. 11. Fig. *toil, severe labour, fatigue*: victor exiret, qui suo sudore ac sanguine hunc (a Capua Samnites depulsi), Liv.: multo sudore ac labore, Cic. (Hence *Fr. suer*).

sūdūm, i, n. [sudus] bright, clear, dry weather: Cic.: Virg.

sūdus, a, um, adj. [as ōdus] without moisture, dry: of the weather, cloudless, clear, dry: ver, Virg.

sūdo (sueuma, diuyl.: Lact.). 2, v. n. to be wont or accustomed (rare): appellare sueuma, Lact.

sūdoō, sūdi, sūctum (diuyl. sūvi, sūctum, syncope, forma, suet, suerunt, sueo, etc.). 3, v. n. incoep. [sueo] to become used or accustomed: in the perf. *tenes*, to be wont or accustomed: Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut sueretur militiae, Tac.: a, id, quod sueti, peto, Cic. Part. perf.: suetus abstinere, Liv.: vexare suetū, Hor.

sūctus, a, um, Part. [sueo].

sūctus (also written *suffes*), ōis (or ēis), m. [a Phoen. word, signifying a judge] the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians: Liv.

suf-farino (subf.), avi, atum, i, v. a. to stuff flour, cram: suffarinati cum libris, Pl.: Ter.

suffectus, a, um, Part. [sufficio].

suf-fēro (subf.), sustulī, sublatum, sufferre, irrip. v. a. to carry under, to put or lay under: corium, Pl. 2. To put up, support, sustain: consilium inorbo vexatus, ut stare, colligere semet ac sufferre vix posset, hold himself upright, Suet. 11. Fig. to bear, endure, suffer: plagas, Pl.: pœnam aut scelēris, Cic.: sumptus sufferre, Ter.: nec claustra nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent, Virg.

suffertus, a, um, adj. [farcio] crammed full, full (rare): aliquid se suffertiturum, something full-sounding, sumorosus, Suet.

suffes, ōis, v. suffes.

suf-ficō (subf.), fēcī, fectum, 3, v. a. and n. [facio]. A. Act. to put under or among: to imbue: lanam medicamentis, Cic.: (angues) ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, suffused, coloured, Virg. 2. To afford, furnish, supply: tellus sufficit humorem, id.

3. Fig.: ipse pater Danaus animos vireque secundas sufficit, gives courage and strength, id. 11. To put in the place of: suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus, Liv.: consul in succedendo collega occupatus, Cic. 2. Neutr. to be sufficient, to suffice: constr. absol., with dat., with ad, adverbs, in, or with inf.: Romani quoad sufficere remiges poterunt, satis portentia secuti sunt, Liv. With dat.: nec iam vires sufficere cunquam, Caes. With prep.: terra ingenito humore egens vix ad perennes sufficit ambes,

Liv.: nec locus in tumulus nec sufficit arbor in igne, Ov. With inf.: nec nos onibit contra nec tendere tantum sufficitus, are able, Virg.

suf-figo (subf.), xi, xum, 3, v. a. to fasten beneath or below, to fasten or fix on, to fix, Janus suffixa tiglio, Cat.: cruci suffigam, Cic.

suffimen, inia, n. [suffio] incense (poet. for suffimentum): Ov.

suffimentum, i, n. [id.] fumigation, incense: Cic.

suf-fio (subf.), Ivi or II, itum, 4, v. a. to fumigate, perfume: thymo, Virg.: locum, Prop. [It is prob. the same root as *thio*, thior, "incense" on the interchange of f and θ, see letter F, n. 3.]

suffitus, a, um, Part. [suffio].

suffitus, a, um, Part. [suffio].

suffimen, inia, n. a break, drag-chain: rotam astringit multo suffimine, Juv. 11. Fig. a hindrance, impediment: nec res attetur longo suffimine litia, id. [The root *FLA* can hardly be the same as in *flō*; it is perhaps the same as *thio*.]

suffistus, a, um, Part. [suffio].

1. A. J. puffled up, bloated: Varr. 2. Fig. puffled up, inflated with anger or pride: of language, tumid, pompous, bombastic: suffistis ille huc venit, Pl.: suffisti atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell.

suf-flāvus (subf.), a, um, adj. yellowish, flavem: capillus, Suet.

suf-flō (subf.), avi, atum, i, v. a. and v. 1. Act. to blow from below: to blow up, inflate: res ad labias ubi suae, celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. 2. Fig.: necio quid se sufflavit ubi suae, got enraged, id. 11. Neutr. to blow at or upon: sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 2. Fig.: suffla; sum candidus, boast, Fern. (Hence *It. soffiare*; *Fr. souffler*).

suf-flōō (subf.), avi, atum, i, v. a. [fauz] to choke, strangle, suffocate: patrem, Cic. 11. Transf.: urbem et Italiam fame, to starve, id.

suf-fodō (subf.), fodi, fodum, 3, v. a. to dig or pierce underneath or through: to sap, undermine: illa equis suffodere, Liv.: equos, to stab in the belly, Caes.: muros, Tac.

suffosus (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffodio].

suffragatio (subf.), ōis, f. [suffragor] a voting in one's favour, support, suffrage: suffragationem, observantiam, et gratiam tollere, Cic.: Liv. With gen.: suffragationem consulatus perdere, the recommendation to the consulship, Cic.

suffragator (subf.), ōis, m. [id.] one who votes for another, a supporter, partisan: Cic.: Suet.

suffragatorius, a, um, adj. [suffragor] pertaining to the support of a candidate, recommendatory: Cic.

suffragium, ii, n. a voting-table, a ballot, and in gen. a vote, suffrage, also suffragio populi aedilitatem gerere,

Pl.: alii suffragium ineunt, Liv.: equitum centuriae sex suffragia, with *sua* votes, Cic. 11. Transf. the right of voting: populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus vellet, impartiri, Liv. 2. In gen. a decision, judgment, opinion: also, a favourable decision, assent, approbation: rhetor suffragio tuo et comptorum tuorum, Cic.: ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. [Perh. from *suffrago*, which, besides its proper meaning, was prob. used to signify the ankle bone or other small bone, such small bones being used for voting.]

suffragio, inia, f. the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the ham (opp. to armus): Plin.

suffragor, atus, i, v. n. dep. [suffragium] to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest: conveniant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. 11. Transf. in gen. to favour, recommend, support: with dat.: huc consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. Abol.: fortuna suffragante videtur res maximas consecuta, Cic.

suf-fringo (subf.), 3, v. a. [frango] to break below, to break (rare): talos alciui, Pl.: crura alciui, Cic.

suf-fligio, fūgi, 3, v. n. and a. 1. Neutr. to flee away (rare): Liv. 11. Act. to flee from, to shun: mantum tacitum et letum, Lucr.

suffugium, i, n. [suffugio] a shelter, covert: subterranei specus suffugium biem, Tac. 11. Fig. a refuge, remedy: urgentium malorum, id.

suf-fulcō (subf.), fulsi, fultum, 4, v. a. to prop underneath, prop up, support: porticus paribus suffulcit columina, Lact. 2. Fig.: propterea caput cibum, ut suffulciat artus, id. 11. To put under by way of support: columnam mento suffulcit uno, Pl.

suffultus, a, um, Part. [suffulco].

suf-fundo (subf.), fūdī, fūsum, 3, v. a. to pour underneath, into, or among: to pour or spread through, to overspread, suffuse: animum ease cordi suffundit sanguinem, Cic.: tepido suffundit lumina rore, with tears, Ov.: calore suffusus aether, suffused, intermingled, Cic.: (Iuna) si virgineum suffuderit ore roborem, Virg. 11. Fig.: animus in aliquem malevolentia suffusus, filled, Cic.

suf-fūfō (subf.), i, v. n. dep. to steal away, flick: suffuror, supplio, Pl.

suf-fuscus, a, um, adj. somewhat brown, dusky: margarita, Tac.

suffusus (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffundō].

sug-gēro (subg.), gessī, gestum, 3, v. a. to carry up, to put or heap up, to present, bring, etc.: flammam costis aeni, Virg.: cibum animalibus, Tac.: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. 11. Fig. to afford, furnish, supply: invadit flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv. 2. To assign, add, annex, subjoin: huc lucubridi sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic.: 555

der of women and she-animals: Lucil.
2. Esp. a sow's udder, the paps of a sow: pernam, abdomen, sumen, aus glandium, Pl. (II) Meton. a sow, a hog: Juv.

summa, ae, f. (sc. res) [summus] lit. that which is highest; hence, the main thing, chief point; the summit, chief power; perfection: lectis rerum summis, Liv.: in hoc summa iudicii causaque tota consistit, Cic.: ad summam universi belli pertinet, to the issue of the whole war, Liv.: quorum ad arbitrium iudiciorum summa omnium rerum conditorumque redeat, the final decision, Caes.: totius belli summa, the command in chief, id.: quum penes unum esset omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, the supreme power, Cic. 2. Esp. of numbers, the amount, the sum, sum total: de summa nihil decedet, Ter. 3. Transf. in gen. the whole, the entire amount: summa cogitationum mearum omnium, Cic. Adverbially, ad summam, on the whole, generally, in a word: ille affirmabat ad summam: non posset istanc scire alibi, id.: in summa, in all, id. (II) the whole, opp. to a part: in summa exercitus tuenda, the main body of the army, Caes.: ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, to a general engagement, Liv.

summanus (anbm.), i. v. a. [Summanus] to hold fast like Summanus (Pluto): Pl.

summarium, ii, n. [summa] a summary, epitome, abstract: Sen.

summas, ita, adj. [id.] high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished: vir, Pl.: matronae, id.

summatim, adv. on the top or surface, slightly: radicem summatim eradere, Col. || Fig. slightly, summarily, compendiously, etc.: aliquid summatim perscribere, Cic.

summatiss, ita, m. [summa] chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty: Lucr.

summe, adv. in the highest degree, most highly or greatly, extremely: quod me sollicitate summe solet, Cic.: summe munus locus, Hor.

sum-mergo, v. submergo.

sum-mitto, v. submitto.

summo, adv. (and sepa. summo opere) very much, exceedingly, vehemently, etc.: Cic.: Lucr.

sum-movēo, v. submoveo.

summa, a, um, sup. adj.: v. superus, no. III. B.

sumo, sumps, sumptum, p. v. a. [contr. of sub-imo, from emo] to take up, lay hold of, assume: auferere, non abbas, ai ergo fustem sumperis, Pl.: legem in manu, Cic.: ferrum ad aliquid interficiendum, Liv.: pecuniam mutam, to borrow, Cic. 2. Fig.: Ariovistus tantos alii spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumperat, had assumed, Caes.: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegre minime desinare, to be undertaken, begun, Sall.: supplicium de aliquo, Cic. || Esp. to choose, select: sumat aliquem

ex populo monitorem officii sui, Sall. Ivet. with inf.: quem virum aut heros iuxta vel acriter tibi sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor. 2. to take as one's own, to claim, arrogate, appropriate: quanquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arropo, Cic.

3. to use, apply, employ, spend, consume: frustra operam, opinor, sumo, Ter.: frustra laborem, Caes. 4. to take for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm: aliquid ad concludendum, Cic.: beatos esse deos sumpsit, id. 5. to bring forward, cite, mention as a proof, example, etc.: quid quisquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustrius? id. 6. to buy, purchase: quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia capias? Hor. 7. Of sexual intercourse: to enjoy: Ov.

sumpti-facio, feci, j. v. a. to lay out, spend: Pl.

sumptio, ōis, f. [sumo] a taking: Vir. || In logic, a premise taken for granted, an assumption: Cic.

sumptuositas, a, um, adj. [sumptuosus] pertaining to expense, sumptuary: rationes nostrae, Cic.: lex, id.

sumptuosē, adv. expensively, sumptuously: Cat. Comp.: Cic.

sumptuosus, a, um, adj. [sumptus] expensive, costly, sumptuous: coenae, Cic.: hostia, Hor. Comp.: ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. Sup.: portum operis sumptuosissimi fecit, Suet. || Of persons, lavish, wasteful, extravagant: Ter.: Cic.

sumptus, a, um, Part. [sumo].

sumptus, ūs (gen. sumpti, Pl.), m. [id.] expense, cost, charge: perpetuos sumptus suppeditare, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales, Cic.: magnam numerum equitatus suo sumptu alere, Caes.

sumptifacio, sumficio, etc. v. sumpt. **fio**, ūs, ūm, j. v. a. to sew or stitch, to sew, join, or tack together: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutia, Cic.: corticibus sutia cavata alvearia, Virg. || Fig.: metus lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, deviet, Ter.

sumptis et **sumptis**, v. suus.

sumptuaria, ūm, n. plur. [sus ovine taurus] a sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, offered esp. at lustrations (v. Smith's Ant. 356): Liv.: Tac.

suppellex, lectilis, f. household utensils, furniture, or goods (only in sing.): Pl.: Cic.: Hor. 2. Fig.: sumos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam itare, ut ita dicam, suppellectilem, Cic. [From super and the root lxo, hence "that which lies upon the surface," as opposed to that which is fixed to the soil. The orig. nom. was *supellectilis*; and *leo-tilis* from *leo* would correspond in form to *scio-tilis*, etc.]

super, adj. v. superus.

super, adv. and prep. [Sena. *superi*; Gr. *ὑπέρ*; Germ. *über*; Eng. *over*] A. Adv. above, on the top, thereupon, etc. || Lit. of place: eo super tigna bipedalia inflicunt, Caes.: haec super e

vallio prospectant Troas, Virg. || Of number and quantity, over, moreover, besides: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, more than enough, Cic.: primobus, super quam quod disenserant a consilio, terribis edam duplici prodigio, besides that, Liv. 2. over, left, remaining: super tibi erunt, qui docere laudes tuas cupiant, Virg. 3. Prep. with acc. and abl. || With acc. Of place or situation: over, above, upon, on: super terrae tumellum voluit quid statui, nial columellam, Cic.: quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv. (II) Of horizontal position or distance: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, was above him (at table), Hor.: super Numidiam Gaetulios accepimus, beyond Numidia, Sall. 2. Of time, during, at (rare): super vinum et epulas, Curt. 3. Of number or quantity, over, above, beyond, upon, besides, etc.: super LX millia, Tac.: Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv. 4. Esp. super omnia, above all, before all: talis carminibus celebrant super omnia Caesi speluncam adiuncti, Virg. || With abl.: Of place or situation (rare): over, above, upon: alteram navem conjunxit, super qua turrim opposuit, Caes.: ligna super loco large reponens, Hor. 2. Of time, during, in: nocte super media, Virg. 3. Of abstract relation, for (rare): upon, about, concerning: hac super rescribam ad te Phlegio, Cic. C. In composition, super denotes over, above (I) of place: a. g. superagredior, to step over. (II) of quantity: e. g. super-addo, to add besides. (III) to denote a surplus or remainder: e. g. supersum, to be left over, to remain. (Hence Fr. *sur*.)

supra, v. supra.

superabilis, e, adj. [super] that may be got over or surmounted: murus, Liv. || Fig. that may be overcome or subdued: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.

super-addo, no perf., ditum, j. v. a. to add over and above, to superadd: (poet.): Virg.: Prop.

superans, antis, Part. [super] || A. J. prevailing, predominant: superantior ignis, Lucr.

superator, ōis, m. [id.] a conqueror: populi Etrusci, Ov.

superbe, adv. haughtily, proudly: Caes.: Liv. Comp.: superbia, Cic. Sup.: superbiisse, id.

superbia, ae, f. [superbia] loftiness, haughtiness, pride: divitiis ad-decoris plenae sunt ei insidula superbia, Cic. Plur.: secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Pl. || In a good sense, lofty spirit, honourable pride: nime superbiā quæstant meritis, Hor.

superbiloquentia, ae, f. [superbus loquor] arrogant discourse: Poet. Cic.

superbio, a, u, n. [superbus] to be haughty or proud, to take pride in: si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes superbia, Cic.: nomine avi, Ov. ||

Transf. of things and in a good sense, to be superb, splendid, magnificent: quae sub Tyria caelestia superbi aqua, Prop.

superbus, a, um, adj. [super] lit. up-lifted in mind; hence, haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent, etc.: reges, Lucr.: superbus se praebuit in fortuna, Cic.: urum superbiorem te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit, id.: homines superbiissimi, Sall.

2. Of things: aurea, Liv.: arces, Hor.: dens, delicate, fastidious, id. Neutr. absol.: superba loqui, Prop. **||** In a good sense, superior, distinguished: splendid, magnificent, superb: populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg.: triumphus, Hor.

super-cillum, il, n. an eye-brow: ex supercillorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic. **3.** Transf. a brow, ridge, summit: supercillum cli-vosae transila, Virg.: tumuli, Liv. **||** Fig. pride, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness: supercillum ac regis spiritus, Cic.

super-creasco, cravi, j. v. n. to grow up, over, or upon: Cels.

super-eminio, 2. v. a. to overtop, rise above: victor viros supereminet omnes, Virg.

super-facies, el, f. [facies] the upper side, the top, surface: testudinum, the upper shell, Plin. **||** Esp. in law, anything placed upon the ground so as to become attached to it, usu. a building erected on another man's land: superficem consulis ex senatusconsulto aestimabant, Cic.

super-flo, v. n. to be over and above, to be left, to remain (rare): Pl.

super-axus, a, um, Part. fastened above, fixed on the top (rare): Liv.

super-fluo, j. v. n. to run over, overflow: superfluentia Nili receptacula, Tac. **||** Fig. to be superabundant, to superabound: pecunia non superflua, Sen. **3.** to be superfluous: nihil neque deat, neque superflua, Quint. **3.** to be excessive: orator supra modum exultans et superflua, extravagante, Tac.

super-fluus, a, um, adj. [superfluo] running over, overflowing: flumina campis, Plin. **||** Fig. superfluous, unnecessary: invenissent forsitan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaesissent, Sen.

super-fundo, fudi, fusum, j. v. a. to pour over or upon: magnam vim telorum, Tac. **(II)** Reflect. to pour itself out, overflow: to spread out, scatter, extend: Circus Tibi superfluo irrigatus, Liv. **3.** Fig. Macedonian fama superfudit se in Asiam, id. **||** With abl. to pour or spread one thing over another: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nube ipsa operient ac superfundent equitae eoqueque, Tac.

super-fusus, a, um, Part. [superfundo]

super-gradior, gressus, j. v. a. and n. dep. [gradior] to step, walk, or go

over: limen, Col. **||** Fig. to pass or get over: to surpass, exceed, excel: mulier actula suae feminas pulchritudine supergressa, Tac.

super-gressus, a, um, Part. [super-gradior]

superi, orum, m. plur. (sc. illi) the gods above, the celestial deities: aspiciunt Superi mortalia, Ov.: terris Iacutus et alto vi Superum, Virg.: exemplo Superum, Ov.: superis deorum gratus et imis, Hor.: flectere Superum, Virg.

super-immino, 2. v. n. to hang over, overhang (rare): Virg.

super-impendens, entis, Part. overhanging: silvae, Cat.

super-impleo, 2. v. a. to fill to overflowing: Virg.

super-impono, no perf., positum, j. v. a. to put, place, or lay upon: Liv.

superimpositus, a, um, Part. [superimpono]

super-incidens, entis, Part. falling from above, falling down: Liv.

super-incubans, antis, Part. lying over or upon: Romanus, Liv.

super-incumbo, cabi, j. v. n. to lay or cast oneself upon: Ov.

super-induo, di, ditum, j. v. a. to put on over: paeulium, Suet.

super-indutus, a, um, Part. [superinduo]

super-ingero, no perf., gestum, j. v. a. to bring upon, to cast or heap upon: Plin. Poet.: ubi non unquam Titan superingerit ortus, does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine, Tib.

super-ingestus, a, um, Part. [superingeri]

super-iniectionis, a, um, Part. [superinjectionis]

super-infido, no perf., fectum, j. v. a. to throw on or above, to cast over or upon: raras frondes, Virg.

super-interno, stravi, j. v. a. to spread or lay over: tabulas, Liv.

superior, oris, v. superus, B.

superius, Comp. 1. Neutr. of superior, v. superus. 2. From supra, adv., q. v.

super-iolo, ieci, fectum (super-iectus, Tac.), j. v. a. to cast or throw over or upon: membra superiecta cum veste, Ov.: superiecto pavidae naturae aequore damae, overruling, Hor. **3.** Fig. to overdo, exaggerate: superieccere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. **||** to overtop with (rare): pontus scopulos superiecti unda, Virg.

super-iectus, a, um, Part. [super-iectio]

super-iumentarius, il, m. a superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden: Suet.

super-latio, onis, f. [superfero] In rhetoric, an exaggerating, hyperbole: veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic.

super-latus, a, um, Part. [superfero]

|| Adv.: extravagant, exaggerated: verba, Cic.

super-mitto, misi, j. v. a. to put in afterwards, add, etc.: equam, Just.

super-na, adv. from above, above, upwards: desinat in placem mulier forma superne, Hor.: gladium superne jugulo debgit, Liv.

super-nus, a, um, adj. [super] that is above, upper: celestis: statio, Lucr.: Tusculum, standing on high ground, Hor.: numen, celestial, Ov.

super-o, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] A. Neutr. to go over, to overtop, surmount: sol superabat ex mari, Pl.: iugo superana, passing over the summit, Virg. **2.** Fig. to have the upper hand, to be superior, to overcome, surpass: denique nostra superat manus, Pl.: superare numero militum, Liv.: superat sententia Sabini, Caes. **||** to exceed, be superfluous: to be abundant, to abound: in quo et decem aliquam partem et superare memoudam est, Cic.: superante multitudine, Liv. **||** to be left over, to remain, survive: a de quinque remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor.: uter eorum vita superavit, whichever of the two may survive, Caes. **3.** A. t. to go or pass over, rise above: to mount, ascend: to surmount, overtop: mundaiones, Liv.: montes, Virg.: superat (harmas) ocumline nubis, Ov. **3.** to go past or beyond: respiciam caeteros, Caes.

3. Esp. sent. t. t. to sail by or past, to double or overtake: promontorium, Liv. **||** Fig. to surpass, excel, outstrip: virtute, laude, dignitas, Cic.: vel cnsu superare canem vel virtus aprum, Hor. **3.** Esp. in milit. affairs, to overcome, subdue, vanquish: armatos ac victores, Caes.: Macedonenses his proelio navali superat, id. **(II)** Transf. in gen.: in quo (genere officii) etiam si multi mecum contendunt, omnes facile superabo, Cic.

super-obrui, di, ditum, j. v. a. to cover over, overachieve (rare): Prop.

super-ocendens, entis, Part. overhanging: saxa, Liv.

super-opono, posi, positum, j. v. a. to put or place over, upon, or beyond: to set up: superpositum capituli decus (i. e. pileus), Liv.: aegra superposita membra fovere manu, Ov. **||** Fig. to place over or above: to set over: Perperna in maritimum regionem superposita, Liv.

super-positus, a, um, Part. [superpono]

super-seando (superacendo), j. v. a. to climb or step over (rare): Liv.

super-scribo, psi, ptum, j. v. a. to write upon or over: Suet.

super-seddo, sedi, sedum, 2. v. a. and a. to sit upon or above: eques Rom. elephanto superacendens, Suet. **||** to forbear, to refrain or desist from: to omit: constr. ut with abl., less freq. with inf. **(I)** With abl.: proelia, Caes. Penn. impers.: posse complices superacendi, Cic. **(II)** With inf.: superacendisse loqui apud vos, Liv.

super-sessus, a, um, Part. [superacendo]

super-stagno, avi, i. v. n. to spread out into a lake: Tac.

super-sterno, no perf., stratum, j. v. a. to strew or spread upon: to cover over (rare): superstrati cumuli, Liv.

superstes, ita, adj. [supersto] one who stands by or is present, a witness (rare): Cic. 2. Lit. standing or existing beyond or longer: hence, outliving, surviving; and subst. a survivor; constr. cum, with dat.; less freq. with gen. or ablat.: ut sui liberi superstes essent, i. i. superstes illius pater, Liv.: utinam to non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissim! Cic. Abol.: quod superstitum Augustum reliquissim, Suet.

superstitio, ōis, f. [superstes: v. infra] unreasonable or excessive religious belief or fear: superstition: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in qua inest timor inanimi deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic.: magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac.: vici superstitione animi, Liv. 20. Meton. an object that inspires dread: adjuro Stygii capiti implacabile fontis, una superstitio superis quae reddit diva, Virg. 11. For religio, religious awe, sanctity: a religious rite: templi, Just. [It is difficult to connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from superstes. Perhaps the force of the word lies in the prefix, the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb, as is the case not infrequently with the simple root *sta*. If so, the etymological sign. is "a being excessive, excess": hence in particular, "excess in religion," etc.]

superstitiosus, adeo, superstitiously: superstitiosus antiliter, Cic.

superstitiosus, a, um, adj. [superstitio] full of superstition, superstitious: principes, Liv.: sollicitudo, Cic.

11. Transf. prophetic: superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Pl.

superstus, i. v. n. [superstes] to be over or remaining: ut mihi supersit, superstat, superstitet, Pl.

super-sto, i. v. n. and a. to stand upon or over: signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv.: (quem) lapsum superstans immolat, Virg.

superstratus, a, um, Part. [superstratus]

superstratus, xl, ctum, j. v. a. to build upon or over (rare): Tac.

super-sum, fui, esse (per tmesin: jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg.), irreg. v. n. to be over and above, as a remainder: to be left, to remain, to exist still: duae partes, quae mihi superant illustrandae orationis, Cic.: ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuere, Caes.: nunc mihi cur cantent, superest dicere, it still remains to tell, Ov. 2. Esp. to outlive, to be

still alive, to survive: Lucumo superstiti patri, Liv.: quum superesset adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet. 11. to be in abundance, to abound: veror ne jam superesse mihi videri putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic. Post. a. modo vita superest, if life suffice, Virg. 2. to be in excess, to be superfluous: ut neque abest quicquam neque superat, Cic. 111. For adesso, to serve by being present, to assist: si superesset, opp. sin decesset, Aug. in Suet.

superstectus, a, um, Part. [superstectus]

super-stego, xl, ctum, j. v. a. to cover above, cover over: Tib.

super-urgens, entis, Part. pressing from above: fluctu superurgente, Tac.

super-us, a, um (nom. sing. super, Lucr.), adj. Comp. superior: Superi, supremus, summus [super] that is above, upper, higher: Di Denique superi atque inferi et medioximi, Pl.: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic.: mare superum, the upper or Adriatic Sea (opp. to mare inferum, the lower or Tyrrhene Sea), Pl. 2. of the upper regions or upper world, opp. to the lower regions: supera evadere ad auras, Virg. 3. Comp. superior, us, higher, upper: of place: inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem colles castris compleverant, Caes.: de loco superiore dicere, from the tribunal, Cic. 2. Of time and succession, former, past, previous, preceding: of age, more advanced, older: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, id.: milites superioribus proclis exercitati, Caes.: superior Africanus, the Elder, Cic.

3. Of quality, condition, number, etc. higher, more distinguished, greater, superior: with ablat.: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id.: Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intelligebat, Caes. (H) In milit. lang. victoriosus: equites hostium cum equitatu nostro conflixerunt, ita tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, id. C. Sup. supremus, and summus, highest, loftiest, topmost. 1. supremus, a, um (lit. only poetical for summus): montesque supremos silvi-fragile vexat flabris, the tops, summities, Lucr. 2. Of time or succession, last, latest, extreme, final: supremo te sole domi manebam, at sunset, Hor.: supremam bellis imposuisse manum, the last or finishing hand, Ov. Supremum, adverbially, for the last time: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, id. (H) Esp. of the close of life, last, closing, dying: dies, Cic.: tempus, Hor.: sociumque tori vocat ore supremo, with his dying breath, Ov.: honor, the last honours, funeral rites, Virg. Supremum, adverbially: animam sepulcro coudimus et magna supremum voce clemus, for the last time, id. Subst. suprema, orum, n. plu. the last moments, death: Tac. (B) funeral rites, a funeral: id. (y)

a last will, a testament: nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, id. 3. Of degree, highest, greatest: incestum pontificis supremo supplicio sancitum, the penalty of death, Cic.: mactes, Virg. (H) Of rank: the most exalted: Juppiter supremus, Pl. 11. summus, a, um [prob. contr. from sub-latus] uppermost, highest, topmost (but often to be translated by a corresponding subst.): ferunt summus fulgur, montes, the mountain tops, Hor.: in summa sacra via, on the highest part of, Cic.: in aqua summa natum, on the surface of the water, Pl.: citare! to Baeche! summa voce, at the top of his voice, Hor. Abol.: is sermo, qui more majorem a summo adhibetur in pocula, by the head of the table, i. e. the president of the feast, Cic. Adverb.: summum, at the utmost or furthest: bis, tervae summum, id. 2. Of time or succession, last, latest, final: venit summa dies, Virg.: ad summam senectutem jactari, Cic. 3. Of degree, rank, etc. extrema, utmost; highest, greatest, best, most distinguished or noble: most important, weighty, etc.: fides, constantia, justitiae, id.: non agam summo jure tecum, according to strict law, id.: qui summo magistratu praerat, Caes.: hieme, mid-winter, Cic.: amicus summus, the best friend, Ter.: summo rei publicae tempore, at a most important or critical juncture, Cic.: de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, respecting matters of the greatest importance, Caes.

super-vacuosus, a, um, adj. [vacuus] over and above what is necessary, needless, superfluous: opus, done at leisure hours, Cic.: oratio, Liv.: do timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall.

super-vacuosus, a, um, adj. superfluous, redundant, useless, needless: carnes, Plin.: milia Baisae Musae supervacuas Antoninus fecti, of no benefit, Hor. Abol.: res ad praevacandum vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv.

super-vado, j. v. a. to go or climb over, to surmount (rare): Sall.: Liv.

super-vehor, vectus, j. v. n. dep. to go, ride, sail, etc., over or past (rare): montem, Cat.: promontorium, Liv.

super-venio, venci, ventum, 4. v. n. and a. to come over or upon, to come to or in addition to, to come after or up: to arrive. A. A. c. t. et beres heredi-em alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, follows after, presses upon, Hor.: crura loquentis terra supervenit, closed over, Ov. B. Neutr. with dat.: addit se sociam timidulae supervenit Aegle, Virg. Abol.: Laelius Fulvinaeque ab Roma supervenerunt, Liv.

super-venio, ūs, m. [supervenio] a coming up, an arrival: Tac.

super-vivo, xl, j. v. n. to outlive, survive: Just.: Flor.

super-volito, avi, i. v. a. freq. to fly over often: Virg.

super-volo, i. v. a. and n. to fly

ocer: totum supervolat orbem, Ov. tremebunda supervolat hasta, Virg.

supino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [supinus] to lie backwards, to put or throw a person or thing on the back: manus modice supinata, Quint.: ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, turned over, ploughed up, Virg.: nasum nidore supino, I turn up my nose, Hor.

supinus, a, um, adj. [from sup; cf. supinos, from sup] lying on the back, supine: stertit supinus, Hor.: tendoque supinas ad coelum cum voce manus, with the open palms turned upwards, Virg. **S. Sup.** of motion, backwards, going back, retragere (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. **S.**

Of localities, sloping, inclined: spread out: collis, Virg.: vallis, Liv. **Fig.** of the mind: carceris, heedless, negligent, indolent: animus, Cat.: Maecenas, Juv. **S.** haughty, proud: Pers.

supplicatus, a, um, Part. [suppingo].

sup-palpor (subp.), i. v. n. **Pl.** to fondle or wheedle a little (rare): Pl.

sup-par (subp.), ariis, adj. nearly equal (rare): Cic.

sup-parator (subp.), i. v. n. **Dep.** to flatter or fawn a little, like a parasite: amanti, Pl.

supparum (siparium), i. a, and **supparus**, i. m. [an Oscan word, orig. perh. linen stuff in gen.; hence] a linen garment worn by women: supparum aut sublinum, Pl.

suppeditatio, ōnis, f. [suppedito] abundance, exuberance: Cic.

suppedito (subp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. and a, frag. [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. **N. Entr.** to be fully supplied or in abundance, to be at hand, be in store: unde flumina suppeditant, Lucr.: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv.: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditasset, if he had had it, Cic. **S.** to abound or be rich in (rare): ita gaudia gaudium suppeditat, is increased by other joys, Pl. **S.** to be enough or sufficient, to suffice: parare ea, quae suppeditent ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. **Fig.** Act. to give, furnish, afford or procure in abundance: luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possides, Pl.: cibos, Cic. With an abstract object: aliquis deus suppeditans abundantiam et copiam, Id. **Abstr.** allici sumptibus, Ter.

sup-pedo (subp.), i. v. n. to break wind softly: Cic.

sup-petias (subp.), arum, f. **plu.** [suppeto] aid, assistance, succour (only in nom. and acc.): auxilia mihi et suppetiae sunt domi, Pl.: acc. suppetias with verbs of motion for ad suppetias: nae tibi suppetias tempore adveni modo, Id.

suppetior (subp.), atus, a, v. n. **Dep.** [suppetias] to come to the aid of, to assist, succour (rare): quod mihi suppetias est, gratissimum est, Cic.

sup-peto, ivi or ii, itum, i. v. n. to be at hand or in store, to be present: ne

pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes.: si vita suppetit, Cic.

Transf. to be equal to; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to: pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor.: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv.

sup-pilo (subp.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. to steal underhand, to flick, purloin; with a personal object, to rob, strip, fleece: palmam alium, Pl.: suppetis clam domi uxorem tuam? i. d.

sup-pingo (subp.), no perf., pectum, i. v. a. [pango] to fasten, undermend, to close, alimenter sociis, Pl.

sup-planto (subp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [planto] to trip up one's heels, to throw down: qui stadium currit, supplantat eum, quicum cernit nullo modo debet, Cic. **Fig.** Transf. in gen. to throw to the ground, overthrow: Poet.: tenero supplantat verba palato, trips up, i. e. distorts, minces, Pers. **S.**

supplando (subpl.), v. supplodo.

supplando (subpl.), v. supplodo.

supplementum (subpl.), i. n. [suppleo] that with which any thing is made full or whole; a filling up, supplement: adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, Vell. **Fig.** Esp. milit. i. t. a filling up a body of troops, recruiting: Meton. supplies, reinforcements: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi ab exercitu discedit, Caes.

sup-plō (subpl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to fill up, make full or whole, to make good, to complete, supply: bibliothecam, Cic.: adjectoque cauae suppeditare corpore rugae, Ov.: ad supplenda exercitua damna, Tac. **Fig.** Esp. milit. i. t. to furnish a complement, to recruit: legiones subito delectu, Id.: naves remigio, Liv.

suppletus (subpl.), a, um, Part. [suppleo].

supplex (subpl.), icla, adj. humbly begging or entreating: humile, submissum, Abstr., supplex to ad pedes adflictae, Cic.: in misericordiam supplices misericordia uti, Caes. With dat.: iudicibus supplex, Cic. (li) Subst. with pron. possess. or gen.: vester est supplex, Iudices, Id.: dei, Nep. **Fig.** Transf. of things: manus supplices, Cic.: vitia, Hor. [The meaning of supplex is prob. derived from the open palms of the hands being held up to the offended person, the root *plac* signifying "an open surface" (v. *plaga*), and sub in composition frequently meaning "up."] (Hence *lit. supplex*: Fr. *supplée*.)

supplicio (subpl.), ōnis, f. [supplicio] a public prayer or supplication; a day set apart for prayer, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation: supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, Cic. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general before his triumph: ex litteris Caesaris, Id. **Fig.** *supplicatio* decreta est, quod ante id

tempus accidit nulli, Caes.: v. Smith's Ant. 356.

suppliciter, adv. humbly, submissively, supplicantly: Cic.: Caes.: Virg. **supplicium** (subpl.), i. n. [supplicio] an act of supplication; (i) addressed to the gods, hence, a public prayer, worship, etc.: supplicia votivae fatigare deos, Liv. (ii) addressed to man: Vagantes fatigati regis supplicia, Sall. **S.** Hence, an offering, a sacrifice, as the most effectual means of supplication: (i) to the gods: precibus supplicibus deos placare, Liv. (ii) to man: legatione ad consulatum cum supplicis mittit, Sall. **Fig.** Transf. an offering or sacrifice as the means of supplication or propitiation was derived the signification of punishment, torture, pain, suffering, etc.: supplicio affici, Caes.: aliquem omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. **Plur.** ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes.

supplicio (subpl.), avi, atum (old perf. *supp.*, *supplicatus*, Pl.), i. v. a. [supplex] to kneel down or humble oneself, to pray or beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate: with dat.: ipsum hunc orabo: huc supplicabo, Ter.: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. **Abstr.** misistat supplicantes legatos, Sall. **Fig.** Esp. to pray to or supplicate the gods; to pray, worship: in facie supplicare, Pl.

sup-plōdo (supplando, subplando), si, i. v. a. to stamp with the foot: pedem nemo supplevit, Cic.

supplisio (subpl.), ōnis, f. [supplodo] a stamping with the foot: Cic.

sup-petit (subp.), i. v. n. **Impers.** to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little: illum furoris suppetit, Cic.

sup-pōno (subp.), pōsti, pōstam (perf. *supposui*, Pl. *Part.* *sync.* *suppositus*, Virg.), i. v. a. to put, place, or set under: anatum ova gallinis mero supponimus, Cic.: canit et stannum supponere fontibus, Hor.: falcem murtis aristis, to apply, Virg.: facile per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, hidden under, Hor. **S.** Esp. to push in the place of, to substitute: melibram, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Pl.: aliquem in aliquis locum, Cic. (ii) to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit: (poella) herne mero supposita est parva, Pl.: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsequium curaverit, Cic. **Fig.** To add, annex, supplement: exemplum epistolae, Id. **S.** Esp. to make subject, to subject: aethera ingenio suo, Ov. **S.** to set beneath, to esteem less: Latio suppositae Samon, Id.

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry, bring, or convey up to: operi quaecunque ausi sum, Caes.: frumentum exercitui navibus, Id.

suppositicius (subpos.) or **-ficus**, a, um, adj. [suppono] put in the place of, substituted: Mart. **S.** Esp. not genuine, false, supposititious: explorator, Pl.

suspectio (subp.), *ōis*, *f*. [id.] a putting or setting under; ovorum, Col.

|| *Esp.* a putting in the place of substitution (of a child): Pl.

suspectus (subp.), *a*, um, Part. [suppono].

suspectrix (subp.), *icis*, *f*. [id.] she that fraudulently exchanges or substitutes: puorum, Pl.

suppresso (subpr.), *ōis*, *f*. [supprimo] lit. a suppression; hence, a keeping back of money, embezzlement: praedia ac suppressiones iudiciales, Cic.

suppressus (subpr.), *a*, um, Part. [supprimo]. || *Aj.* *suppr.* mentum.

Var. || *Esp.* of the voice, subdued, low: suppressa voce dicere (opp. magna voce dicere), Cic. Comp.: id.

sup-primo (subpr.), press, pressum, *i*, v. a. [premo] to press down or under; lit. only as nant. *i*, *t*. to sink, send to the bottom: quatuor (naves) suppressae, Liv.

|| *Esp.* to hold or keep back; to check, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress: hostem nostros insequenter, Caes.: habenas adit cursu, Ov.: famam, id.: vocem, id. (|| *Fig.*: agnitio nem suppressim nec pati mare longius, Cic. || to keep secret or to oneself; to keep back, suppress: quae (senatusconsulta) antes arbitrio consensum suppressibantur vitabanturque, Liv. || *Esp.*: famam cohibeam, Tac.: indicium conjurationis, Curt.

sup-primus (subpr.), *i*, m. an under-stander: Pl.

sup-pūct (subp.), *2*, v. impers. to be somewhat ashamed: Cic.

sup-pūctio (subp.), *ōis*, *f*. [suppono] a pursual gathering, an abscissa, suppression: Cels.: Sen.

sup-pūro (subp.), *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [pus] to gather matter, come to a head, suppurate: Plin. || *Esp.*: quum volupitates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen.

sup-pūto (subp.), *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim: oleas teneras, Cato. || to count up, compute: sollicitis supputat artificio, Ov.

supra (orig. form, *stipera*, Lucr.), *adv.* and prep. [superum]. || *Aj.* *Adv.*

1. Of place: on the upper side, on the top, above: partes eae, quae sunt infra id quod devoratur, dilantatur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic.

|| *Esp.* of time, before, formerly, previously: ut supra demonstravimus, Caes.: ut supra dixi, Cic.: supra repetere, further back, from past times, Hall. Comp.: quantum valent litterae homines litterae, dixi superius, further back, Plautus.

|| *Esp.* of number or measure: beyond, over, more: supra adiecta, scilicet, offerat more, Cic.: nihil supra deo lacasso, Hor. (|| *Fig.*) With quae above or beyond what, more than: inaepe supra ferit, quam ferti posuit, Cic. || Prep. with acc. Of place, above, over: supra eum locum, Caes.: accubueram hora nona, et quidem supra me Atticus,

infra Verrius, Cic. Supra caput esse, to be imminent, urgent, annoying: dux hostium cum exercitu supra caput est, is close upon us, Sall. (|| *Esp.* of geographical position, above, beyond: supra Suesulam, Liv. || *Esp.* of time, before: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. || *Esp.* of number or quantity, over, above, beyond: supra millia viginti, Liv.: hominis fortunam, Cic.: vites, Hor.

|| *Compounds* formed with supra are extremely rare, and mostly dub; for in several of the instances adduced it appears to be more correct to write supra separately from the root.

supra-scando, *i*, v. a. to climb over, surmount: Liv.

suprēmo, **suprēmum**, and **suprēmus**, *v*, superus.

stura, *ae*, *f*. the calf of the leg: sturae teretes, Hor.

surculus, *i*, m. a young twig or branch, a shoot, sprout, twig: Virg.: surculum defringere, Cic. || *Esp.* a scion, graft, sucker, slip: da mihi ex ista arbore quos seram surculos, id. (|| The root *sua* in *surculus* is perh. a contr. of *subor* - In *suboritur* for the meaning, cf. *sub-oles*, and for the contr. *suno* from *subimo*.)

surda, *ae*, *f*. [surdis] deafness: Cic.

surditas, *ae*, *f*. [surdis] deafness (rare): Cic.

surdis, *a*, um, *adj.* deaf: si surdis sit, variatitas vocum noscere possit: Cic. Transf.: orando surdis iam aures reddideras mihi, you had deafened me, Ter. Proverb.: surdo narrare, canere, etc. to preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind: non canimus surdis, Virg.: quae (praecopta) veror, ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. || Transf. deaf to, unwilling to hear, regardless, intractable, inexorable; also, not understanding, not apprehending: non surdis iudex, Cic.: ad mea munera surdis, Ov.: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem case, Liv.: in allicujus sermone, Cic. Comp.: surdior scopulis Icarī voces audi adhuc integer (i. e. castus), Hor.

|| *Esp.* yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding (rare): thestrum, Var.

|| *Esp.* Objectively, noiseless, silent, mute: lyra, Prop.: non erit officii gratia surda tui, unsum, Ov. || Of smell, appearance, meaning, etc. faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid: spirant cinnamum, Pers.: colos, Plin. (Perh. a contr. of *se* and the root of *auris* - In which case *surdis* is a shortened form of *surdisus*: cf. *morbidus*, *turbidus*, etc.)

sursum, *ar*, *m*. Among the Parthians, the grand stair: Tac.: Ann.

surgo, *surget*, *sursum* (syncope, form, *surget*, *e* infra *A*.; syncope: surrexerit, Hor.), *i*, v. a. and *n*. [constr. from *sursum* from *sub* rego].

|| *Aj.* *Act.* to lift or raise up, to raise, erect, elevate (the unconstr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): tot surrigit aures,

Virg.: paulatim surrigens se, Plin. *Reflex.*, hastas surcibus cuspidem in terra fixae, Liv. || *B*. Neutr. to raise oneself up; to rise, arise, to get or stand up: a mensa surgit sauri, poti, Plin.: e lectulo, Cic.: solio, Ov.: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg. Of an orator: ad dicendum, Cic. (|| Of things, to rise, mount up, ascend: surgat plus ignis ab ara, Ov.: sol, Hor. || *Esp.* to rise, get up from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic.: cum die, Ov. || *Esp.* to rise in growth, to spring up, grow up: venerata Ceres culmo surgeret alto, Hor.: surgens arx, Virg. || *Fig.* : rumeur, Tac.: honor, Ov. (Hence Fr. *sourde*.)

surpiculus, *v*, scirpiculus.

sur-rēpo, *v*, subrepro.

surreptus, *v*, subreptus.

surgio, *v*, surgo.

sur-ripio (subr.), *ripit*, *reptum* (syncope, forma, *surpile*, Hor.: *surpere*, Lucr.: *surperat*, Hor. *Perf.* *subj.* *surripit*, for *surripierit*, Pl.), *i*, v. a. [rapio] to snatch or take away secretly, to withdraw privately, to steal, pilfer, purloin: qui vasa ex privato sacro surripuerit, Cic.: surreptus puer, Plin.: de mille fabae modis unum, Hor.: surripit ad mihi dudum de foro, you skulked away from me, Pl. || *Fig.* : virtus, quae non capi neque surripit potest, Cic.: criminalis oculis patris, Ov.

sur-rōgo, *v*, subrepro.

sursum (sursum, Lucr.), *adv.* [constr. of *suborsum*] upwards, on high, opp. to deorsum. || With words denoting motion: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum excenderis, Pl. (|| Pleonastically joined with *versus* (versum, vortum): quum gradatim sursum versus redit, Cic. (||) Sursum deorsum, up and down, to and fro: sursum deorsum ultro citroque commensabitur, id. || Of situation or locality, high up, above (rare): nares, quod omnis odor ad apera fertur, recte sursum sunt, id.

stis, *stis* [dial. plur. subus, Lucr.], *comm.* a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow: Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: et si non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen inepte, quales Minervam docet, Cic. || A kind of fish: Ov. [Sansk. *st-kara*; Gr. *stis*, *stis*; Germ. *sau*; Eng. *sow*, *swine*.]

suscipio, *ōis*, *f*. [suscipio] a taking in hand, undertaking: Cic.

susceptor, *ōis*, *m*. [id.] an undertaker, contractor: Just.

susceptus, *a*, um, Part. [suscipio].

sus-cipio (suscipio), *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *i*, v. a. [sus, a contr. of sube (v. sub) and capio] to take or catch up; to raise up; to prop, support, sustain: dominum reoritur, Virg.: cava suscepto humile palma ait est, Prop. theatrum fulgentia ac substratibus, Plin. || *Esp.* to take up a new born child from the ground; hence, to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own: diuul atque exili in lucem et suscepti sumus,

Cic. (II) Transf. in gen. to get, begot, or bear children: *filia, quam ex te suscepit*, Pl.: *liberos ex libertini filia*, Cic.

3. to take, receive, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare): *Cato in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est*: *susceptus a discipulis*, Quint. II. Fig. to take upon oneself: to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer, etc.: aut *intimidat aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt*, Cic.: *negotium*, id.: *legationem ad civitates sibi suscepti*, Cæs.: *dolorem gemuntque*, Cic.: *persona suscepta viri boni, assumpti, borrowed*, id. With acc. and inf.: qui suscipiant, posse animum manere corpore vacante, *undertake* to prove, id. 2. Esp. to take up, resume, continue a speech: *ad quod, sermonem suscipit* Polus, Quint.

sus-cito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lift up, raise, elevate (poet.): *terga*, to throw up *ridges* (in ploughing), Virg.: *suscitat lintea* (aura), *evellit, lifts*, Ov. 2. Esp. to build, erect, delubra deum, Lucr. II. to rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite: *aliquem e somno*, Cic.: in arma viros, Virg.: *tacentem Mueam*, Hor. (II) Of things: *clineret ad sopitos suscitati ignes, stirs up, rekindles*, Virg.: *clamores*, Phaedr.

suspecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [suspicio] to look up at, to watch: *tabulam pictam*, Ter. II. Esp. to distrust, suspect: *Agrippinam magis magisque suspectam*, Tac. *Pass*: ne pellicd suspectaretur, id.

suspectus, a, um, Part. [suspicio]. II. A d. mistrusted, suspected: quo quis venator et callidior est, hoc invisor et suspectior detracta opinione probatid, Cic.: ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet, Sall.: suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac. With dat.: *meis civibus suspectus*, Cic. (II) Of things: (voluptas) *invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum*, id.: in suspecto loco, *critical, dangerous*, Liv. With dat.: *medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invisa*, Cic.

suspectus, ūs, m. [id.] a looking up or upwards: *Plin.* 2. Transf. a height (poet.): *ad aetherium coeli suspectus Olympum*, Virg. II. Fig. *high regard or esteem, respect*: *honorum*, Ov.

suspendium, ūs, m. [suspendo] a hanging of oneself, a hanging: *utnam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium*, Pl.: *injurias remedium mortis ac suspendio quaerere*, Cic.

sus-pendo, di, sum, g. v. a. to hang up, hang, suspend: *suspensae in litore vestes*, Lucr.: *religata ad pinnam muri veste suspensa*, Liv.: *ocilla ex alta pluv*, Virg. Poet.: *ne sua credulitas plicem suspenderet hamo, had caught, hooked*, Ov. 2. Esp. of persons, to put to death by hanging, to hang: *uxorem suam suspensisse se de fien*, Cic.

3. Of votive offerings, to hang up, dedicate, consecrate: *votas vestes*, Virg.: 362

vestimenta deo maria, Hor. 4. Of buildings, to build upon arches, to arch over, vault, and in gen. to prop up, support: *quod ita aedificatum est ut suspendi non posset*, Cic.: *ita tigna suspenderent*, *earn constructionem*, supported, Cic. II. Fig. to hang up: *naso suspensid adduco ignotos, turn up your nose at*, *smear at*, Hor. 2. To depend, rest upon, etc.: *extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensae habere rationes, dependent upon externalia*, Cic. 3. to make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense: *illa suspensid animos scia gravitate rogatum*, Ov.

4. to stop, check, interrupt, suspend: *medio responso rem suspenditur*, Liv. 5. to hang or fix upon: *suspensid picta vultum mentemque tabella*, Hor.

suspensio, a, um, Part. [suspendo]. II. A d. raised, elevated, suspended: *Roma comaculis sublata atque suspensa*, Cic.: *saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem*, Virg. 2. Transf. *pressing or touching lightly, light*: *suspensio gradu placide ire perrexit, on tiptoe*, Ter.: *suspensae dentibus*, Lucr. 3. Fig. uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, etc.: *tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetia*, Liv.: *suspensus animus et sollicitus*, Cic.: *suspensae et obscura verba*, Tac.

suspexax, ūs, m. [id.] [suspicio] apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious (rare): *frater*, Liv. II. Objectively, that excites mistrust, suspicious: *silentium*, Tac.

sus-picio, spexi, ctum, g. v. a. and n. [sub specio] to look up or upwards, to look up at: *quum coelum suspeximus*, Cic.: *ramos*, Ov.: *suspexit in coelum*, Cic. *Abol*: *ne suspexit nec circumspexit*, id. 2. Fig. to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts to: *nilil altum, nilil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt*, id. (II) Esp. to look up to with admiration, to admire, respect, esteem, honour, etc.: *eos viros suspiciant maximeque efferunt laudibus*, id.: *argentum et marmor vetus aereque et arte*, Hor. II. to look under; and meton. to mistrust, suspect (usu. in the Part.): *Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens*, Sall. (v. suspectus).

suspicio, ūs, f. [suspicio] mistrust, distrust, suspicion: in qua re nulla subest suspicio, Cic.: *neque abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem conseriverit*, Cæs.: *suspicionem levare atque ab se remove*, Cic. *Phur*: *quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accedunt*, Cæs. With gen. obj.: *allicui suspicionem fidei reconciliatae gratiae dare*, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. a notion, idea (rare): *deorum*, id. (Hence Fr. *suspicion*).

suspiciōs, ade, in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously: *criminoso ac suspiciōse dicere*, Cic. *Comp*: *suspiciōsus aut criminosus dicere*, id.

suspiciōsus, a, um, adj. [suspicio]

1. Subjectively, mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious: *an te conscientia timidum suspiciōsusque faciebant*, Cic. II. Objectively, that excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious: *haec sunt, quae suspiciōsus crimen efficiant*, id. *Sup*: *tempus*, id.

suspicio, i. v. a. for suspect: Pl. **suspiciō**, atus, i. v. a. dep. [specio] to mistrust, suspect: *quid bellum suspiciōsus, videtis*, Cic. Rarely with a personal object: *ancillae mea*, Pl. With acc. and inf.: *debere so suspiciari*, *Caesarem exercitum in Gallia ac opprimendi causae habere*, Cæs. II. Transf. in gen. to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe: *quae via suspiciōsus possumus suspiciari*, Cic. With acc. and inf.: *valde suspiciō fore, ut infingatur hominum improbitas*, id.

suspiciō, ūs, f. [suspicio] a sighing, a deep breath, a sighing, a sigh: Quint.

suspiciōsus, ūs, m. [id.] a sighing, a sigh (rare): Cic. *Phur*: Ov.

suspiciōsus, ūs, m. [id.] a breathing deeply or with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh (rare): Liv.

suspiciōsus, ūs, m. [id.] a deep breath, a sighing, a sigh: *stus suspiciō*, Cic. *Phur*: Prop. Ov.

sus-piro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and c. [sub spiro] 1. Neutr. to draw a deep breath, to sigh: *occulit*, Cic. Poet.: *puella in flavo hospite supirans, sighing after, longing for*, Cat. 2. Transf. of things: *caras supirantes*, Poet. *act*, Cic. II. Act. to breathe out, exhale: to sigh for, long for: *to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh* (poet.): *supirat, longo non visum tempore matrem*, Juv.: *Chloen*, Hor.

suspiō dequā, adv. [contr. of ossum for eussum] both up and down, to express indifference: *de Octavio magis dequē, it is of no consequence*, Cic.

sustentatōdium, ūs, m. [suscensto] a prop, stay, support: Tac.

sustentatō, ūs, f. [id.] a supporting, delay, forbearance (rare): *salus aliquam matrem et sustentatōem*, Cic.

sustento, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [sustineo] to hold up or support, uphold, support: *Alconar fratrem mentem sustentat dextra*, Virg. II. Fig. to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve: *exaugmen jam et jacentem* (civitatem), Cic.: *amios suos fide*, id.: *spes incipiam sustentabat*, Cæs.: *Arminio manu, voce, vultu sustentabat pugnam, kept up, maintained*, Tac. 2. Esp. to support, sustain, maintain, nourish, etc.: *familiam*, Ter.: *quum esset alivestris huius sustentatus soribris*, Cic. *Reflect*: *mutando sordides merces sustentabat, supported himself, got a living*, Tac. 3. to bear, hold out, endure, suffer: *moerorem dolorumque*, Cic.: *extremam famem*, Cæs. *Abol*: *neq, nisi in tempore subventum fuit, ultra sustentatū fuerint*, Liv. *Pam. imper*: *segre so die sustentatum est*,

a defence was made, Caes. 4. to put off, defer, delay: rem, Cic.

sus-tinēo, tūnī, tēntum, 2. v. a. [teneo] to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, support, sustineo: onus alici, Pl.: quum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic.: arma mbragae, Liv.: lapis albus pocula cum cyatho dno sustinet, Hor.: se a lapsu, Liv.

2. Esp. to hold or keep back, to keep in, check, restrain, etc.: currum, Cic.: equos, Caes.: se ab omni assensu, Cic.

3. Fig. to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve: dignitatem et decus civitatis, id.: causam rei publicae, id.

4. Esp. to sustain, support, maintain, nourish, etc.: veterum aulicum suum labentem excepit, foliis et sustinuit, re, fortuna, fide, id.: hinc patriam parvoque nepotes sustinet, Virg.

5. to bear, undergo, endure: to hold out against, withstand: mala ferre sustinereque, Cic.: allicuius Imperia, Caes.: senatus quentes eos non sustinuit, Liv. With acc. and inf. (usu. with a negative): sustinebant tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse: tantae populi Romani voluntati resistere? Cic. Affirmatively: quae se praefere Dianae sustinuit, took upon herself, presumed, Ov.

6. to hold in, stop, check, restrain: to keep back, put off, defer, delay: est igitur prudens sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic.: impetum hostis, Caes.: oppugnationem ad noctem, id.

sus-tollo, 3. v. a. to lift or take up, to raise up, raise: amiculum, Pl.: vela, Cat.

2. Esp. to take away, remove, destroy: herio, hinc Blam, Pl.

sus-surrōtor, ōris, m. [susurrō] a mutterer, whisperer: Coel. in Cic.

sus-surrō, 1. v. n. and a. to hum, buzz, murmur: to mutter, whisper.

1. Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Virg.: sat ego cum cura de nutritrice susurrō, Ov.

2. Act.: para, quid vellet, aure susurrat, id. Pass. impers.: Jam susurrari audis, utrum Attilam esse hanc, Ter.

[Cf. Sans. *sur*, "sore"; Gr. *surros*.]

sus-surrus, 1. m. [susurrō] a low, gentle noise: a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering, etc.: aquam forentis mulierculae, Cic. Plur.: blandos audire susurrus, Prop.

sus-surrus, a. um, adj. [susurrō] muttering, whispering: lingua, Ov.

sutīla, ae. f. [suo] lit. a sewing together: hence, fig. a cunning device or contrivance, an artifice, trick: Pl.

sutīlis, e, adj. [id.] sewed together, bound or fastened together: balteus, Virg.: coronae, of twisted roses, Ov.

sutor, ōris, m. [id.] a shoemaker, cobbler: Pl. Of the lower class in gen.: Id sutores et sonari conciliamur, Cic. Proverb.: sutor ne supra crepidam (judicare), let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin.

sutūrus, a. um, adj. [sutor] pertaining to a shoemaker or cobbler: atramentum, shoemaker's blacking, Cic.:

sutorius, formerly a shoemaker, id.

sūtīnus, a. um, adj. [contr. of sutorinus, from sutor] pertaining to a shoemaker or cobbler, shoemaker's: taberna, Tac.

sūtūra, ae. f. [suo] a sewing together, a seam, suture: Liv.

sūtus, a. um, Part. [suo]. 1. Subst. suta, orum, a. plu. joints: per serva suta, the joints of the armour, Virg.

2. sūns, a. um (gen. plu. suum, Ter.), reflect. pron. pass. [se] of or belonging to himself (herself, etc.), his own, her own, its own, their own: est sūtr. hunc salivae with that of a, q. v. ut: hunc salivae et civitate egerant, Cic.: suis cuique erat locus definitus, Caes. (II) With *sibi* or *propius*: la quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Pl.: ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volucrum tenuissent, Liv. (III) With the suffix *pt* or *met*: accipite nutu et suo pondere, Cic.: suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, Sall. 2. Emphatic, proper, appointed, full, etc.: cessit a vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, Cic.: quaedam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. 3. Subst. masc. plu. *one's own people, followers, party, troops, etc.*: Octavianus, quem quidem sui Caesarem salubant, Cic.: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, Caes. (II) Neutr. *one's own property, possession, right, etc.*: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic.: se suaque defendere, Caes. 4. Esp. *one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent*: alio, in *one's right mind*: ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, her own mistress, Pl.: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Nisela compos mentis erat, scarcely in her senses, Ov. 5. Inclined or devoted to, favourable, friendly: Alphens utebatur populo sane suo, Cic. 6. Transf. for *clius*: Pa. Quamobrem reducam? Luck! Mater quod suavit sua, Ter. 7. For *gen. obj.* and *instr.*: neque cuiquam mortali lūm injure sua parvae videntur, Sall.

sūtōlatrōnīdas, arum, m. plu. [sutor and latro] fig-robbers, a fictitious name of a people: Pl.

sūtōphānta, ae. m. = *sutophant* (orig. a fig-informer, i. e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.) an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer: a trickster, cheat: Pl.: Ter. 2. Transf. a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant: Pl.

sūtōphāntia, ae. f. = *sutophantia*, craft, cunning, deceit: Pl.

sūtōphāntiōs, adv. craftily, knavishly, deceitfully: agere quicquam, Pl.

sūtōphāntor, 1. v. n. dep. [sycophantia] to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat: Pl.

sūtōla, ae. f. = *sutalla*, a syllable: syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic.: jurisconsultus, anceps syllabarum, a word-catcher, caviller, id.

sūtōlātum, ad. syllable by syllable: aliquid dicere, Cic.

sūtōlētus, ae. f. = *sutallēus*, a contribution of money to a feast, a share of a reckoning: Ter. Transf. of blows: sine meo sumpta paratae jam sunt scalpulis symboles, Pl.

sūtōlētus, 1. m. (symboleum, 1. m. Pl.) = *sutallēus*, or *-or*, a sign or mark, a token, symbol: milles hic reliquit symbolum, expressam in cera ex anulo sui imaginem, Pl.

sūtōlētus, ae. f. = *sutallēus*, proportion, symmetry: Vitruv. Plin.

sūtōlētus, ae. f. = *sutallēus*, an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony: quia symphonia caneret, Cic.: Hor. Plur.: Cic. (Hence *lit. symphonia*.)

sūtōlētus, a. um, adj. = *sutallēus*, pertaining to concerts or to music: pueri, singing-boys, choristers, Cic.

sūtōlētus, 1. m. = *sutallēus* (the Banquet), the title of one of Plato's dialogues: Nep.

sūtōlētus, 1. m. = *sutallēus*, a councillor, senator, among the Macedonians: Liv.

sūtōlētus, orum, m. plu. = *sutallēus*, the Fellow-youths, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius: Cic.

sūtōlētus, ae. f. = *sutallēus*, a written agreement to pay, a bond, bond: Cic.

sūtōlētus, 1. m. = *sutallēus*, a written contract: Pl. 2. a passport, pass: id.

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sūtōlētus, orum, m. plu. = *sutallēus*, the Fellow-youths, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius: Cic.

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sūtōlētus, orum, m. plu. = *sutallēus*, the Fellow-youths

certainly unknown: v. letter c. 3. The combination & did not come into general use till the time of Cleoro; hence CANTACLYMENON, on the Columna rostrata; whereas in Cleoro we have Carthago, like Cethegus, etc.; cf. letter c. no. 1. 4. Like the other dental (d), it cannot stand before a, but is either changed into c or omitted: v. letter a. no. 1. 5. Interchanges of t with other letters: 1. With c, v. letter c. no. 11. 3. 2. With d: v. letter d. no. 1. 1. 3. With s: v. letter s. no. 11. 3. 4. Changes of t in the Romance languages: 1. t initial was, remains unchanged. 2. Into d: e.g. Lat. litus, water, *pater*; It. lido, *madre*, padre; Sp. loda, *madre*, padre; Lat. *fatuus*; Fr. *fade*; Lat. *civitas* (stem of *civitas*), *veritas* (stem of *veritas*), *Sp. ciudad*, *verdad*. 3. Into th: e.g. Lat. *brutus*, totus; It. *brutto*, tutto. 4. Into s or ss: e.g. Lat. *natia*, ante, *catius*; It. *nazione*, *anai*, *gnasio*. 5. At becomes sc in la, s in Fr.: e.g. Lat. *angustia*; It. *angoscia*; Fr. *angoisse*. 6. t is freq. omitted, esp. in Fr.: e.g. Lat. *minusus*, *pater*, *civitas*, *aestas* (stem of *aestas*), *virtus* (stem of *virtus*), *solutus*; Fr. *meure*, *père*, *dé*, *dé*, *vertu*, *éou*. [V. As an abbreviation T. stands for Titus; Tl. for Tiberius; TR. Tribunus; T. F. Testamenti formula; T. F. C. Titulum facundum curavit; T. P. Tribunitia potestas, etc.]

tābēlla, ae, f. dim. [tabula] a small board, a little table or tablet: liminis, the door-sill, Cat.; parva tabella capit ternos utrumque lapides, small gawing-boards, Ov. 11. Esp. a writing-tablet; and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc.: tabellae imperio manus, Id.: laureatae, a written announcement of victory, Liv. 2. a voting-tablet, ballot, used in the comitia la election of magistrates and in deciding upon measures proposed for the acceptance of the people: Cic. (11) voting-tablets by means of which the judges delivered their verdicts in courts of justice: Id. (v. Smith's Ant. 107). 3. a painted tablet, a small picture or painting: principis apam tabellae porticus, Ov. 4. a votive tablet hung up in a temple in acknowledgment of the succour or beneficence of a deity: votiva, Hor.: memoriae, Ov.

tabellarius, a, um, adj. [tabella] pertaining to writing or to letters: naves, vessels to carry letters, packet-boats, Sen. 2. Subst. tabellaris, H, m, a letter-carrier, courier: Cic. 11. pertaining to voting-tablets: lex, regulating voting, Id. (v. Smith's Ant. 230).

tabēto, 2. v. n. to waste away, be consumed (poet.): corpora tabent, Ov.: uals tabentes artus in litore ponunt, dripping, Virg.

tabērna, ae, f. [akin to tabula, q. v.] a hut, shed: pauperum tabernae, Hor.: 11. Esp. a booth, shop, work-shop,

still, inn, tavern: tabernae libaria, a bookseller's shop, Cic.: and simply, taberna, Hor.: satrina, Tac.: daver-soria, an inn, tavern, Pl.

tabernaculum, i, n. [taberna] a tent: Caesar so die tabernacula statui passus non est, Caes. 11. Esp. in augury, tabernaculum capere, to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices previously to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, in the proper manner, with due ceremonies, Cic.

tabernarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to booths or shops: App. 11. Subst. tabernarii, orum, m. plu. shop-keepers, small dealers: Cic.

tabērnula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small booth or shop, a little tavern: Suet.

tabēs, is, f. [tabeo] a wasting away, consumption; putrefaction; a wasting disease, consumption, plague: aegritudo atrox hiems seu parum provisi comestus et orta ex utroque tabes, Tac.: cadaveria, Liv.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe perdidit, Virg. 11. Meton. the moisture of a melting or decaying substance, corruption: tabes liquentes nivis, Liv.: fumosa veneni, Ov.

tabesco, bēi, 3. v. n. incomp. [id.] to melt gradually, to be dissolved or consumed; to waste away; to decay, to decline, languish: frigoris durescit humor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepet factus et tabescit calore, Cic. 11. Fig.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, Lucr.: quodque athena capella gerat distentius uber, tabescat, pines with envy, Hor.

tabidus, a, um, adj. dim. [tabidus] consuming: morbus, Virg.

tabidus, a, um, adj. [tabeo] melting or wasting away, decaying, putrefying, languishing: nix, Liv.: tabidum corpus, Suet. Fig.: mens, Ov. 11. A ct. consuming, corrupting, infectious: venenum, Tac.

tabificus, a, um, adj. [tabes facio] dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding: radii (solis), Lucr.: venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet.

tabula, ae, f. a board, plank: si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit, Cic. 11. Esp. a writing tablet; and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 360): tabulae litteris Graeciae confectae, registers, Caes.: tabulae testamenti, Id.: multum differt, in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeat, Cic.: novae, new account-books (by substituting which for the old ones, debts were cancelled in whole or in part), Id.: Caes. tabula praerogativae, a list of votes, Cic.: XII tabulae, the Twelve Tables of laws, Id.: tabula Salinae, the list of proscribed persons, Juv.: Micaerach tabulae, maps, Cic. (11) a tablet advertising an auction; and meton. an auction: adest ad tabulam! Hecstus Abetudis, Id. 2. a painted tablet or panel, a painting, picture: tabula picta, Pl. Proverb.: manum de tabula, take your hand from

the picture! enough! hold! Cic. 3. a votive tablet: me tabula meos votiva paries indicat, Hor. [Root doubtful: perh. either TAB, same as tāp-va, or TA, same as in tāp-va, from tāp-va.]

tabularium, i, n. [tabula] archives: Cic.: Virg.

tabulatio, ae, f. [id.] a planishing or flooring, a floor or story: ne tale tabulationem perfringerem, Caes.

tabulatum, i, v. tabulatus **tabulatus**, a, um, adj. [tabula] boarded, floored: transitus, Plin. 2. Subst. tabulatum, i, n. a flooring, floor, story: turris tabulatum quatuor, Caes. (11) Transf. a layer, row: Virg.

tabum (only in noun, acc. and abl. sing.), n. [tabes] corrupt measure, matter, corruption: Virg.: Ov.: Hor. 11. Transf. an infectious disease, a plague, pestilence: turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg.: corpora affecta tabo, Liv.

tabeo, etii, citum, 2. v. n. and a. 1. Neutr. to be silent, to say nothing, hold one's peace (prop. more limited than silere, which denotes abstinence from any kind of noise): tacuimus an praedicem? Ter.: tacente loqui videbatur, Cic. 2. Transf. for silere, of animals and things, to be still, noiseless, quiet: vere prius virescentes taceant, aetate citantes, Ov.: nos erat, quam tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictaeque volucres, Virg. 11. A ct. to pass over in silence, be silent respecting: euntabo quod adest semper tecum de tacendum putavi, Cic.: tam denum Liscus quod antea taceant, proponit, Caes. (Hence It. tacere, Fr. taire.)

tacito, ade, silently, secretly: tacito rogare, Cic.: tacite non talit verendum senatus, Liv. 2. tacito, ade, silently, secretly (rare): Elms fugam tacito molitur, Just.

taciturnitas, ae, f. [taciturnus] silence, taciturnity: taciturnitatem aliquis experiri, Cic.: quid foret liss Mavortique puer, si taciturnitas obestaret meritis Invika Romuli, silence as the part of poets, Hor.

taciturnus, a, um, adj. [tacitus] prop. not fond of talking; but use of things, noiseless, quiet: quia triumph semper, quia taciturnum videbat, Cic.: ripe, Hor. Comp.: (augustinus) status taciturnus, Id. Sup. P. A. Valerius etium? P. A. Bellissimus herce vidi et taciturnissimum, Pl.

tacitus, a, um, Part. [taceo] 11. Adj. that does not speak, silent, still, noiseless, mute: quid expectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluminem taciturnum perspicis? Cic.: si mori taciturno oportet, taceamus, without making a defence, Liv.: totum praeerat luminibus tacitis, with silent glances, Virg. 2. Pass. that is passed over in silence, kept secret, unmentioned: prius de capitis epistole tunc tacita nulli quodammodo reliquenda sunt, Caes.

quod quum ab antiquis tactum praetermissumque sit, Liv. (II) Transf. in law, assumed, implied, tacit: non omnia scripta, sed quaedam, quae perspicua sint, tactis exceptionibus cavent, Cic. (II) that is done or exists in silence: silent, secret, hidden: tactum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.

tactilis, a, adj. [tango] that may be touched, tangible: Lacr.

tactio, ōnis, f. [id.] a touching, touch: as a verbal noun with acc.: quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? Pl. (II) Transf. the sense of touch, feeling: oculorum et tactum et odoratum et saporum (voluptates), Cic.

tactus, a, um, f. [tango].

tactus, ūs, m. [id.] a touching, touch, handling: quae (chordae) ad quemque tactum respondent, Cic.: leo asper tactu, Hor. (II) Transf. influence, effect, operation: solis, Cic.: coeli, Virg. (III) Meton. the sense of feeling, feeling, touch: tactus toto corpore acquiescit fatus est, Cic.

taeda (tāda), ae, f. [akin to tāta, tāter] a resinous species of pine-tree, prob. the Aleppo pine: Plin. 3. Meton. resinous air or pine wood, pitch-pine: a pitch-pine board: cupas taedas ac pioe refertas incendunt, Caes. (II) a pitch-pine torch: taedas ardentes Parlarum, Cic.: taedas Hymenaeus Amorae praerant, Ov.: hence poet. a wedding, marriage: id.: Iovis Prop. As an instrument of torture: Lacr.: Juv.

taedet, dēt, or, taedum est, 2. v. n. [taed] it causes a feeling of weariness or loathing, etc.: non est, the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes as inf.: the word representing the person who experiences the feeling is put in the acc.: that which stands for the source of the feeling in the gen.: sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedet, Cic.: taedet jam audire eadem milites, Ter.

taedifer, ēns, ērum, adj. [taeda fero] torch-bearing: Ov.

taedium, ūs, n. [taedet] weariness, tedium, tediousness: loathing, disgust: with object. gen.: rerum advenarum, Sall.: bellum, Liv. Plur.: taedia longa belli, Ov. Abol.: quom oppugnant obsecantibus primis saepe quam obsecant taedium afferat, Liv.

taenia, ae, f. = *taenia*, a band, ribbon, fillet: a head-band, hair-band: pinices stant evincti tempora taeniis, Virg.

tanquam est, v. taedet.

tanter, tra, trum, v. teter.

tangax, ōis, adj. [tāo, root of tango] light-fingered, thievish (rare): Cic.

tālaria, ūm, v. talaria.

tālaria, a, adj. [talus] pertaining to the ankles: talica, reaching to the ankles, long, Cic. 3. Subst. tālaria, ūm, n. pl. the ankles or parts about the ankles: Sen. (II) (sc. calamenta) impedit alios et quosdam fastidit de pedibus: of Mercury: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 361). Proverb: talaria videri,

mya, let us think of right, let us flee, Cic. (II) (sc. vestimenta) a long garment reaching down to the ankles: Ov. (II) pertaining to dice: Quint.

tālaria, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to dice: Tacit.

tālaria (talasia), ōnis, or tālaria (tal.), ūs, m. a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride, in use from the time of Romulus: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 352.

tālaria, ae, f. a cutting, set, layer for planing: Cato. (II) Transf. any pointed oblong piece of wood, a stake, etc.: talae pedum longae ferreis hamis infixae totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes.: ferrae, oblong pieces of iron, used as money by the Britons, id. (Hence It. talia; Fr. taillie.)

talentum, i, n. [τάλαντον, a thing weighed, a weight; hence] a talent, i. e. a Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred weight: auri eboraeque talenta, Virg. 2. a sum of money, librae varying in amount: the Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minae = 240 dr. 120: Cic. (II) another talent of eighty minae: Liv.

tālīs, ō, adj. [root to, tāle] same as Gr. demons, and art. ro: cf. qualis from qui or quae] such, of such a kind, nature, or quality: a demonstr. word, having for its proper correl. quāvis; but it is sometimes connected with alius, et, or qui: ut talissime, quales simus, tales esse videamus, Cic.: talis talis sumus, alius hic est, Infinitum, Ter.: talis non esse putamus, ut justitiam, Cic.: talis est opus oportet, qui primus to ab impiorum civium societate sejungat, id. 2. Referring to something that follows: talis fatur, Virg. (II) Esp. emphatic, of a peculiar kind or nature (in both a good and a bad sense), so distinguished, great, excellent, such: talis, tali genere atque animo natus ex tanta familia, Ter.: quibus rebus tanta, talibus gestis, Cic.: pro tali facinore, Caes.

tālūm, i, n. [perh. from talus] a rap or flip with the finger: Suet.

talpa, ae, f. (max.: Virg.) a mole (animal): Cic. (Hence Fr. taupe.)

talus, i, m. the ankle, ankle-bone; of animals, the pastern-bone, huckle-bone: Cels.: Ov. (II) Transf. in gen. the foot, the heel: purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Poet.: securus cadit an recto stet fabula talo, whether it stand or fall, i. e. whether it succeed or fail, Hor.

2. an oblong die (orig. made from the huckle-bones of certain animals), rounded on two sides and marked on the other four; while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae: ad plium se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 361. (Hence It. tallone; Fr. talon.)

tam, adv. [root to, this, same as

Gr. to: cf. quum from qui] a demonstrative particle, prop. denoting equality, and employed in comparisons, the clause to which it belongs corresp. to the clause with quum, alius, ut, quā, or quāvis: so far, equally, as, i. l. with quum: (I) qualifying adjectives: tam ego fui ante liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. (II) Qualifying adverbs: tam facile, quam tu arbitraris, Cic. (III) Qualifying verbs: tam hoc acit me habere quam egomet, Pl. 2. With other particles: tam consimiliter atque ego, id.: non se tam barbarum, ut non sciret, Caes.: quis est tam lyncus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offundat? Cic. (II) In absolute expressions: so, to such a high degree, so very: (I) qualifying adjectives: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquo hostibus, Caes. (II) Qualifying adverbs: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? Cic. (III) Qualifying verbs: nisi meum gnatum tam amem, Pl.

(III). Particular phrases: with superlatives: so much the, all the, the (rare): quum quique presumere fecit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. (v. quum, not. ii. 3). 2. Non tam...quam, not so much...as, less...than: utinam non tam frairi pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset? Cic. With comp. adj. instead of positive: non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in primis, missis et fide firmitur, id. 3. Tam modo, or, in one word, tammodo, just now, but just now: Pl.

tam-diū (written also tandiū, and, separately, tam diū), quom, so long; curr. with quāvis, quāvis, dum, or quoad: tandiū requiesce, quāvis ad te venis, Cic.: vixit tandiū, tam it-ut, id.: tam diū laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id.: tandiū velle debetis, quoad te, quantum proficias, non possintbit, id. Abol.: tam diu Germania vincitur, Tac. (Hence Fr. tandis.)

tamen, conj. [tam; the -en may possibly be akin to the Gr. αὐ] notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, etc.: employed with clauses which limit or modify concessive clauses with the conjunctions quāvis, quāvis, et, etiam, tametsi, licet, si, quum, etc.: et sine ullo periculo proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, Caes.: hi non sunt permolesti: sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic. In interrogations: si quinquae hominum milibus ad vim, facinus caedemque delectis locis quaeritur, tamenne patiemini vestro nomine contra vos firmiter opes? id.: tamen a malitia non discedis? and yet, id.

tamenet, v. tametsi.

tametsi, conj. [contr. from tamen et, which is freq. found in full] notwithstanding that, although, though, with indic.: non mercede haec quae loquor crediderem, tametsi vulgo audieram, Cic. With subj. (extremely rare): memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. 2. With tamen: quae tametsi

Caesar intelligebat, tamen legatos appellat, Caes.

tandem, *adv.* [tam and the demonstr. suffix dem] at length, at last, in the end, finally: tandem cognosti, qui eam, Ter.: tandem vulneribus defici pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Strengthened with jam, aliquando: Jam tandem Italiae fugientis praedidimus oras, Virg.: tandem aliquando L. Catellinum ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. 2. Esp. in Interrogations, pray, pray now, now, then: quoniam tandem modo? id.: itane aiebat tandem? Pl.: itane tandem? Ter.

|| Transf. for denique, finally (rare): Quint.

tango, tēgi, tactum, 3. v. a. to touch: tangere et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr.: genu terram tangere, Cic. 2. Esp. to lay hands on or touch, to take, carry off: Sa. Tēgitur tū quicquam? Aes. Si attigisses, ferres infortunum, Ter. 3. to take as food and drink, to taste: salus sunt, tangere ut non velle, Pl.: tangendis male singula dente superbo, Hor.

Of places, to touch, arrive at, come to: Verres simul ac tēgitur pro vinciam, Cic.: portus, Virg. (||) To border on, be contiguous to: haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes. 5. to strike, hit, beat: choros, Ov.: statua aut aera legum de coelo tacta, struck by lightning, Cic. Proverb. tēgitur ac (rem), you have hit the nail on the head, Pl. 6. to handle, pass, deliver: virginem, Ter. 7. to besprinkle, moisten, wash, anoint: corpus aqua, Ov. || Fig. of the intellect and passions, to touch, move, affect, impress: minae Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic.: si curat cor spectantibus tēgitur quereia, Hor. 2. to take in, dupe: to cheat out of: tuum tangam patrem, Pl. 3. to sting, offend: quo pacto Rhodum tēgitur in convivio, Ter. 4. to touch upon, mention, speak of, cite: leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic.: ubi Aristoteles ista tēgitur? id. 5. to take in hand, undertake (rare): carmina, Ov. [Root *TAO*: Gr. *thyo*, to burn; Eng. touch.]

tanquam (tanquam), a participle implying comparison; as much as, as so, just as, like as, as if, as it were, etc.: Ge. Nostin' ejus tantum Phaedrum? Da. Tanquam te, Ter.: quod video tibi ulla novum accidisse tanquam mihi, Cic. With sic or item: apud eum ego sic Epheus fui, quod tunc ego fui, tanquam domi meae, id. || Esp. with et, in hypothetical sentences with *velut*: (vide *ut*) as if, just as if: tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl. 2. Si is sometimes omitted: tanquam claudus sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic.

tantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantulus] so little, so small: neut. subst. so little, such a little thing: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id. mihi est loci, Pl.: quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi melis, Ter.

tantis-per, *adv.* [tantus] for so long a time, so long; in the meantime, meanwhile: with dum, quoad, or ab eo: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. Ab eo: tantisper tutela muliebri res Latina puero stetit, Liv. **tantisper**, *adv.* so greatly, so very, so much: Cic.: Ter.: Caes.

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tantum, *adv.* so much, so greatly, to such a degree, as: tantum, quantum quae, ruge, as quickly as possible, Pl.: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. With adjectives: nec tantum dulcia, quantum et liquida, Virg.: Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum paco pessimus, Vell. 2. only, alone, merely, but: Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solutum esse quae, Cic. (||) Strengthened with modo, and also in one word, tantummodo: omnia ad iudicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id.: velle tantummodo, you have only to wish it, Hor. 3. Particular phrases: tantum non = Gr. *ad hoc*, almost, all but, very nearly: tantum non jam captam Lacedaemone esse, Liv. (||) Tantum quod, only, just, but just, just then, hardly, scarcely: tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te litterae reddidae sunt, Cic. (||) Tantum quod non, only that not, nothing is wanting but: tantum quod hominem non nominat: causam quidem totam perscribit, id.

tantummodo, only: v. tantum, no. 2. ||

tantundem, tantidem, a, [tantusdem] just so much, just as much: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic.: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Caes. 2. Gen. (of price), tantidem: tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter.

tantus, a, um, *adj.* [tam] of such size or measure, so great in amount, extent, value, degree, etc.; with a correlative, quantum, ut, quae; rarely quam; also ab eo: nullam (contentum) unquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic.: non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conquiseretur, id.: cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam multitudinem, id.: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, id.: ita tanta mira in edibus sunt facta, so many wonderful things, Pl. 2. Subst. tantum, i, a, so much, so many: habere tantum molitiae quantum glorie, Cic.: tantum

hostium intra muros est, Liv. (||) In colloquial language: tantum est, that is all, nothing more, etc.: Tantum est, Valete, Pl. (||) Gen. (of price), tanti: fragmentum tanti fuit, quanti laes aestimavit, Cic. Fig.: esse tanti (alici), to be worth so much; to be valued, prized, or esteemed so highly; to be of such consequences or importance: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, Caes.: juratus tibi possum dicere, ahi esse tanti, Cic. (||) Adv. tanto, by so much, so much the: non, with comparatives: quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores litterae sentique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes.: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, twice as much, twice as good, Pl.: si Cleomenem non tanto ante fugerit, Cic. In colloquial language: tanto melior: so much the better: velle dno: emendari! bravo! etc.: tanto berclie melior, Ter. So, tanto major: tanto angustior: hoc gravis! how noble! Pili. tanto nequior: so much the worse! that is bad! Ter. (v) In tantum, so far, so much, to such a degree: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enutrivit, Liv. 2. of such a quantity or quality, such a small, so slight or trivial: neut. so little, so few: ceterarum provinciarum vigintiulla tanta sunt, ut his ad hanc provinciam tantandae vix contriti esse possimus, Cic.: praesidi tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes.

tantusdem, tantidem, tantidem, *adv.* just so great or large, as great: i. tantus, a, um, (plur. acc. m. tapies pulchro, Virg.: ab. tapetia, id.) a carpet, tapestry, hangings, covered, etc.: tapetia, Pl.: Ov. (Hence it. tapete: Fr. tapis.)

tardē, *adv.* slowly, tardily: tarde percipere, Cic. Comp.: Caes. Dep.: tardissime judicare, Cic.

tardesco, 3. v. a. to enceph. [tardus] to become slow: Lucr.

tardigradus, a, um, *adj.* [tardus gradus] slow-paced, tardy-paced: quadrupes, Pac. in Cic.

tardi-pes, plidis, *adj.* [tardus] slow-footed, tardy-footed: hence, post tardum, sleeping, halting, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat.

tarditas, itis, f. [id.] slowness, tardiness: celestialis tarditas, non utilitas (contraria est), Cic.: pedum, id. navium, Caes.: occasio, Cic.: venae, id. of *quies*, Ter. Plur.: celestis tarditasque, Cic. Fig. slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity: ingenui id.: hominum, id.

tarditudo, itis, f. [id.] slowness, tardiness: Pl.

tarditasque, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tardus] somewhat slow, slowness: Ter.

tardo, avi, atum, i, a, v. a. and a, [id.], i. Act. to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent: act impetere protectionem aut curae tardare, Cic.: pedes (alta arena), Ov.: alas, Hor.: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. || Neajz.

place, a sanctuary: rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv.: an aylum, id. Fig. a sanctuary, shrine: pectus templaque mentis, Lucr. (II) Esp. a place dedicated to some particular deity, a dome, temple: Vestas, Hor.: antiqua deorum, id.: the sepulchral monument of Sticheus, to whom divine honours were paid, Virg.

temporalis, e, adj. [tempus] pertaining to time, temporary, temporal: causa, Sen.

temporarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to time, temporary: liberalitas, Nep.: ingenia, changeable, Curt.

tempus, ade, v. tempus, m. rv.

tempus, ōris, n. [ten, "cut," root of temno and rēno; hence] a portion or period of time: tempus diem, daytime, Ter.: extremum diem tempus, Cic.: matutina tempora, morning hours, id.: anni tempora, the seasons, Lucr. || Transf. time, in general: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur venturos esse, praedixerant ad id tempus hic tempus committendi proeli, Caes.: omni tempore, always, id. Plur.: id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. (II) Elliptic. time of office: al ad tuum tempus productur, facili gubernatio est, consulat, id. 2. Esp. the time, i. e. the fitting or appointed time, proper period, opportunity: nunc occasio est et tempus, Pl.: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic.: tibi abire, Hor. (II) plu. (less freq. sing.) the temples of the head (prop. the right place, the fatal spot; cf. Gr. τὰ καίρια): Virg.: Hor. Poet. transf. the face, visage: Prop. 3. time in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. measure, quantity: idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est per lambos, Cic. || Meton. the state of the times, position, state, condition: Plur. the times, circumstances (esp. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): tempore cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientia est habitum, id.: o aesepe mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, to the last extremity, Hor. Plur.: omnes illas orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, Cic. || Adverbial phrases: tempore, and more freq. temporei or temporei, at the right or fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably: qui vult sua tempore conficere officia, Pl.: ut cunctum coqueret temporei, id.: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Comp.: modo surgo. Ego temporeis coelo, modo serena lucida unda, carlier, Ov. 2. Ad tempus: at the right or appointed time, in time: ad nutum et ad tempus, Caes. (II) for the time being, for a while, for the moment: dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. 3. Ex tempore, instantaneously, on the spur of the moment, extempore: versus fundre ex tempore, Cic. 4. In tempore, at the right, proper, or appropriate time, in time: in tempore ad eum veni, Ter. 5. In tempus, for a time,

temporarily: scena in tempus strusta, Tac. 6. Per tempus, at the right time, in time: non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenia, Pl. 7. Pro tempore, according to circumstances: consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes.

temulentus, a, um, adj. [root ten, whence temetum; cf. vinolentus] drunk, drunken, intoxicated: tempestatem impendentem tueri temulentus, Cic.

tenacitas, ōtis, f. [tenax] a holding fast, tenacity (rare): (animalia) cibum partem ungulum tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. || Esp. a holding fast to money, niggardliness: Liv.

tenaciter, ade, firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously: Ov. || Fig.: id.

tenax, ōtis, adj. [teneo] holding fast, gripping, tenacious: prenas tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg.: loca limosa tenacia gravi coeno, Tac. 2. Esp. holding fast to wealth, power, etc. gripping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious: illas familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. With gen.: genus quassit tenax, Ov. 3. Transf. of things: that holds or sticks fast: jacere in tenaci gramine, that clings together, i. e. matted, Hor.: corae, sticky, viscid, Virg. || Fig. holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious: usu. with gen.: tenax propositi vir, Hor.: foci praveque (Fama), Virg. 2. stubborn, obstinate: equus contra sua vinola tenax, Ov.

tenditella, ae, f. dim. [tendo] a little mare; fig.: Cic.

tendo, tēndi, tentum, and tensum, 3, v. a. and n. A. Act. to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend, etc.: arcum, Virg.: barbiton, to tune, Hor.: tendunt vela noti, swell, Virg.: praetorium, to stretch out, pitch, Caes.: brachia ad coelum, Ov.: manus supplices diis immortalibus, Cic. || Fig.: insidias tenduntur alicui, id.: sunt quibus in satira videri nimis acer et ultra legem tendere opus, to strain, i. e. to heighten, aggravate, Hor. B. N. e. ut, to direct oneself or one's course: to aim, strive, go, tend in any direction: dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic.: ad aedes, Hor. (II) Of things: dextera (via), quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Virg. 2. Esp. to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp: qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, Caes.: hibernas castris, Liv. || Fig. to aim, strive, be directed, inclined or tend to: ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic.: tenes, quorum haec tendant, quae loquor, the purport of what I say, Pl. (II) With inf., to exert oneself, to strive, endeavor (mostly poet.): (Laocoön) manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg.: fratres tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. 2. Esp. to exert oneself in opposition, to strive, contend: Petreus ubi vidit Catullinam contra ac ratus erat magna vi tendere, Sall.: summa vi, Liv. [Root ten, d. being an

outgrowth; Sans. *tax*, "extendere;" Gr. *τείνω*, *τάσσω*; Germ. *dehnen*. To the same root belong *teno*, *tenes*, *tenor*, *tenasis*; Germ. *dünm*; Eng. *thin*.]

tenebrae, arum, f. plu. darkness (denoting a greater want of light than obscuritas, and less than caligo): quum obscurato sole tenebrae facies essent repente, Cic. 2. Esp. the darkness of night, night: classem primis tenebris movit, Liv. 3. The darkness or dimness of a swoon, a swoon: tenebrae oboriuntur, genus inedia succidit, Pl. 4. the darkness of death, death-shades (poet. and rare): ad extremas tenebras, Prop. 5. blindness (poet. and rare): Ov. || Meton. any dark, gloomy place: clausi in tenebris, vitam exiligit, in prison, Sall.: inferiae, Virg. || Fig. darkness, gloom, obscurity, etc.: quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nil litterarum lumen accedret, Cic.: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso)! obscuritas, i. e. low birth, baseness, id. [Root ten; Sans. *tanasa*, "tenebrae;" Eng. *dim* in *ten-ebra*, the m. becomes n, on account of the following b.]

tenebrosus, a, um, adj. [tenebris] full of darkness or gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy: case senatus non obscuro sed tenebrosus, Cic.

tenebrius, a, um, adj. [tenebrae] dark, gloomy (rare): poet. Cic.

tenebrosus, a, um, adj. [id.] dark, gloomy: astra dimovit tenebrosus ad dispallit umbras, Virg.

tenuellus, a, um, adj. dim. [tenuis] somewhat tender or delicate (rare): puella tenuellus delicata haedo, Cat.

tenuis, a, um, adj. dim. [tener] somewhat tender or delicate (rare): bella et tenella Casina, Pl.

tēno, tēnti, tentum, 2, v. a. and n. [root ten same as in tendo, q. v.: hence, the orig. meaning is to hold tightly.] A. Act. to hold tightly, to hold fast, occupy, maintain, retain: quoniam Protea nodo? Hor.: legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum colium se recepit, Caes.: iter, Virg. 2. to hold, keep, have: quum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic.: alique in sinu, Ov. 3. Esp. to hold, i. e. to be master of, have in one's power, possess, occupy, etc.: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor.: omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur, Caes.: remi publicam, Cic. Absol.: qui tenent (sc. rem publicam), who are in possession of the state, manage public affairs: qui tenent, qui possident, Cic. (II) Of the possession of the object of affection: to possess, Tib. (III) In colloq. lang. *teneo* te, I have you once more, of again seeing the beloved person: *teneneo* te, Antiphan, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter.: also like our I have you, I've got you (fast, bound, etc.): *teneo* te, inquam, nam ista Academicus est propria nentia, Cic. 4. to reach, attain: Heperiam, Ov. 5. to hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, etc.: al id te non tenet,

advola, Cic.: naves vento tenebantur, Caes.: ego tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, restrain myself, Cic. || Fig. to hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain: alin consuetudinem meam, quam in re publica semper habui, teneo, id.: foedus, id.: suas leges, id.: quod eas res memoria teneret, Caes. Without memory: satia haec meministi et tene? Pl.: dicta teneris, Hor. 2. to hold in the mind, to conceive, comprehend, know: quae a Romanis anguribus ignoratur, a Cilicibus teneretur, Cic.: allicus recordiosis sensus, id. 3. Esp. to have possession of, occupy: to have the mastery of, to control: quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenerit, id.: teneri amore magno, Virg. 4. to reach, to gain, attain: per cursum rectum regnum tenere, Cic. 5. to hold back, repress, restrain, etc.: dolorem, id.: risum, Hor.: quod solus neque iurareque neque obsequium teneretur, Caes. 6. to take in, comprise, comprehend, include: haec magnos formula reges, excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor. 7. Neutr. to hold a position, to maintain oneself: tenet Dianam, quae deficit ignis, Virg. 8. to hold or take one's way, to sail, steer: Cassandram potentes, primo ad Mendin tenere, Liv. || Fig. to hold out, last, continue, prevail, etc.: incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id.: nomen illud tenet, Quint.

tēner, ēra, ērum, adj. soft, delicate, tender: proceri et tenera palma, Cic.: radices arundinum, Caes.: gramen, Hor.: uvae, Ov.: gallina, tender, Hor.: saltatores, effeminate, Cic. 2. Esp. of tender age, young: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop.: vitulus, Hor.: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguliculis, i. e. from childhood, Cic. Abol.: in teneris, Virg. || Fig.: nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile, neque quod tam facile sequatur quocunque dicas quam oratio, Cic.: tenerae mentes, Hor. Transf. of elegiac poets: poetis, Cat. 2. Esp. inexperienced, weak: horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Tac. [Prob. akin to *reppn*, from *reppn*, *reppn*: hence the meaning of smooth comes from that of rubbing. Others, less probably, connect *tener* with *tex*, root of *tendo*.] (Hence *Fr. tendre*.)

tēnērasco, s. r. v. n. *incep.* [tēner] to grow tender: Lucr.

tēnērās, adē, tenderly, delicately, softly: dicere, Tac.

tēnēritas, ātis, f. [tēner] softness, tenderness: uvarum, Plin. || Fig.: in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollietas quaedam, Cic.

tēnēritudo, inis, f. [id.] softness, tenderness: Suet.

tēnor, ōris, m. [teneo] a holding on, holding fast: hence, an uninterrupted course, career, *tenor*: hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, keeps its course, Virg.: (Aulian) placido ducta tenore

tota patent, by a steady motion, Ov.: uno et perpetuo tenore juris semper nuprato, nunquam intermisso, Liv. (II) Adv. uno tenore, in one course or direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly: isque (stilus medius) uno tenore, ut alunt, in dicendo fuit, Cic.

tēnos, (themas), ac, f. [perh. tendo] the chariot or car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Ciceronian games (v. Smith's Ant. 375): via tenarum atque pompeae, Cic.

tēnosus (tenus), a, um, Part. [tendo] trying, making attempts: Liv.

tēntamen, inis, n. [id.] a trial, essay, all-empt (poet. and rare): Ov.

tēntamentum, i, n. [id.] a trial, proof, essay, attempt (usu. plur.): mortalia tentamenta, Ov.: tut, Virg.

tēntatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a trial, proof: perseverantia, Liv. || an attack: Cic.

tēntator, ōris, m. [id.] a tracer, tempter: Integrae Dianae (Orion), Hor.

tēntio, inis, f. [tendo] lecherousness, lust: Hor.

tēnto (a templo), avi, atum, f. v. a. freq. [id.] to handle, touch, feel: pectora manibus, Ov.: flumen vis pedis, Cic. (II) Esp.: tentare venas, to feel the pulse, Ov. 2. to try the strength of, i. e. to attack, assail: scalis et classe moenia oppidi tentans, Caes.: urbem, Liv.: gravis accutissimus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes.: pedes, Virg. || Transf. to try: to prove, put to the test: to attempt, essay, etc.: constr. with acc., a rel. clause, inf., subj., or absol.: (I) with acc.: allicus scientiam auguratus, Cic.: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes. (II) With relative clause: tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. (III) With inf.: tentarunt aequare tingi, Ov. (IV) With subj.: quum ille Romuli senatus tentaret post Romuli excessum, ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, Cic. (V) Absol.: tenta qua lubet, Pl. 2. Esp. to try, in a friendly or hostile manner: to urge, incite: to tempt, sound, tamper with: also, to excite, disturb: quum a proximo impeture non posset, ultiores tentans, Caes.: animos servorum spe et metu, Cic.: ut exul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posset, id.

tēntorūm, ōnis, m. [id.] lit. something stretched out: a tent: Virg. Ov.

tēntus (tenus), a, um, Part. [tendo] || A d. j. stretched out, drawn tight, strained, tense: via reclutina linea tenens, Quint. || Subst. tentus, i, m. a tautful man: Mart. 2. tentus, i, m. a plus the male organs of generation: Cat. (Hence It. *tense*: also It. *tense*: Fr. *toise*, orig. the length of the outstretched arm.)

tēntus, a, um, Part. [teneo] || tēnticulus, a, um, adj. dim. [tenuis] slight, poor: apparatus, Cic.

tēntis, e (in the poets also as a dissyll. tēntis, and hence sometimes written

tēntis, Lucr.: tēntis et tēntis, trisyll. id.), adj. [root *tex*, v. *tendo*]: lit. stretched out: [hence] thin, fine, slim, slender, lean, narrow, etc.: subtenens, Pl.: vestes, Hor.: natura oculos membrans tenuissimis vestivit et nepet, Cic.: aer, rare, id.: penna, Hor.: cruda (placis), Ov.: nitidula, thin, lean, Hor.: animae (defunctorum), Ov. 2. Transf. little, slight, trifling, poor, mean, etc.: oppidum tenue sive, Cic.: aqua, shallow, Liv.: membra, Hor.: praeda, Caes.: transf. of persons: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuantur, tenuissimi auerant, Cic. || Fig. fine, nice, delicate, exact: (orators) tennes, acuti, id.: cura, Ov. 2. Transf. weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low: quum tenuissimas valetudine esset, Caes.: tentis exanigulose sermo, Cic.: spes tenudor, id.: damnum, Tac.: tentiores, men of lower rank, the lower orders, Cic.: tenuissimus quisque, id.

tēntilis, ātis, f. [tenuis] thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenacity: casuarius in conspectum videtur animus, an tanta est ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat scientia, Cic.: curam, Plaut.

2. Transf. smallness, tenacity: carum, poverty, scarcity: aerarii, Cic.: error rerum, quas terra procreat, vel ubertatem vel tenuitatem, id. || Fig. fineness, acuteness, minuteness in language: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, id.

tēntiliter, ade, thinly: alutiae tentuliter confectae, Caes. 2. tendiliter, poorly: Da. Quid rei gerit? Ge. Se. tentuliter, Ter. || Fig. feebly, weakly, acutely, subtly: tentuliter discere, Cic. Comp.: tenuis et acutus et subtilis tractare, id. 2. lightly, slightly, superficially: tentuliter colligere, id.

tēntio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tenuis] to make thin, slender, fine, rare: to dilute, rarefy, attenuate, etc.: assidue vomere tenuior ab usu, Ov.: tenuatum corpus, Hor.: artus tenarvit in undas, dissimulatio into water, Ov. || Fig. to make small or trifling, to lessen, reduce, to feeble: iram, id.: magna modis tenore parvis, to lessen, degrade, Hor.

tēntis, ōris, m. [root *tex*, v. *tendo*] a cord, snare, spring: Pl.

tēntus [id.] orig. an acc. of direction, and hence joined with the gen.: afterwards a prep. with abl. (its supposed construction) with the acc. rests upon a false reading in several passages, where the abl. is the true reading: reaching to as far as up or down to, unto, to (always placed after the word governed): 1. with gen.: curum tenuis, Virg.: urbium Corycae tenus, Liv. 2. With abl. (the usu. constr.): Tauro tenus, Cic.: pube tenus, Virg.: poti facere tenus cadit, Hor. (II) Esp. verbo tenus, or nomine tenus, as far as the meaning of the word extends, to name, nominally (rare): veteres verbo tenus de re publica discrebant, Cic.:

surpatas nomine tenus urbium expugnationes dicitur, Tac.

tepidus, fœci, factum, *s. v. a.* (tepidus, Cat.) to make moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid; to warm: in eja (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam sæpe comburit, Cic.: ferrum acutum in matris jugulo, Hor.

tepeo, *s. v. n.* to be moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid (rare): ubi tepent auræ, Hor.: tepentes auræ, Virg. || Fig. to be warm or to glow with love, to be enamoured: nescio quem senel corde tepente Deum, Ov. || To be lukewarm: to be without ardour, indifferent in love, etc.: sæpe tepent illi juvenes: ego semper amavi, id. (Sana, tap, "calefacere"; Gr. *tepeo*.)

tepeo, pñl, *s. v. n. incomp.* [tepeo] to become moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid: maria tepescunt, Cic.

tepidus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid: lac, Ov.: sol, Hor. || Fig. lukewarm, faint, languid, etc.: tepidam recalcere mentem, Ov. (Hence Fr. *tide*.)

tepor, ðria, *m.* [id.] a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity: externus et adventicius tepor, Cic.: solis, Liv. || coolness: Tac. || Fig. coldness, languor of language: libri lentitudinis ac teporis, id.

ter, ade, num. [tres] three times, thrice: in de se ter scripsit consulatum dicat, Cæsar: ter auro fructus senex (Neator), Hor.: termi ter cyathi, sine cupis ench, id.: ter centum (or, as one word, tercentum), Virg. || Transf. in gen. to denote frequency or repetition: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, id.: ter et quater, Hor. Hence, with adjectives, to denote a very high degree: ego ter felix, thrice happy, thrice fortunate, Ov.

tercentum, *v. ter.*

ter-decies, ade, num. thirteen times: respirare, Juv.: HS, terdecies, Cic.

terebinthus, *f.* = *terebinte*, the terebinth tree: Virg.

terebra, ae, *f.* [tero, lit. to pierce] an instrument for boring, a borer: Cato.

terebro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [terebra] to bore, bore through, perforate: lumen telo acuto, Virg.: buxum per rara foramina, Ov. || Transf. to bore about with the fingers, i. e. to search about for: regnatum digito terebra salinum contentus perages, i. e. with scanty fare, Pers. || Fig. to inimate oneself, to coars: Pl.

teredo, ðnia, *f.* [tero, to pierce] (1) the boring worm: (2) prob. some boring beetle: (3) the clothes moth: Plin.: Vitr.: Ov.

teres, ðtia, *adj.* [tero] rubbed or rounded off, rounded, well-turned, smooth, etc.: stipes, Cæsar: trunci arborum, Virg.: virga, Ov.: basile, Liv.: lapillus, Ov.: corvices, round, slender, Lucr.: puer, well made, Hor. || Fig. smooth, polished, elegant: (asples) tares

atque rotundus, id.: Atticorum aures teretes et religiose, Cic.

ter-geminus, *a, um, v. trigeminus.* **tergo** or **tergo**, *s. t. sum, 1. or 3. v. a.* [a lengthened form of tero: v. margo, spargo, vergo] to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse: nunquam concessavimus lavari aut fricari aut tergeri aut ornari, Pl.: pars leve clipeos et spicula lucida tergent, polish, bursaria, Virg. Post.: tergere palatum, to tickle the palate, Hor. || Fig. (rare): librum, i. e. to improve, amend, Mart.

tergum, *i. n.* [tergum] a hide, raw-hide, as a scourge: Pl.

tergiversanter, *adv.* backwardly, reluctantly: pugnam inire, Vell.

tergiversatio, ðnia, *f.* [tergiversor] a declining; a subterfuge, tergiversation: Cic.

tergiversor, atus, *i. v. n. dep.* [tergum] to turn one's back; hence, to decline, refuse; to dangle, shuffle, tergiversate: itaque cum tergiversari non sineret secumque rapient, Cic.: consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv.

tergo, *v. tergo.*

tergum, *i.* (also **tergus**, ðria), *n.* (masc.: familiare tergum, Pl.) the back of men or beasts: (1) tergum: boum terga, Cic. (2) tergus: aures quam molli tergo vexit ovis, Prop.

|| Transf. the back or hinder part, the back, rear: omnes hostes terga verterunt, Cæsar: qui plures alius terga dediderunt, Liv.: retro adversa tergo, behind one, Cic. || 3. Of land or water, the surface (post.): procellosa quæ nunculat æquore terga, Virg. || (post.): the body of an animal (post.): (1) tergum: perpetui tergo bovis, Ov. (2) tergus: rescat de tergore (sula) partem, of a side of bacon, id. || 2. the covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather, etc.: (1) tergum: taurinum tergum, as-hide, Virg. (2) tergus: tergora diripunt costis, id. || 3. any thing made of hide or leather: (1) tergum: venti bovis tergo inclinat, i. e. in a bag made of a bull's hide, Ov.: duroque intendere brachia tergo, i. e. castus, Virg. (2) tergus: gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem, i. e. a shield covered with seven layers of hide, Ov.

tergus, ðria, *v. tergum.*

termes, ðtia, *m.* a bough cut off of the olive-tree, Hor.

terminallis, *a, adj.* [terminus] pertaining to boundaries, boundary, terminal: pall. Ter. || 2. Subst. terminallis, tum, *n. plu.* the festival of Terminus (the god of boundaries), held on the 13rd of Feb.: Ov.: Cic.

terminatio, ðnia, *f.* [terminus] a bounding, fixing of bounds or limits: Inscr. || Fig.: quorum (verborum) descriptio ordo alias alia terminatione conciliatur, arrangement, Cic.

termino, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [terminus] to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit: quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terræ sed

coeli regionibus terminaret, Cic.: agrum publicum a privato, Liv. || Fig. to limit, set limits to, to circumscribe, define, determine: hanc finibus gloriæ, quibus vitam, Cic.: summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, id.

|| 2. Transf. to set bounds to, to close, terminate: clausulas longa syllabe, id.

terminus, *i. m.* a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit: contentio de terminis, Cic.: templi, Liv. || Fig. a bound, limit, end, term: constituti sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines, et quasi termini diligendi, Cic.: omnium ætatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est certus terminus, id. [Terminus may come from tero, "to turn," and *ter-* from *terpo*: but both words may perhaps contain the same root as *ter-* on the interchange of *t* and *r*, see letter *t*, no. *i.*]

terni, ae, *n. num.* distrib. three each: ter ter cyathi, Hor.: ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decideret liceret, Cic. Sing.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, in a triple row, Virg.

|| Transf. for tres, three: ternis guttura monstri, Ov.

ternus, *a, m. v. terni.*

tero, trivi, tritum, *s. v. a.* to rub, rub to pieces: to bruise, grind, bray, triturate: bacam trapeta, Virg.: herbas ungulis, Virg. || 2. Esp. to rub grain from the ears by treading, to tread out, thresh: millia frumenti tuis trivertit aures, Cato, Hor. || 3. to cleanse or beautify by rubbing, to smooth, polish, sharpen: tui modici pumæ, Ov. Hinc radios trivere rotæ, smooth, turned, Virg.: dentibus (apri) in querno stipite tritæ, Virg. || 4. to lessen by rubbing, to rub away: to wear away by use, wear out: hoc (tempus) rigidas alities terit, id.: ferrum, to dull, id.: trita vestis, Hor. || 5. to tread often, to visit, frequent: angustum formica terens iter, Virg.: Applam terit, Hor.

|| Fig. of time, to wear away, i. e. to pass, spend: teritur dies, Pl.: tereur interea tempus, Cic.: omne ævum ferro, Virg. || 2. Of language, to wear out by use, i. e. to render common, common-place, or trite: jam hoc verbum satis besterno sermone trivium, Cic. [The primary sense of the root was probably "to pierce," as in *ter-ado*, "a piercing worm," *ter-ebra*, "a piercer or gimlet," Gr. *ter-eporo*, *tr-eporo*, etc.; Germ. *drillen*; Eng. *drill*; old Eng. *thrill*, *thirl*, "to pierce." Hence came the meanings "to rub" (as in Gr. *terpo*), and "to turn," the latter being accounted for by the rotatory movement of a drill in piercing a hole. From the same root with the meaning "turn" come *torqueo*, *tortor*, *tormentum*, etc.; also prob. Eng. *twirl*.]

terra, ae (gen. Terræ. Lucr. *passim*), *f.* the earth, as opposed to the rest of the universe; also, land, ground, soil, as opposed to the air, sea, etc.: hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque

naturae, rotundum ut coelum, terra ut media sit. Cic.: Massilia fore ex tribus oppidi partibus mari alluitur: reliqua quarta est, quae aditum habent a terra, Caes.: terra marique, by land and sea. Cic.: sub terra si Jura deum, in the infernal regions, Prop.: mol sub terras sibi imago, Virg.: terrae filius, son of earth, l. e. human being, Cic. ||. Esp. a land, country, region, territory: terra Gallia, Caes.: terra Italia, Liv. Plur.: in quancunque terras, Cic.: orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, id.: v. orbis.

terrēnus, a, um, adj. [terra] made of earth, earthen: tumulus terrenus, Caes. 2. Subst. terrēnum, l. a. land, ground: Liv. ||. pertaining to the globe or to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, terrene: terrena concutataque corpora, Cic.: bestiarum terrenae sunt animae, partim aquatiles, land animals, id. Poet.: terrenus eques Bellerophon, mortal, Hor.: armina, that dwell on the earth, Ov.

terrō, ū, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten, alarm, terrify: nec me lata terrent, Cic.: multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes.: terrere meo, Liv. ||. Transf. to drive away by terror, to frighten or scare away (poet.): profugam per totum terruit orbem, Ov.

2. a. to deter, prevent by frightening: ut, si nostros loco depulsi videremus, quo minus libere hostes insequeretur, terretur, Caes. [Sana. trēs, "tremere." Gr. ὑπὸν, ὑπὸν; Lat. tremo, trepidus.]

terrōria, e (nom. masc. terrester, Flor.), adj. [terra] pertaining to the earth or to the land, earth-, land-, terrestrial: admiratio rerum coelestium atque terrestrium, Cic.: terrestrae urbi-que copiae, Caes.: proelia, battles on land, Nep.

terrōribilis, e, adj. [terreo] frightful, dreadful, terrible: quam terribilis aspectu! Cic.: noverca, Ov.: sonitus, Lucr. Comp.: cujus (viri) virtute terribilior erat populus Romanus extoris gentibus, Cic.

terrōrilia, orum, n. plu. [id.] means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear (rare): nullis minis, nullis terribilibus se motos, Liv.

terrōrifico, i. v. a. [terrificus] to make afraid, to terrify (poet. and rare): Lucr.: Virg.

terrōrificus, a, um, adj. [terreo facio] that causes terror, frightful, terrific (poet.): caesaries capiti, Ov.: vates, Virg.

terrīgēna, ae, comm. [terra and oris, root of signo] born of or from the earth, earth-born (poet.): of the first men, Lucr.: of the men who sprang from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov.

terrōrificus, a, um, adj. [terreo loquor] fear-speaking, fear-inspiring: dicta vatium, Lucr.

terrītio, i. v. a. freq. [terreo] to frighten frequently; to alarm, terrify:

allias (divinitas) territando, allias cohortando, Caes.: magnas territat urbes, Virg.

terrītōrium, ū, n. [terra] the land round a town, a domain, district, territory: florantis coloniae terrītōrium, Cic.

terrītus, a, um, Part. [terreo]

terror, ōris, m. [id.] great fear, dread, alarm, terror: terrorem alioi incutere, Cic.: esse terrori alioi, Caes.: arcuare terror, secret dread, secret ease, i. e. nullum terrorem externum esse, i. e. dread of foreign enemies, Liv.

||. Meton. an object of fear or dread, a terror (usu. plur.): duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsi, Cic.

terrens, a, um, Part. [tergeo] ||. Adj. clean, neat: (mulier) laeta, terrens, ornat, Pl.: plantas, Ov.

2. Fig. pure, correct, nice, neat, terse: iudicium acse terrenum, Quint. Comp.: multo est terrior ac purus magis (Horatius), id.

tertiā-dēcimāni, orum, n. plu. (sc. milites) [tertia] soldiers of the thirtieth legion: Tac.

tertiānus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the third, tertian: tertianae febres, i. e. the tertian fever, Cic. ||. Subst. tertianus, ae, f. (sc. febris) the tertian fever: Cels. 2. tertian, orum, m. plu. (sc. milites) soldiers of the third legion: Tac.

tertiū, ade, for the third time: ille iterum ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. 2. in the third place, thirdly: Caes.

tertium, ade, for the third time: consulens Cret. Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertium et L. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv.

tertius, a, um, num. ord. [tres] the third: annus, Cic.: regna, the infernal regions, Ov.

tertius-dēcimus (-dēcimus), a, um, num. ord. the thirtieth: Tac.

ter-uncius, ū, m. (sc. numus) [uncia] three twelfths of an as, a quarter-as: Varr. 2. Transf. a trifling: sic in provincia non gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quercum, l. q. not a farthing, Cic. ||. Of inheritances, the fourth part: id.

ter-venificus, i. m. trice poisoner, i. q. triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave, as a term of abuse: Pl.

tecca (tesqua), orum, n. plu. rough or wild regions, wastes, deserts: tecca deserta et inhospita, Hor.

tesella, ae, f. dim. [testera] a small square piece of stone, a little cube, for pavements, etc.: Sen.: Juv.

tesellatus, a, um, adj. [tesella] of small square stones, checkered, tessellated: pavimenta, Suet.

testera, ae, f. = rēspēra, a (lon. for rēspēra, a, four) a square, square piece of stone, wood, etc., for various purposes: 1. a die for playing, numbered on all the six sides (cf. talus): ut homines ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. 2. Mill. t. i. a square tablet on which the watch-word was written, a watch-word, parole,

considerari: tessera per castra ab Livio consulo data erat, Liv. 2. Esp. tessera hospitalis, a tally, token, which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other: Ap. Ego sum istius, quam tu quaeris. Ma. Si ita est, tesseraem conferre ad vis hospitalium, Pl. 4. a square tablet or block, a checker for pavements, garments, etc.: Plin. 5. a token, ticket, bill for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. p. 68.)

testāterius, a, um, adj. [testor] pertaining to testerae: Subst. testāterius, ū, m. he who receives and distributes the watch-word from the commander: Tac.

testātilia, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small square bit of stone for paving: Lucil. in Cic. 2. a small tally or ticket for the distribution of corn: Pers.

testa, ae, f. a piece of burned clay, a brick, Cic.: Cato. ||. Transf. a piece of baked earthenware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn, etc.: quo simul est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa dia, Hor. 2. a broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick, etc.: i. e. sherd, potsherd: Ov.: Tac. 3. Lib. testaceus, a sherd, potsherd, in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: Nep. 4. the shell of shell-fish or of testaceous animals: genera botanorum et maxa nativae testia inebrement, Cic. (H) Meton. a shell-fish: non omne mare generosae fertile testas, Hor. (S) a shell or covering, in gen.: liliacaeque immotae testa praemutat aquae, i. e. an icy shell, covering of ice, Ov. (y) the skull: testa hominis, nudum iam ante calvitium, Aus. 5. a sort of clapping with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause, invented by Nero: Suet. (Hence lt. testis; Fr. tette.)

testāmentārius, a, um, adj. [testamentum] pertaining to wills, testamentary: lex Cornelia, Cic. ||. Subst. testāmentārius, ū, m. one who forges a will: id.

testāmentum, ū, n. [testor] prop. the solemn declaration of one's will; and meton. a will, testament: testamentum legere, obsequere, facere, Cic.: rumper, id. (Respecting the Roman law of wills, v. Smith's Ant. p. 68.)

testis, ōnis, f. [id.] a calling to witness, invoking as witnesses: inter foederum ruptorum testationem, i. e. during an invocation of the gods as witnesses, Liv.

testator, ōris, m. [id.] one who makes a will or testament, a testator: Suet.

testātibiles, a, um, Part. [testor] ||. A. J. published, public: ut res, quae maxime clara ac testata esse possint, Cic. Comm.: ut res multorum oculis esset testator, id.

testātilius, i. m. dim. [testis] a relic: Juv. 2. Meton. merely ut-

gaur, manikness: haec florent, si testificati vena alla patenti viveret in nobis? Peru.

testificatio, ōnis, f. [testiflor] a bearing witness, giving testimony: et ejus rei testificatio tolleretur, Cic. || Transf. in gen. a giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence: semperna repudietur legationis, id.

testiflor, atus, i. v. a. dep. (Perf. part. pass.: Cic. Ov.) [testis facio] to bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify: constr. with acc., acc. and inf., or rel. clause: haec quoniam testificaretur, Cic.: testificator laus, P. Qulthum non stesimo, id.: testificus, quid dixitum aliquando, id.: 2. Transf. in gen. to show, exhibit, publish, bring to light, etc.: testificabar sententiam meam, id.: antiquae opes, Ov. || to call to witness (rare): numen Stygiae aquae, id.

testimonium, ii, n. [testis] evidence, attestation, testimony (oral or written): testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic.: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. || Transf. in gen. that which serves as proof, proof, evidence: dare testimonium sui iudicii, id.: laboris sui periculi afferre, Caes.

testis, is, comm. one who attests (orally or in writing), a witness: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auritus acri, Pl.: apud me ut apud bonum iudicem argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic.: ejus rei populum Romanum esse testem, Caes. (II) With depend. clause: is utimur testibus, adpropinquare eorum adventum, id. (III) Of things: quid debeat, o Roma, Neronibus, testis Metarum flumen et Hecubae deictus, Hor. || Transf. an eye-witness, spectator (rare): Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos praefecit, at eos testes suas quoque virtutis haberet, Caes.

testis, is, m. a. testis: Hor.

testor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [testis] to be a witness, to testify, attest (rare): confiteor: testere licet: signate, Quirites, quos omnes attestis, id. || 2. Transf. in gen. to make known, show, prove: to give to understand, to declare, aver, etc.: constr. with acc. and inf., rel. clause, or acc.: ego quod facis, me peris causa facere clamo atque testor, Cic.: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, Liv.: campus sepulchris proelia testatur, Hor. || 3. Esp. to publish one's last will or testament, to make a will, provide by will for: quum ignorans nuntium ventrem ferre immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. || to call upon or invoke as witness: vos dii patris ac penates, testor, me defendere, Cic.: vos aeterni ignes et non violabile vestrum testor numen, Virg.

testu or **testum**, i, n. [testis] the lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-ld: fumant testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. || Meton. an earthen vessel, earthen pot: ara fit: huc ignem natio fert rusticus testu, id.

testudinēus, a, um, adj. [testudo] pertaining to a tortoise; made of tortoise-shell: gradus, a tortoise-pace, mail's pace, Pl.: lyra, made of or overlaid with tortoise-shell, Prop.

testudo, inis, f. [testis] a tortoise: Cic.: Liv. || Meton. tortoise-shell: used for overlaying or veneering: Virg.: Ov. || 2. Transf. of things having the arched shape of a tortoise-shell: (I) a tyre, lute, cithern: Cic. (II) an arch, vault in buildings: Virg. (III) in milit. lang. a covering, shed, shelter, made of wood, for the protection of besiegers: Caes. (4) formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads: Liv. (5. Smith's Ant. 569).

testūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a voting-ball used by the Athenians: Nep. (Hence It. testio.)

tēte, v. tu.

tēter (tactier), tra, trum, adj. offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome: tetra et immanis belua, Cic.: odor, Caes.: cadavera, Lucr.

|| Fig. horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable, etc.: diritiae aique immanitate teterrimas, Cic.: cupiditates, quibus nihil nec tetris nec foedis excogitari potest, id.: libido, Hor.: prodigia, Liv.

tētradrachmum, i, n. = τετραδραχμον, a silver coin of four drachmas among the Greeks: Liv.

tētro, ōnis, m. = τετράων, (I) black cock or black grouse: (II) cock of the woods, capercaille: Suet.: Plin.

tētrarchēs, ae, m. = τετράρχης, a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch: in gen. the title of a petty prince: Cic.: Caes.: Hor.

tētrarchia, ae, f. = τετραρχία, the dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy: Cic.

tētrē, adv. foully, shockingly, disgracefully: Cic. Sup.: id.

tētricus, a, um, adj. [tēter] forbidding, harsh, gloomy, sour, stern, severe: penula, Ov.: tetricus ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv.

tētūl, v. fero, ad finit.

tēxo, xul, xum, j. v. a. a. to weave: texens telam, Ter.: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel ulla, Cic. || 2. Transf. in gen. to join or fit together, to plait, braid: to fabricate, build, etc. (mostly poet.): crates, Hor.: robore navea, Virg. || Fig. to weave, compose: quoniam ea tela textur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, is denotat, contrinuit, Cic.

textilis, e, adj. [texo] woven, wrought, textile: stragulum, Cic.: dona, Virg. || Subst. textile, is, n. (ac. opus) a web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, canvass, etc.: pictura in textili, Cic.

textor, ōris, m. [id.] a weaver: Pl.: Hor. (Hence Fr. tissandier, with the suffix -and.)

textrinus, a, um, adj. [confr. from textorinus, from textor] pertaining to

weaving: ars, the art of weaving, Firm.

2. Subst. texturinum, i, n. (ac. opus), weaving: Cic.

textum, i, n. [texo] that which is woven, a web (poet.): pretiosa texta, Ov. || 2. Transf. that which is plaited or fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric: pinnae carinae, Cat.: non enarrabile clipea textum, Virg.

textura, ae, f. [id.] a web, texture (poet.): Pl.: Prop. || Transf. a construction, structure: Lucr.

textus, a, um, m. [part. [texo].

textus, ūis, m. [id.] texture, tissue, structure: haec sunt tenuia textu, Lucr. || Fig. of language, construction, combination, connection, context: Quint.

thālāmagus, i, f. = θαλαμαγός, a state-barge fitted up with cabins: Suet.

thālāmagus, i, m. = θαλαμαγός, a sleeping-room, bed-chamber: Virg.: Ov. || 2.

Esp. a marriage-bed, bridal-bed: Prop.

3. Meton. marriage, wedding: thalami expers vitam degere, Virg.

|| In gen. a dwelling-room, dwelling-place, residence, habitation: apium, id.

thālāssicus, a, um, adj. = θαλασσιανός, sea-coloured, sea-green: Pl.

thālāssinus, a, um, adj. = θαλάσσινος, sea-coloured, sea-green: Lucr.

thalus, i, m. = θαλλός, a green stalk, green bough: Virg.

thēatralis, e, adj. [theatrum] pertaining to the theatre, theatrical: theatrales gladiatoriique consensu, Cic.

thēatrum, i, n. = θέατρον, a play-house, theatre: theatrum ut commune sit, Cic.: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. (5. Smith's Ant. 370 scq.). Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings: Cic.: Liv. || 2. Transf. in gen. any open space for exhibiting martial games: Virg. || 3. Meton. the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience: frequentissimum, Cic.: spissa theatra, Hor. || Fig. a place of exhibition, theatre, for any public performance: nullum theatrum virtutis concientia maius est, Cic.

thēsa, ae, f. = θήσα, that in which any thing is inclosed, an envelope, hull, cover, case, sheath, etc.: Cic.: Suet.

thēma, ātis, n. = θέμα, a subject or topic treated of, a theme: Quint. || the position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope: Suet.

thēlōgus, i, m. = θεολόγος, one who treats of the Deity and of divine things, a theologian: Cic.

thermae, arum, f. plur. (ac. aquae) = θερμαίαι, warm springs, warm baths (natural or artificial): Cic.: on the magnificent thermae at Rome, 5. Smith's Ant. 54 scq.

thermopollum, ii, n. = θερμώπιον, a place where warm drinks were sold, a tavern: Pl.

thermopōto, i. v. a. [vox hybrida, θερμός ποτό] to refresh with warm potations: gutturem, Pl.

thēsaurarius, a, um, adj. [thesaurus] pertaining to treasure: fures, Pl.

Thēsaurōchrysolōchrysalides, ae, m, a, facetiously formed proper name: Pl.

thēsaurus (in many MSS. and in script also written thesaurus), l, m, = *thesaurus*, any thing laid or stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store: nec vero quemquam senem audiri oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obulisset, Cic.: intactis opulentior thesauris Arabum, Hor. 2. Fig. (rare): thesaurus mali, a great quantity, Pl. Meton. a store where any thing is stored up, a place where, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury: admonent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terra saxo quadrato septum, Liv. 2. Fig. a repository, magazine, collection: quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. (Hence it, *tesoro*: Fr. *trésor*: perh. the r in the first syllable of *trésor* arises from the s in the old form *thesaurus*.)

thēsis, is, f. = *thesis*. In rhetoric, a proposition, *thesis*; pure Latin, proposition: Quint.

thēsauros, l, m, = *thesaurus*, the Bacchic dance, a dance performed in honour of Bacchus: Virg.: Cat.

thōlus, l, m, = *tholos*, a dome, cupola, a rotunda: Ov. In the tholoi of the temples votive gifts were suspended: Virg.

thōrax, ātis, m, = *thorax*, the breast, chest, thorax: Cels. 2. Transf. armour for the breast, a breast-plate, corselet, cuirass: a doublet, stomacher: Liv.: Virg.

thōron, l, m, = *thronos*, an elevated seat, a throne: Jovis, Plin.

thunnus (thynnus), l, m, = *thynnus*, the tunny or tunny-fish: Plin.: Hor.

thūrus, thūribilium, etc., v. tur. thus. thūria, v. tas.

thya or **thya**, ae, f, = *thya* or *thya*, the Greek name for the citrus-tree: Plin.: Prop.

thymbra, ae, f, = *thymbra*, a plant, savory: Virg.

thymum, a, um, adj. [thymum] smol. fond of thyme: vetulae, Pl.

thymum, l, m, = *thymum*, thyme: Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

thyrus, l, v. thunnus.

thyrus, l, m, = *thyrus*, a stalk, stem of a plant: Suet. 2. Transf. a staff twisted round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes: the Bacchic staff, thyrus: Hor.: Ov. 5. Smith's Ant. 376.

2. Transf. a thorn, goad (poet.): Lucr.

thīra, ae, f, or **thīras**, ae, m, = *thīra* or *thīras*, the head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, thīra: sceptrumque sacerque thīra, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

thība, ae, f, the shin-bone, tibia: Cels.: Phaedr. 2. Transf. a pipe, flute (originally made of bone): si

tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

thībilla, e, adj. [tibia] pertaining to the shin-bone or tibia, tibial: hence, subst. thībale, la, n, a warm covering for the legs, a kind of stocking or legging: Suet. 2. pertaining to the flute, flute: arundo thībale calami, used for flutes, Plin.

thībōen, īnis, m, [tibia cano] a flute-player: ago, thībōen, refer ad labias thībales, nulla celeriter tibi buccae, Pl.: Cic.: Hor. 2. Transf. a kind of pillow or prop of a building: Cat.

thībōina, ae, f, [thībōen] a female flute-player: Pl.: Ter.

thīgillum, l, m, dim. [tignum] a little beam: Pl.: Liv.

thīgarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to beams: faber, a carpenter, builder, etc.: Cic.

tignum, l, m, (masc. plur. tigni, lial.) building-stuff, building-materials: Ulp. 2. E.p. a piece of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam: supra eam locum duo tigna transversa infloccant, Caes.: cava, i.e. ships: Prop. tigris, is or idia, comm. (in prose, tigris, in the poets, usually fem.) = *tygris* (in Persian, an arrow: Varr.), a tiger, tigris: Virg.: Hor.

tilla, ae, f, the linden or lime tree: Virg.: Ov.

timēfactus, a, um, adj. [timeo facio] frightened, alarmed, intimidated (rare): timefacta libertas, Cic.

timans, ntis, Part. [timeo]. 2. Adj. fearful (with gen.): mortis timens, Lucr.

timēo, ūi, 2. v. a. and n, to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend: to be afraid of or in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive or anxious: cōstr. the direct object is expressed by acc. (or nom. in pass.) a relative clause, *inf.*, *subj.*, or *abst.*: the indirect object by dat. or de and *abst.* (1) With acc.: quoniam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam periculum timeamus, Cic.: furem caulebus aut pomis, Juv.: de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. (2) With rel. clause: haec quo sint erupitur timeo, Cic. (3) With *inf.*: Caesar timebat tantae magnitudinis summi exercitus obsequere, Caes. (4) With *subj.* (we indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses may happen) ut, that it may not happen: timuit, ne non succederet, Hor.: timeo, ut quiescat, Cic. (v) *abst.*: timeas confirmat, Caes.

timidē, adv. fearfully, timidly: Caes.: Hor. Comp. timidus dicere, Cic. Sup.: quod timidiissime dicendum est, Quint.

timiditas, ātis, f, [timidus] fearfulness, cowardice, timidity: formido, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, Cic. Plur.: quidam timiditates, id.

timidus, a, um, adj. [timeo] fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly: timidus, se timidum atque ignavum judicari, Cic.: timidus in labore militari, id.

non timidus ad mortem, id.: spes, Ov. Comp.: timidiora mandata, Cic. Sup.: timidiissime Phineus, Ov. (2) With *inf.* (poet.): Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, Hor. (3) With gen.: timidus procellae, id.

timor, ōris, m, [id.] fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety: defunctum thorem metum mali appropriatissima, Cic.: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes.: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, i.e. occasione gravis apprehensionis, Cic. With *obj.* gen.: repente incursionis, Caes. 2. Meton. an object that excites fear, a terror: Cacus Aevestine terror, Ov.

2. Post. transf. esset, reassume, generation: detum, Lucr.: Hor.

timōdile, ae, adj. [tingo] to which something is dipped: Ov.

tingo, ūi, m, Part. [tingo]. 2. Subst. tincta, orum, n. plur. dyed or coloured stuffs: Cic.

tingula, ae, f, a gnawing worm, a moth, book-worm, etc.: Hor.: vermes in bee-hives, fig-trees, etc.: Virg.

tingo (tinguo), ūxi, tinctum, p. v. a. to wet, moisten, bathe: tinctum sanguine Centauri tincta, Cic.: tinctet pavimentum mero, Hor. Post.: in ad Phoebus sebelos aequore tincto equos, i.e. the sun will set, Ov. 2. E.p. to soak in colour, to dye, colour, tinge: laenas vestium auratos Afro, Hor.: cultros sanguine, Ov. 2. P. g.: orator sit nihil tinctus lictia, audierit, aliquid legit, i.e. versed in Cic. [Gr. *τυγγω*; Germ. *tünchen*; Eng. *tinge*.] (Hence it, *tingere*: Fr. *teindre*.)

timuntium, ūi, n, [timēo] a tinging: Pl.

tingulo, ūi, or n. Item, 4. v. m, and a. to ring, chink, jingle, tinkle, tinkle: tinnit tinnitumabulum, Pl.: exspecto man-time, equid Dolabella tinnit, chinks the money, i.e. pays, Cic. 2. Transf. to have a sharp or shrill voice, to cry, scream, sing: compitum te: tinnit tinnit, Pl.

tinnitus, āis, m, [tinnio] a ringing, jingling, tinkling: tinnitibus cie et matris quate cymbala circum, Virg. 2. Transf. of language, a jangle of words: tinnit Gallionis, Tac.

tinnulus, a, um, adj. [id.] ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding: astra, Ov.: vox, Cat.

tinnitabulum, l, m, [tinnio] a bell, door, or common attendant, on the necks of cattle, etc.: Pl.: Suet.

tinnitibolus, l, m, [id.] a tinnitabulum: educt ad tinnitabulum, Pl.

tintino (tintino), l, v. n, [tintio] to ring, chink, clank, to jingle, tinkle: sonitu moeto tintinnat arma, Cat.

tinas, l, f, the lawnmower: Ov.

tinipala, ae, f, an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner: Varr. Transf. of my very light object: Pl.

tiro, ōnis, m, a newly-levered soldier, a young soldier, recruit: aetas tirosum, Cic.: legio tirosum, Caes. (2) A dj:

thruos milites, opp. veterani, Cic. || Transf. in gen. a beginner, tiro: homo non aetate sed usque ad forensia studia exercitatus tiro, id. : deductus in forum tiro, as a young man, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet.

tirocinium, n., [tiro] the first military service or first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness or inexperience: juvenis, Liv.: Just. 2. Meton. young troops, recruits: conspectum tirocinium, Liv. || Transf. in gen. the first beginning, the first trial, or attempt: si in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium povere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, id.

tirones, l. m. dim. [id.] a young beginner, little tiro: Juv.: and adj. miles, Suet.

tis = tul, Pl.: v. tu.

tittillatio, onis, f. [tittillo] a tickling, titillation: Cic.

tittillo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tickle, titillare: seneca, Lucr.: multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi tittillantes, Cic. || Fig.: ne vos tittillet gloria, Hor.

tittillitium, n., a. a very small trifle, a bagatelle: Pl.

tittubanter, ade, hesitatingly, falteringly: titubanter et strictim, Cic.

tittubantia, ae, f. [titubo] a staggering (rare): linguae, i. e. staggering, Suet.

tittubo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and a. to stagger, totter, reel: cave ne tittubeas, Hor.: vestigia tittubata, tottering, Virg.: tittubet lingua, stammer, Ov. || Fig. to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed: Licinius tittubans, Cic.: ne quid tittubetur, Pl.: si quid forte tittubatum est, ut sit in bello, Cic.

tittulus, l. m. a superscription, inscription, label, title: a ticket, bill, passport, notice: aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv.: quoniam titulus per barbaram colla pendit, i. e. of slaves put up for sale, Prop.: sepulcri, epitaph, Juv. || Transf. an honourable appellation, title of honour: sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic. (H) Meton. honour, renown: hunc praedee titulum Jove natus habebit, the honour derived from obtaining this spoil, Ov. 2. a cause or reason alleged, a pretence, pretext: non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quanquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, Liv.

tittullo (toccillo), onis, m. [tirocos, usury] a usurer: Cic.

tittulus, a, um, adj. [tittus] of tuff: metae (circl), Suet.

tittus (tophus), tiffa or tuff, a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture: Virg.: Ov. (Hence it. tuff: Fr. tuff.)

toga, ae, f. [tego] a covering, garment: Varr. || Esp. the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff: the toga (v. Smith's Ant. 378 seqq.): sed

quod pacis est insignis et otii toga, Cic.: toga praetexta, the toga of magistrates and freedmen children, ornamented with purple; v. praetextus: toga pura, the worn-out toga of youth who had laid aside the praetexta, id.: more frequenter virilis, id.: candida, the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth, Liv.: palla, the dark-gray toga of mourners, Cic. 2. Meton. peace: ex quo genere haec sunt: cedant arma togae, id.

togatus, il, m. [togatus] an actor in the Fabula togata: Suet.

togatus, a, um, adj. [toga] dressed in or wearing a toga: Iudex modo pallatus, modo togatus, Cic.: Romanorum domos gentemque togatam, Virg. 2. Subst. togati, Roman citizens, Romans: unus e togatorum numero, Cic. (H) togata, ae, f. (a. fabula) a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama (v. Smith's Ant. 112): Hor.: Cic. || pertaining to the lower classes or to clerics: turba, Juv. 2. Subst. togatus, l. m. a man of humble station, a client: id. (H) togata, ae, f. an immodest woman, a prostitute: Hor.

togula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little toga: Cic.

tolerabilis, e, adj. [tolero] that may be borne, endurable, passable, tolerable: amicitiae at tolerabiles erunt, ferendae sunt, Cic.: oratores, id.: non tolerabile nomen, Virg. Comp.: senectus, Cic.

|| A. C. that can easily bear or endure (rare): homo, Ter.

tolerabiliter, adv. bearably, passably tolerably: ferre aliquid, Col. 2. patiently: clementia ad dolores eodem tolerabilis patitur, Cic.

tolerans, antis, Part. [tolero] || A. d. bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant (usu. with gen.): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac.

toleranter, adv. patiently, tolerantly: ferre aliquid, Cic.

tolerantia, ae, f. [tolero] a bearing, supporting, endurance (rare): Cic.

toleratio, onis, f. [id.] a bearing, enduring: dolorum, Cic.

toleratus, a, um, Part. [tolero] || A. d. tolerable, acceptable: Tac.

tollo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [lengthened form of the root tog; v. tollo] to bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate: militiam, Cic.: hiemem, id.: famem, Caes.: egestatem, Pl. Abol.: paulo longius tolerans, Caes. With inf.: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravi, Tac. || Transf. to support, i. e. to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve: his rationibus equitum tolerare, Caes.: corpora equorum, Tac.

tollo, onis, m. [tollo] a swing-beam, a sieve or snare, e. g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to elevate a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts: Liv.

tollo, sustul, sublatum, j. v. a. to lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt, etc.

(elevation being the predominant notion): aliquem tollere in coelum, Cic.: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Theodor.: sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Cic. 2. Esp. to take up, i. e. to accept, acknowledge; and so, to bring up, educate as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): puellam, Ter. Also of the mother: si quod peperimus, id. educarem ac tollerem, Pl. (H) Meton. to get, begot a child: qui ex Fedia sustulit liberos, Cic. 2. Nautical t. t. tollere ancoras, to lift the anchor, weigh anchor: Caes.

4. Fig.: tollitur in coelum clamor, Virg.: risum, Hor.: animos alenci, to animate, Liv.: aliquem laudibus ad coelum, Cic. ||, to take up a thing from its place, to take away, remove: convey (removed being the predominant notion, but still usu. with an implication of elevation): frumentum de area, id.: pecunias e fano, Caes.: patinem, Hor.: navis ducentos viginti ex legione trinum sustulerat, had taken on board, Caes. 2. Esp. to take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy: aliquem de medio, Cic.: Titanas fulmine (Jupiter), Hor.: majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, Cic. 3. Milit. t. t. tollere signa, to begin to march, to decamp: Caes. 4. Fig.: to do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel: rei memoriam tollere ac delere, Cic.: diem, to consume in specifying, id. (Root tog, whence tog, to-tum instead of tog-tum, tol-ero; cf. Sans. tul, "tolerate" Gr. tula-n, tol-u-n, tol-u-n)

tollitum, ade, [from tog tog; v. tollo] prop. lifting up the feet; hence] on a stool, full trot: Pl.

tollumulus, or, contr. tollumal, l. m. a kind of sausage: Juv.

tollumentum, l. m. [rich] a stuffing for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, etc.), cushioning: Suet.: Tac.

tonans, antis, Part. [tono] || Subst. the thunder (an epithet of several deities, esp. of Jupiter): Ov.

tondo, tondendi, tonsum, 2. v. a. to shear, clip, crop, to shave, etc.: barbam et capillum, Cic.: oves, Hor.: lanam, id.: ille comam mollis jam tondetbat hyacinthi, was cropping, Virg.: illicem bipennibus, to lop, Hor. || Transf. to crop, to graze or browse upon, to eat off; to pluck, gather, call (poet.): ex uno tondentes gramina campo lanigeras pecudes, Lucr.: dumeta (Juvenal), Virg. 2. To fleece, to plunder (rare): adibo hunc, itaque tondabo auro nasque ad vivam citem, Pl.

tonitralls, e, adj. [tonitrus] thundering: templa coeli, Lucr.

tonitru, na, v. tonitrus.

tonitru, na, m. or tonitruum, n. m. (the neut. form of the nom. tonitru, rests solely on the authority of grammarians) [tono] thunder: Sing.: tonitruum scribus accipimus, Lucr.: tonitru

2. Fig. conditiones, i. e. *dubious*, Pl.

tortus, *as, m.* [id.] a *twisting*, winding; a *serpent* (poet.): *serpens longus flagens* dat corpore tortus, Virg.

tortulus, *i, m.* dim. [tortus] prop. a *little elevation*; hence: a *tuft* of hair: Pl. (Hence *It. tuorlo, torlo*.)

tortus, *i, m.* prop. any *protruberance* or *prominence*; esp. a *knot*, *bulge*; (funic.) Cato. || the *muscular* or *fleshy part*, the *muscle*, *travertine* of animal bodies: o lacertum tori post. Cic. Virg. || a *raised ornament*, a *knot*, on a *garland*; [fig. of language] Cato.

IV. a *mattress*, a *couch*, *sofa*, *bed* (mostly poet.): viridante toro conderat herbas, Virg.: discumbere toris, Ov. 2. Transf. marriage: Deucalion cum consorte tori, id. V. an *elevation*, *bank* of earth: riparum, Virg.

torvitas, *itis, f.* [torvus] *wildness*, *savagery*, *severity*, *sternness*: torvitas vultus, Tac.

torvus, *a, um, adj.* [prob. akin to torqueo] *Orig. of the eyes, rolling, piercing, wild, stern*; hence, in gen. *wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage*, in aspect or character: ille tuens oculis immittem Phineas torvis, Ov.: cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg.: vultus, Hor.: angues, Virg.: taurus, Ov. (H) *Newt.* adverb.: torvum repente clamat, Virg.

torvus, *a, um, Part.* [torreo].
tōt, *numer. indecl.* [same root as the Gr. article το] so many; its proper cor. rel. is *quot*; but it is sometimes *fol.* by *quoties*, *quante*, or *ut*: quot homines, tot causas, Cic.: si tot consilium meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset, id.: quae quum viderem tot vestigia impressa, ut in his errari non posset, id. *Abol.*: reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, id.: tot civitatum conjuratio, Caes.: Rarely without a subst.: an timebant, ne tot unum superare non possent? Cic.

totidem, *numer. indecl.* [tot, with the suffix *dem*, as in tantidem] *just so many, just as many*: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem orationum reperitur, Cic.: equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes.: Rarely without a subst.: dixerit insanum qui me, totidem andiet, i. e. *will hear the same thing just as often from me*, Hor.

totiens, *v. toties, ad. in.*
toties (in ancient MSS. also freq. *totiens*), *adv. numer.* [tot] so often, so many times, as often, as many times; with a cor. *quoties* or *quot*: quotiescumque dico, toties mihi videor in iudicium venire, Cic.: moverat cum subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superarent, Liv.: *Abol.*: ter die claro totiesque grata notae, Hor.

totus, *a, um* (gen. *totius*, but *totius* orbis, Lucr.: *dat.* tot, but *m. toto* orbis, Encl.: *f.* totae familiae, Pl.), *adj.* *all, the, the whole, entire, total*: ut unum opus, totum atque perfectum ex omni-

bus totis atque perfectis absolveret, Cic.: aedes totae confluebant, Pl.: tota nocte contemplerentur, Caes.: nescio quid meditantur nugurum, totus in illis, Hor. || *Newt.* *ab.*: totum in eo est, tectorum ut concinnum sit, all depends on this, Cic. 2. Adverb. phrase: (i) *ex toto, wholly, completely, totally*: Ov. (ii) *in toto, upon the whole, in general*: Cic.

toxileum, *i, n.* = *rostrum*, orig. a *poison* in which *arrows* were dipped: Ov. Hence, in gen. *poison*; sing.: Pl.: Hor.: plur.: Prop.: Ov.

trabalis, *e, adj.* [trabe] *pertaining* to beams, beam-; clavus, a *spike*, Hor. Poet.: trabale telum, i. e. *beam-like, stout as a beam*, Virg.

trabes, *ae, f.* a *robe of state* of *sugars*, *knights*, *etc.*: Ov.: Virg. (e. Smith's Ant. 380).

trabatus, *a, um, adj.* [trabea] *dressed in* or *wearing* a *trabea*: Quirinus, Ov.: equites, Tac.

trabes, *is, v.* trabe, *ad. in.*

trabe, *trabis* (nom. *trabes*, Enn. in Cic.), *f.* [trabax] a *beam*, a *timber*: signa trabesque, Lucr.: Caes. ||

Transf. a *tall, slender tree*: silva frequens trabibus, Ov. || *Meton.* *any thing made of beams or timbers*: (i) a *ship* or *vessel*: jam mare turberit trabibus vidimus, Virg. (ii) a *roof*: sub trabe citrea, Hor. (Hence Fr. *entraiver*.)

tractabilis, *e, adj.* [tracto] *that may be touched, handled, or wrought, manageable, tractable*: tractabile omne quicquid est, quod natum est, Cic.: est mare (conficit) nondum tractabile, nauti, Ov.: non tractabile coelum, i. e. *inclement, stormy*, Virg. || *Fig.* *pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable*: animus, Ov. Comp.: nihil est eo (filio) tractabilis, Cic.

tractatio, *onis, f.* [id.] a *handling, management, treatment*: nec vero qui fidibus aut tibia uti volunt, ab haruspibus accipiunt eorum tractationem, et a musicis, Cic.: tractatio atque usus vocis, id.: usus et tractatio dicendi, id.

|| *Esp.* *treatment of a person*, i. e. *conduct, behaviour towards him*: Quint.

2. In rhetor. *the treatment, handling, discussion of a subject*: Cic.: Sen. (ii) a *special use, usage of a word*: Cic.

tractatus, *us, m.* [id.] a *touching, handling, working* (rare): nucum, Plin.

|| *Fig.* a *handling, management, treatment*: artium, Cic.

tractum, *adv.* [tractus] *by drawing along*, i. e. *little by little, by degrees*; in a *drawing way*, at *length*, *slowly*: sussurrant, Virg.: tractim pronuntiata littera, i. e. *pronounced long*, Gell.

tracto, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [traho] *to drag about, to tug, haul*, etc. (rare): tracta comis antistita Phoebi, Ov. || *to touch, handle, manage, wield*: to exercere, tractare, transire, perform, etc.: ea quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic.: puer unctis tractavit calcem manibus, Hor.:

tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, i. e. *strikes, plays upon*, Ov.: tela, to *wield*, Liv.: servus, qui meam bibliothecam multorum numerum tractavit, has habet *care of, had charge of*, Cic.

III. *Fig.* *to handle, manage, practice, conduct, lead*, etc.: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, id.: conditiones, Caes.: bellum, to *conduct*, Liv.: personam in scena, to *perform, act, represent*, Cic. 2. *Esp.* *to treat, use, or conduct oneself towards*: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, id.: pauloque benignius ipsum tractare voleas, Hor.

3. *to handle, treat, investigate, discuss*: tractata res, Cic.: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Virg.: aliquid memori pectore, to *ponder, reflect upon*, Juv.

tractum, *i, v.* tractus.
tractus, *a, um, Part.* [traho]. || A *d.* *proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent*, of language: genus orationis fusu aique tractum, Cic. || *Subst.* *tractum*, *i, n.* a *flock* of *wool* drawn out for *spinning*: tracta de niveo vellere ducta, Tib. (Hence *It. tracciare*; Fr. *tracer*: also *subs.* *It. traccia*; Fr. *trace*.)

tractus, *us, m.* [id.] a *drawing, dragging, draught*: Syrtis ab tracim nominatae, Sall.: tractu gementem ferre rotam, Virg.: nonne vires longas flammarum ducere tractus? *long trunks*, Lucr. || *Meton.* *extent, tract, distance*: castrorum, Liv.: urbis, Cic.: 2. a *territory, district, region, tract of land*: oppidum, Cic.: *Meton.* *tracim*, *plures*, *leporis*, *alter* *educat* *apros*, Hor.

III. *Fig.* *course, progress, movement*: of *time*, *space*, *lapse*, *period*: tractus orationis lenis et aequalis, Cic.: eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, Vell. 2. *Esp.* a *protracting, extension, length*: quanta haestatio tractusque verborum! *drawing*, Cic.

traditio, *onis, f.* [trado] a *giving up, delivering up, surrender*: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. || *Fig.* a *teaching, instruction*: Quint.: Tac. 2. a *saying handed down from former times, a tradition*: Gell.

traditor, *oris, m.* [id.] a *betrayor, traitor*: interfecit traditorem, Tac.

traditus, *a, um, Part.* [trado].

trado (transdo), *didit, ditum, j. v. a.* [tudo] *to put or give over, to deliver, transmit, surrender, consign*: (i) *trado*: poculum alcul, Cic.: miserat ad legatum Romanum, traditumque se urbem, Liv. (ii) *transdo*: at arma per manus necessario transferentur, Caes. 2. *Esp.* *to deliver, commit, confide* for *shelter, protection*, etc.: (i) *trado*: sic et te commendavi et tradidi, Cic.: hos (obscidos) Aedulis custodiendos tradidit, Caes. (ii) *transdo*: ab illo traditum initio et commendatum, id. 3. *to give up or surrender* *treacherously to betray*: quos tradituros sperabas, vires iudicare, Cic. || *Fig.* *to give up, surrender, entrust*, etc.: (i) *trado*: si liberam pos-

seasonem Galliae sibi tradidisset, Caes. Met. with inf.; tristitiam et metus tradam protervis in mare Creticum portare ventis, Hor. (1) *tranelo*: summa imperii transitit Camulogeno Aulero, Caes. 2. Esp. with *prom. reject*, to give or devote oneself to: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. 3. To transmit, as an inheritance: to bequeath: qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Pl. (1) to transmit a knowledge of, to relate, narrate, recount: ipsum regim tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. Russ. impers.; sic est traditum, Cic. 4. To deliver by teaching; to propose, propound, teach: (1) *trado*: ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic.: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint. (1) *trando*: Minervam operum atque artificum initia transdere, Caes.

trā-duo (transluco), xl. etum, 3. v. a. (imperf. traduce, Ter.) [transduco] to lead, bring, or conduct across or over: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes.: regem Antichum in Europam, Liv. Freq. with double acc., or in pass. with one acc.: traductus exercitus silvam Chulinam, Id.: certior factus est, tres copiarum partes Helvetios flumen transduxisse, Caes. 2. Esp. t. t. traducere equum, to lead his horse along, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor: censor, quoniam contra nemo diceret, iussit equum traducere, Cic. 3. To lead along, parade in public by way of disgrace: delatores flagitii caesi ac traducti per amphitheatrum arenam, Sen. (1) Fig. to lead (from one state to another): to transfer, etc.: ad ancillitum consuetudinemque, etc.: cunctationes ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, *transferred*, Caes. 2. Esp. to bring over, draw over: hominem traducere ad optimates paro, Cic. 3. To expose to public ridicule, to disgrace, *degrade*: an non sensatis vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 4. To make public, exhibit, display: se, to show oneself in public, Juv. 5. Of time, to lead, spend, pass: sevit leniter, Hor. Hence transf. of the administration of an office: munus summa modestia et summa abtinentia transducere, Cic.

trādūctio, f. [traduco] a leading along: f. a removing, transferring from one rank to another: Cic. 2. Esp. a making a show of, exposure, public disgrace: Sen. 3. Of time, passage, course: tempora, Cic. 4. In rhet. a transferring, metonymy: traductio atque immutatio in verbo: Id.

trādūctor, ōris, m. [Id.] the conveyor, a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: Cic.

trādūctus, a, um, Part. [traduco].

trādūx, ōis, m. [Id.] a vine-branch, wine-vine trained for propagation: Tac.

trāgōs, adv. in a tragic manner, tragically: Cic.

trāgōdōmōdia, ae, f. = *trāgōdōmōdia*, a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, *tragicomedy*: Pl.

trāgicus, a, um, adj. = *trāgicus*, pertaining to tragedy, *tragic*: carmen, i. e. tragedy, Hor.: actor, a tragic actor, *tragician*, Liv.: tragicus Orestes aut Athamas, *represented in tragedy*, Cic.

2. Subst. *tragicus*, i. m. a tragic poet, writer of tragedy: Id. 11.

Transf. in the tragic style, *tragic, lofty, grand, sublime*: color, Hor. Neut. adv.: spirat tragicum satia, Id.

2. of a tragic nature, *tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible*: tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv.

trāgōdia, ae, f. = *trāgōdia*, a tragedy: Cic.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 381 seq.). 11. Transf. a lofty or elevated style (rare): neque latius traegodilis tuis perturbor, Cic. 2. a great commotion or disturbance: a spectacle: ejus Applae nomen quantas traegodias excitat! Id.

trāgōdus, i. m. = *trāgōdus*, a tragic actor, *tragician*: Cic.: Hor.

trāgula, ae, f. [traho] a kind of javelin or dart: Caes. 11. Fig.: an attack, a snare, plot: tragulam in te injicere adormat: nescio quam fabricam facit, Pl.

trāgus, i. m. = *trāgus* (a goat), an unknown kind of fish: Ov.

trāhax, ōis, adv. [traho] that draws everything to himself, greedily, covetously: proxax, rapax, trahax, Pl.

trāhēs, ae, f. [Id.] a drag, sledge: Virg.

trāhō, xl. etum, 3. v. a. (inf. perf. sync. traxe, Virg.) to draw, drag, or haul: to drag along, etc.: quum a custodibus in fuga trinita catenis vincitus traheretur, Caes.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic.: vestem per pulpita, Hor.: plaustrea per altos montes cervicē (boves), Virg.: trahere vultum et cogere rigas, Ov.: si pocula arente fauce traxerim, *had drawn in*, i. e. quaffed, Hor.: suspiria penitus, Ov.: vocem imo a pectore, Virg.: squamam cutis durata traheret, i. e. took on, assumed, acquired, Ov.

2. Esp. to drag away violently, to carry off, plunder: de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic.: praedam ex agris, Liv.

3. trahere pecuniam, to make away with, to squander: omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall. 4. to draw out lengthwise, i. e. to spin, manufacture: lanam, Juv.: vellera digitis, Ov. 11. Fig. to draw, attract, influence, ascribe, etc.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ductur, Cic.: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *draw off*, diverge, Sall.: civitatem ad regem, Liv.: qui capiae decem Nolae ad consulium trahunt, i. e. ascribe to him, Id.: trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes.: qui majorem ex pernicie et peste

rei publicae molestiam traxerit, i. e. has received, suffered, Cic.: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahetam, dragged out, Virg. 2. Esp. in respect of time, to protract, put off, delay, retard: sin trahitur bellum, Caesar, de industria in serum, Liv. (1) Ne ut, to drag along, to lead, induce: decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. (Hence It. trascinò: Fr. traînait.)

trājectio, ōnis, f. [trajicio] a crossing over, passing over, passage: honestior exultatur trajectio, i. e. the going over sea to Pompey, Cic.: trajectiones motusque stellarum, the shakings over, Id. 11. Fig. of language: a transposition of words: Id. 2. exaggeration, hyperbole: Id.

trājectus, a, um, Part. [trajicio].

trājectus (transjunctus), ōis, m. [Id.] a crossing or passing over, passage: transjunctus in Britanniam, Caes.

trā-jēctio (transjēctio), ōis, f. [Id.] a crossing over, to transport: legiones in Siciliam, Id.: equitum magnam partem flumen transjēcti, Caes.: exercitus Iudaei transjēcti Cremonam, Liv. (1) Transf. of what is crossed: to cross, pass over: postquam cernant Rhodanum trajēctum, Id.: trajēct et fatis Italia magnus amor, overcame, Prop. Neutr.: ad Aethalliam insulam trajēct, Liv. 3. To throw through; and with adv. of the weapon, to pierce, transfix, stab: unum ex iustitidine (pilo), Caes.: serpentes capite, Ov.: pectus ferro, Liv. (1) Transf.: pars magna equitum medium trajēct aciem, broke through, Id.

11. Fig. to transfer: quum ex illis invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trahere coepit, Cic.: in cor trajēcti lateris capitiqque dolore, having thrown itself, Hor. 2. Esp. to transpire: verba, Cic.

trā-jēctus, v. translaticus.

trā-lōquor, i. v. a. *trahō*, to talk over, recount: impudens aliquid, Pl.

trā-lōcō, v. translucere.

trā-ma, ae, f. [perh. either from trameo, i. e. transmeo, or from traho] the woof, weft, or filling of a web: Sen. 11. Transf.: figure, i. e. a thin, lack figure, Pers.

trā-mēo, v. transmeo.

trā-mēs, ōis, m. [trameo] a cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path: egressus est non rila, sed transitis, paludatus, Cic. 2. Trā mē a way, path, road, course, right etc. (poet.): Hor.: Ov. 11. Fig. a way, method, manner: Lucr.

trā-migrō, v. transmigrō.

trā-mittō, v. transmittō.

trā-nāctio, v. transnāctio.

trā-nō (transno), avi, atma, i. v. a. [transno] to swim over or across, to swim through: in Thiberim decessit et in-

columnis ad suos transavit. Liv.: Sumen. Caes.: Gangem. Cic.: Pass.: obsequio transavit aquae. Ov. || Transf. in gen. to go, sail, fly, or pass through (poet.): turbida nubila, Virg.: foramina, Lucr.

tranquillū, adv. calmly, quietly, tranquilly: tranquille placideque, Cic. Comp.: Sen. Sup.: tranquillissime senoit, Suet.

tranquillitas, āla, f. [tranquillus] quietness, stillness, tranquillity: of wind or weather, a calm: tanta subito malicia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates accipituri eramus, Cic. || Fig. calmness, serenity, tranquillity: tranquillitas (animi), id est placida quietudo constantia, id. || Tranquillitas tua, Your serenity, Your Serene Highness, a later title of the Roman emperors: Eutr.

tranquillo, avi, i. v. a. [id.] to calm, still: mare tranquillat oleo, Plin. 2. Transf.: vultum, i. e. to clear up, brighten, Pl. || To calm, compose, tranquillize: ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquilluntur, Cic.

tranquillus, a, um, adj. quiet, calm, still, tranquil, opp. to motion or excitement: mare, Liv.: serenitas, id. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i. n. a calm: in tranquillo tempestate adversam optare dementia est, Cic. 2. Transf.: tranquillitas ac serena frontis, Caes.: not disturbed, id. || Fig. calm, quiet, composed, undisturbed, serene, tranquil: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, id.: senectus, Hor.: tuae literae, i. e. announcing tranquillity, Cic. Comp.: tranquillorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), less bold, Cic. Sup.: tranquillissima res, Ter. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i. n. a calmness, etc.: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est, Liv. [Trans-quillus perh. belongs to the same root as qui-esco, q. v.]

trans, prep. with acc. across, over, beyond, on the farther side of: 1. With verbs of motion: qui trans mare currunt, Hor.: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes.: Naevis trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. 2. With verbs of rest: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, id.

|| In composition, trans before vowels remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and trā, e. g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, etc.; the fuller form predominates in Caesar. The s of trans disappears regularly before another s, e. g. transillo, transcendo, transpicio, etc. 2. It signifies (i) over, across; e. g. transdo, trans-eo. (ii) through, through and through; e. g. trans-ago, trans-icio. (iii) beyond; e. g. trans-alpina. (Sans. *trans* = "trans, per;" perh. Germ. *dur-ch*, and Eng. *through*.) (Hence Fr. *trās*.)

trans-ābo, ā, i. v. a. (poet.) to go beyond, pass by; aliquem fugā, Stat.

|| To go through, of a weapon, to transfix: ensis transabit costas, Virg.

transactor, ōris, m. [transago] a manager: rerum transactor, Cic.

transactus, a, um, Part. [transago] transacted, a, um, Part. [transadigo]

trans-ādigo, ēgi, actum, i. v. a. to thrust through, pierce through: costas et crates pectoris ense, Virg.

trans-alpinus, a, um, adj. that is or lies beyond the Alps, Transalpina: Gallia, Caes.: nationes, Cic. 2. Subst. transalpini, orum, m. plu. nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations: Suet.

transcendo or trans-scendo, di, sum, i. v. n. and a. [scando] to climb or step over, to overstep, surmount: 1. Neutr.: transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. 2. Act.: Caucasum, Cic. || Fig. to pass over, overstep; to surpass, exceed, transcend. 1. Neutr.: ad majora, Vell. 2. Act.: transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, Iuris gentium, Liv.

transcensus, a, um, Part. [transcendo]

trans-cido, cidi, i. v. a. [caedo] to cut through, flay soundly: Pl.

transcribo or trans-scribo, pel, ptum, i. v. a. to write over (from one book into another), to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe: testamentum in alias tabulas transcrip-tum, Cic. || Transf. legal i. v. to make over, transfer, assign, convey: in socios nomina, Liv. (ii) In gen.: Turne, patre tua Dardanias transcribi sceptri colonias to be transferred, Virg. 2. to transfer, remove: transcribitur urbi matres, id.

transcriptus, a, um, Part. [transcribo]

trans-curro, curri or cūcurri (the latter in the later authors), cursum, i. v. n. and a. to run over or across, to run by or past: hinc ad forum, Ter.: praeter oculos, Ov. Absol.: remos transcurrentes detergere, in sailing by, Caes. Pass. imper.: captis propioribus Romanis in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 2. Fig.: hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, Hor. || To run, hasten, or pass through; to traverse: per spatium, Lucr.: coelum (nimbus), Virg. 2. Fig.: suum cursum, to arrive prematurely at the end of one's career, Cic.

transcursum, a, um, Part. [trans-curro]

transcursum, ūs, m. [id.] a running, darting, or flying through: fulguris, a flash of lightning, Suet. || Fig. of speech, a running through or over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention: quanto omnia transcursum dicenda sint, Vell.

transditus, a, um, Part. [transdo] transdo, v. trado.

transduco, and its derivatives, v. traduco, etc.

transenna, ae, f. a grating of any kind, a lattice, window, copiam ornamentum quod per transennam praetereuntes strictim aspeximus have looked at as through a lattice, i. e. at a distance or superficially, Cic. 2. a net, mare: nunc ab transenna hic turdis lumbricum petit, Pl. || Fig. a mare, trap: hunc ego hominem bodie in transennam docti ducam dolls, id.

trans-ēo, ī, sum, a. v. n. and a. to go over or across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass: (i) Neutr.: ne Germani e aula finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes.: per media castra, Sall. (ii) Act.: Euphratem, Cic.: equum cursu, Virg. 2. Esp. to go over to a party or side: ad adversarios transeas? Cic.: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. 3. to go or pass over into any thing by transformation, to be changed or transformed into: ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. || Fig.: (i) Neutr.: quod quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, pervadeat, Cic. (ii) Act.: ille sine dubio finem et modum transeat, overstep, transgress, id.: spatium juvenae, Ov. 2. Esp. to go or pass over to another opinion: in sententiam alioquin, Liv. 3. Of language, to pass over to another subject: ad partitionem transennam, Cic. Pass. imper.: transcurat ad alteram contentionem, Liv. (ii) to go quickly or briefly through a subject: sed in animo est leviter transire, tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. (iii) to pass over, make no mention of: Neronem transeo, Plin. 4. Of time, to pass by, pass away, elapse: dies hibernorum complures, Caes.: multi jam menses transierant, id.

trans-fēro, tō, tū, lūm (trāslūm), irreg. v. a. to carry or bring over, across, to the other side; to convey over, transport, transfer, remove: hoc (stimulacrum Dianae) translatus Carthagine, Cic.: castra trans Peneum, Liv.: signa et stationem, Caes.: in eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, were borne along, displayed, Liv. Of personal objects: Naevis trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. 2. to transfer by writing, to copy, transcribe: rationes in tabulas, id.: versus translati, Suet.

|| Fig. to convey, direct, transport, transfer: in Celtiberiam bellum transferre, Caes.: sed, si placeat, sermonem alio transferamus, Cic.: translato alio moeribus amores, Hor.: invidiam criminis, i. e. to avert from oneself, Tac. 2. Esp. to put off, postpone, defer: subito reliquit annum suum esseque in proximum annum transtulit, i. e. postponed his suit, Cic. 3. Of language, to translate: istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearchio transtulit, id. (ii) to transfer to a secondary or figurative signification, to use figuratively: quia verbum aliquod alius transferunt, id. (iii) Rhetor. i. t. translatus exordium

est, quod aliud conficit, quam causae genus postulat, id.

trans-figo, xl, xum, 3. v. a. to thrust or pierce through, to transfix; constr. the thing pierced in acc. (or nom. in pass.); evelli iussit eam, quae erat transfixus hastam, Cic. Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. With limiting acc.: qui hastis corpus transfigi solent, Pl. || Constr. what is thrust through in acc. (or nom. in pass.) (poet. and rare): latus huic hasta per aures acta tremit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore, Virg.

trans-figuro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose: puerum in mulierem naturam, Suet. || Fig.: iudicum animos in eum quem voluntas habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint.

transfigus, a, um, Part. [transfigo].

trans-fodio, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to thrust or run through, to stab through: Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, Caes.: deinde fugienti latus transfodisse, Liv.

transformis, e, adj. [forma] changed in shape, transformed (poet.): Ov.

trans-formo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to change in shape, transform: (Proetus) omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg.: membra in juvenos, Ov.

transfusus, a, um, Part. [transfodio].

trans-fræto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [frætum] to cross a strait, pass over the sea: quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet.

transfuga, ae, comm. [transfugio] one who runs over to the enemy, a deserter: Cic.: proditores et transfugas arboribus aspiciunt, Tac. || Transf. in gen.: transfugas divitum partes inungere gestio, Hor.

trans-fugio, fugi, 3. v. n. to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert (rare): multi proxima nocte funibus per murum demissi ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv. || Fig.: non alia amicitia transfugere atque ad forentem aliam devolare, Cic.

transfugium, ii, n. [transfugio] a going over to the enemy, desertion (rare): Liv.

trans-fundo, fudi, fusum, 3. v. a. to pour out from one vessel into another, to pour off, decant, transfuse: aquam in alia vasa, Col. || Fig.: omnes suas laudes ad aliquid, to transfer, Cic.

transfusio, ñis, f. [transfundo] a pouring out, decanting, transfusion: aquae, Plin. || Transf. a transmigration of a people: Cic.

transfusus, a, um, Part. [transfundo].

trans-gredior, gressus, 3. v. a. and a. dep. [gradior] to step across, step over, go or pass over, cross: (1) A. C. t. pomerium, Cic.: flumen, Caes. With

pass. sign.: transgresso Apennino, Liv. (H) N. e. t.: Galli Transalpin in Italian transgressi, id. Absol.: hunc Britanniae statum media jam aetate transgressus Agricola invenit, Tac. 2. Esp. to go over to another party: transgredior ad vos, seu me ducentem sui militum mavituli, id. || Fig. (1) A. C. t.: juvenis necdum duodevicesimum transgressus annum, Vell. (II) N. e. t.: paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebat, Tac.

transgredior, ñis, f. [transgredior] a going across, passage: Gallorum, Cic.

|| Fig. in rhet. transposition: transgressio concinna verborum, id.

transgressus, a, um, Part. [transgredior].

transgressus, ñis, m. [id.] a passing over, passage (only in ab. sing.): in transgressum annis, Tac.

trans-igo, egi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive through, i. e. to thrust or stick a weapon through: and trans. to stab, pierce through with a weapon: se ipsum gladio, Tac. || to do thoroughly: i. e. to finish, complete, settle, accomplish, dispatch, transact: negotium, Cic.: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall.: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigit sorte poterat, Liv. 2. Esp. to settle a difference or controversy, to come to an agreement or understanding: postremo inter se transigit ipse, ut lubet, Ter.: cum reo, Cic. 3, to make an end of, put an end to, be done with: cum cum: transigit cum expeditionibus, Tac. 4, to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend: tempus per orientationem aut officiorum ambitum, id.: adolescentiam per haec fere, Suet.

trans-illo or **trans-sillo**, lvi or ñi, 4. v. n. and a. [sallo] to leap, jump or spring across or over: (1) N. e. t.: transillire ex humilibus in altorem navem, Liv. (II) A. C. t.: vada, Hor.

|| Fig. (1) N. e. t.: ad ornamenta ea (i. e. aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transillant, Plin. (II) A. C. t.: transillire ante pedes posita et alia longo repetita sumero, to skip over, neglect, Cic.

transitana, antia, Part. [a frequent form from transco] going or passing through: Cic.

transitio, ñis, f. [transco] a going across or over, a passing over, passage: Cic. 2. Esp. a going over, desertion: sociorum, Liv. || Fig.: infectio, contagio, Ov.

transitorius, a, um, adj. [transitus] adapted for passing through, having a passage: domus, Suet.

transitus, a, um, Part. [transco] transitus, ñis, m. [id.] a going over, passing over, passage: Isonae, Cic.: Tenechorum transitus, the passage of the Rhine by the Tenecheri, Caes. 2. Esp. a passing over, desertion: facili ad proximos et validiores, Tac.

|| Fig.: in illo a pueritia ad adolescentiam transitu, Quint. 2. Esp. a means of passing, a transition: Ov.

transiocio, transiectus, transiocio, v. tral.

transiocius (transiocius) or **transiocio**, a, um, adj. [transiocio] leg. i. i. transiocio, preserved by transiocio, i. e. transiocio, customary: edictum, an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors, Cic. || Transiocio, usual, common: di sunt locuti more transiocio, Phaedr.: hoc transiocio est, is common, old, Cic.

translatio or **translatio**, ñis, f. [id.] a carrying or removing from one place to another, a transferring: pecuniarum translatio a iustis dominis ad alienos, Cic. 2. Esp. of a planting, a transplanting, ingrafting: Plin. || Fig.: criminis, a transferring, shifting of: Cic. 2. Esp. of language: a verbum, translation into another language: Quint. (II) a transfer to a figurative signification, a trope, metaphor: Cic.

translativus, a, um, adj. [translatio] pertaining to transferring, that is to be transferred: constitutio, Cic.

translator, ñis, m. [transfero] one who carries or hands over, a transferrer: Verres, translator quaesturae, avener pecuniae publicae, i. e. who transferred his quaestorship to Sulla (having previously belonged to the other party), Cic.

translatus, a, um, Part. [transfere].

trans-igo, 3. v. a. to read through, read out: Pl.

trans-illo or **trans-illo**, 3. v. n. to shine across: e speculo in speculum tralucet imago, Lucr. || to shine through; to let shine through, to be transparent: ille in liquidis transiocio aequa, Ov.

trans-marinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to countries beyond sea: coming from beyond sea, transmarinae: hospes, Pl.: gentes, Liv.: res, Cic.

trans-meo or **trans-meo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to go over or across, to go through (rare): terra marique, Tac.

trans-migo, avi, t. v. n. to remove from one place to another, to migrate, transmigrare (rare): urbem quaestori sumus, quo transmigramus, Liv.

transmisio, ñis, f. [transmitto] a sending across, a passing over: Cic.

transmissus, a, um, Part. [transmitto].

transmissus, ñis, m. [id.] a passing over, passage: transmissus ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

trans-mitto or **trans-mitto**, m. id. m. id. 3. v. a. and a. to let go through or across; to send, carry, or convey across; to dispatch, transmit: (Gallorum reguli) exercitum per fines suos transmissurum, Liv.: exercitus equitumque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), are conveyed across, Caes.: ponte transmissio, being constructed across, Suet. 2. Fig.: bellum in Italiam, Liv.: et quiescent dubitabit, quibz huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit? should be entrusted, Cic.

|| to go, move, or cross over; to

cross, pass, traverse, etc. (1) Act. : sates constante fama jam Iberum Peneos transmissae, Liv. : transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi, run through, Virg. (1) Neut. : ex Corsica subacta Cicerone in Sardiniam transmissit, Liv. (2) Esp. to go over, desert to : Domitius transmissit ad Caesarem, Vell.

2. Fig. to pass over, to disregard, leave unmentioned : sententiam silentio, deinde oblivio, Tac. (1) Esp. of time, to pass, spend : tempus quiete, Plin. **trans-montānus**, i. adj. m. that is beyond the mountains : Liv.

trans-mōvō, no perf., mōtum, 2. v. a. to remove from one place to another : Syria transmoletur legiones, Tac. II. Fig. to transfer : gloriam verbis in se, Ter.

trans-mōto, i. v. a. to change, shift, transmute : (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor.

trans-mōto or **trānktō**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swim over, across, or through : perparci viribus confiat transmare condescenderunt, Caes.

transmo, v. trans.

trans-nōmīno, avi, i. v. a. to name over again, change a name : Suet.

transpectus, ōis, m. [transpic] a looking or seeing through : Lucr.

transpiclo or **trans-picōlo**, i. v. a. [specio] to look or see through (rare) : Lucr.

trans-pōno, pōnō, pōtum, 3. v. a. to set over or across : to remove, transfer : militum dextris in terras iturum, Tac.

trans-pono, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry across : to convey from one place to another : to remove, transport : constr. the direct object in acc. (or nom. in pass.) : that across which it is carried is usu. not expressed, but is sometimes in acc. dep. on the prefix trans : onera et multitudinem iumentorum, Caes. : exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv. : milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. Poet. : ripas horrendas et rauca fluentia, to carry across, Virg.

transpositus, a, um, Part. [transpono].

trans-tīno, 2. v. n. [teneo] to go through, pass through : Pl.

transstrum, i. n. [trans] cross-timbers in a vessel from side to side, hence a bank for rowers : Caes. Cic.

transulso or **trans-sulto**, i. v. n. freq. [transillo] to leap over or across : in recentem equum transulere, Liv.

transulo or **trans-sulo**, ōis, atum, 3. v. a. to sco or strike through : to pierce through : exia verbus, Or.

transulūis, a, um, Part. [transulo].

transvello or **trāvello**, ōis, f. [transvello] a carrying or transporting across or past : tractio Acherontia, Cic. II. Esp. a riding past of the Roman knights before the censor, a review : Suet.

transvectus, a, um, Part. [transvello].

trans-vēlo or **trāvēlo**, xi, atum,

3. v. a. to carry, conduct, or convey across or over : to transport : quid militum transvexisset, Caes. (1) Reflect. to travel, ride, or sail across or over : Medi navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall. : cum duabus quinqueremibus Corcyram transvectus, Liv. 2. Esp. to carry, bear, lead, or conduct along in triumph : arma spoliisque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, id. 3. Of the Roman knights, to ride past before the censor for review : id. : Suet. II. Fig. of time (reflect.), to pass, elapse : transvectum est tempus, Tac.

trans-verbō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to strike or beat through, to thrust or pierce through, transfix : praecleara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. : pectus abiete, Virg.

transversarius, a, um, adj. [transversus] lying across, cross, transverse : tigna, cross-beams, Caes.

transversus (trāversus), a, um, Part. [transverto]. II. Adj. going or lying across, athwart, crosswise : cross, transverse : viae, Cic. : fossae, Caes. : Manilius nos vidimus transversum ambulantes foro, across the forum, Cic. (1) Neut. absol. : non prorsus verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, obliquely, Pl. : (venti) multum transversum fremunt, at right angles to their former direction, Virg. 2. Fig. : transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, crossed, thwarted, Cic. (1) Neut. absol. : ecce ante me transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, i. e. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly, id. (Hence Fr. travers).

trans-vōlto, i. v. n. freq. to fly through : clausa domorum, Lucr. **trans-vōlo** or **trāvōlo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to fly over or across : Pontum (grues), Plin. II. Transf. to mount or pass quickly over, across, or past : (1) Act. : travolat vox auras, Lucr. Poet. : importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. (1) Neut. : eques transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 2. Fig. : transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, passes over, neglects, Hor.

transversus, v. transversus.

trāpōlō, i. m. = **transpōlo**, an olive-mill, oil-mill : Virg.

trāpōlō, ae, m. = **transpōlō**, a money-changer, banker : Pl.

trāvēlo and **trāpōlō**, v. transv.

trāvīo, i. v. n. [transvio] to go through, penetrate : Lucr.

trāvōlo, v. transvolō.

trecenti, ae, a, num. distrib. [trescentum] three hundred each : trecenti equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. Of an indefinite large number : non si places, quotquot eunt dies, amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauria, Hor.

trēcentāsimus, a, um, num. ord. [trecenti] the three-hundredth : annus, Cic.

trēcenti, ae, a, num. card. [trescentum] three hundred : Leonidas se in

Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat Sparta, opposuit hostibus, Cic. To denote an indefinite large number : amatores trecentae Pirithoum cohilentes caesae, Hor.

trēcenties, adv. num. [trecenti] three hundred times : Cat.

trēchōdipnum, i. n. (ac. vestimentum) = **trēchōdipon** (running to a banquet), a light garment worn at table by parasites : Juv.

trēdēscēs, adv. num. [tredecim] thirteen times : Cic.

trēdēscim, num. card. [tres decem] thirteen : tredecim capiti navibus, Liv.

trēs or **tris**, v. tres.

trēmōbundus, a, um, adj. [tremo] trembling, quivering, shaking (mostly poet.) : membra, Ov.

trēmōfacio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [tremo facio] to cause to shake, quake, or tremble (poet.) : (Juppiter) annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg.

trēmendus, a, um, adj. [tremo] fearful, dreadful, formidable, terrible, tremendous : manes adit regemque tremendum, Virg. : Chimæra, Hor.

trēmisco (In many MSS. tremesco), 3. v. n. and a. insep. [id.] to begin to shake or tremble, to tremble for fear, to tremble at (poet.) : contriungit tremiscunt auras terrarum, Virg. With acc. : sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, id.

trēmo, ōis, 3. v. n. and a. [same root as terreo, q. v.] I. Neut. : to shake, quake, quiver, tremble, etc. : si qui trement et exalbescent objecta terribili re extrinseca, Cic. With limiting acc. : tremis ossa pavore, Hor. (1) Of things : aures, Virg. : ripae verberare, Hor. : frusta veribus trementia signant, quivering, Virg. II. Act. to quake or tremble at (mostly poet.) : virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere, Liv. : offensam Junonem, Ov.

trēmor, ōis, m. [tremo] a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor : terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. : gelidumque per lina cucurrit ossa tremor, Virg. (1) Of things : dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, Lucr. 2. Esp. an earthquake : tremor terras graviter pertentat, id.

trēmulus, a, um, adj. [id.] shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous : anus, Pl. : tremulas manus annique metueque tendit, Ov. II. Transf. that causes to shake or shiver : frigus, Cic.

trēpidanter, adv. tremulously, anxiously, with trepidation (rare) : trepidanter effatus, Suet. Comp. : trepidantis timidiusque agere, Caes.

trēpidatio, ōis, f. [trepido] a state of confusion, hurry or alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation : nunquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic. : nec opinata res plus trephlationis fecit, Liv.

trēpide, adv. hastily, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation :

trepidare concursans, Phaedr.: classis trepidare soluta, Liv.

trēpidō, avi, antem, i. v. n. and a. [trēpidus]. I. Neut. to hurry or bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation or alarm: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes.: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursum trepidat ad prima signa, Liv.: recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. *Pass. imperi*: totis trepidat castris, Caes. (II) With inf.: ne trepidare meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Virg. (III) With subj.: trepidat, ne suppositis venias et falso nomine poetas, Juv.

2. Of things, to move irregularly, noisily, etc.: quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, Hor.: trepidantia acta, quivering, palpitating, Ov. || A. to tremble at, to be afraid of: motae ad lunam trepidabiles arundinis umbram, Juv.

trēpidus, a, um, adj. [prob. for tremidus, from tremo] agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation, etc.: tum trepidat inter se coeunt pennicibus cunctant (apes), in a hurry, Virg.: curia moesta ac trepidat ancipiti metu, Liv. (II) With gen.: Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, id. 2. Of things: illud (ferum) in trepidat submersum sibilat unda, Ov.: certamen, Hor.: literae, t. e. announcing danger, bringing alarming news, Curt.

trēs (treis and tris), tria, numer. card. three: tria corpora, tres species tam distantes, Lucr. (II) To denote a small number: ego tribus primis verbis, quid nosset Paetus, at the three first words, Cic. [Sans. tri; Gr. τρεις, tria; Germ. drei; Eng. three.]

tredecim, numer. v. tredecim.

tres, tri, orum, m. plu. three asses: Varr. (II) a tria: Pers.

tres-viri, orum, m. plu. three men holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners: as overseers of prisons: Pl. As inferior priests: tresviri epulones, Cic. As commissioners to distribute land among colonists: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 197 seq.).

triangulus, a, um, adj. [tres angulus] having three corners or angles, three-cornered, triangular: sidera, Cic. || Subst. triangulum, i, m. a triangle: quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangula, Quint.

triarii, orum, m. plu. [tres] the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front when the legion was drawn up in order of battle, the triarii: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 105).

tribubruius, yos, m. = tribubruius, a political foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribruch: Quint.

tribubruius, a, um, adj. [tribus] pertaining to a tribe or tribes: Cic.

tribubilis, is, m. [id.] a fellow-tribesman: tribubilis tuus, Cic. || One of the lower classes of the people, a common or poor person (rare): Hor.

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tribubilis, is, m. [id.] a fellow-tribesman: tribubilis tuus, Cic. || One of the lower classes of the people, a common or poor person (rare): Hor.

tribulum, i, n. [tero] a thrashing-sledge consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 185). (Hence *It. trebia*.)

tribulus, i, m. = triboles, an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs while a fourth projected upwards, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, a caltrop: Veg. (v. Smith's Ant. 185). || Transf. from its resemblance in form: a kind of thorn, land caltrops: Virg.

tribunal, ius, n. [tribunus] a raised semicircular or square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal v. Smith's Ant. 58: compleatur tribunal, Cic.: praetor tribunal suum juxta Trebonii praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. (II) a similar elevation in camps, from which generals addressed the soldiers or administered justice (v. Smith's Ant. 185): Liv.: Tac. (III) the place of the praetor in the theatre: Suet. (IV) a tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank: Tac.

tribunatus, ius, m. [id.] the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship: usu, the office of tribune of the people: Cotta, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. (II) the office of a military tribune: M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, id.

tribunicus or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a tribune (usu. of the people), tribunicus: tribunitia potestas, Cic. (II) pertaining to military tribunes: equites Romanos in tribunitium restituit honorum, Caes. || Subst. tribunicus, id, m. one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune: Cic.

tribunus, i, m. [tribus] prop. the chief officer of a tribe; hence, in gen. a chieftain, commander, tribune.

Tribuni aerali, paymasters who assisted the quaestors: by the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerali were made judges on the part of the people: (Militem) tribuni aerali condemnarunt, Cic. || Tribuni Celerum, captains or commanders of the Celeres: Liv. || Tribuni militares or militum, tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes: these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic.: tribuni cohortum, Caes.

IV. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power: these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number: Liv. V. Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, tribunes of the people, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians: Cic. (On the various kinds of tribunes,

their powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 185 seq.).

tribuo, ūi, ūtum, i. v. a. [id.] to distribute, to assign, impart, allot, bestow, give, etc.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus a quo plurimum deliquit, Cic. || Fig. to grant, give, show, pay, render: rem amicitiae tribui: Inventoribus gratiam, Cic.: tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. 2. To yield, give up, concede, allow: si sit quisquam, qui aliquid tribuit voluptati, Cic.: aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. 3. To ascribe, assign, attribute: aliquid rei potius quam suae culpae, id.: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. 4. To divide, distribute: rem universam in partes, id. 5. Of time, to bestow or spend upon, devote to a thing: comitis omnibus periculis XII. dies tribuit, Caes.

tribus, ūi, f. orig. a third part of the Roman people: as their numbers increased, it came to mean, a division of the people, a tribe (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribus or city tribes: v. Smith's Ant. 190 seq.): Cic.: Liv. Tribus is sometimes to be understood: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eadem familia Q. Verrem Romilla, of the Romilian tribe, Cic. Poet.: grammaticas ambire tribus, in contrast the Grammarian tribe, Hor. [Prob. from tri, the root of tri, and by the root of sui, Sans. dris; cf. φέρω from φέρω.]

tributarius, a, um, adj. [tributum] pertaining to tribute: civitates, Just.: tabellae, litterae crediti, Cic.

tributarius, ad, [tribus] through and tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes: tributus et centuriam descriptis ordinibus, Cic.

tributio, ūis, f. [tribuo] a dividing distributing, distribution (rare): hanc isocoriam appellat Epicurus, id est aequabilem tributionem, Cic.

tributum, i, n. [tributus, i, m. Pl.] [id.] a stated payment, a contribution, tribute: in capita singula aerarium et liberorum tributum imponebat, Caes.: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. || Transf. a gift, present (poet.): Juv.

tributus, a, um, Part. [tribuo] formed or arranged into tribes: comitis tributa, Liv.

tributus, i, m. v. tributum.

triceps, arum, f. plu. [acc. to Plin. orig. Trica, ae, f., like Apina, the name of a small, important town in Apulia; hence, proverb.] triplex, toys, stuff, nonsense: sunt apinae triceque et siquid viles luttia, Mart. || Transf. hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subtleties, tricks: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas: Cic.

tricens, arum, f. plu. [acc. to Plin. orig. Trica, ae, f., like Apina, the name of a small, important town in Apulia; hence, proverb.] triplex, toys, stuff, nonsense: sunt apinae triceque et siquid viles luttia, Mart. || Transf. hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subtleties, tricks: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas: Cic.

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having three heads, triple-headed: Cerberus, Cic.: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov.

tricesimus (trigesimus, Just.), a, um, num. ord. [triginta] the thirtieth: idem tricesimo post die lecti, Cic.

trichilia, ae, f. a bower, arbour, summer-house: Virg. (Hence Fr. *trille*.)

tricies, ade, num. [triginta] thirty times: mea [tricia] tricies (aeris milles) non posset (habere), i. e. three millions of sesterces, Cic.

trichinium, il, n. = *trichinon*, a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch, table couch: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. p. 94 seq.). || Transf. a sign for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room: Phaedr.

trisor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [tricare] to make or start difficulties: to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks: Cic.

triscorpus, oris, adj. [tres corpora] having three bodies, three-bodied: umbra, i. e. Geryon, Virg.

tri-cuspis, idis, adj. having three points or tines, three-pointed, three-tined, *tricuspid*: telum, i. e. tridens, Ov.

tri-dens, entis, adj. having three teeth or tines, three-pronged: rostra, Virg. || Subst. m. a three-tined spear, a trident, used to spear large fish: Plin.: as an attribute of Neptune: Virg. As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiaris): Juv.

tridentifer, eri, m. [tridens fero] the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

tridentiger, eri, m. [tridens gero] the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

triduum, il, n. [tres dies] the space of three days, three days: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic.: quum tridui vitam processisset, Caes.

triennia, lum, n. plu. (sc. sacra) [triennium] a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival: Ov.

triennium, il, n. (sc. spatium) [tres annus] the space of three years, three years: Cic.: Caes.

triens, entis, m. [tres] a third part, a third: quum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. Of inheritances: heredes ex triente, Suet. || Esp. Of coins: the third part of an as: Hor. 2. In liquid measure, a third of a sextarius, i. e. four cyathi: Prop.

trientabulus, a, um, adj. [triens tabula] ager, land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third of the sum which the state owed, Liv.

trierarchus, i, m. = *trierarchos*, the captain of a trireme, a trierarch: Cic.

trioris, e, adj. = *trioris*, having three banks of oars: navis, Auct. B. Afr.

trioteris, a, um, adj. = *trioteris*, occurring every three years, *trienalis*: sacra, the festival of Bacchus, Ov.

Subst. trieterica, orum, n. plu. the festival of Bacchus: id.

triotetris, idis, f. = *triotetris*, a space of three years, three years: Mart. || Transf. a triennial festival: of the festival of Bacchus: Cic.

trifarum, ade, in a threefold manner, in three ways, triply: trifarium adortus castra, i. e. in three places, Liv.

trifaux, cis, adj. [tres faux] having three throats, triple-throated: Virg.

trifidus, a, um, adj. [ter and fid, root of findo] cleft or cleft into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked (poet.): Bamma, i. e. lightning, Ov.

triformis, e, adj. [ter forms] having three forms, shapes, or natures: three-fold, triple, triform (poet.): Chimæra, Hor.: diva, i. e. Diana, who was also Luna and Hecate, id.

tri-fur, uris, m. [ter] a triple thief, an avant thief: non fur, sed trifur, Pl.

tri-furcifer, eri, m. [id.] as archer, avant knave: Pl.

trigeminus (tergeminus), a, um, adj. [tres geminus] three born at a birth: fratres, three twin-brothers, Liv.: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, of the three twin-brothers, id. || Transf. in gen. three-fold, triple, triform, l. q. triplex (mostly poet.): tergemina Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg. 2. Still more generally, manifold, very great: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, to the highest honours, Hor.

triginta, num. card. thirty: Romulus quum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. [Sans. *trintat*; Gr. *triginta*.]

trigon, onis, m. = *trigon* or *trigonon*, a kind of ball for playing with, esp. in the baths: Hor.

trigonus, i, m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray: Pl.

trilibris, e, adj. [ter libra] of three pounds weight, three-pound: Hor.

trilinguis, e, adj. [ter lingua] triple-tongued, having three tongues: os (Cerberi), Hor.

trilix, icis, adj. [ter lileum] woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twined: lorica auro trilix, Virg. (Hence lt. *traliccio*: Fr. *trillix*.)

trimestris, e, adj. [ter mensis] of three months: consul, Suet.

trimetros or -*trus*, tra, trum, adj. = *trimetropus*, in prosody, containing three metres or double-feet, trimeter: versus, Quint.

trimodius, ae, f. (trimodium, Pl.) [tres modia] a vessel that contains three modia, a three-peck measure: Varr.

trimulus, a, um, adj. dim. [trimus] of three years, three years old: Suet.

trimus, a, um, adj. [tres] of three years, three years old: utrimque in pulvere, trimus, quale prius ludas opus, when a child three years old, Hor.

trini, ae, a, num. distrib. [id.] three each, a set of three: castra, Liv.: litere, Cic. || Transf. three-fold,

triple, l. q. triplex: trinis catenis vincitus, Caes.

trinodis, e, adj. [ter nodus] having three knots, three-knotted: clava, Ov.

trinundinum, il, n., and **trinundinus**, a, um, v. nundinum.

triobolus, i, m. = *triobolos*, a piece of three oboli, a half drachm: a tripe: Pl.

triones, um, m. plu, orig. the ploughing-oxen; hence, transf. the constellations of the Wain, i. e. the Two Bears: Arcturus plusquam Hyadas geminosque Triones, Virg.

triparous, a, um, adj. very sparing, stingy, niggardly: homines, Pl.

tripartito (perito), ade, in or into three parts: qui bona dividit tripartito, Cic.: aggreditor urbem, Liv.

tripartitus or *peritus*, a, um, Part. divided or divisible into three parts, three-fold, tripartite (rare): ea causa tripartita erit in accusatione, Cic.

tripectorus, a, um, adj. [ter pectus] having three breasts: Geryonai, Lucr.

tri-pedalis, e, adj. of three feet in measure: palma, Liv.

tripertitus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

tripes, edis, adj. having three feet, three-footed: membra, Hor.

triplex, icis, adj. [ter plico] three-fold, triple: Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic.: cuspis, i. e. Neptune's trident, Ov.: mundus (because composed of sky, land, and sea), id.: regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), id.: vultus Dianæ (because also Luna and Hecate), id.: triplicem aciem instruere, Caes. (ii) Poet. three: triplices Sorores, the three sisters, i. e. the Fates, Ov.: gena, three clans, Virg. 2. Subst. triplex, icis, n. three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple: sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex, Hor. (ii) triplices, lum, m. plu. (sc. codicilli), a writing-tablet with three leaves: Cic.

tripus, a, um, adj. number: = *tripes*, three-fold, triple: para, Cic.

tripodes, um, m. plu. v. tripus.

tripudius, i, m. [tripudium] in relig. lang. to beat the ground with the feet to leap, jump, dance, as a religious exercise: Iuven. || Transf. in gen. to leap, spring, dance, asper: in funibus rei publicæ exultans et tripudians, Cic.

tripudium, il, n. a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities, a solemn religious dance: Salios ancilla ferre ac per urbi nire canentes cirrma, cum tripudium sollemnique saltatu Jussit, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen.: citatis celerare tripudis, Cat. || A favourable omen, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground: Cic. [Ety. dub. Perh. the latter part is connected with *crin*, to strike, notwithstanding the difference of quantity (cf. *re-pulsum*): hence the word would mean orig. striking three times.]

tripus, ōdis, m. = *τρίπους*, a three-footed seat, a tripod: donare tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. || E. p. the tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi: Cic. 2. Meton. the oracle at Delphi: mittitur ad tripodas, Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 394.)

triquetrus, a, um, adj. having three corners, three-cornered, triangular: (Britannia) insula natura triquetra, Caes.

tri-rēmis, e, adj. [remus] having three banks of oars: nares, Caes. || Subst. triremis, is, f. a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 260 seq.)

tris, v. tres.

triscourria, ōrum, n. plu. [ter scurra] gross buffooneries: Juv.

triste, adv. sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely: triste est scutum resonare, Hor. Comp. adolescents gravior segrogant, tristius curantur, with more difficulty, Cic.

tristiculus, a, um, adj. dim. [tristis] somewhat sorrowful, rather sad: filiola, Cic.

tristifrons, a, um, adj. [tristis facio] making sad, saddening: voces, poet. Cic.

tristis, e, adj. sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, discontented (subjectively): tristis et conturbatus, Cic.: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. 2. Transf. of things: tristissimū exsiliū solatium, Liv.: sors, miserabile, Cic.: Tartara, Virg.: Of taste: quod triste et amarum est, harsh, disagreeable, Lucr. (ii) Neut. absol. (poet.): nunc ego mitibus mutare quæro tristia, Hor. Thus Ovid gave the title of Tristia to the elegies which he wrote when in exile. || gloomy, morose, ill-humoured, stern, harsh, severe, etc. (objectively): navita tristis (Charon), gloomy, sullen, Virg.: iudex tristis et integer, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: vultus severior et tristior, Cic.: sermo tristis, opp. jocosus, Hor.

tristitia, ae, f. [tristis] sadness, grief, melancholy, dejection (subjectively): tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitiam est contorquendus, Cic. 2. Of things: hæc tristitia temporum, this sad state of the times, Id. || moroseness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity, etc. (objectively): sinque ego tristitia causæ modique tuæ, Ov. (riens) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, relaxat, Cic.

tristulus, a, um, adj. lit. having three furrows: hunc, three-cleft, triple-forked, three-pointed: three-fold, triple (poet.): lingua (serpentis), Virg.: trisulcum telum Jovis, Ov.

trivāna, i, m. [ter avus] the father of an atavus or atavia: Pl.

triticeus (triticeus, Pl.), a, um, adj. [triticeum] of wheat, wheaten, wheat-: messis, Virg.

triticeum, i, n. [Varr. derives it from tritus, from tero] wheat: Cic.: Caes.

tritor, ōris, m. [tero] a rubber,

grinder, chaffer: colorum, Plin.: compedum, a chain-rubber, a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, Pl.

triflura, ae, f. [id.] a rubbing, wearing off, chafing: App. || Esp. a thrashing of grain: Virg.

tritus, a, um, Part. [tero]. || Adj. beaten, frequented, common: iter, Cic. 2. Fig. practised, expert: tritas aures habere, Id. (ii) Of language, used often or much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite: ex quo illud, summumque summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, Id.

tritus, is (found in abl. sing. only), m. [id.] a rubbing or wearing: Cic.

triumphalis, e, adj. [triumphus] pertaining to a triumph, triumphal: provincia, i, e. the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph, Cic.: ornamenta (usually consisting of the corona alba, toga picta, tunica palmata, scilicet eburnea, etc.), Suet.: also absol. triumphalis, Tac.: vir, who has had the honours of a triumph, Vell.: senex, Ov.: more freq. absol. triumphalis, Is. m.: Suet.: imagines, i, e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.

triumphus, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [id.] A. Neut. to make a triumphal procession, to hold or celebrate a triumph, to triumph: ex prætura triumphare, Cic.: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. Poet. in gen.: mirum, si de me jure triumphat Amor, Prop. Pass. imper.: ex ea urbe triumphari vidimus, Cic.

2. Fig. to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly: lætarius in omniū genitū et triumphas, Id. B. Act. to triumph over, to lead in triumph: or, in gen. to conquer: bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes, Virg.: triumphatis Medis dare jura, Hor.

triumphus (old form triumphus; cf. letter P.), i, m. [ἐπὶ νίκῃς], a procession in honour of Bacchus; hence, transf. a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph (v. Smith's Ant. 394 seq.): discesse de triumpho. Quid tandem habet iste currus? quid vincit ante currum ducere? quid simulacra epiploium? quid aurum? Cic.: triumphum ex Etruria agere, Liv. The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of the triumphal processions was, Io triumpho: Hor. 2. Fig. a triumph, victory: ut regulam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic.

triumviri, tri, v. triumviri.

triumvialis, e, adj. [triumviri] pertaining to the triumviri, triumviral: sectus flagellis triumviralibus, i, e. of the superintendents of prisons, Hor.

triumviratus, ūs, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate: triumviratus (colonias deducendae), Cic.

triumviri, ōrum or nm, m. plu. [tres viri] three men holding an office

together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate. (i) Triumviri colonias deducendae et agro dando, for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members: Liv. (ii) Triumviri capitales, superintendents of public prisons, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates: Cic. (iii) Triumviri epulones, v. epulae. (iv) Triumviri nocturni, præcursarii: Liv. (v) Triumviri rei publicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs: Suet. Sing.: Vell. (On the various kinds of triumviri, v. Smith's Ant. 397 seq.)

trivēnicus, ae, f. [ter venedici] an ardent poison-mixer, a thorough hater, wicked, or voracious: Pl.

trivialis, e, adj. [trivium, prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence transf.] that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial: trivialis scientia, Quint.: verba, Suet.

trivium, i, n. [ter via] a place where three roads meet, a cross-road: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. || Transf. in gen. a public square, the public street, highway: in trivis ut in compitis, Id. Sing.: pueri in trivio decore, Just. Proverb.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i. e. out of the street, from the mob, Cic.

trivius, a, um, adj. [trivium] an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met: virgo, i. e. Diana or Hecate, Lucr.

trōcheus, i, m. = *τροχαιος*, a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short (—), a trochee: Cic. || another name for the tribrachy, a metrical foot of three short syllables (— — —), a tribrach: Id.

trōcheus, a, um, adj. = *τροχαιος*, consisting of trochees, trochaic: Quint.

trochæus, ae, f. [contr. from trochæia] a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, a block: Lucr.

trochæus, i, m. = *τροχαιος*, a hoop, a trundling-hoop for children: Hor.: sometimes bells were attached to it: Mart. (v. Smith's Ant. 398.)

trōgus, ae, nm. [Troga and gen. rot of tigno] Troy-bait, worm in Troj. of Trojan descent, Trojan (poet.): gentes, Lucr. (ii) Subst. a Trojan: vir, also, a Roman: Juv.

trōpæum, i, n. = *τροπαιον*, a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy, consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, etc. taken from the enemy; afterward made of stone and ornamented in the same manner (v. Smith's Ant. 398): Cic.: Virg. || Transf. a victory: nova cantemus Augusti tropæa Caesaris, Hor. 2. a mark, token, sign, memorial, monument: tropæum necastadinus atque hastæ, Cic.

trucidatio, *onis*, *f.* [trucidō] a slaughtering, massacring, butchery: inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio venit pecorum fieri. Liv.

trucidō, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [trūc (stem of trux) and caedō] to kill cruelly, to slaughter, butcher, massacre: caveto ne capti esstis pecora trucidemini, Sall.: cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic. || Transf. to cut up, demolish, to destroy, ruin: seu places seu portum et caepe trucas, devor., Hor.: plebem senore, Liv.

trucidulentia, *comp. adv.* more savagely, fiercely, or ferociously: Cic.

trucidulentia, *ae*, *f.* [trucidulentus] savageness, harshness, truculence (rare): tua Pl.: coeli, inclementia, Tac.

trucidulentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [trux] savage, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel: quam teter incedebat quam trucidulentus i quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Comp.: feta trucidulior urbs, Ov.

trūc, *Of things: aequor, stormy, Cat.*
trūdis, *i*, *f.* [trudo] a pointed pole, a pike: ferratae, Virg.

trūdo, *si*, *sum*, *i. v. a.* to thrust, push, shove: to press on, drive, impel: montem pectore, Virg.: (hostes) trudent adversos, Tac.: apros in plagas, Hor. **2.** Esp. of growth, to push forth, put forth (poet.): (pampinus) tradit gemmas, Virg. || Fig.: ad mortem trudi, Cic.: tradituri dies die, Hor.

trulla, *ae*, *f.* dim. [trua, a ladle] a small ladle, dipper, or scoop (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups): Cic.: Hor. || Transf. a scoop-shaped fire-pan: Liv. (II) For trulleum, a basin, wash-basin: Juv.: v. Smith's Ant. 399.

trullum (trullum), *i*, *n.* [trulla] a basin, wash-basin: Varr.

trunco, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [truncus, *adj.*] to maim, mutilate, or shorten by cutting off, to cut off: truncat olus folia, Ov.: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac.

truncus (troncus, Luer.), *i*, *m.* the stem, stick, bole, or trunk of a tree: quid in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic.: Caes. **2.** Transf. of the human body, the trunk, the body, apart from the limbs: recto pugnat se attollere truncus, Ov.: Virg. **3.** A blockhead, dunce, dolt: qui potest esse to ejusmodi truncus sapientia? Cic. || Fig.: quae (stirpes aegritudinis) ipso trunco evasae omnes eligendae sunt, id.

truncus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [truncus, *i*; prop. like a trunk of a tree deprived of its branches; hence] maimed, mutilated, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts: usu. with *abl.* of the word denoting the part taken away: truncus inhonesto vulnere nares, Virg.: frons, deprived of its horn, Ov.: tela, i. e. broken in places, Virg. Poet. with *gen.*: animalia trunca pedum, id.

2. Transf. not developed, imperfect, or wanting in some part: quae-

dam imperfecta (animalia) snisque trunca videt numeria, Ov. || Fig.: (Capua) urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv.

trūdō, *i. v. a.* freq. [truo] to push or thrust often: mulum trusant, Phaedr.

trūdo, *i. v. a.* freq. [trudo] to push often or strongly: Cat.

trūsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [trudo].

trūtina, *ae*, *f.* [trūtrā] a balance, pair of scales: Varr. || Fig.: ad eprobando quae non aurificis statera, et quadam populari trutina examinantur, Cic.

trūtīnor, *atus*, *i. v. a.* dep. [trūtina] to weigh, balance: fig.: verba, Pers.

trux, *ūcis*, *adj.* [perh. of the same root as terreo] wild, rough, harsh, savage, ferocious, grim, stern (mostly poet.): horridus ac trux tribunus plebis, Cic.: aper, Ov. **2.** Of things: valtus, Hor.: furus, Ov.

trūbulum, *i*, *n.* = *tribulum*, a plate, sifter: Pl.

trū (*gen. sing.* *tis*, *Pl. Gen. plur.*: *vestrorum* or *vostrorum*, *Pl.*: *fem. vocarum*, *Ter.*: *acc. sing.* *ted*, *Pl.*) *pron. pers. of 2nd. pers.* [trū, Dor. trū] thou: ego sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus: *Pl.*: *gen. fem.*: quoniam tui videndi est copia, id.: vestri adhortandi causa, Liv. (II) With the emphatic suffix *te* in *sing.*, *met* usu. in *plu.*, but sometimes in *sing.* also: the two suffixes are also found together: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic.: tute me mirabere, *Ter.*: ut vosmet aiebat, *Pl.*: vos quoque in ea re consilio me adjuvate: vosmet ipse, Liv. **3.** The *dat.* is often used pleonastically, or, as the Grammarians call it, is a *dativus ethicus*: its prob. use is to excite the attention of those addressed to some fact which the speaker considers important: alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic.: haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv. **3.** The *plu.* is sometimes used in apposition with a *sing. subst.*: vos Romanus exercitus, ne destitueris impio bello? id. [Same in all the cognate languages Sans. *taam*; Gr. *ov*, *rv*; Germ. *du*; Eng. *thou*, etc.]

trūtiām, *adv.* [tuna] after your manner: excere, jam tuam facia, Pl.

tūba, *ae*, *f.* [same root as tubus, a tube] a trumpet, esp. a war-trumpet: ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 399. It was used also at religious festivals, games, funerals, etc.: Ov.: Virg. || Fig.: tuba belli civilis, i. e. cacciter, author, instigator, Cic. (Hence *It. tromba*; Fr. *trompe*.)

tūber, *ēris*, *n.* [tumeo] a lump, bump, swelling, tumour, protuberance on animal bodies: cameli, Plin. Fig.: qui ne tuberibus proptis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, Hor. || Transf. a truffle, a favourite article of food among the Romans: Juv. (Hence Fr. *truffe*; Eng. *truffle*.)

tūber, *ēris*, *f.* a kind of apple-tree (doubtful): Plin. || Masc. the fruit of this tree: Suet.

tūbicen, *inis*, *m.* [tuba cano] a trumpeter; esp. in war: cornicines tubicines canere jubet, Liv.

tūbulustrum (tubulustrum), *i*, *n.* [tuba lustrō] a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets: Ov.

tubulorior, *atus*, *i. v. a.* dep. to eat greedily, gobble up, devour: Pl.

tūbus, *i*, *m.* a pipe, tube: Col.: Plin. **tucostum** or **thostum**, *i*, *n.* a kind of sausage or haggis: Pers.

tūditans, *antis*, *Part.* [rud, root of tundo] striking or beating often: Lucr.

tūdo, *no* perf., *tūtum*, *2. v. a.* (tuo, Lucr.) (for *tutor*) to look after, to watch, etc.: censors vestigalia tuento, Cic.

tūdor, *tūtus* (tūtus, Sall.), *2. v. a.* dep. (tuo, Cat.: *tumir*, Lucr.) to look or gaze at; to behold, watch, consider, examine, etc. (poet.): talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tueretur, Virg. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quod multa in terris fieri coeloque tueretur (homines), Lucr. || Esp. to look after; to watch, guard, preserve, defend, protect, maintain, uphold, etc.: videte, ne vobis turpissimum sit, id. quod acceptat, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic.: adem Castoris P. Junius habuit tndem, to keep in good order, id.: tumeini castra et defendite diligenter, Caes.: domum a furibus, Phaedr.: portus, Caes.

tūdrum, *i*, *n.* [tego] a hut, cot, cottage of shepherds, peasants, etc.: Cic.: Virg.

tūtio, *ōnis*, *f.* [tueor] a taking care of, guarding; defence, preservation: tūtio sui, Cic.

tūtinas, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [tueor].

tūti, *v. ferro*.

tum, *adv.* and *conj.* [a demonstrative word, from the root *tu* (v. tam): cf. quum, from quo]. **A.** Adv. denoting a definite point of time which either coincides with or follows another indicated period. **1.** Denoting a coincident point of time, either definite or indefinite: then, at this or that time. (I) connected with quum, ubi, postquam, si, or *abl. absol.*: tum, quum tu es iratus, Cic.: postquam res publica adeolet, tum lex Porcia aliaeque paratae, Sall.: tum magis assentire, Laeli, si ad majora venero, Cic.: rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello dictator revertit, Liv. (II) Strengthened with *dum*, denique, maxime, vero: ubi expellere, magis hoc tum demum dies, Pl.: qui convenit polliceri operam suam rei publicae tum denique, si necessitate o-gatur? Cic.: tum maxime, quum facultas contigerit, resistamus, Quint.: quem si habemus, tum vero quis te possit esse florentior? Cic. **2.** *Abol.*: tum vero in curas animum adducitur omnis, Virg.: qui tum ego aegros, ubi bodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic. || Denoting a

succeeding point of time, then, *therapion, herapion*: iulenti venire agros Attalenis; deinde agros in Macedonia regionis; post autem agros in Hispania: tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginiem vendunt, id. cras est nihil iudicium. Quid tum? *what then?* *what further?* Ter. (ii) Strengthened with deinde, postea, deinde, vero: tum deinde, Liv.: *Pa. Capias tu illius vestem, Ch. Vestem?* quid tum postea? Ter.: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem copiarum misit, Caes.: nuntiaverunt manus cogi. Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit, id. 2. Transf. in enumerations of facts or arguments, then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place: gignit autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic. (ii) Correlative with *primum, deinde, postremo*, etc.: primum, quod legione propter paucitatem despiciebant: tum etiam, quod ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri existimabant, Caes.

B. Adverbial conj. always either repeated by way of contrast, or opposed to quum, to denote a climax: (i) *tum . . . tum, first . . . then, at one time . . . at another time, now . . . now, as well . . . as, both . . . and*: disserens in utramque partem tum Graece tum Latine, Cic. Repeated several times: quod eo est ammirabilis in his stellis, quia tum occiduntur, tum auras aperuntur: tum celorum moventur, tum tardius, tum omnino non moventur, quidem, id. (ii) *quum . . . tum, both . . . and especially: not only . . . but also; if . . . then surely*: quia virtus quum in paucis est, tum in paucis iudicatur et cernitur, id.: qui (divitiarum) quum magnae partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit, Caes.

tumefacio, feci, factum, i. v. a. to cause to swell, to tumefy (poet.): vis fera ventorum extensam tumefecit humum, Ov. || Fig. to swell or puff up, to inflate with pride, etc.: num me laetitia tumefactum fallis inani? Prop.

tumēdo, 2. v. n. to swell, be swollen or tumid, to be puffed out or inflated: tumet corpus omne veneno, Ov.: pedes, Virg.: Achelous imbre, Ov. || Fig. to swell, be swollen with passionate excitement, to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth: sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic.: pectus anhelum et rabie fera corda tument, Virg.: laudis amore tumes, Hor. 2. Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: nec Ciceroni obtractores delusae, quibus inflatus et tumens videbatur, Tac.

tumesco, mūt, i. v. n. incip. [tumeo] to begin to swell, to swell up: mare Virg.: vulnere, Tac. || Fig. to swell up, become swollen with passionate excitement, to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth: rumpor et ora

mili pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov.: (monet) opera tumescere bella, are fermenting, threatening to break out, Virg.

tumidus, a, um, adj. [id.] swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic.: Python, Ov.: mare, Virg.: Nilus, Hor.

|| Fig. swollen or swelling with passionate excitement, excited, incensed; puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out: tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, Virg.: purum est vitio tibi, quum tumidum est cor? i. e. swells with ambition, Hor. 2. Of speech, inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint. Comp.: tumidior sermo, Liv.

tumor, ōris, m. [id.] swelling; a swelling, tumour: oculorum tumor, Cic.: tumor ille loci permanet et alti collis habet speciem, Ov. || Fig. a swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc.: quum tumor animi reedisset, Cic.: rerum, ferment, commotion, id. 2. Of speech, an inflated or pompous style, bombast: genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint.

tumulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tumulus] to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb (poet.): aliqueum, Ov.

tumulosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of hills, hilly, locust, Sall.

tumultuarius, a, um, adj. [tumultus] pertaining to bustle, hurry, or tumult; in milit. lang. of troops brought hurriedly together, raised hastily or suddenly: tumultuario exercitu transivit ducto, Liv.: militis, id. || Rapit, that is done or happens in a hurry, hurried, sudden, confused, disorderly: pugna, id.: opus, id.

tumultuatio, ōnis, f. [tumultus] a busting, tumult (rare): Liv.

tumultus, i. v. a. [tumultus] (for tumultuor, q. v.): quid tumultus? Pl. Pass. impers.: hostibus nuntiat, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultu, Caes.

tumultuor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to make a bustle or disturbance, to be in great agitation or confusion, to be in uproar: quid tumultuarius, soror? quid insanis? Cic.: tumultuari Gallias comperit, to be in an uproar, Suet.

tumultuosus, adv. with bustle or confusion, tumultuously: Liv. Comp.: Caes. Sup.: Cic.

tumultuosus, a, um, adj. [tumultus] full of bustle, confusion, or tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous: solitus, Pl.: solitudo ac tumultuosa vita, Cic.: nuntius, Liv.: mare, Hor. Comp.: Caesar Italian tumultuosorem reperit, Vell. Sup.: quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv.

tumultus, a, um (gen. tumulti, Pl.: Ter.), m. an uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi,

Caes.: nunquam trepidatio? nunquam tumultus? Cic.: tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, i. e. the roar of thunder, Hor. 2. E. p. a. motion or impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion: potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest, Quint. et enim aliquid tumultus nisi perturbatio tunc, et major tumor oritur? unde etiam sonus ductum est tumultus, Cic.: factus nuper in Italia, servili tumultu, Caes.

|| Fig. disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult of the mind or feelings: tumultus mentis, Hor. [Prob. of the same root as tumeo.]

tumulus, i, m. [tumeo] a raised heap of earth, a mound, hillock: tumulus terrenus, Caes.: ignis et specula sublati aut tumulo, Cic. || a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus: (Demetrius) super terrae tumulum soluit uti datus in columellam, id.: honorarius i. e. a sepulchral monument, cataepha, Suet.: called also, inanis, Virg.

tuno, adv. [tum] with the emphatic suffix ce) a particle denoting a coincident point of time either definite or indefinite (differing from tum, v. i. only in being somewhat more emphatic), then, at the very time, immediately, at this or that time: (i) Connected with quum: nisi quid in illa (accusatione) non, quum omnia dicta sunt, testes daveris hic in singulas res dabuntur, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with tum, tumen, tumens igitur, quum senex aliquid in actum colloquit, Pl. (iii) Abund.: nunc adest, quod tunc negabat, Cic. (Hence li. damque, adunque; Fr. donc.)

tundo, tedi, tansum or tism, i. v. a. to beat, strike, thump, beat with repeated strokes: oculos convengo bacillo, Cic.: pectora manu, Ov.: am alto alio, Hor. With limiting ex: tunsae pectora palma, Virg. Preverb.: uno opere eandem locum diem noctemque tundere, to hammer the same anvil, i. e. to keep at the same work, Cic. 2. Esp. to pound, bruise, bruise: tansum galliae admiscere saporem, Virg. || Fig. to dim, stun, impair (poet. and rare): pergis tunc tundere? Pl. Abol.: tundoque uno odio denique effecti senex, Ter. [Sunt tui, "tundere" Germ. stossen; part. Eng. thump.]

tunio, a, um, f. an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic: Cic.: Hor. A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate: Cic. (r. Smith: Ant. 400 seq.) || Transf. coating, skin, leopament, membrum, hull, peel, etc.: quum teretes possent tunicae aestate cicadas, Lucr.

tunicatus, a, um, Part. [tunica] || A d. j. coated, having one of (leathern roots): tunicatum carpe, Pers. (i. e. tunica) to clothe with a tunic: tunicatum, Varr.: usu, in part. Part. Cic. Of the common people, v. v. the tunic only: Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

tūnicula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little tunic: Pl.

tunus, a, um, Part. [tundo].

thor, v. tuor, ad. ini.

turba, ae, f. an uproar, disorder, tumult, riot: turba et confusio rerum. Cic.: multitudo ac turba fugientium. Caes.: turba atque seditionibus sine cura alimur. Sall. || Transf. any brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel: turba atque rix, Cic.: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat istidem. Pl. || Meton. of men: a crowd, multitude, mob: a band, train, troop, etc.: in foro turbaque, Cic.: discipulorum. Quint.: throng, Hor. || 2. In gen. a crowd, whirl, troop, multitude, number: turba ignotorum decrum, Cic.: ferarum, Ov. [Prob. of root *tra*, "to whirl," whence torqueo = v. tero].

turbamentum, i. n. [turbo] a means of disturbance (rare): Tac.

turbatō, adv. confusedly, with disorder: Caes.

turbatio, ōnis, f. [turbo] confusion, disorder, disturbance: rerum, Liv.

turbator, ōris, m. [id.] a troubler, disquieter, disturber: turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv.

turbatus, a, um, Part. [turbo].

|| Adj. disorderly, confused: turbatus mare ingreassa, more stormy, Suet. || 2. Fig.: oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv.

turbellus, arum, f. plu. dim. [turbo] a bustle, stir, row: Pl.

turben, inis, v. turbo, inis, ad. init.

turbidus, adv. in disorder, confusedly: Cic.: Tac.

turbidus, a, um, adj. [turba] full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered: turbida tempestas heri fuit, stormy, Pl.: tempestas telorum, Virg.: Austro, Hor.: coma, Ov. || 2. Esp. of fluids, thick, muddy, turbid: aqua, Cic.: gurgis turbidus coeno, Virg. || Fig. troubled, disordered, boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy, zealous, perplexed: turbid confusio motus animorum, Cic.: reductus in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausus mutare, peditionis, Tac.: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit, Arua, in confusion, Virg. Comp.: pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Sup.: turbidissimae quique, Tac. (|| *Kæter*, abol.: si turbidissima sapienter ferbas, Cic.: adverb.: mens turbidum laetatur, Hor.)

turbidus, a, um, adj. [turbo, in] cone-shaped: vortex, Ov.

turbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (fut. perf. turbassit, for turbaverit, Cic.) [turba] to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, confuse, etc.: ventorum vi agitari atque turbati mare, Cic.: equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv.: capillos, Ov. || 2. Esp. of water, to make thick or turbid: aquam limo, Hor.: aqua lacrima, Ov. || Fig.: qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. Abol.: dum ne reducam, turbant porro, quam velint, Ter. Pass.

imper.: totis usque adeo turbatur agris, Virg.

turbo, inis, m. (turban, inis, n.: Tib.) proper, any violent circular motion; a whirl, swirl, rotation, revolution, a round, circle (mostly poet.): cum coeli turbine ferri, Lucr.: tell (convorti), Virg.: militiae turbine factus eques, i. e. through the round of military agitation or promotion, Ov. || a whirlwind, hurricane, tornado: procellae, turbines, Cic.: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. || 2. Fig.: qui in maximis turbibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernasset, Cic.: miserae mentes, Ov. || 3. a spinning top, whipping-top: Virg. || 2. Transf. of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, a reel, whirl, spindle, etc.: Cic.: Hor. [Root *tra*, "to whirl," whence torqueo = v. tero.]

turbulentus, adv. in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence: qui non turbulente humana patientur, Cic. Comp.: egit de Caepione turbulentus, id.

turbulenter, adv. tumultuously, violently: Cic.

turbulentus, a, um, adj. [turba] Neutr. restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous: tempestas, Cic.: aqua, turbid, muddy, Phaeder.: atomorum turbulenta cursio, confused, Cic. Comp.: turbulentior inde annus excepti, Liv. Sup.: turbulentissimum tempus, opp. tranquillissimum, Cic. || Act. troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious: seclitiois civis et turbulentus, id.: tribuni, Tac. Sup.: tribuni plebis, Caes.

turda, ae, v. turdis.

turdus, i, m. (fem. turda, ae, Pers.) a thrush or throut: prob. the name includes also the fieldfare and other species of Turdus: Plin.: Hor.

tūrens (thurens), a, um, adj. [tas] of frankincense: turea virga, the frankincense-rod, Virg.: grana, Ov.

turgēdo, tursi, i. v. n. to swell out, be swollen or tumid: ore (ab lectu), Ov.: gurgas laeto in palmito, Virg. || 2. Fig.: (uxor) target mihi, i. e. is swelling with anger, is enraged, Pl. || 2. Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, bombastic: processus grandia turgid, Hor. [Root *tra* or *tor*, same as in torus: g added as in margo, sparvo, terpo, verpo.]

turgescō, i. v. n. incomp. [turgēdo] to begin to swell, to swell up, swell: prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris, Ov. || Fig.: to swell with passion: sapientis animus nonquam turgescit, nonquam tumet, Cic.

turgidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [turgidus] swollen: ocelli flendo, Cat.

turgidus, a, um, adj. [turgēdo] swollen, inflated, distended, turgid: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic.: mare, Hor.: vela vento, id. || Fig. of speech, inflated, turgid (rare): Alpinus, id.

turbibulum (thur.), i, n. [tna] a vessel to burn incense in, a censer: Cic.

tūricēmus (thur.), a, um, adj. [tus cremo] incense-burning, for burning incense: arae, Virg.: foci, Ov.

tūrier (thur.), ēra, erum, adj. [tna fero] incense-bearing, that bears, yields, or produces incense: Indus, Ov.

tūrilēgus, a, um, adj. [tus lego] incense-gathering: Arabes, Ov.

turma, ae, f. a troop, squadron of horse; a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men: Caes.: Cic. || Transf. in gen. a troop, crowd, throng, band, body: immans Titanum, Hor.: lemnea, Ov. [Perh. from the root *tra*, "to whirl," whence torqueo = v. tero.]

turmālis, c, adj. [turma] pertaining to a troop, a squadron: T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, i. e. with those of his squadron, Liv.

turmātin, adv. [id.] by troops or squadrons: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. || Transf. in gen. in troops, in bands: Lucr.

turpētinus, a, um, adj. dim. [turpis] ugly, foul, deformed: nasus, Cat. || Fig.: Cic.

turpificatus, a, um, adj. [turpis facio] debased, corrupted: fig.: Cic.

turpilioculidus, i, adj. m. [turpis lucrum cupidus] covetous of base or dishonest gain, as a term of abuse: Pl.

turpis, e, adj. ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy, nasty: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic.: viri morbo, deformed, disfigured, Hor.: scabies, Virg. || Fig. [id.] unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable: pulcrum ornatum turpes moris pejus coeno colluntur, Pl.: quum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic.: repulsa, Hor. Comp.: quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Sup.: turpissima fuga, Caes. (|| Neut. with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as its subject: habere quaestum rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed aedeleratum etiam et infamum, Cic. (|| *Abol.*: nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, id. (y) Adv. (post.): turpe incedere, Cat.)

turpiter, adv. in an ugly or unsightly manner: ut turpiter atrum destinat in placem mulier formosa superne, Hor. || Fig. in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably: turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. (Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Cic.)

turpitudine, inis, f. [turpis] ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity (rare in lit. sense): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. || Fig. baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude: turpitudine atque infamia, id.: verborum, id.: ut turpitudine fugae virtute dederent, Caes.

turpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make ugly or unsightly, to defile, pollute, disfigure, deform (mostly poet.): capillos sanguine, Virg.: frontem (cicatrix), Hor.: ipsos (scabies), Tac.

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turriger, āra, ōrum, adj. [turris geru] *turret-bearing, turreted*: *humilis elephanorum*, Plin.: *urbes*, Virg. || *an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets* (personifying the earth and its cities): *Cybele*, Ov.

turris, īa, f. = *tūris*, *rūpis*, a tower: *Dionysius contionari ex turri alia solebat*, Cic.: *caesae graviore caesae decidunt turres*, Hor. 2. *Esp. military towers*, for the defence of a camp or the walls of a city: *Caes.*: Cic. (II) for attack in a siege: *Caes.* (III) on the backs of elephants: *Liv.* (IV) on a ship: *Id.* || *Transf. any high building, a castle, palace, citadel*: *pauperum tabernae rigumque turres*, Hor.

turritus, a, um, adj. [turris est] *furnished, or fortified with towers, turreted, castellated* (mostly poet.): *moenia*, Ov.: *turrita corona*, of the crown of Cybele, *Id.*: *puppes*, Virg.

2. *Esp. turrita*, ae, adj. *f. tower-crowned, turreted*, an epithet of Cybele: *dea*, Prop.: *Berecynthia mater*, Virg. || *Transf. tower-shaped, lowering, lofty*: *scopuli*, *Id.*

turtur, ūris, m. a turtle-dove, Pl.: *Virg.*

tūa (thus), tūris, n. [rō thōis] *incense, frankincense*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*

tusalo, 4. v. n. [tusis] *to cough, to have a cough*: *male*, Hor.

tusis, īa, f. a cough: *Cels.*: *Ter.*: *Virg.*: *Hor.* [*Tus-is* prob. from *rud*, root of *tundo*.]

tutus, a, um, Part. [tundo].

tūtamen, īnis, n. [tutor] *a means of defence, defence, protection*: (*lorica*) *decus et tutamen in armis*, Virg.

tūtamentum, ī, n. [id.] *a means of defence, defence, protection* (rare): *Liv.*

tūtē, pron. v. tu.

tūtē, adv. safely, without danger (rare): *crede hūc tute*, Pl.

tūtēla, ae, f. [tutor] *a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection*: *tutēlam Januae gerere*, Pl.: *tenulorum support, maintenance*, Suet.: *tutēla ac praesidium bellicae virtutis*, Cic.: *te Jovis impio tutēla Saturno eripuit*, Hor. 3. *Esp. legal t. t. the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage* of minors, insane persons, etc.: *frandare pupillum*, qui in tutēlam pervenit, Cic.: *ad sanas aetate tutēla propinquos*, Hor. || *Meton.*

a keeper, warder, guardian, protection (mostly poet.): (*Philemon et Baucis*) *tampit tutēla hinc*, Ov.: *tutēla praesentis* (*Id.*) *Augustus*, Hor.: *So of the time of the tutelar deity of a ship*: *ut tutēla ebore caelesta est*, *Id.*: *asa a charge, care* (poet.): *ut puericae puerique claria patri-*

bus tutēlae, *Id.*: *ut puericae puerique claria patri-*

bus tutēlae, *Id.*: *ut puericae puerique claria patri-*

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bus tutēlae, *Id.*: *ut puericae puerique claria patri-*

aim, in security, Cic. *Comp.*: *ut ubivis tutus quam in meo regno essem*, Sall. *Sup.*: *ubi tutissimae essem*, Cic.

tūtō, atum, i. v. a. [tutor] *for tutor*: *to watch, defend, etc.*: *patria et prognati tutantur et servantur*, Pl.

tūtōr, ūris, m. [id.] *a watcher, protector, defender* (rare): *te, pater Silvane, tutor finium*, Hor. || *Esp. legal t. t.*

a guardian, curator, tutor of minors, women, insane persons, etc.: *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *orbis eloquentiae quasi tutores relicti sumus*, Cic. (*v. Smith's* *Ant.* 122.)

tūtōr, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] *to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend*: *tutatus est domum*, Pl.: *res Italae armis*, Hor.: *genae ab inferiore parte tutantur* (*oculos*), Cic.: *servae tutaeque tuo fidentem praesidio*, Hor. || *Transf. to ward off, avert* an evil: *ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidis tutabat*, *Caes.*

tūtōrius, a, um, adj. [tutor] *pertaining to a guardian*: *Just.*

tūtus, a, um, Part. [tuo and tuer].

|| *A. J. safe, secure, out of danger*: *quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset*: *Cic.*: *tutissimus portus*, *Caes.*: *nemina*, Hor.: *non est tua vota tutata, non without danger*, Hor.: *regnum et diadema tutum defensum uni, i. e. that cannot be taken away*, Hor. (II) *With ab, less freq. ad, or abt.*: *a periculo*, *Caes.*: *testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus video esse*, *Liv.* (III) *Neut. with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject*: *tutus esse arbitrabantur, sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri*, *Caes.* 2. *Neut. abt.*: *tuta et parvula laudo*, Hor.: *in tutum receptus est*, *Liv.*

|| *Transf. Act. watchful, careful, cautious, prudent* (rare): *serpūt humi tutus nimium timidusque procellas*, Hor.: *celeritatem quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus*, *Liv.*

tūtus, a, um, prom. adj. [tu] *thy, thine, your, yours*: *tutus est servus*, Pl.: *vigebat auditor Panaetii illius tui Mnesarchus*, Cic. *Made emphatic by the suffix pte*: *tuopte ingenio*, Pl. 2. *your, your own*, i. e. *favourable, auspicious, proper, suitable, or right* for you: *tempore tuo pugnasti*, *Liv.* 3. *For the objective gen. tui*: *desidero tuo, through desire for you*, Ter.

tutpianians, antis, Part. [tutpian-] *playing on a drum or tambour*: *Suet.*

tutpiantriba, ae, m. = *tutpian-triba*, *a tabourer, a tambour-player*, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele): *Pl.*

tutpianum, ī, n. = *tutpian-um*, *a drum, tambour, tambourine*, esp. as beaten by the priests of Cybele: *Lucr.*: *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Caes.* || *Transf. a drum or wheel, in machines for raising weights*, in water-organs, etc.: *Virg.*: (*v. Smith's* *Ant.* 40.)

tutpus, ī, m. = *tutpus*, *a figure, image*, on a wall: *Cic.*

tutpianios, adv. *tutpianically*: *Cic.*

tutpianoides, ae, m. [tutpian-oides] *a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide*: *Sen.*: *Suet.*

tutpianoidum, ī, n. [id.] *the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide*: *Sen.*

tutpianus, a, um, adj. = *tutpian-ius*, *tyrannous, tyrannical*: *leges*, Cic.

tutpianis, īdis, f. = *tutpianis*, *the study of a tyrant, arbitrary or despotic rule, tyranny*: *o dii boni! vivit tyrannus*, *tyrannus occidit*, Cic.: (*Pythagoras*) *odio tyrannidis exsul sponte erit*, Ov.

tutpianotenus, ī, m. = *tutpianotenus*, *the killer of a tyrant*: *Cic.*

tutpianus, ī, m. = *tutpianus*, *a cruel, severe, or illegal ruler, a despot, tyrant*: *tyrannorum viti*, Cic. || *In gen.*

a monarch, ruler, sovereign, king (rare and mostly poet.): *Nep.*: *Virg.*: *O Neptune*: *Ov.*: *Of the constellation Arctus*, because it was supposed to influence the ocean: *Hor.*

tutpianus, ī, m. = *tutpianus*, *a dish of salt fish prepared with dace*: *Cic.*

U.

U (originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek υ), the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the last in the natural vowel series. The long u corresponded in sound to the Greek ω, and to the German and Italian u (Eng. oo); the short u seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German ü and the French u: hence it sometimes represented the Greek ω, as *fluga*, *φύγῃ*, *cūminum*, *αὐμινον*, *ck*.

|| Interchanges of u with other letters. 1. with i; v. letter c, u, i, u, i.

2. with o; v. letter o, u, o, u, o.

3. with e; v. letter e, u, e, u, e.

Changes of u in the Romance languages: 1. u almost invariably remains unchanged; but sometimes becomes a, esp. when in the modern word it is followed by two consonants: e. g. *Lat. coppa, galea, alter*; *It. coppa, galea, alter*.

2. u is freq. changed into o: e. g. *Lat. cubitus, galea*; *It. cubitus, galea*; *Lat. cubitus, galea*; *It. cubitus, galea*.

(II) In g. u often becomes eo: e. g. *Lat. cubitus, galea*; *It. cubitus, galea*; *Lat. cubitus, galea*; *It. cubitus, galea*.

3. u is long by position undergoes nearly the same changes as u (u, i, and a): e. g. *Lat. gutta*; *It. gutta*; *Fr. gutta*.

As an abbreviation, V. (for U) stands for uti, so V. V. uti vorant.

uber, ūris, n. a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck: *ut vix sustineat distentum curibus ubor*, Ov. (II) *lactis*: *lactis*, Virg.: *distenta*, Hor.

|| *Meton. richness, fruitfulness, fertility*: *ubere frequens herba et fertilis ubere campus*, Virg. [*Sana dūdas*, *uber*: *Gr. ὄσθα*; *Germ. udder*; *Eng. udder*.]

Subst.: quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores tentant, those more remote, Caes. 2. Of time and other abstractions: puer est ultiora loqui, Ov. 11. Sup. ultimus, a. um, farthest, most distant, utmost, extreme, last; often to be rendered as a subst. the farthest part, etc. Of space: illa minima (luna) quae ultima a coelo, citima terra lucebat allena, Cic. in ultima sedibus, the most retired part of the house, Ter. (1) Subst.: recessus primis ultimis non dabant, Caes. 3. Of time or order of succession, remotest, earliest, eldest, first; last, latest, final: principium, Cic.: auctor sanguinis, Virg.: scilicet ultima semper expectanda dies homini est, last, Ov. (1) Subst.: perferto et ultima expectato, final events, the end, Cic. Adverb.: ad idem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, to the last, Liv.: ultimo, Suet.: ultimum, for the last time, Liv. 3. Of degree or rank: (1) utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic.: ultimum supplicium, extreme (i. e. capital) punishment, Caes. (2) Subst.: omnia ultima pati, every extremity, the worst, Liv. And adverb.: consilium scelus, sed non ad ultimum demens, in the extreme, utterly, to the last degree, id. (1) lowest, meanest (rare): qui se Philippum regniue stirpis ferebat, quum eas ultimas, Vell. (2) Subst.: at vigiliis et laboribus cum ultimis militum certaret (consule), Liv.

ultiorius, comp. adv. but with same sign. as ultra, beyond, farther on, farther, further: abire, Ov.: ultioris ne tendo odia, Virg.: rogabat ulterius iusto, more than was right, Ov.

ultimus, a. um, v. ultior, mo. 11. ultio, ōnis, f. [ulciscor] a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge: Tac.: Juv.

ultor, ōris, m. [id.] a punisher, avenger, revenger: conjurationis investigator atque ultor, Cic.

ultra, adv. and prep. with acc. A. Adv. beyond, farther, over, more, besides: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitatis possit? Cic.: eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere: ultra neque curae neque gaudio locus esse, Sall. Of time: nec ultra bellum Latum dilatam, Liv. (1) On account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by quam: ultra quam satis est, Cic. B. Prep. with acc. on the farther side of, beyond, past: cis Padum ultraque, Liv. Placed after the noun: Euphratem ultra, Tac. 11. Transf. of time, beyond, past, longer than: (Gorgias) ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 2. Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc. beyond, over, more than: adhibent modum quandam, quem ultra progredi non oportet, Cic.: si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor.

ultrix, icis, ulis, [ulciscor] avenging, vengful: ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, the avenging (female) deities, Virg. 11. Subst. a female avenger: ultrix afflictae civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Domo.

ultra, adv. to the farther side, beyond, on the other side: um, in conjunction with citro: v. citro. 2. Transf. afar, away, off: Ty. Proin tu ab istoc proculecedas. Et. Ultristum a me! Pl. 11. Fig. beyond, besides, moreover, too: eleavit suos dives ultroque his sumptum intulit, Cic. (1) Strengthened with etiam: o audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum venit, Ter. 2, on his, her, or their part: of himself, herself, themselves, etc.; of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntarily (this sign. is derived from the idea of addition or surplus; hence, of something not asked for nor expected. Ultro is said to differ from sponte as implying the absence of external influence or solicitation; whereas sponte refers to freedom from compulsion or assistance): quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes.: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic. Esp. ultro tributa (and as one word, ultrotributa), expenditure incurred by the State for public works: Liv.

ultratributa, ōrum, v. ultro, ad fin. ultus, a. um, Part. [ulciscor] ultula, ae, f. (ec. vls) [ululo; the shriek; a scream] vocis: Virg. [Sana ululae; Germ. uile; Eng. ule.]

ululatio, ōis, m. [id.] a howling, wailing, shrieking, as a sound of mourning or lamentation: Virg.: the wild yells or war-whoops of the Gauls: Caes.: the wild cries and shouts of the Bacchanals: Cat. ululo, uli, atum, i. v. n. and a. [an onomat. word: cf. βάλυξ]. 1. Neutr. to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry: canes, Virg.: simulacra ferarum, Ov.: ululanti voce canere, Cic. 2. Transf. of places, to ring, resound, re-echo with howling: penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Virg. 11. Act. to cry or howl out to; to wait or howl over: to fill a place with howling, with yells or shrieks (poet. and mostly in the Part. perf.): nocturnisque Hecate trivis ululata per urbem, id. (Hence lt. ululare; Fr. hurler.)

ulva, ae, f. seige, and various other aquatic plants: the word has no definite application: Virg.: Ov. umbella, ae, f. dim. [umbra] a little shadow: meton. a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella: Juv. umbilicus, i. m. the navel: Cels.: Liv. 11. Transf. the umbilical cord: Cels. 2. the middle, centre, qui locus, quod in media est insula sita, umbilicus Siciliae vocatur, Cic. 3. the projecting end of the binder on which the books of the ancients were rolled: lambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. to bring to a close, Hor. 4. a

kind of sea-shell, sea-cockle: Cic. [akin to ὑδρα-ος (the term of umbilicus is that of an adj.): comparing these two words with Germ. nabel, Eng. navel, it is prob. that the Latin and Greek words have an initial vowel prefixed, and that the orig. forms were ὑδρα-ος, o-umbil-us. But these words come from the root naba, which appears in Sans. nabhi, "umbilicus;" Lat. umbō (= o-nub-o); old Germ. naba, "modulus rotae."]

umbo, ōnis, m. [v. umbilicus] prop. any convex elevation; hence, a boss of a shield: Virg. 11. Transf. a shield: id. Liv. 2. the elbow: Suet. 3. the full part or swelling of a garment: Tert. Hence, transf.: umbo candida, a toga, Pers.

umbra, ae, f. a shade, shadow: Illa platani, cupus umbraum secutus est Socrates, Cic. Proverb.: umbras timere, to be afraid of shadows, i. e. to fear without cause, id. 11. Transf. in painting, the dark part of a painting, shade, shadow: id. 2. a shade, ghost of a dead person: nos ubi decimus, quo dives Tullius et Ancus, palvis et umbra sumus, Hor.: umbrarum rex, i. e. Pluto, Ov. 3. Like the Greek εἶδος, an uninvited guest, whom an invited one brings with him: Hor. 4. a shade, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow (poet.): nudus arboris Oubry erat, nec habebat Pelion umbra, Ov.: vanae tonitrua in umbra, in the cool barber's shop, Hor.: stude in umbra educata, in the closet, study, Tac. 5. a fish, called also sciscia; a grouting, name: Ov. 11. Fig. of a shadow, an obscure sign or image, faint appearance, imperfect copy or representation, semblance: umbra et imago civitatis, Cic.: sub umbra fœderis aequal civitatem pati, Liv. 2. shadower, cover, protection: umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus, id. [Perh. a contr. of o-umbra from nubis, nubes; like nubis from o-nub-o.]

umbraculum, i. n. [umbra] anything that furnishes shade, a bow, arbour: Cic.: Virg. 2. Transf. a school: Theophrasti doctrinam hominis umbracula, Cic. 11. a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella: Ov. umbratilis, ae, m. [umbra colio] one who is fond of the shade, a loungeur: Pl. umbratilis, e, adj. [id.] remaining in the shade, in retirement, or at home; private, retired, contemplative: vita umbratilis et delicata, Cic. 11. Esp. of speech, in the manner of the schools; opp. to public, political: melle est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id.

umbrifer, ōris, ōrum, adj. [umbra fero] shade-bringing, casting a shade, shady: nemus, Virg.

umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [umbra] to shade, shadow, cover: tempora querui, Virg.

umbrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of shade, shady, umbrageous: locus umbrosior, Cic.: silva, Ov.: lucus, Hor.

ūnā, adv. in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together: finitima persuadent ut una cum his proficiantur, Caes.: quum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, Cic. Poet. with dat.: Virg.

ūnānimis, antis, adv. [unus animus] of one mind, of one accord: Pl. **ūnānimitas**, ālis, f. [unanimus] unanimity, concord (rare): Liv.

ūnānimus, a, um, adj. [unus animus] of one mind, heart, or will: of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous (mostly poet.): sodales, Cat.: quae (res) distingere unanimes videbatur, Liv.

uncia, ae, f. = *ovynia* (Sicilian and Etruscan), a twelfth part, a twelfth: of inheritances: mortuus Babullius: Caesar, opinor, ex uncia, et si nihil adhuc: sed Leptia ex triente, Cic. (II) of weight, the twelfth part of a pound (as or libra), an ounce: Pl. || Transf. a trifle, bit, atom: neque piscium ullam unciam hinc pondo cepi, id. (Hence Eng. ounce, inch.)

ūnciarius, a, um, adj. [uncia] pertaining to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth: fenus, i. e. eight per cent. (v. *semenarius*), Tac.: Liv.

ūnciatim, adv. [id.] by twelfths, by ounces: Plin. || Transf. by a little at a time, little by little: Ter.

ūncinatus, a, um, adj. [uncus] furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed: *lamata uncinataque corporcula*, Cic.

ūnciōla, ae, f. dim. [uncia] a little ounce: Juv.

ūnciō, ōnis, f. [ungo] a besmearing, anointing: sudatoria, Pl.: Cic.

ūnciō, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to besmear or anoint often: se ungunt, Pl.

ūnciōscellus, a, um, adj. dim. [uncus] somewhat unctuous: Pl.

ūncior, ōris, m. [ungo] an anointer: Pl.: Cic.

ūnciōra, ae, f. [id.] an anointing of the head: servilla, Cic.

unctus, a, um, Part. [ungo]. || A d. lit. smeared, anointed, hence rich, luscious, sumptuous: Ita palaestras defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctor abiret, where the word has a double meaning, Cic.: m-lms et unctus, Hor.: Carinthus, lusciorius, voluptuosus, Juv.

|| Subst. unctum, i. n. a rich banquet, sumptuous feast: unctum qui recte poene praestit, Hor. || An ointment: App. Fig.: pro isto a-so sole, quo ta abusus est in nostro pratulo, a te titulum s-olem unctumque repetimus, i. e. *summe* and ointment, Cic.

ūnctus, i. m. a hook, barb: Liv.: Hor. (II) Esp. a hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the fiver: Cic.: Juv. [Prob. con-

nected with the root UNC, ANC, or ANG, which appears in *ancora*, *ango*; though others connect it with the root of *unguis*.]

ūncus, a, um, adj. [i. uncus] hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed: uncus bannus, Ov.: aratrum, Virg.: canda, Ov. **ūnda**, ae, f. [root UD: v. *udus*] a wave, billow, surge: mare plenum undarum, Pl.: Hor.: Ov. || Transf.

In gen. water, moisture, a fluid or liquid of any kind (mostly poet.): (Proetus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius igitur, id.: aëriae undae, i. e. the air, Lucr.: qua plurimus undam fumus agit, Virg. || Fig.: campus atque illae undae cunctidam, Cic.: salutatum undae, a stream, a crowd, Virg.

ūndē, adv. [qui] old form cunde; cf. *ali-cunde* from which or what place, whence: Relatively: nec inde venit, unde mallei, Cic.: ipse eodem unde redierat, proficiscitur, Caes. || Interrogatively. (I) direct: unde defectus esse Cinna? Ex urbe unde directi Galli? A Capitolio, Cic. (II) indirect: unde initium belli feret, explorabant, Caes. || Transf. of persons or things, from whom or which (denoting source, origin, cause, etc.): Relatively: (narratio) brevis erit, al, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic.: qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, id. (II) Esp. legal i. t. unde petitur, = defendant: ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, id. || Interrogatively: (I) direct: unde haec (putera) igitur est? Pl.: unde sed hos novi? Ov. (II) indirect: ut ex ipsa quaeris, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. || Indefinitely, unde unde, for undecunque, whencever, from whatever quarter: qui mercedem aut numos unde extrahit, Hor. (Hence *IL unde*: and from de unde, Fr. *dont*.)

ūndēsim, num. card. [unus decem] eleven: Cic.

ūndēsimus, a, um, num. ord. [unus decimus] the eleventh: legio, Liv.

ūndēcūquē (undecumque: in tmei) unde vacet quicque locus, Lucr.), adv. from what place or part soever: nec undecunque causa fluxit, ibi cuba est, Quint.

ūnde-unde, v. unde, no. II. 1.

ūn-dēni, ae, a, num. distrib. [unus] eleven each: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i. e. with an hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse, Ov. || 2.

ūndēnonāginta, num. card. [unus de nonaginta] eighty-nine: Liv.

ūndēoctoginta, num. card. [unus de octoginta] seventy-nine: Hor.

ūndēquadrāginta, num. card. [unus de quadraginta] thirty-nine: Cic.

ūndēquingūgēsimus, a, um, num. ord. [undequinguinta] the forty-ninth: dies, Cic.

ūndēquingūginta, num. card.

[unus de quinquaginta] forty-nine: Liv.

ūndēsexāginta, num. card. [unus de sexaginta] fifty-nine: Liv.

ūndētrīcosim or **ūndētrīgēsimus**, a, um, num. ord. [undetriginta] the twenty-ninth: dies, Liv.

ūndēvicesim or **ūndēvigēsimus**, a, um, num. ord. [undeviginti] the nineteenth: Cic.

ūndēviginti, num. card. [unus de viginti] nineteen: Cic.: Liv.

ūndēquē, adv. [unde que] from all parts, sides, or places, from every quarter, on all sides, in every part, every where: at undique uno tempore in bellis impetus fieret, Caes.: undique cinctus periculis, Cic.: vita undique repleta bonis, id.

ūndē-sonus, a, um, adj. [unda] wave-sounding, sounding or roaring with the waves (poet.): del, i. e. *scudgods*, Prop.

ūndo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [id.]

|| Neutr. to rise in waves: to surge, swell: ad coelum undabat vortex, Virg. || Transf. to move like waves, to undulate: vidimus undantem rupis fornacibus Aetnae, id.: undantes habena, hanging loosely, id.

ūndōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of waves or surges, surgy, billowy: aequor, Virg.

ūndētrīcosimāni, orum, m. plu. [undetricesimus] soldiers of the twenty-first legion: Tac.

ūndētrīcosim, a, um, num. ord. [unus et vicesimus] the twenty-first: legio, Tac.

ūngo (unguo), unxi, unctum, i. v. a. to smear, besmear, anoint, esp. with any fat substance: unguntis, Cic.: caules oleo, to dress with oil, Hor.: natet uncta carina, daubed with pitch, Virg.: arma uncta cruoribus, Hor. [Sans. anj, "unguerre."] (Hence Fr. *oindre*.)

ūnguent, ōnis, n. [ungo] a fattening substance, salve, an ointment.

ūnguentarius, a, um, adj. [unguentum] pertaining to ointments or unguents, ointment: taberna, Suet.

|| Subst. unguentarius, il, m. a dealer in unguents, a perfumer: Cic.: Hor. || **ūnguentāria**, ae, f. a female perfumer: Plin. (II) (sc. ars) the art of making unguents or perfumes: Pl.

ūnguento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume (usu. in part. perf.): unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedia, Pl.: Cat.

ūnguentum, i (gen. plur. unguentum, Pl.), n. [ungo] an ointment, unguent, perfume: Cic.: Hor.

ūnguliculus, i, m. dim. [unguis] a little finger-nail: Cic.: Pl. Proverb.: a teneris unguliculis, a transl. of the Gr. *ἐξ ἀνωλῶν βριγίων*, from early infancy, from childhood, Cic.

ūngulis, ōis, m. a nail of a human finger or toe; of animals, a claw, talon, hoof: Hor. Of animals: Plin.: Ov.

|| 2. Proverbial phrases: (I)

ad imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, from top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, Cic. (I) transversum unguem diedere, to depart a finger's breadth, in the least, id. (II) quum medium ostenderet unguem, i. e. showed utter derision, the greatest contempt (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent), Juv. (iv) incedens amore de tenens mediator ungui, i. e. from childhood, Hor. (v) ad er in unguem = eis bravia et in divos, to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail): ad unguem factus homo, highly polished, perfectly accomplished, id. [A contr. of *o-nugu-is*: cf. Gr. *o-vv*; *o-vv*-oc; Sans. *nuk-a*; Germ. *magel*; Eng. *mail*.]

ungula, ae, f. [ungula] a claw, talon, hoof: of a horse: Virg.: Cic. Of hens: Pl. Of vultures and eagles: Id. Proverb: toto corpore atque omnibus unguis, i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main, Cic. || Transf. a horse (poet.): quum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. (Hence It. *ungula*; Fr. *ongle*.)

unguo, v. ungo.

unice, adv. alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree: aliquem unice diligere, Cic.: quid Teridatem terreat, unice securus, i. e. utterly regardless, Hor.

uni-color, ōris, adj. of one colour, all of one or the same colour: totus, Ov.

unicornis, e, adj. [unus cornu] one-horned, having a single horn: Plin. (Hence It. *licorno*; Fr. *licorne*.)

univus, a, um, adj. [unus] one and no more, only, sole, single: unus unicui gnatus, Pl. ūlia, Ter.: maritus, Hor. Strengthened with solus: quamlibet esto unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. || Transf. alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique: extimul Imperator, unicui dux, Liv.: liberalitas, Cic.

uni, singularly bad, detestable (rare): scelus, Vell.

uni-formis, e, adj. [unus forma] having only one shape or form, uniform: simplex quiddam et uniforme doceri, Tac.

unigena, ae, adj. [unus and *gign*, root of *gigno*] only-begotten, only: idcirco singularem Deus hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. || born of one parent, of one or the same family (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens unigenamque simul culticrem montibus Idri, i. e. Diana, sister of Phoebus, Cat.

uni-mānus, a, um, adj. having only one hand, one-handed: poer, Liv.

unio, ōnis, m. [unus] a single large pearl: Plin.: Sen. (Hence Fr. *oignon*; Eng. *onion*.)

unitas, ūtis, f. [id.] oneness, unity: mundi, J ust.

uniter, ado. into one, together in one, conjointly: quum corporis atque animal discidium fuerit, quibus a sumus uniter apti, Lucr.

universālis, e, adj. [universus] pertaining to all or the whole, universal: praecepta universalia, Quint.

universus, ade. in general, generally: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic.

universitas, ūtis, f. [universus] the whole: universitas generis humani, Cic. || Transf. the whole world, the universe: universitatis corpus, Id.

univrsus, a, um (unvorsum, Lucr.), adj. [unus verito; lit. turned into one, combined into one whole] all together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal: (I) Sing.: universa provincia, Cic.: triduum, three days together, Ter. (II) Plu.: de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic.: in illum universal tela conculcunt, Caes.

|| Subst. universum, i, m. the whole world, the universe: principia mentia, quae sunt in universo, deos eade dict, Cic. (II) in universum, adv. as a whole, in general, generally: non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv.

unoculus, a, um, adj. [unus oculus] one-eyed: Cyclope, Att. in Gell. Subst. unoculus, i, m. a one-eyed person: Pl.

unomamma, ae, f. [unus mamma] one-breasted land, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons: Pl.

unquam (unquam), ado. of time [contr. from unum quum] at any one time, ever (whereas *semper* means at all times); most freq. in negative sentences; sometimes also in interrogations which imply a negative answer, and in conditional clauses; very seldom in affirmations. || In negative sentences: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, non occidit quidem unquam, Cic. With an implied negative: cave posthac, si me amas, unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. || In interrogations: *Le*. Sed tu, en unquam cum quikquam viro conversus? *St*. Nisi quidem cum Alcestimarcho nemine, Pl. || In conditional clauses: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, tum profecto rodo vim quandam nobis dicendi dedit, Cic. || In affirmative sentences: plus amati quam te unquam amavi, Pl.

unus, a, um (gen. sing. unus, Virg.: Hor.: also, unus, Virg.: Ov.: uni, Pl.). num. card. one; an or a; dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, fons unus, unum abenum et octo dola, Pl.: mors Tiberii Gracchi dividit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. || literae, id.: satis una superque vidimus excidia, Virg. (II) Adverbially, in unum, into one, to one place, together: Cic.: Sall. || Emphatically, with an expressed or implied contrast, alone, only, sole, single: hic unus, at ego suspitor,

servat fidem, Pl.: erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una, Caes. || *Plur.*: sequere me tres unus passus, three single steps, only three steps, Pl. Connected with solus: unus est solus inventus, Cic. || Indefinitely, a or an, one, some, some one; and hence, freq. connected with aliquis, quidam, quivis, quilibet, quisquam, etc.: ut me sic audiat at unum a topia, id.: ad unum aliquem confusus, Id.: operatur unus quilibet militis mei injuriam, Liv.: unus quisque (and sometimes as one word, unusquisque): Cic.: Caes.: nemo de nobis unus excellat, Cic. ||

|| Transf. to denote identity, a notion which is necessarily involved in that of unity: the same: ventum et aeternum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes.: omnes una manet nox, Hor. || *Plur.*: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Connected with eo corresponding to idem: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. (Greek *iv*, root of *ivē*, etc.; Germ. *eis*; Eng. *one*. The root appears to have had orig. an initial *v* or *w*, which is represented in Gr. by the aspirate, and in Lat. by *v* or *o* in the old form *oīes* or *oīos*.)

upilio (opilio and ovilio), ōnis, m. [ovis] a shepherd: Virg.

urpae, ae, f. [urp] a hoopoe: Plin. || Transf. a kind of hoc or mattock: Pl.

urbānis, ade. courteously, affably, politely, urbanely: aevere et graviter et price agere, an remissae ac leniter et urbane, Cic. || Of speech, witily, acutely, elegantly, happily: constantia, utraque res, urbane, Cic. ||

urbanitas, ūtis, f. [urbanus] a living in a city, city-life: desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. || Transf. elegance of manners, politeness: adeo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Sanci rectissime putant, id. || *Refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech*: urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, id. (II) *Esp. wit, humor, pleasantry, railery*: in quantum hominum factorum urbanitatem incurrit, non dico, id. ||

urbānis, a, um, adj. [urbs] pertaining to the city or town, city, town, opp. to rusticus: tribus, Cic.: praetor, Caes.: administratio rei publicae (opp. provincialis), Cic. || Subst. urbanus, i, m. an inhabitant of a city, a city-man, citizen: urbani sunt rustici, Pl.: otiosi, Liv. || Transf. polished, courteous: homo, Cic. || Of speech, refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum relictis quiddam et resonat urbanitas, id. (II) *Esp. witty, humorous, facetious*: hic tibi comici et urbanis librisque videtur, Virg., clever, Hor. || In a bad sense, bold, forward, impudent: fronte ad urbanae descendit praesentia, id.

urbicāpus, *i. m.* [urbs capio] *a taker of cities*: Pl.

urbicus, *a. um, adj.* [urbs] *pertaining to the city, city, civic*: annona, Suet.: magistratus, Id.

urbs, *urbis*, *f.* *a walled town, a city*: urbs illa praefata (Syracuse), Cic.: pulcherrima prope totius Galliae urbs, Caes. 2. *Ksp. the city of Rome* (like *acropolis* of Athens): hujus urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo, Cic.: (pater) dextera sacras jaculatus arces terruit nrhem, Hor. Ad urbem esse, *to stop at or near home*: of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed the right of entrance; and of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces: Cic.: Sall.: Caes. II. Meton, *the city, for the citizens* (rare): invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg.

III. Fig.: urbem philosophiae, mibi crede, prodita, dum castella defenditis, Cic. [Urbem connected with urbs or urbo, "to mark out with a plough"; but perh. the same as Sans. pura, puri, "urbs": Gr. πόλις.]

urōdilis, *i. m. dim.* [urucus] *a little pitcher or water-pot*: Juv.

urōsus, *i. m.* *a water-pot, pitcher, ewer*: Hor. [Uroucus, prob. of same root as ur-na, ur-usus, q. v.]

urōdo, *inis*, *f.* [urō] *a blast, blight of plants*: Cic.

urges (argues), *urā*, *2. v. a.* *to press, push, force, drive, impel, urge*: unde impellitur unde urgeatur prior veniente urgetque priorem, Ov.: in quo (austriali cingulo) qui insistant, adversa vobis urgent vestigia, Cic.: aut petis aut urges rulturum, Sisyphus, sazum, Ov.

II. Transf. *to press, bear hard or close upon*: to beat, weigh down, oppress: Caesar quum septimum legionem urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Caes.: hac arget luptus, hac caenis arget, Hor.

2. *to press upon, to crowd, heap on, confine*: ne urbem hanc urbe alia premore atque urgere possida, Cic. III. Fig. *to press, ply, urge with argument, etc.*: sed argues me meis veribus, Id.

2. *to beat, burthen, oppress*: to urge, solicit: onus aut jam urgentis aut certe adveniens annectitis, Id.: quem scabies aut morbus urget, Hor. 3. *to follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forward, urge on*: eundem locum ditatus, Cic.: opus, Ov.: vestem, Virg.: altum urgere, *to keep out at sea*, Hor.

urina, *ae*, *f.* *urine*: Cic. II. Transf. *genitalia, seed, semen*: Plin.: also simply *urine*, Juv. [Urina, same root as Sans. vāri, "aqua": Gr. ὄρος, ὄρος; Germ. harn: hence also Lat. ur-na, ur-mor, "to dive," ur-cus.]

urinator, *oris*, *m.* [urino] *a diver*: Liv.

urino, *i. v. n. and*

urino, *i. v. n. dep.* *to plunge under water, to dive*: Cic.

urna, *ae*, *f.* [root ur: v. urina] *a water-pot, water-jar, urn*: Ov.: Hor.

As an attribute of personified rivers: Virg. II. Transf. in gen. any kind of urn: (i) *a voting-urn*: senatorum urna copiose absoluit, equitum adaequavit, Cic. (2) *the urn of fate*, from which is drawn the lot of every one's destiny: omnium versatur urna verus oculus sors exitura, Hor. (ii) *a cinerary urn*: Ov. (iii) *a money-pot, money-jar*: argenti, Hor. (iv) *A liquid measure containing half an amphora*, an urn: Pers.: any measure: Juv.

Uro, usui, ustum, *3. v. a.* [orig. uruo, whence bustum, amburo, comburo; cf. urp, and Eng. burn] *to burn*: urit odoratum nocturnum in luminis cedrum, Virg. 2. *Ksp. to burn up, destroy by fire, consume*: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquio corpori nocet, id urit secarique palinur, Cic.: agros, Liv.: urbes hostium, Tac. (ii) Of encaustic painting, *to burn in* (rare): picta coloribus ustula pupilla, Ov. II. Transf. *to scorch, parch, dry up*: to sting or pain acutely: videmus ceteras partes inculcas (terrarum), quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore, Cic.: campum (seges), Virg.: fauces urit sitis, Hor.: pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 2. *to rub sore*: to gall, fret, corrode: calcosis ai (pede) minor, uret, Hor.: ur virgila, Id.

3. *to pinch with cold*: to nip, blast, wither: pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. III. Fig. *to burn, inflame, consume with passion*: pass. *to burn, glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamoured*: me tamen urit amor, Virg.: meum secur urere billa, Hor.: uro hominem, I gull the fellow, Ter. 2. Transf. *to disturb, harass, oppress*: eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.

ursa, *ae*, *f.* [ursus] *a she-bear*: Ov. 2. Poet. *a bear*, in gen.: Virg. II. Transf.: *Ursa, a constellation*, either *Urs Major, the Greater Bear*, or *Ursa Minor, the Lesser Bear*: Ov.

ursus, *i. m.* *a bear*: Ov.: Hor. [Sens. richas; Gr. ἄρκος; in ursus the *c* is dropped: cf. parvus from parva.]

urtica, *ae*, *f.* [uro] *a nettle, stinging-nettle*: Cat.: Hor. 2. Transf. *a sea-nettle, a kind of zoophyte*, Pl.

II. Fig. *lustful desire, prurency*: Juv.

ursus, *i. m.* [a Celtic word] *a kind of wild ox, or aurochs*: Caes.: Virg.

usitatus, *adv.* *in the usual manner*: lequi, Cic.

usitatus, *a. um, Part.* [usitor]. II. A *dj. usual, customary, common, accustomed, familiar*: hoc jam vetus est et majorum exemplo multis in rebus usitatum, Cic.: apud eos omne genus cunilorum notum atque usitatum est, Caes. Comp.: faciamus tractando usitatos hoc verbum et tritici, Cic. Sup.: utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Id.

usitor, *atus*, *i. v. dep. freq.* [uro] *to use often, be in the habit of using* (rare): verbo, Gell.

usquam, *adv.* [v. usque] *at or in any place, anywhere; usque, unneque: sive est illa (lex) scripta usquam, sive nusquam, Cic.*

usquam, *adv.* [id.] *at or in any place, anywhere; usu, with negatives: iste, cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, Cic. With gen.: nec sane usquam terrarum locum, Just. (ii) In interrogative sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? Ter. (iii) In conditional clauses: si quid usquam iustitia esset, Virg. (iv) Affirmatively: unde quod est usquam inspicitur, Ov. 2. In any thing, in any way (rare): neque esset usquam consilio auctoritatis locus, Cic. II. Transf. with verbs of motion, to any place: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor.*

usque, *adv.* *every step, all the way, right on, continuously, constantly; usually in connection with prepositions or adverbs. I. Of space: (i) with prepositions, all the way: usque ex ultima Syria atque Aegyptio navigare, Cic.: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. (ii) With adverbs of place: quod eos usque istinc exauditos putem, Cic. (iii) With an accusative of the place whither, all the way to, as far as, to: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, Id. II. Of time: (i) with prepositions, all the while, as long as, as far as, until: opinio jam usque ab heroidis ducta tempestas, from as far back as the heroic ages, Id.: delinquo retro usque ad Romulum, as far as, up to, Id. (ii) With adverbs: pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimum inde usque repetens, Id.: cessatum usque adhuc est, until now, hitherto, Ter. III. Of other relations: (i) with prepositions: hoc malum usque ad bestias pervenit, Cic. (ii) With adverbs: (L. Tarquinius) Anco regi familiaris est factus, usque eo, ut socius paene regni putaretur, Id. (iii) Absol.: right on, constantly, incessantly: poenaeque dedit usque superque, Hor.: cantantes licet usque, minus, locuti, canna, Virg. [In usque, us-piam, us-quam, the *us* is the relative qui or quis, but no satisfactory explanation can be given of the *t*.]*

ustor, *oris*, *m.* [uro] *a burner of dead bodies, a corpse-burner*: Cic.

ustilio, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [dim. of uro] *to burn a little, to scorch, singe* (rare): pelos, Virg. 2. *to burn up, consume by fire*: scripta lignis, Cat.

ustus, *a. um, Part.* [uro].

usucapio, *cepi*, *captum*, *3. v. a.* legal *t. t.* *to acquire ownership of a thing by long use, to acquire by prescription or usucapion*: hereditatem, Cic.: nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal iam velut usucapisset Italiam, Liv.

usucapio, *onis*, *f.* legal *t. t.* *the acquisition of ownership by long use or possession, usucapion*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 406).

usucaptus, a. um, Part. [usucapio].
usura, ae. f. [utor] a using, use or enjoyment: hujus lucis, Cic.: gloriæ, Vell. || **Sp.** a use of money lent: ab aliquo pecuniam pro usura auferre, Cic. 2. Meton. interest paid for the use of money, usury (reckoned by the month among the Romans): allici usuram pendere, id.: fenus agitare et in usuras extendere Ignotum, to get interest upon interest, or compound interest, Tac. (II) Transf. in gen.: terra nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, Cic.

usurarius, a. um, adj. [usura] that serves or is fit for use, of which one has the use or enjoyment: puer, Pl. || pertaining to interest or usury, that pays interest: aera, id.

usurpatio, ōnis, f. [usurpo] a taking into use, a making use, continual use, using, use: usurpatio et renovatio doctrinæ, Cic.: vocis, Liv.: itineris insoliti, the undertaking of a journey so uncommon, id.

usurpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [constr. from usu rapido, to seize to one's own use] to take into use; to make use of; to make use of without interruption, to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise: nomen tantum virtutis usurpae: quid ipse valeat, Ignoras, Cic.: consolationes, a sapientissimæ viris usurpatae, id.: jus, Liv. 2. **Sp.** to take possession or cognisance of, i. e. to perceive, observe, etc., through the senses: nec validos aestus tulimur, nec frigora quimus usurpare oculis, Lucr.: unde mæse usurpat aures solum? Pl. 3. In law, to get possession of, to acquire, obtain: amissam possessionem ex jure civili sacculo defringendo, Cic. (II) to assume or appropriate unlawfully, to usurp: civitatem Romanam usurpantes secuti percussit, Suet. 4. To name or call habitually: C. Laelius, is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic.

usus, a. um, Part. [utor].

usus, ūa, m. [id.] a using or making use of: use, application, employment: service, benefit, utility: practice, exercise, custom, etc. || Objectively: usu, with gen.: virtus in usu sui tota posita est: usus autem ejus est maxima civitatis gubernatio, Cic.: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedit, Caes.: vita usque vivendi, Cic.: plures, quam quot satia in usum erant, Ignes quum accendisset, Liv. 2. **Sp.** intercourse, familiarity, intimacy: domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. (II) carnal intercourse: Tib. 3. In law, use et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq., usufructus, the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct: usus ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caecenniae, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 406. || Subjectively: use, practice, experience: vir tall prudentia, etiam usu atque exercitatione praeditus Cic.: magnum in re militari usum

habere, Caes. || Meton. use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit: levius fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, usu et ex usu esse, to be of use or benefit, to be useful, serviceable, or profitable: esse usu civitati, id.: declaratum, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes. 2. use, need, necessity: usu provinciae supplere, Cic. (II) Esp. in the phrases, usus est, and usus venit, there is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite: (a) Usus est: si quando usus esset, id. With ablat. Virgili jam us'at filio argenti minis, Pl.: curatore usus est, Cic. With acc. id eam rem us'at hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Pl. (β) Usus venit: ut, si usus veniat, sum quique locum tenet, Caes. With ablat.: ubi usus veniat contra conserta manu, Pl. 3. a fit occasion or opportunity, esp. in the phrase, usu venire, to happen: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinerent, Caes.: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? what can happen? J.

usufructus, us, v. usus, m. i. c. **ut**, or, **ut**, adv. and conj. [qui]; prob. orig. identical with quid; old form cut or cuti. A. Adv. in what manner, how (both affirmative and interrogative): in the manner that, as: instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura, quam ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, Caes.: credo te audire, ut me circumsteterint, Cic. Corresponding to *acc.* Am. Satin' in sanus es? So. Sic sum, ut vides, Pl. (II) ut (also as one word, utut), in whatever way or manner, however: verum ut res haec esse habet, pergam, id. || **Sp.** Esp. in comparisons: usu, corref., to sic, ita, item, etc.: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, Cic. (II) ut, ut ita, not only . . . but also although . . . yet: Dolabellam ut Tarsenses, ita Laodiceum utro accesserunt, Cic. (III) ut . . . ita, ut being usu. foll. by quisque, and both clauses gen. having a superlative word; but the comp. or positive is sometimes used; and at times the force of the sup. is expressed by a verb or subet.; ita is not unfreq. omitted: this constr. cannot be literally translated into English, which requires the comparative in the corresponding cases: *the . . . the, the more . . . the more*: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, the better a man is, the less inclined is he to suspect others, id.: major (societas est), ut quisque proxime accedat, id.: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominia obiecta, Liv.: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententias principatum tenet, Cic. (iv) ut with esp. and posse, equivalent to *quom* in the same constr. (v. quam, no. ii. 3. II): haec ut brevissime dici poterunt, ita a me dicta sunt, haec bene spoken of as briefly as possible, id. 3. In introducing examples, ad, such as,

as for instance: in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenia, id. 3. With explanatory or limiting parenthetical clauses: ac, inas much as, as being, for: succedunt Ubi, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, Caes.: permutata alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosis, Cic.

4. In exclamations: to denote degree, how! how much! how greatly!: quæ ut sustinuit! ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! id. 5. Of time: (I) to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, as, when, as soon as: usually connected with the perf. tense: ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Strengthened with *primus*: ut primum potestas data est, id. (II) Rarely to mark actions occurring at the same or a subsequent time, while, since: ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo de improviso, Ter.: ut Brundisio profectus es, nullas mihi ab te sunt redditae litteræ, Cic. B. Conj. with subjunctive: I. To connect clauses denoting the effect or consequence of what is expressed by the principal clause: in this case it usu. answers to some demonstr. word in the main sentence, as *sic, ita, lam, adeo: talis, tantus, i, hic, etc.; as that, so that, that, as to*: Tarkinus sic Servium diligebat, ita ejus vulgo habebatur filius, id.: adeo motibus mare continebatur, ut ex locis superioribus in litus telum adfici posset, Caes. 2. **Sp.** when the principal clause contains a verb which denotes an effecting or a happening; in the latter case the subject is often wanting, or the dep. clause itself may be regarded as the logical subject: it is doubtful, therefore, whether such sentences can strictly be said to express a consequence: *facit, ut rursus plures in Aventinum secedere coepissent*, viderat, you act in such a way that, Cic.: quando fuit, ut quod licet non liceret, id. || To connect clauses denoting the purpose or intention of what is expressed by the principal clause: *ut the end that, in order that, that*: constituerunt sementes quam maxime facere, ut in itinere copia frumentis suppetere, Caes. || To connect clauses which are related to the principal clauses in nearly the same manner as objective propositions (*acc. and inf.*), the difference being that the latter express actual facts, whereas these clauses with *ut* usu. denote merely what is wished, intended, feared, etc.; in some cases they may be regarded as expressing the hoped-for result of the action stated in the principal clause. 1. After verbs: ad eum misit Lamiæ, qui demonstraret illum Dolabellæ dixisse, ut ad ire scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum veniret, Cic.: placuit ei ut Ariovictum legatos mitteret, Caes. (II) After verbs denoting fear, equiv. to *that* not

(this may be accounted for as follows: *timeo* ut veniat, lit. *I am fearful as to his coming*, i. e. *I have reason to think he will not come*: *timeo* ne veniat, lit. *I am fearful as to his not coming*, i. e. *I have reason to think he will come*: *timeo*, ut sustineas (labores), Cic.: ut ferula cædas meritiū majora subire verbera, non veror, Hor. (iii) Elliptically for *fac* ut, to introduce a concessive clause, *supposing, agreeing, or granting that, in case that, even if, although, etc.*: verum, ut sit, tamen non potes hoc prædicare, Cic. 2. After substantives: tibi tamen sum auctor, ut eum tibi ordinem aut concilies aut mitigea, id. 3. After adjectives or adverbs (in such cases *ut* is often really a relative pron. having an antecedent in the principal clause): præclarum illud est et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut eos amemus, id.: Jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu perelleret Romanis, Liv.

ut-cunquē (cumque), *adv.* in what way soever, however, however: (orator) utcunquē se affectum videri et animum audientia moveri vult, its certum vocis admonet sonum, Cic. || *at whatever time, whenever* (rare): utcunquē defecere mores, indecorant bene nata culpas, Hor.

utens, *entia*, Part. [utor]. || A. Adj. *possessing*: utentior sane sit, i. e. *a larger possessor*, richer, Cic.

utensilis, *e*, *adj.* [utens] that may be used, *fit for use, of use, useful*: Varr. || Subst. *utensilia*, tum, *m. plur.* things for use, i. e. *utensils, materials, necessities, etc.*: exultis omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv.

uter, *tris*, *m.* [akin to *uternus*] a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide, a skin for wine, oil, etc.: Virg.: Ov. Often inflated and used for crossing streams: Caes.: Liv. Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sermionibus utrem, the swelling skin, i. e. the vain man, Hor.

uter, *utra*, *utrum* (*gen. sing. utrius*, Hor.), *pron.* [qui (orig. form *cuius*), and the comparative suffix] *whether or which of the two, which* (when one of two is meant), both Interrog. and relat.: Ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic.: agnum horum uter sit pinguior? Pl. (ii) When *uter* is repeated but in a different case, or is opposed to *neuter*, it must be trans. the other: Quæreret utri insidias fecerit, Cic.: neuter utri invidet, Pl. 2. *Plur. which of the two parties, sets, etc.*: id.: Cic. || Transf. *indef.* *one or the other, either one, either of the two* (rare): quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi æque sapientes: sibi uter rapiat, alter cedat alteri? id.

uter-cunquē (-cumq.), *utruncque*, *utruncque*, *pron.* *whichever of the two* (rare): magnæ utrimque copiae ita paratæ ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, uterunque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, Cic.

uter-libet, *utrumlibet*, *utrumbilibet*, *pron.* *whichever of the two you please, whichever soever of the two, either of the two* (rare): utrumlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, Cic.

uter-que, *utrique*, *utruncque* (*gen. sing. utriusque*: Hor.: Ov., etc.), *pron.* *both the one and the other, both*, each (ambo, both together): uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic.: doctæ sermones utriusque linguae, i. e. Greek and Latin, Hor.: Phœbus, i. e. rising and setting, Ov.: parens, i. e. father and mother, id.: suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam, in both cases, on both suppositions, Caes. With *plur.* predicate: uterque inaudunt, Pl.: uterque ambigunt, Tac. 2. *plur.* usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones: both parties, etc.: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonicæ volumus esse, Cic.: illa utroque (patrem et aviam) intuent, Tac.

utérus, *i*, *m.* (*Neutr. Pl.*) the womb, matrix: utero exorti dolores, Pl.: Hor. || Transf. of the cavities of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: Lucr. || Meton. the fruit of the womb, a fetus, child, young: Tac. 2. In *gen. the belly, paunch*: Juv. (ii) Of inanimate things: equi lignet, Virg. [Sens. *utero*, "venter."]

uter-vis, *utrivis*, *utramvis*, *pron. indefn.* *whichever of the two you will, either one of the two, either of the two*: at minus habeo virum quam vestrum utrivis, Cic. || Transf. both: in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, proverb., to be free from care, Ter.

ut-vt, *v*, *ut*

utvtilis, *e*, *adj.* [utor] that can be used, *fit, serviceable*: non utvtilis hic locus factis tuis, Pl.

utvtilis, *e*, *adj.* [id.] *useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, advantageous, etc.*: non faciat quod utile sit, quod expediat? Cic.: aliquid utile esse amicos, Caes.: homo ad nullam rem utvtilis, Cic. Poet. with *gen.* or *infn.*: radix medendi utvtilis, Ov. (ii) *Neutr. absol.* *what is useful, the useful*: omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. (iii) *Neutr.* with *esse* as predicate of a proposition with a subject-clause: nunquam est utile peccare, Cic.

utvtilitas, *utvtilis*, *f.* [utvtilis] *use, usefulness, utility, expediency, benefit, advantage*: commodis utvtilitatque servire, Cic.: utvtilitas justæ prope mater et æqui, Hor.: si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, what is useful for war, Cic.

utvtiliter, *adv.* *usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously*: utiliter a natura permotiones istas animis nostris datas, Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Quint.

utvnam, *adv.* [ut] *oh that! I wish that! would that!* etc.: (Tibullus) sit mese sedes utnam senectæ? Hor.: atque utnam quemadmodum oratione

sum usurus aliena, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno! Cic. 2. Connected with *quod*: quod utnam, iterum utnam, tuo tamen commodo! id. 3. Negatively, *utnam ne* and *utnam non*, *oh that ... not, would that ... not*: hæc ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utnam susceperis non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset! id.

utvquæ, *adv.* [id.] *in every way, anywhere, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at all means, undoubtedly, etc.*: velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii utique, Cic.: hoc tibi mando, ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: annum quidem utique teneo, id. 2. With negatives: hæc ut honestior causa, ita non utique prior est, Quint.

utor, *usus*, *v. dep.* to use, make use of, avail oneself of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise, etc.: constr. usu. with *abl.*: less freq. *abul.*: rarely with *acc.* (i) *With abl.*: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic.: pellicibus aut parvis rhemorum tegumentis utuntur, Caes.: ea conditione, quæ a Cæsare ferretur, se uturos ostendebant, id.: se, to indulge or enjoy oneself, Pl. (ii) *Abol.*: quaerere et uti, Hor. (iii) *With acc.*: ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur, Cic. Hence in *gerundive*: quas utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, Pl. 2. Esp. with *abl.* of person, to enjoy the friendship of, be familiar or intimate with, to associate with: his Fabriciis semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissimæ, Cic.

utvtrans, *adv.* *to be in possession of, to have, hold, or find*: mihi si unquam filius erit, næ ille facili me utetur patre, he shall find an indulgent father in me, Ter.: bonis justique regibus, Cic.: valetudine non bona, Caes.

ut-potē, *adv.* [potē is perh. the same as the -pe in *quippe, nempe*] *as namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since*: usually connected with a *pron. relat.*: scitis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceptum amare, Pl.: ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescebamus, Cic. With participles: inde Rubos fesset perventum, utpote longum carpentes iter, Hor. With adjectives: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote, parvus colbat, id.

utpote, *v. pto.*
utrātrius, *iv*, *m.* [uter] *one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier*: Liv.

utriculārius, *iv*, *m.* [utriculus, a small skin] *a bagger*: Suet.

utrimquē (utrinque), *adv.* [utroque] *from or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other*: magnæ utrimque copiae, Cic.: scriber utrinque usque ad vesperum pinguatam est, Caes. (ii) Connected with *secus* (as and as one word, *utrimqueseus*), *along or on both sides, on either hand*: quare utrimque secus quum corpore vapulet, Lucr.

utrimqueseus, *v. utrinque*.

utro, *adv.* to which of the two places, to which part or side, which way (rare): necit utro potius ruat et ruere ardet utroque, Ov.

utroque, *adv.* v. **utrobi**.

utrobique, *adv.* v. **utrobique**.

utroque, *adv.* to both places, parts,

or sides, in both directions: exercitus utroque ducti, Liv. 2. Connected with **versum** (sometimes written as one word, **utroqueversum**): utroque versus rectum est ingenium meum, Pl.

utroqueversum, *adv.* v. **utroque**.
utrobi (utrobi and utribi), *adv.* [uter ubi] at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where: St. Utrubi accumbis? Sa. Utrubi tu vis. St. Cum ambobus volo, Pl.

utrobique (utrobique), *adv.* [utrobi and suffix dem] on both sides, on each or either side: Pl.

utrobique (utrobique), *adv.* [utrobi and suffix que] on both parts or sides: utrobique conventiculum accipiebant, Cic.: utrobique Fumenes plus valebat, both by land and sea, Nep.: quae times his adversa, fere miratur eadem, quicquid, pavor: pavor est utrobique moleatus, Hor.

utrum, *adv.* introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to *or*, which commences the second clause; in Eng. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *whether*: (i) In direct interrogations: **utrum** tu pro ancilla me habes, an pro filia? Pl.: **utrum** ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic. (ii) In indirect interrogations: multum interest, **utrum** laus imminuat, an salus deservat, id. With the interrog. particle *ne*: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, **utrum** possint se defendere, id. Corresp. to *anne*, *necne*, or *ne*: nunc me iussit percunctar, **utrum** apium redat, **anne** eat secum simul, Pl.: **utrum** proclum commisit ex usu esset necne, Cic.: quum interrogaretur, **utrum** pluris patrem matremne faceret? matrem inquit, Nep. 2. Sometimes without the second clause: (i) In direct interrogations: **utrum** in clarissimis est civitas is, quem iudicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. (ii) In indirect interrogations: neque **utrum** ex hoc multa damni salum aclo elicita fore, Pl. With the interrog. particle *nam*: quum percunctatus esset, **utrumnam** patris universa classis in porta stare posset, Liv.

utut, *adv.* v. *ut*, a. n. l. H.

uva, *ae, f.* a bunch or cluster of grapes: Cic.: Virg.: Hor. || Transf. a bunch or cluster of any fruit: amoni, Plin. 2. a cluster, like a bunch of grapes, which bears form when they are swarmed on trees: Virg.

uvaseo, *v. v. n. insep.* [from an obsolete *uveo*: on the root, *v. udu*]: grow or become moist or humid (poet.):

Lucr. 2. to moisten or refresh oneself: Hor.

avidulus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [avidus] moist, wet: aliqua a fletu, Cat.

avidus, *a. um, adj.* [v. *uvresco*] moist, wet, damp, dank, humid: reio, Pl.: vestimenta, Hor.: rura assiduis aquis, Ov.

uxor, *oris, f.* a wife, spouse, consort: uxorem adungere, Cic.: berus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, must go without a wife, Ter. On the legal condition of Roman married women, v. Smith's Ant. 230 seq. || Transf. Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, i. e. she-goats, Hor.

uxorula, *ae, f. dim.* [uxor] a little wife: as a term of endearment: mea uxorecula! Pl.

uxorius, *a. um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a wife or married woman*: in arbitrio: rei uxoris, Cic.: abhorrens ab re uxoria, i. e. averse to marriage, Ter.

|| Esp. excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious: Virg.: annis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ila, Hor.

V

V, *v.*, indecl. n. or (litera, subson.) *v*, the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet, and the representative of a flat labial sound. The character is derived from the Greek *Υ*. Although it was orig. identical in form with the vowel *u* (q. v.), it was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it: just as the consonant *i* (j) and the vowel *i* were regarded as two distinct letters. 2. *v* between two vowels was very frequently elided, especially in inflection, usually giving rise to contraction: e. g. *deleverunt*, *deleverunt*; *novisti*, *novisti*; *audisti*, *audisti*; *divitior*, *divitior*; *bovibus*, *bubus*, etc.; *providens*, *prudens*; *ai vis*, *ai*; *ai vultu*, *vultu*; *Jovis pater*, *Juppiter*; *mage volo*, *ma-volo*, *maleo*; *non volo*, *nolo*, etc. || Interchanges of *v* with other letters.

1. The sound of the digamma was, if not identical with, at least closely allied to, that of *v*. Hence *v* occurs in many Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel, but the older forms of which, it is probable, had the digamma: e. g. *ver*, *vis*, *vis*; *vestis*, *vestis*; *silva*, *silva*; *ovis*, *ovis*; *divus*, *divus*; *vicius*, *vicus*; *vincium*, *vincium*; *levius*, *levius*, etc. 2. *v* has the closest affinity to the vowel *u*, and hence, in composition and inflection, they are often interchanged, *cap* becomes *u*: e. g. *solv*, *solutum* (from *solvitum*, *solutum*); *caveo*, *cautum* (from *cavitum*); *nauta*, from *navita*; *neu*, *neu*, from *neve*, *sive*, etc.; so by poets for prosodial reasons: *silva* (tri-syl.) for *silva*; *disolvit*, *evolvit* (quadri-syl.) for *dissolvit*, *evolvit*;

tenvia, *tenvia* (tri-syl.) for *tenvia*, *tenvia*, etc. 3. With *b*: *v* letter *B*, n. l. 1. 1. 4. With *p*: *v* letter *P*, n. l. 1. 2. 5. With *c*: *v* letter *C*, n. l. 1. 2.

|| Changes of *v* in the Romance languages: 1. Initial or medial *v* becomes (i) *b*: e. g. Lat. *verber*, *it. berbe*, *Fr. brebis*. (ii) *g* or *gu*: e. g. Lat. *vadium*, *it. guaio*, *Fr. guai*; Lat. *vagina*, *Fr. gaine*. (iii) *u*: e. g. Lat. *avis struthio*, *Fr. austruche*. (iv) *v* medial is freq. omitted: e. g. Lat. *Faventia*, *rius*; *it. Fuena*, *riu*; Lat. *parvo*, *pavor*; *Fr. paon*, *peur*. 2. As a final, *v* becomes *f*: e. g. Lat. *corvus*, *brevi*, *moorus*; *Fr. cerf*, *bruf*, *neuf*.

|| As an abbreviation *v* stands for *vtr*, *vivus*, *vixit*, *volo*, *vale*, *verba*, etc.: *V. Q.* or *VC.* *vtr* clarissimus; *V. V.* *vtr* Vestalis. 2. As a numeral *v* (which in this case was perhaps orig. a representation of the outspread hand), stands for *five*.

vacatio, *onis, f.* [vaco] a being free from a duty, service, etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exemption, dispensation: (i) With *gen.* *vacatio omnium munerum*, *Cic.*: militia, *Caes.* (ii) With *gen.* *vacatio*, *deprecari vacationem adolescentis*, *Cic.* (iii) With *ab*: *ab belli administratione*, *Liv.* (iv) With *quinquies*: *vacationem angustis*, *quinquies iudicis* *or-nam* *darent*, *non habere*, *Cic.* (v) *Abst.* *salus* est, *ab vacationem pretium datum*, *id.* || Transf. a *vac* paid for exemption from military service: *vacationes annuas exolvere*, *Tac.*

vacua, *ae, f.* *o* *cov*: *Cic.*: *Virg.* [Prob. from *velo*, q. v.: *vacua* would therefore be orig. a breast of burden.]

vacuolium, *il, n.* the whortle-berry: *Virg.*: Ov.

vacuilla, *ae, f. dim.* [vacua] a little cow or heifer: *Cat.*

vacillatio, *onis, f.* *o* *pass.* [vacuus] to become or be made empty (very rare): multaque vacet in medio locus, *Lucr.*

vacuaria, *ae, f.* a leg, stock, post: *Col.* **vacuarius**, *a. um, adj.* [vacuaria] mad, crack-brained: *Suet.*

vacillatio, *onis, f.* [vacillo] a reeling to and fro, a reeling motion: *Suet.*

vacillo (vacillo, *Lucr.*) *avi*, *atum*, *i. n. n.* to waver to and fro: to stagger, reel, totter: arbor ventis polia vacillans aestuat, *Lucr.* accepti tum episomum vacillantibus literis, *Cic.* || *F. g.* to waver, vacillate: tota res vacillat et claudicat, *id.* [Faville, *dim.* from root *vac*, which is prob. the same as Sans. *vak*, "to move," and Germ. *wachen*; *Eng. wulk*.]

vacillare, *ae, f.* *o* *pass.* [vacillare] to vacillate, to stagger, to reel: *Phaedr.*

vacuities, *itis, f.* [vacuus] emptiness, want: *Cic.* Pl.

vacuus, *a. um, adj.* [vaco] empty, void: aedes facere aliquid, Pl. With *gen.*: *valens afflicti me vacuam virtutem*, *i. e.* destituti of strength, *poet.* *Lucr.*, *id.*

vacio, *avi*, *atum*, *i. n. n.* to be empty,

void, or vacant; to be void of, free from, or without, to lack or want: (I) *Abol.*: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium vacaret, Cic.: maximam potest esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, to be uninhabited, uncultivated, Cae. (II) With *obl.*: illa natura coelestis et terra vacat et humore, Cic.: metu ac periculis, Liv. (III) With *ab*: haec a custodiis classium loco maxime vacabant, Cae. || *Esp.* to be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure: to have leisure or time: festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor.: si vacabis, Cic. || With *dat.*: to be free to attend, apply, or devote oneself to: to have leisure or time for: philosophia, Quinte, semper vaco, id.: otulentum negotia, Tac. Rarely *abol.*: dum perago secum paucos sed aptos vaco, Virg. || In personal, there is time, room, or leisure for: usually with a subject clause: si prima repetens ab origine pergam et vacet amales nostrorum audire laborum, Virg. (II) With *dat.* of person, I (*thou, he, etc.*) have leisure or time: non vacat exigua rebus adesse Jovi, Ov. *Abol.*: si vacat, Juv.

vacuus, *f.*, *factum*, *v.* a. a. [*vacuus*] to make empty: to empty, clear, free (rare): quid quod adventu tuo ista subeilla vacuefacta sunt, Cic.

vacuities, *illa, f.* [*id.*] a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption: liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae, Cic.

vacūo, *avi*, *attem*, *v.* a. a. [*id.*] to make empty or void: to empty, clear, free: locus inanitus eo vacatuus, Lucr.

vacuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*vacuo*] empty, clear, free from, devoid of, wanting, without: Constr. *abol.*, with *abl.*, *ab*, or *gen.*: (I) *Abol.*: vacua castra, Cae.: aer, Hor. Hence *Subst.* vacuum, *i*, *n.* an empty space, an open or vacant place, a void, vacancy: in vacuum poterit se extendere raris, Virg. (II) With *abl.*: moenia desertioribus, (III) With *ab*: oppidum vacuum ab desertioribus, Cae. (IV) With *gen.* (rare, and mostly poet.): operum vacuum, Hor. || *Esp.* free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, Hor. *Sup.*: nec rurus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quærens, Ov. Poet. transf. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: Tibur, Hor. (II) *free from care, calm, or composed* (rare): Rutillus animo vacuus, *i. e.* careless, without apprehension, Sall.: cantantur vacui, sive quid urmur, Hor.

|| *Esp.* free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, Hor. *Sup.*: nec rurus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quærens, Ov. Poet. transf. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: Tibur, Hor. (II) *free from care, calm, or composed* (rare): Rutillus animo vacuus, *i. e.* careless, without apprehension, Sall.: cantantur vacui, sive quid urmur, Hor.

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num venias, into the vacant property, Hor. || *Esp.* free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, Hor. *Sup.*: nec rurus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quærens, Ov. Poet. transf. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: Tibur, Hor. (II) *free from care, calm, or composed* (rare): Rutillus animo vacuus, *i. e.* careless, without apprehension, Sall.: cantantur vacui, sive quid urmur, Hor.

vacillatio, *is, m.* [*i. vaco*] legal *i. t.* to bind over by bail (vades) to appear in court: neque vadari amplius neque vadium promittere hominem vadari, Cic.: casu tunc respondere vadato debebat, Hor. || *Perf. part.* with *pass. sign.* bound over: and in *gen.* pledged, engaged: ita me vadatum amore vincitque attines, Pl.

vacillans, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*vacillare*] full of shakings or fords, shallow, shoal: mare, Cae.: amnis, Virg.: Syrtis, Sall.: ostium, Liv.

vacillum, *i*, *n.* lit. a shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transiit, Cae. || *Transf.* a body of water, a sea, stream, etc. (poet.): longa sulcat vada salsa carina, Virg. || *The bottom* of a body of water, the depths: saxa vada levata, Hor. || *The bottom* of a well, phaedr. || *Fig.*: emersisse jam vada et scopulos praeteriecta victur oratio mea, Cic. || *Prob.* of same root as *Germ. wasser*: Eng. water: and also akin to *unda*, *udus*, *q. v.* (Hence *It. guado*: Fr. *gué*.)

vag, *interj.* [*vaga*] An exclamation of pain or dread, ah! alas!: Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg. Very freq. like Gr. *vai* and our *woe*: with *dat.*: tergo meo, Pl. So in the well-known exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis! Liv. With the acc. (rare): vae te! vae to you! Pl.

vagatio and *vagum*, *i*, *v.* venio and *venum*.

vagor, *fra*, *frum*, *adj.* *sty.* cunning, crafty, artful, subtle: in disputando vafri, Cic.: jus, Hor. Poet. with *gen.*: juris vafri, Ov. *Sup.*: Stolorum somnorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic.

vafre, *adv.* *styly*, cunningly, artfully: Cic.

vagō, *adv.* *here and there, far and wide, dispersedly*: Liv.

vagina, *m*, *f.* a scabbard, sheath: Cic.: Cae. || *Transf.* the sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the hull, husk: Cic. || [*Vag*-ina from a root *vag*, the affinity of which is doubtful: that the root is *vag* appears from such forms as *rap*-ina, *ang*-ina, *ru*-ina.] (Hence *It. guaina*: Fr. *gaine*.)

vagio, *ivi* or *ii*, *4* v. n. [*onomat.*] of the cries of young children, to cry, squall: repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic. (Hence *It. guaire*.)

vagitus, *is, m.* [*vagio*] a crying, squalling of young children: vagitus et ingens infantumque animae flentes, Virg. Of the bleating of young goats: Ov.

vagor, *atus*, *i*, *v. n.* dep. [*vagus*] to stroll about, to ramble, wander, roam, rove: quæ (natura) efficit volucres huc illic passim vagantes, Cic.: Germani latius jam vagantur, Cae.: qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagantur, Liv. || *Fig.*: speremus nostrum nomen voltare et vagari latissime, Cic.: Idcirco vager scribamque licenter? Hor.

vagus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* strolling about, roving, wandering, unsettled, vagrant: quom vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall.: mercator, Hor. (II) Of things: quæ (aldena) autem vaga et mutabili erratione labuntur, Cic.: luna, Hor.: arena, flying, light, id. || *Fig.* wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconsistent, doubtful, uncertain, vague: bestias motu solutos et vagos a natura sibi tributos requirunt, Cic.: pars questionum vaga et libera et late patens, indefinita, vague, id.: vagus adhuc Domitius, *i. e.* vacillating between the parties, Vell. Poet. with *gen.*: vagus animi, wandering in mind, Cat. [*Sans. ray*, "ire."]

vah (*vaha*, Pl.), *interj.* an exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, etc. ah! ah!: vah! homo amicus nobis jam inde pereo, Ter.

vaha, *interj.* *v.* vah.

valde, *adv.* [*contr.* from *valide*] strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly: (I) With *verb.* literas tuas valde expecto, Cic. (*Comp.*: novit me valdus ipso, Hor. (II) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remiss, Cic. (III) With adverbs: rem valde bene gerere, id. || *2.* As a strongly confirmative reply: *Qu.* Meum tu amicam vendidisti? *Res.* Valde, viginti minia, Pl.

valē, *v.* valeo, no. 1, 2, 11.

valēdico, *j.* v. n. to say farewell, bid adieu: Ov.

valens, *entis*, *Part.* [*valere*] || *1.* *Adj.* strong, stout, vigorous: robusti et valentes et audaces satellites, Cic.: membris valens, Ov. || *2.* *Esp.* well in health, healthy, hale, hearty: medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentior fore, Cic.: sive aegra, sive valens, Irop. || *3.* *Fig.* strong, powerful,

mightily: malleum tantas et (Caesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenter restaret, Cic.: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov.

valenter, adv. *strongly, stoutly, vigorously*: praecipit spirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. *||* Fig. *forcibly, energetically*: non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen.

valentulus, a. um, adj. dim. [*valens*] *strong, stout*: ut valentula est! Pl.

valō, ū, itum, 2. v. n. *to be strong, stout, or vigorous*: puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus esset et multum valet! Pl. 2. Esp. *to be well*. In health, *be healthy, hale, hearty*: optime valeat et gravissime segreletur, Cic.: pedibus, Nep.: stomacho, Juv. So the prog. commencement of letters: si valet, bene est, and abbreviated S. V. B. E.: and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.): v. Cicero's letters pass. (ii) *Vale or valetis*, in leave-taking, *farewell, adieu*: Di. Valens. Pā. Vale, Pl. Before a vowel, *vāis*: et longum, formosae vale, vale, inquit Iolia, Virg. As the conclusion of letters: Vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas: Cicero's letters pass. Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Plauti, aeternumque vale, Virg. (β) *Valere* jubere or dicere, *to bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu*: illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. (γ) Transf. as an expression of dismissal, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone*: valetis, tibi libeas res tuas, reddas mea, Pl.: si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, good-bye to him, let me have nothing to do with him, Cic.

|| Transf. *to have sufficient strength or power for some specified purpose*: *to be able, capable, or efficacious*: constr. usu. with ad or inf.: tu non solum ad negligenda leges, verum etiam ad everrenda valuit, Id.: valet ille summis mutare deus, Hor. Of things as subjects: ego fungar vice cotis, acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, Id. 2. In gen. and fig. *be powerful, effective, influential, valid*: constr. usu. with qualifying adverbs, or abs. either alone or dep. on the purpose to which the power is directed is variously expressed, freq. by ad.: quod multum Caesar equitatu valebat, Caes.: hic multum in Fabia (tribu) valet, ille Vellina, has great influence, Hor.: qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valet, Cic.: cur minus venena Medae valet, are less efficacious, Hor.: necis, quo valet numus? quem praebet usum? what it is good for, what is the use of it, Id. 3. Esp. of a value, *to be of the value of, be worth*: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 4. Of words, like Gr. *δυνατός*, *to mean, signify, import*: quærimus verbum Latium par Graeco et quod idem valet, Cic. [Sans. bala, "vis, robur;" perh. Germ. *walten*.]

valēso, 1. v. n. incomp. [*valēo*] *to grow strong, acquire strength* (rare): acclera impetu, bona consilia mora valēscere, Tac.

valētudinārius, a. um, adj. [*valētudo*] *sickly, infirm*: Varr. *||* Subst. *valētudinarius*, ū, m. one in infirm health, an invalid, *valētudinarian*: Sen.

valētūdo, ū, f. [*valēo*] *state of health, health*, whether good or bad: optima valetudine uti, Caes.: dura, Hor.: confirmata, Cic. 2. Esp. a good state or condition, *soundness of body, good health*: cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. (ii) *a bad state or condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition*: affectus valetudine, Caes.: osculum, Cic. Plur.: medicus Tregere vult, Id.: dines principis solitus, Tac. *||* Fig. (rare): valetudo mentis, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity*, Suet. Of style: quos (Lysiae studiosi), valetudo modò bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic.

valēus, a. um, adj. *having legs bent outwardly, bow-legged* (varus is knock-kneed, having the legs turned inwards): Cels. *||* Transf.: suavia, vry mouths, Pl. [Prob. from *valō*, "to turn" or "twist": on the interchange of v and a guttural, see letter c, no. ii. 5.]

vālidē, adv. *strongly, stoutly, vehemently*, etc.: ut valide tonuit! Pl. Comp.: validius clamare, Phaedr. Sup.: validissime allici favere, Coel. In Cic. 2. As a reply in the affirmative, *certainly, to be sure*: Ca. Legitima. Ba. Valide. Ps. Perniciēs adolescentum. Ba. Accerrime, Pl.

vālidus, a. um, adj. [*valēo*] *strong, stout, powerful, able*: homines, Pl.: videmus ea, quae terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic.: legiones, Lucr.: lauri, Ov.: vires, Virg.: urbes muros, Liv.: validiores munitiones, Id. (ii) Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active*: medicamen, Ov.: venenum, Tac. 3. Esp. *well* in body, *sound, healthy*: si ut spero, to validum videri, Cic.: valens male illius, Virg., Hor.

|| Fig. *strong, powerful, effective, influential*: Jovi opulento, incluto valido viripotentis, Pl.: valida urbs et potens, Cic.: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor.: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuntios, Tac. With gen.: colonia virum et opum, Id.

vāllāris, e. adj. [*vallum*] *pertaining to a rampart*: coronas, pices to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart, Liv.: Suet.

vallis (nom. sing. *valles*, Virg.), ū, f. a valley, vale: quod satis magna vallis intercedebat, Caes.: valles caerule, Virg. *||* Poet. transf. a hollow: vale sub alarum, Cat.

vallo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*vallum*] *to surround with a rampart and palisade, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate*: castra vallari placuit, Tac. *||*

Transf. in gen. *to fortify, protect, defend*: Pontus et regis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic.: sed radice frontem vallatus acutus, Ov.

vallum, ū, n. [*vallus*] *an earthen wall or rampart cut with palisade, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation*: Liv.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 406). *||* Transf. in gen. *a wall, rampart, fortification*: non Alpinum vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum obijcio et oppono, Cic.

vallus, ū, m. *a stake, pole, for supporting vines*: Virg. *||* In military lang. *a stake, palisade, used for intrenchment*: quo qui intraverant, se ipso acutissimis vallibus indurcent: hoc apud appellationis vallus indurcent, 2. Transf. *a rampart set with palisades*: Id. 3. *anything pointed*: pectinis, the tooth of a comb, Ov.

valvae, arum, f. plu. [*volvō*] *the leaves, folds, or valves of a door, a folding-door*: Cic.: Caes.

vānēso, 1. v. n. incomp. [*vanus*] *to pass away, disappear, vanish*: incipunt gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. *||* Fig.: inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac.: dicta per auras, Ov.

vānidus, a. um, adj. [*vanus* dico] *vain-speaking, false-speaking*: subit. a liar: Pl.

vānilloquētia, ae. f. [*vaniloques*] *empty or idle talk, prating, vaunting* (rare): Liv.: Tac.

vānilloquidōsus, ū, m. [*vanus loquor* *ōpos*] *glibber-glib, a facetiously-formed name of a liar*: Pl.

vānilloquus, a. um, adj. [*vanus loquor*] *talking emptily or idly, lying*: quia vaniloquus, vapulabitis, Pl. *||* boastful, bragging, vaunting: Liv.

vānitas, ātis, f. [*vanus*] *emptiness, unreality, untruth, deception, ostentation, vain-glorious, vanity*: nulla in corde nec fortuna nec temeritas nec erroris nec vanitas inest: contraque omnia oculo, veritas, ratio, constantia, Cic.: si opinionum vanitas non imbecillitatem animorum torqueret, Id.

vānitudo, ū, f. [Id.] *emptiness, unreality, untruth, vanity*: vera vanitudo convincere, by empty, lying talk, Pl.

vanus, ū, f. a fan, van for winnowing grain: Col.: mystica vanus lacchi, borne about in the Bocheic festival, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 407).

vānus, a. um, adj. [*perh. contr. for vācanus*] *empty, void, vacant*: sed illos expectata seges vanis elinist arsis, Virg.: ne vana urbis magnitudo earet, Liv. *||* Fig. *empty as to purpose or result, idle, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain*: falsum aut vanum aut fictum, opp. vera, Ter.: oratio, Cic.: fides, Virg.: omen, Ov.: palia causa, Liv. (ii) Subst. *vanum*, ū, n. *emptiness, nothingness*: nec tota ex vano criminatio erat, i. e. *groundless, without cause*, Id. With gen.: corruptus vānis rerum, Hor. 2. Of persons, *false, lying, deceptive, ostentatious, vain*: vir-

nus et perfidius et impius, *false*, Cic.: *vanus mendaxque*, Virg.: *ingenium dicatoris*, Liv. With *gen*: aut ego (i. e. Juno) veri vana feror, Virg. (Hence through a verb *vanito*, *it. vanitare*; Fr. *vanter*.)

vāpidus, *adv.* poorly, *ill*: se habere, for male se habere, a favourite expression of Augustus, Suet.

vāpidus, *a. um, adj.* [root *VAP*: *v. vapor*] *that has emitted steam*, i. e. *that has lost its spirit*; *flat*, *vapid*: vinum, Col. || Transf. *spotted*, *bald*: plex, Pers. || 2. Fig.: *asiduum vapidus servas sub pectore vulpem*, Id.

vāpor (vapōs, Lucr.), *oris, m. steam, exhalation, vapour*: *aquarum vapores*, qui a sole ex agris tepescit et ex aqua excitantur, Cic.: *volat vapor atex ad auram*, smoke, Virg. || Esp. *a warm exhalation, warmth, heat*, etc.: (terra semen) tepescant vapore et comprescentur suo diffundit, Cic.: *finidique vaporibus arva* (Phœbus), Ov. [*Vapor, vapulus*, *vapula* prob. belong to the same root as *Gr. αἶμα, kaimō*: the orig. root appears to have commenced with *ke*, as both these letters are found in several of the Slavonic languages.]

vāporārium, *il. n.* [vapor] *a steam-bath* in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room: Cic.

vāporō, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.* [id.] *Neutr. in emit steam or vapour*: Plin. || 2. Fig.: *to glow, burn*: *invidia quoniam, cum fulmine, summa vaporant plerumque*, Lucr. || Act. *to fill with steam*: *to steam, fumigate, heat, warm*: *templum ture vaporant, perfume*, Virg.: *laevum decedens (sol) curru fugiente vaporet, covers with vapour*, Hor.

vappa, *ae, f.* [root *VAP*: *v. vapor*] *wine that has lost its spirit and flavour*: *flat, vapid wine*: Hor. || Transf. *a spoiled or worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing*: Cat.: Hor.

vāpularis, *e, adj.* [vapul] *that gets a flogging*: *tribunus, facetiously*, of a slave, Pl.

vāpulo, *avi, i. v. n. to get a cudgelling or flogging, to be flogged*: ego vapulando, ille verberando tuque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. || 2. *Vapula, va-*, *palet, you are flogged, be flogged*: *or, as we should say, you are banged*: *he is banged*: nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Pl. || Transf. *of troops, to be beaten, to be conquered*: *septimam legionem vapulasse*, Coel. in Cic. || 2. *Of property, to be dissipated, squandered*: *vapulat peculium*, Pl.

|| Fig.: *to be lashed, attacked*: *omnium meritoribus vapulare*, Cic. **variantia**, *ae, f.* [vario] *a difference, diversity, variety*: rerum, Lucr.

variatio, *onis, f.* [id.] *a difference, variation*: Liv.

vario, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* [varicus] *to spread the legs apart, to straddle*: Quint. (Hence *It. varcare, valcare*, *valcare*.)

varicosus, *a. um, adj.* [varix] *full of dilated veins, varicose*: *centuriones*, Pers.: *haruspex*, Juv.

variosus, *a. um, adj.* [vārus] *with feet spread apart, straddling*: Ov.

variē, *adv.* *with diverse colours, in a variegated manner*: *varie refulgens*, Plin. || 2. Fig.: *varie moveri*, Cic.: *in Aequis varie bellatum*, Liv.

variētās, *ātis, f.* [varius] *difference, diversity, variety*: *Asia variatē fructuum facile omnibus terris antecedit*, Cic.: *bellum in multa variatē terra marique versatum, i. e. changes, vicissitudes*, Id.

vario, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.* [id.] || 1. Act. *to diversify, variegate*: *ortum maculis (sol)*, Virg.: *corpora coruleis guttis*, Ov. || 2. Fig. *to alter, change, vary*: *vocem variare et mutare*, Cic.: *quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variant*, Liv.: *variatis hominum sententiis, i. e. at variance*, Cic. || Pass. *impers.*: *sententia consuli coepit*: *ibi quum sententia variaretur, i. e. of different opinions*, Liv. || Neut. *to be diversified, variegated*: *to change, alter, waver, vary, etc.*: *prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemba, becomes variegated, coloured*, Prop.: *Inter se multum variare figuræ non possunt*, Lucr. || 2. Fig. *to be various or different; to change, vary*: *sic abeunt redeuntque mei variantque timores*, Ov.: *fama variat*, Liv.

varius, *a. um, adj.* [akin to βαῖος] *spotted, striped, variegated*: *lynceus*, Virg.: *serpens*, Ov.: *plumæ*, Hor.: *sparsæ quoque in vario passim miracula coelo videt, variegated, i. e. diversified with stars*, Ov. || Fig. *diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various, etc.*: *varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna: voluptas etiam varia dici solet*, Cic.: *eventus varii fortunæ*, Cæs.: *victoria, vacillans*, Sall.: *varium et mutabile semper femina*, Virg.

varix, *icis, comm.* [vārus] *a dilated vein, varix, esp. in the thighs*: Cels.: Cic.

vārus, *a. um, adj.* *having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed (valgus is bow-legged, having the legs bent outwards): hunc varum distortis curribus, illum balbutit securum pravis fultum male talis*, Hor. || 1. gen. *grown apart, crooked*: *manus*, Ov. || Fig. *diverse, different* (poet.): *geminos Horoscopo, vario producis genio*, Pers. With *dat.*: *alterum (genus hominum) et huc varum et illud sapientius, different from this*, Hor.

vas, *vādis, m. one who gives security for another, a surety* (In gen., while *præs* denotes a surety in a civil action): *vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus statendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi*, Cic.: Liv.

vasa, *vādis, plur. vasa, orum, m.* (nom. sing. vasum, Pl.: gen. vasi, Lucr. Apocopated, *vas argenteis*, for *vasis*, acc. to Cic.) *a vessel, dish; also, a*

utensil, implement of any kind: nihil reliquo in aedibus, nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter.: *sincerum est nisl vas, quodcumque infundis accedit*, Hor. (|| *military equipments, baggage*: *ille ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegat, had packed up*, Cic.: *vasa conclamare, to give the signal for packing up*, Cæs.)

vāsarium, *il. n.* [vas] *furniture-money, equipage-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic.

vasculārius, *il. m.* [vasculum] *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith, etc.*: Cic.

vasculum, *l. n. dim.* [vas] *a small vessel*: Pl.: Juv.

vastatio, *onis, f.* [vastus] *a laying waste, ravaging, desolation*: *omnium*, Cic.: *agri*, Liv. || Plur.: *intactum vastationibus regnum*, Tac.

vastātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a desolator, ravager* (poet.): *Arachne (aper)*, Ov.

vastus, *adv.* *rudely, harshly*, loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rusticè, Cic. || 2. *widely, far away, vastly, enormously*: *vastius insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ*, Ov.

vastifons, *a. um, adj.* [vastus facio] *laying waste, devastating*: *Erymanthis vastifica belua*, poet. Cic.

vastitas, *ātis, f.* [vastus] *an empty place, a waste, desert*: *audistis, quæ solitudo in agris esset, quæ vastitas*, Cic. || Transf. *desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction*: *quam cadem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, id. vastitatem redidit*, Liv. || 3. *terrible size, immensity, vastness*: *beluæ pari vastitate, of like vast size*, Col.

vastities, *ōis, f.* [id.] *ruin, destruction*: *vastities venit*, Pl.

vasto, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* [id.] *to make empty or vacant, to leave untenanted or uninhabited* (rare): *lex erat lata de vasto ac relicto foro*, Cic.: *vastati agri sunt*, Liv. || Transf. *to empty or deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate*: *to ruin, destroy*: *agros*, Cæs.: *Italiam*, Cic.: *diripit vastatque classe*, Tac. || 2. Fig.: *ita conscientia mentem exclam vastabat, harassed, perplexed*, Sall. (Hence *It. guastare*: Fr. *gâter*.)

vastus, *a. um, adj.* [peri, akin to vacuus] *empty, unoccupied, i. e. waste, desert, desolate* (rare): *genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum*, Cic.: *vasta ac deserta urbs*, Liv.: *dies per silentium vastas*, Tac. || 2. Fig. *un cultivated, uncultured, rude, rough, harsh*: *vultu motique corporis vasti atque agrestes*, Cic.: *omnia vasta ac temeraria esse*, Liv. || Transf. *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed* (rare): *fit vasta Troja*, Pl.: *haec ergo vastia dabo*, Virg. || 3. *rast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous*: *Immani et vastæ insidens beluæ*, Cic.: *vastum atque apertum mare*, Cæs.

fossa vastissima, Cic. Iter, i. e. on the east ocean, Ov.: impetus, Hor. 3. Fig.: vastus animus, i. e. insatiable, Sall.

vasum, v. 2. vas, ad init.

vates, is, comm. a foreteller, soothsayer, prophet; a female soothsayer, prophetess: bonus vates poteras esse: nam quae sunt futura dicla, Pl.: tuque o sanctissima vates, praescia venturi, Virg.

|| Transf. a poet, a poetess: Hor.

vaticinatio, ōnis, f. [vaticino] a foretelling, prophesying; a prediction: Cic.: Caes.

vaticinātor, ōris, m. [id.] a soothsayer, prophet: Ov.

vaticinūm, ī, n. [vaticinus] a prediction, prophecy: Plin.

vaticino, atus, v. n. and a. dep. [vates cano] to foretell, prophesy, vaticinate: haec duce praedixit vaticinor deo, Ov. With acc. and inf.: saevam laesi fore nominis tram vaticinatus erat, id. || Transf. to sing or celebrate as a poet: Cic. 2. to rave, rant, talk foolishly: red ego fortunae vaticino, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, id.

vaticinūs, a, um, adj. [id.] prophetic: libri, Liv.: furores, Ov.

vē, enclitic conj. [vel apocopated] or: leaving the choice free between several things: telum tormentumve, Caes.: libidines tracdiaeve, Cic.: quae civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama accepit, ut ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, or that he shall not, Caes.

vē (sometimes also *vae*), an inseparable particle, which usu. negatives or reverses the sign. of the root; but sometimes, when the root itself denotes want or privation, re renders it emphatic: e. g. *ve-grandis*, small, *ve-cors*, senseless, *ve-sanus*, mad, *ve-pallidus*, very pale. It would appear from *veh-e-mens* that the orig. form was *vēh*.

vēcordia, ae, f. [vēcors] want of reason, senselessness: *madness*: *vecordia* innata culquam. Ter.: *inertis* in facie vultuque *vecordia* inerat, Sall.

vē-cors, dia, adj. [cor] destitute of reason; senseless: *mad*: *ex corpore animus videtur*: *ex quo aliorum vēcordes concordes dicuntur*, Cic.: *impetia prope vēcors*, Liv.

vēctio, ōnis, f. [vēcō] a carrying or being carried, a riding: Suet.

vēcigal, ālis, n. [vēcus, from *vehō*] a toll, tax, impost paid to the State: Cic.: Caes. || Transf. of private persons, revenue, rent, income, etc.: *vēcigalia urbana rustica* (anteponantur), Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: *magnum vēcigal est paromonia*, Cic.

vēcigalis, e, adj. [vēcus] pertaining to imposts or taxes: pecunia, tribute, Cic. 2. subject to imposts, tributary: civitas, id.: hos Suevi vēcigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. || pertaining to revenue, that brings in revenue or income: equi, Cic.

vēcō, ōnis, f. [vēcō] a carrying, conveyance: Cic.

vēcō, is, m. [id.] a strong pole or bar; esp. a lever: saxa quam maxima possunt vēcōbus promovent, Caes.: Cic. (ii) a crow, crow-bar: demoliri signum ac vēcōbus labefactare conantur, id.: Caes. (iii) a bar, bolt: Cic.: Virg.

vēcō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freg.* [id.] to bear, carry, or convey about: corpora viva nefas Stygia vēcōre carina, Virg.: vēcōri equis, to ride on horseback, Ov.

vēcōr, ōris, m. [id.] 1. Act. a bearer, carrier: Silius (asellus), Ov.

|| Neutr. a passenger, rider: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vēcōribus admoneri solent, Cic.: vēcōr equum regit, Ov.

vēcōrūs, a, um, adj. [id.] for carrying: navigia, transport-ships, Caes.

vēcōra, ae, f. [id.] a bearing, conveying, transportation by carriage or by ship; a riding, etc.: malsimus qui pro vēcōra solveret, for the carriage, Cic.: sine vēcōrae periculo, of transportation by sea, id. Plur.: romiges, arma, frumenta, vēcōrae imberabant, transport, conveyance, Caes. || Transf. passage-money, fare, freight: Pl.: Sen. (Hence it vēcōra; Fr. *vœiture*.)

vēcōra, a, um, Part. [vēcō].

vēcō, 2. v. a. [akin to *vīgō*] to move, excite, quicken, arouse: equum, Lucr.

vēcōtus, a, um, adj. [perh. = *vegitus*, Part. of *vegō*] enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, sprightly: te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, Cic.: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnant, Liv. || Fig.: mens, Cic.: vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigeat, Liv.

vēcō, grandis, e, adj. not very large, little, small, diminutive (rare): *farra*, Ov. (Whether *vegrandis* also means *valde grandis* is very dub.)

vēmēns (scanned as *vēmēns*, Hor.), entis, adj. [veh-e-mens from *veh* or *ve* (vē), and mens, with a connecting vowel; cf. *vecors*, *vesanus*], and thus, prop. not very reasonable, i. e. very eager, violent, furious, etc.: *Galba*, nem in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando *vēmēns* atque incensns, Cic.: *vēmēns* lupus et sibi et hosti iratus pariter, Hor. (ii) Of abstract things: acer et *vēmēns* incitatio, Cic.

|| Transf. in geh. active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, strong: plium *vēmēntius* lectu misquae telum, Liv.: *vēmēns* violentia vini, Lucr.

vēmēnter, adv. eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently, etc.: *vēmēnter* irata, Pl.: *vēmēnter* alioquem *vēmēntius*, Cic. Sup.: *vēmēntissime* contendere, Caes. 2. strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much: *vēmēnter* id retinebatur, Cic.: quod *vēmēnter* ad has res attinet, Lucr.

Comp.: *ingemere vēmēntius*, Cic. Sup.: se *vēmēntissime* exercere in aliqua re, id.

vēmēntia, ae, f. [id.] eagerness, fervency, vehemence: Plin. || strength: id.

vēcūlūm, ī, n. [vēcō] a carriage, conveyance, vehicle: Cic.: Liv. (ii) a ship: furtorum *vēcūlūm*, Cic.

vēcō, xi, ctum, i. v. a. and a. 1. Act. to carry, convey, on the shoulders, in any vehicle, on horseback, by ship, etc.: reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor.: ille taurum, qui vexit Europam, Cic.: quum triumphantem (Omniflūs) albi per urbem vēcōrent, equi, Liv. 2. Pass. or reflex. to risk, sail, travel, etc.: ut animalis sex motibus vēcōretur, Cic.: in navibus vēcō, id.: apes liquidum trans aethera vēcō, Virg.

|| Neut. to be borne, to ride, sail, etc. (rare, and perh. only in *Imperi*. Part. and gerund): per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vēcō, Cic.: cui lectica per urbem vēcōdi has tribuit, Suet. (Sons. *vēcō*, "trabere, vehere;" Goth. *vīgan*, "moveri;" Germ. *vagen*; hence also Lat. *vāgus*, prop. "a beast of burden.")

vēl, conj. [imperial of volo, and therefore, it will, choose, take which you wish] introducing an alternative, viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is, considered subjectively (cf. ant. ad init.): It usu. commences each branch of the alternative, but is sometimes omitted at the beginning of the former clause.

1. With *vel* repeated: *etiam . . . or: de it . . . vel* tu me vende, vel face quod tibi libet, Pl.: *vel* sumptuosae vel desidiales *illecebrae* multae cupiditatum, Cic. (ii) Along with *aut*, but not corresponding to it: ubi potest illa aetas aut calere vel apacere melius vel igni, aut viciis umbris aequae refrigerari salubris? et. (iii) Repeatedly: *tu vel* auda, vel per alia vel tu aegrotas, vel vale, Pl. (iv) The *vel* joined with *etiam*, *etiam* omitted: *hac vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animas iudicam movendas, ex is quae sunt ante posita sumuntur, or in general*, Cic. (v) In the poets, sometimes, aut . . . vel, for *vel . . . vel*: *telus, aut hanc, vel istam quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram*, Ov. 2. With the omission of the first *vel*: eiusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. (ii) Joined with *potius*, to correct what has been said, or rather: *ex hoc populo indocuit vel potius immani*, id. || K. s. p. with a climax implied, or even, or indeed, even, indeed, rarely, certainly (prop. an elliptical expression, the less violent or emphatic alternative being understood): isto quidem modo vel consuevit vituperabilis est, id.: quum se vel principes equi consiliis fore prosterent, Caes.: hoc ascensum vel tres armati quumlibet multitudinem arceant, Liv.

(11) Esp. with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, *the very least*. — *the utmost possible*, Cic.: cujus (Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv.

velamen, inla, n. [velo] a cover, covering, clothing, garment: Virg.: Ov. **velamentum**, i, n. [id.] a cover, covering: Cels. 2, a veil, curtain, l. q. velum: Sen. 3, in plu. olive-branches wound about in wondrous fillets, or rods wound about in like manner, which suppliants bore before them: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut reciperent sese, Liv.

velarium, il, n. [velum] a covering, screen, awning, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun: Juv.

velati, orum, m. plu. [velo] supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who fell; always in the phrase, accens velati (i. e. accens et velati; like emptio venditio, socii Latini, etc.): Cic.

velox, itis, m. a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher: usually plur.: Liv.: Ov. **Vel.** Transf.: m. autem a te, ut ecurram velitem, malis operatum esse, non moleste tuli, as the clown of the troop, Cic.

vellifer, era, erum, adj. [velum fero] sail-bearing: carina, Prop.: Ov.

vellificatio, onis, f. [vellifico] a making sail, sailing: Cic.

vellifico, i, v. n. [velum facio] to make sail, spread sail, sail: (ratis) acerulea ad infernos vellificata lacus, Prop. **Fig.** Fig. to make sail for, i. e. to exert oneself to effect or gain: with dat.: honori suo vellificat, Cic.

vellitris, e, adj. [velas] pertaining to the velites: haec, Liv.

vellitatio, onis, f. [vellitor] a skirmishing with words; a bickering, wrangling, dispute: verbis vellitationem fert, Pl.

velites, um, v. velas.

vellitor, atus, i, v. n. dep. [velas] to fight like the velites or light troops, to skirmish: App. **Fig.** Fig.: nescio quis velati estis, inter vos duos, i. e. hanc ventrem, Pl.

vellivolans, antis, adj. [velum volo] sail-flying, flying with sails, a poet. epithet of a ship: navea, Poet. Cic.

vellivola, a, um, adj. [id.] sail-flying, winged with sails, a poet. epithet of a ship: Ov.: abiol. mare revivolis florbat, with ships, Lucr. Transf. of the sea: Virg.

vellio, avi, atum, i, v. a. [vello] to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip: cornix vulturis vellat, Pl. **Fig.** Fig. to twist, taunt, carp, rail at: more hominum invident, in convivis rodunt, in circulis

vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic.: Hor.

vello, vult, vulsum, i, v. a. to pluck, pull; to pluck out, pull out, tear out: oves, Varr.: pilos equinae candae, Hor.: quum pars velellent vallum atque in fossas proruerent, Liv.: aurem, to pull or twitch the ear, Virg. [Prob. the same as Gr. ἑλκεω, which orig. had the digamma.]

vellus, eris, n. [vello] wool shorn off, a fleece: Hor.: Ov. **Fig.** Transf. the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell or pelt entire: Virg.: Ov. 2, the hide, pelt of any other animal: fulvi leonia, id.: cervina, id. 3, any woolly substance: wool, down: velleraque ut follis depectant tenuia Seres, i. e. the fleeces or flocks of silk, Virg.

velo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [velum] to cover, wrap up, envelop, veil: capite velato, Cic.: velatae antennae, the yards concealed with or supporting the sails, Virg. **Fig.** Fig. to hide, conceal: odium fallacibus blanditis, Tac.

vellolitas, atis, f. [velor] swiftness, rapidity, velocity: velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. **Fig.** Fig.: mali, Tac.

vellolter, adu. swiftly, quickly, speedily: Ov. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

velox, ocis, adj. swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy: juvenes, Liv.: pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes.: cervi, Virg.: pes, Ov.: jaculum, Virg.: toxilum, quickly working, Hor.: horae, fleeting, Ov. Poet. adu.: ille velox desiluit in latruncis, id. **Fig.** Fig.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic.: animus, Hor.

velum, i, n. a covering, awning, curtain, veil, cloth: tabernacula carbasinae intenta vella, Cic.: of chamber-curtains, hangings: Suet.: Juv.: of the awnings stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun: Ov. **Fig.** Fig.: a sail (usu. plur.): ad id, unde aliquis status ostenditur, vela do, Cic.: in altum vela dabant, Virg.: contrahere, to fur, Hor. Sing.: in pontum vento secundo, velo passio pervenit, Pl. Proverb.: remis veloque, with oars and sails, i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main: res vella, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. 2, Fig.: vela orationis, id. [This word is perh. akin to celo: it appears from celo that the orig. meaning was a covering, concealment: on the interchange of c and v, v. letter C, v. n. s.]

velat or **vel-ati**, adu. even as, just as, like as: i. Correlat. with sic or ita (rare): velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus clere, Cic. 2, Esp. in poetical similes: Virg. **Fig.** Absol.: (mus) veluti succinctus cursat spes, Hor. 2, Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, as, for instance, for example: nunquam tam male est Scilla, quin aliquid faceret et commode dicant: veluti in hac re alioquin, Cic.

3, To introduce a rhetorical or poetical simile: as, like, as it were: frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum rector carbasia deducit, Ov. 4, Velut si, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, just as if, just as though, as if, as though: absens Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrent, Caes. Sometimes si is omitted: hoc, veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudi fore, Hor.

vena, ae, f. a blood vessel, vein: venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. 2, Esp. an artery: si cui venae sic moverentur, is habet febrem, id. **Fig.** Transf. of things that resemble veins: (1) a water-course: Hirt. (2) a vein of metal: Cic. (3) the urinary passage: Cels. (4) the penis: Pers. **Fig.** Fig. the interior, intimate or natural quality of a thing: periculum reddebat et erit incusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. 2, natural bent, genius, disposition, vein: ingeni benigna vena, Hor.

venabulum, i, n. [venor] a hunting-spear: Cic.: Virg.

venalio, oris, a, um, adj. [venalis] for sale: jumenta, Petr. **Fig.** Fig. pertaining to slave-selling: famillae, i. e. slaves exposed for sale, Suet. 2, Subst. venalicus, il, m. a slave-dealer: Cic.

venalis, e, adj. [venus] pertaining to selling, to be sold, for sale: aedes, Pl.: hort, Cic. 2, Subst. venalis, ia, m. a slave offered for sale: Pl.: Cic. **Fig.** Fig. Transf. that can be bought by bribes or presents, venal: multitudo pretio, Liv.

venalicius, a, um, v. venalicus.

venaticus, a, um, adj. [venatus] pertaining to hunting, hunting-: canis, a hound, Pl.: catulus, Hor. **Fig.** Transf.: prolatis rebus parant venatici sumus, i. e. lean or gaunt like hounds, Pl.

venatio, onis, f. [venor] hunting, the chase, venery: (Sueti) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. 2, Esp. a hunting-spectacle, hunt, battue; also, a combat of wild beasts, exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatus pecunias profundunt, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 408 seq.). **Fig.** Meton. that which is or has been hunted, game: quum miramur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio, Liv. (Hence Fr. venation).

venator, oris, m. [venor] a hunter: Cic.: Caes. Adject.: venator canis, a hound, Virg. **Fig.** Fig.: physicus, id est speculator venatorumque naturae, Cic.

venatarius, a, um, adj. [venator] pertaining to a hunter or to the chase, hunter's, hunting-: palea, Nep. **venatrix**, icis, f. [venor] a huntress: Virg. Adject.: venatrix dux, i. e. Diana, Ov.

venatura, ae, f. [id.] hunting, the chase: fig.: Pl.

venatus, us, m. [id.] hunting, the

chase: labor in venatu, Cic. || Transf. *stating*: capere in venatu, Pl. **vendibilis**, *e*, adj. [vendo] *that may be sold, saleable*: fundus, Hor. || Fig. *acceptable, agreeable, popular*: ut sint illa vendibilia, haec uberiora certe sunt, Cic.

venditio, *v. vindico, ad init.* **venditiōis**, *a*, um, adj. [vendo] *pertaining to selling, for sale*: Pl.

venditiōis, *ōnis*, *f*. [vendo] *it an offering for sale; hence, fig.* a speciosus display, a boasting, *boasting*: venditiōis atque ostentatio, Cic.

venditator, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] *a booster, braggart*: Tac.

venditio, *ōnis*, *f*. [vendo] *a selling, sale*: venditio bonorum, Cic.

venditio, *avi*, *atque*, *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell*: Tusculanum vendit, Cic. || Fig. *to cry up, praise, recommend*: pacem praetio, Liv.: valde te venditavi, i. e. have praised you, Cic.: se plebi, Liv.

venditor, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] *a seller, vender*: Cic.

venditus, *a*, um, *Part.* [vendo].

vendo, *did*, *ditum*, *i. v. a.* [confr. from venundo, venundo] *to put for sale, to sell, vend*: vendo meum non plurius quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic.: sectionem ejus oppidum unam Caesar vendidit, Caes. || Fig. *to sell or give up, to betray*: quum te trecentis talentis regi Cogito vendidisses, Cic.: suffragia nūc, Liv. || 2. Transf. *to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise* a thing (as if offering it for sale): Liguriam praeculare vendidisti, Cic.

venditio, *ae*, *v. venificus*, *no. ii.*

veneficium, *ii*, *n*. [venificus] *a poisoning*: de veneficiis accusare, Cic.

|| *the preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery*: quoque veneficiis abutit illa (Medea) suis, Ov.

veneficius, *a*, um, *adj.* [venenum facio] *poisoning, poisonous, magical*: verba, Ov. || Subst. *veneficus*, *i*, *m*, and *venefica*, *ae*, *f*, *a poisoner, sorcerer, sorceress*: Cic.: Hor. As a term of abuse: Pl.

venenarius, *ii*, *m*. [venenum] *a poison-mixer, poisoner*: Suet.

venenatus, *a*, um, *Part.* [veneno]. || *Adj.* *poisonous, venomous*: colubrar, Lucr.: dentes, Ov. || 2. Transf. *bewitched, enchanted*: virga, id. || 3. Fig.: nulla venenato litera mixta jocis, *harmful, biting*, id.

venenifer, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [venenum fero] *containing poison, poisonous, venomous*: palatum, Ov.

veneno, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [venenum] *to poison*: carnem, Cic.: sagittas, Hor. || 2. Fig.: non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *harm*, id.

venenum, *i*, *n*. Orig. *like φάρμακον*, any thing, esp. any liquid substance, that produces physical effects, a *poison, juice, drug*: Gal. Obsolete, however, in this general signifi.: qui venenum malum fecit, fecerit, an old legal for-

mula in Cic. || Esp. *a potion that destroys life, poison, venom*: Cic.: Hor. (11) *Fig. mischief, evil, destruction* (rare): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis, Liv. || 2. *a magical potion, charm*: dira Medea venena, Hor. (11) *Fig.* intactos into satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop. || 3. *a colouring material, a dye, paint* (poet.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg.

venio (vaeneo), *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *4. v. n*. [venum eo] *to go for sale, i. e. to be sold*: cogis eos plus lucrū addere, quam quanti venierant, quum magno venissent, Cic.: quia venae auro rara avis, Hor.

venorabilis, *e*, *adj.* [veneror] *worthy of respect or reverence, reverend, venerable*: dives, Hor.: donum, Virg. || **venorabundus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] *generating, revering, reverential*: Liv.

venoratio, *ōnis*, *f*. [veneror] *the highest respect, reverence, veneration* (rare): habet venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. || Meton. *the quality that commands veneration, venerable character*: Just.

venorator, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] *a reverencer, venerator*: domus vestrae, Ov.

venoratus and **venoratus**, *a*, um, *adj.* [Venus] *pertaining to Venus or to sexual love*: servi, temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus in Sicily, Cic. || Subst. *venereus* (venerius), *i*, *m*. (ac. jactus) *the Venus-throne at dice*: id. || 2. *Venerer* (Veneri), *orum*, *m*. *plu.* (ac. servi) *the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus*: id.

venoro, *no. per.*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to reverence, adore, etc.*: venerata Ceres, Hor.: Sibylla, Virg.

venoror, *atus*, *i. v. a.* *dep.* *to reverence, venerate*: ad worship, adore, revere, venerate: dil, quos nos colere, precari venerarique soleamus, Cic.: Larem farrē pio, Virg.: Augustum, Hor. || Transf. *to ask recently for, to beseech, supplicate*: nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, ut nos ex hac aerumna miseris eximat, Pl.: nihil horum, Hor. [Sans. ran. "colere, venerari" perh. from the same root Lat. ven-idi, Ven-us.]

venustus, *a*, um, *adj.* [Veneti], *a maritime people* sea-coloured, bluish: veneta factio, the party clothed in blue, the blue, Suet.

venia, *ae*, *f*. [perh. from same root as veneror, q. v.] *complaisance, indulgence, grace, favour*: mi gnatē, da veniam hanc mihi; reduc illam, Ter.: quum data esset venia ejus diel, when indulgence had been granted for that day, Liv. || 2. *Bona* venia or *cum bona venia*, an expression used by way of excuse for something about to be said, by your good leave, with your permission: bona venia me audies, Cic.: cum bona venia se audirum, Liv. || 3. Esp. *forbearance, forgiveness, pardon, remission*: errati veniam impetrate, Cic.: libenter Caesar petentibus Aedulis

dat veniam, excusationemque accipit, Caes.

venio, *vēni*, *ventum*, *4. v. n.* *to come*: veni, vidi, vici, Suet.: Italiam fatis profugus Lavinia venit litora, Virg.: ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum senatorium, Cic. (11) *Of inanimate subjects*: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, i. e. descends to each of us, id.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felices uvae, i. e. grow, Virg. *Pass. impers.*: ventum in insulam est, Cic.: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. || Fig.: vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic.: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes. || 2. Esp. with in and acc. *to come into, fall into* any state or condition: in calamitatem, Cic.: summum in cruciatum, Caes.: in partem aliquid, to take part in it, Cic. || 3. In speaking, *to come to a topic*: ut ad fabulas venimus, id.

venor, *atus*, *i. v. n.* and *a. dep.* *to hunt, chase*. || Neutr.: qui venari solent, Cic. || Act.: leporem, demas, Virg. || 2. *Fig.* *to hunt or seek after, to pursue* a thing (mostly poet.): suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor.

venosus, *a*, um, *adj.* [vena] *full of veins, veiny, venous*: renes, Cels. || Fig.: liber Attil, dry, meagre, Pers.

venter, *tris*, *m*. the belly: Cic. || 2. Esp. *the paunch, maw*; and fig. *gluttony*: Hor. || Transf. *the womb*: homines in ventre nemines coadit, Juv. || 2. Meton. *the fruit of the womb, foetus*: ignota purum ventrem ferre, Liv. || 3. Of any thing that swells or bellies out, a *belly*, i. e. a swelling, *protuberance*: tumiduloque curvabit venter, Prop.: Virg. [Ven-ter, same as Gr. venter or year-rip; Germ. wam-pe; Eng. wam-b.]

ventilo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* [dim. from ventus] *to fan, brandish in the air, wave, toss, swing*: populus ventilat aura comas, Ov.: facem, Prop. || Fig. *to set in motion, to move, disturb, disquiet*: illa tum est egentium conditio ventilata, Cic.

ventio, *ōnis*, *f*. [venio] *a coming*: quid tibi huc ventio est? Pl.

ventito, *i. v. n. freq.* [id.] *to come often, be wont to come, keep coming*: multum ad eos (Ubios) mercatores ventitum, Caes.: domum, Cic.

ventosus, *a*, um, *adj.* [ventus] *full of wind, windy*: folles, Virg.: mare, Hor.: cucurbita, i. e. a cupping-glass, Juv. *Comp.*: Germanica, Tac. *Sup.*: regio, Liv. || 2. Transf. *like the wind, i. e. light, swift* (poet.): equi, Ov. || Fig. *windy, puffed up, vain, conceited*: gloria, Virg.: ventoso gloria curru, Hor. || 3. *Light, changeable, inconstant, fickle*: plebs, id.: ingenium, Liv.

ventriolus, *i*, *m*. *dim.* [venter] *the belly*: Juv. || Transf. *the stomach*: Cels. || 2. *ventriculus cordis*, *the ventricle of the heart*: Cic.

ventriosus, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] *having*

a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied: *bubo*, Pl.

ventulus, i, m. dim. [ventus] a slight wind, breeze: Ter.

ventus, i, m. wind: (aër) effluens huc et illic ventos efficit, Cic.: Corus, Cæsa.: Septentriones, Cic. Proverb.: (i) in vento et aqua scribere, to labour in vain, Cat. (ii) profundere ventis ventis, to talk to the winds, Lucr. (iii) verba ventis dare, i. e. not to keep one's word or promise, Ov. (iv) ventis remis, with ad one's might, Cic. (v. remus). || Fig. the wind, as a symbol of fortune, fame, applause, etc.: cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id.: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, id. [Germ. and Eng. wind: an-ima, an-imus, an-quis prob. belong to the same root VEN or VAN, these words having lost the initial v.] (Hence *lit. ventaglio*: Fr. *ventail*, *deventail*.)

venūcula (venuncula and vennucula), uva, a kind of grape fit for preserving: Hor.

venūla, ae, f. dim. [vena] a small vein: Cels.

venūm, i, v. vnum.
venūdo, dēdī, dātum, i. v. a. [venūdo] to sell, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves: captivus, Suet. Fig.: sententiam, to put up for sale, Tac.

venūs, ōris, f. [Venus, the goddess of love] sexual love, the pleasures of love: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.: Virg. || Meton. a beloved object: Hor. 2. qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, charms: fabula nullius veneris, sine pondere et arte, id.: laocraes omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est, Quint. || The planet Venus: Cic. || V, the highest throw at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number, the Venus throw: Prop.

venūs, us, or **vēnum**, i, m. (only in the forms *venū*, *veno*, and *venum*) sale. Dat.: posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. Acc.: dare aliquem venum, to sell, Liv.

venūtas, ōtis, f. [venū] loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty, etc. I. Physical: venustas est pulchritudo corporis, Cic. Transf. of inanimate things: signa extima venustate, id. || Mental: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, id.: quis me fortunator, venustatque adeo plenior, Ter.

venūstus, adv. charmingly, gracefully, beautifully: dicere, Quint. Comp.: Hispanus hunc colorem venustis (adhibuit), Sen. Sup.: quibus venustissime Curio respondit, Coel. in Cic.

venūstulus, a, um, adj. dim. [venustus] lovely, charming, delightful: Pl.

venustus, a, um, adj. [venū] lovely, charming, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, etc.: || Phy-

sically: gestus et motus corporis, Cic.: diva venustissima Venus, Pl. Transf. of inanimate things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. || Mentally: Graecus facillie et valde venustus, id.: sententiae concinnae et venustae, id.

vē-pallidus, a, um, adj. very pale, very pallid: mulier, Hor.

vēprētia, ae, f. dim. [vēpres] a little thorn- or briar-bush: illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, Cic.

vēpres, is, and more usually plur. **vēpres**, ae, m. (v. v. Lucr.): a thorn-bush, briar-bush, bramble-bush: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. Sing.: vēpre, Ov.

vēr, ōris, n. the season of spring, the spring: Cic.: aequae novum stabat cinctum florente corona, Ov. || Meton. the productions of spring: Mart. Esp. ver sacrum, a special offering presented from the frailings of spring, which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 410). || Fig. the spring-time of life, youth (poet.): jucundum quum aetas florida ver ageret, Cat. [Gr. *ἔαρ*, *ἦρ*, orig. *ἔσπερ*.]

vērātrum, i, n. a plant, also called *ellaborum candidum*: Lucr.: Pera.

vērax, ōdis, adj. [verus] speaking truly, true, veracious (rare): oraculum, Cic.: Liber, Hor. Comp.: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic. (Hence Fr. *vérai*.)

verbēnae, arum, f. plur. boughs or branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle, sacred boughs: such boughs were borne by the fetiales: Liv.: by priests used for protection: Cic.: and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts: Hor.: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 126.) (Hence *lit. vermena*.)

verbēnātus, a, um, adj. [verbēnae] crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs: Suet.

verber, ōris, n. (nom., dat., and acc. sing. do not occur, and the other sing. cases very rarely) [perh. from *ferio*, to strike] a lash, whip, scourge, rod. Sing.: illi inanti verberare torto, Virg. Plur.: adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri, Liv. || Transf. a thong of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.): Virg. || Meton. a lashing, scourging, flogging, etc.: mitto vincula, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto securas, Cic. (ii) Of inanimate things: a stripe, stroke, blow (mostly poet.): turgentis caudae, Hor.: remorum in verberare perstant, Ov. 2. Fig. lashes, strokes: contumellarum verbera subire, Cic.

verbērabilis, e, adj. [verbero] worthy of a beating: Pl.

verbērātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a striking, beating: Callistr. || Fig. chastisement, punishment: Q. Cic. in Cic.

verbērēus, a, um, adj. [verber] worthy of stripes: Pl.

verbēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat: pulsare verberaque homines, Cic.: laterum costas euse, Virg. Absol.: quo firmo verberatur insisteret, Suet. (ii) Of things: to beat, strike, etc.: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic.: aquila ac lassa verberat alia, Virg. || Fig. to lash, chastise, torment, harass: senatus convivio verberari, Cic.

verbēro, ōnis, m. [id.] one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal: Cic.: Ter.

verbēs, adv. with many words, verbosely: Cic. Comp.: id.

verbōsus, a, um, adj. [verbum] full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose (rare): verbosus simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Comp.: verbosior epistola, id.

verbum, i, n. (gen. plur. verbum, Pl.) a word: plur. words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation, etc.: qui verbum nunquam in publico fecerunt, Cic.: verbum usitatum et tritum, id. Plur.: verba rebus impositi, id.: pro his Divitiacis facti verba, speaks, Cæsa.: magna contumelia verborum, very insulting language, id. Proverb.: verba facit mortuo, he talks to the dead, i. e. in vain, Pl. 2. Adverbial phrases: (i) ad verbum, e, de, pro verbo, to a word, word for word, exactly, literally: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic.: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter.: verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. (ii) verbi causa or gratia, for the sake of example, for example, for instance: id. (iii) uno verbo, in one word, in a word, briefly: id. (iv) mea, tua, suis verbis, in my, thy, or his name: for me, thee, or him: gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meae verbis eris gratus, id.: denuntiatur Fabio senatus verbis, Liv. || Esp. a saying, expression, phrase, sentence: Pl.: Ter. (ii) a proverb: verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amik, ibidem opus Pl. 2. mere talk, mere words, opp. to deed, fact, reality, etc.: qui omnia verborum momenta, non verum ponderibus examinet, Cic. Hence, verba dare (alicit), to give empty words, to dangle, cheat: cui verba dare difficile est, Ter.: dare verba curis, i. e. to beguile, Ov. || In gramm. a verb: Cic. [Germ. *wort*, Eng. *word*.]

vercūm, i, n. dim. [ver] little spring, as a term of endearment: Pl.

vērē, adv. according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly: honestum, quod proprie verique dicitur, id. in sapientibus est solis, Cic. Comp.: libentius quam verius, id. Sup.: verissime dicere, id.

vērēcūdis, adv. bashfully, shyly, modestly: Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Cic.

vērēcūdia, ae, f. [verecundia] the natural feeling of shame, by whatever cause produced, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty, etc.: homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae participatione, Cic.: fuit sponsa tua apud me eadem, qua apud parentes suos, vere-

cundia, Liv. (II) With *gen. obj.*: turpitudinis verecundia, dread of wrong-doing, Cic.: majestatis magistratum, Liv. II. Esp. over-shyness, bashfulness, sheepishness, timidity: verecundia vitium quidem sed amabile et quae virtutes facillime generet, Quint. (Hence *It. vergogna*; Fr. *vergoigne*.)

verecundor, *v. n. dep.* [id.] to feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident (rare): Pl.: hi nostri amici verecundantur, capiti splendore virtutis, Cic.

verecundus, *a. um, adj.* [verecor] feeling shame, shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident, etc.: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic.: populus, Hor.: vultus, Ov.: color, a blush, Hor. Comp.: verecundior in postulatione, Cic. Sup.: Pompeius in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell.

verendus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] awful, venerable, fearful, terrible: majestas, Ov.: patres, id.

vereor, *itus, 2. v. a. and n. dep.* to feel awe of, to regard respectfully, to fear, to be afraid of, or apprehensive of; to fear or to be afraid of. Constr. in the active sense with acc. or (rarely) with *gen.*: In neut. sign. with acc. and *inf.*, *subj.*, or *rel. clause*: (I) with acc.: metuebat eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.: periculum, Caes. (II) With *gen.*: tui testamini, Cic. (III) With *inf.* or acc. and *inf.*: aliquem interficere, Caes.: verar magis, me amoris causa hoc ornatu incedere, Pl. Imper.: Cyrenales, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, Cic. (iv) With *subj.* (ne indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses may happen, ut, that it may not happen: v. ut, §. no. III. i. II.): ne ejus supplicio Divitiacii animus offenderet, verebatur, Caes.: hence, to introduce an expression of opinion, like dubito an: non veror, ne assentatione quidam accipiat tum gratiam videat, Cic. With *ut*: illa duo, Crasse, veror, ut tibi possem concedere, id. (v) With relative clause: heri semper lentitas verelar quorsum evaderet, Ter. (vi) Absol.: eo minus veraris navibus, Caes.

verestrū, *n. n. [perh. from veror]* the organs of generation: Phaedr.

vergilae, *arum, f. plu.* [vergo] the constellation of the seven stars that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades: Arat. in Cic.

vergo (*perf.* *verxi*, acc. to some, Ov.), *v. a. and n.* [id.] A. ct. to turn, incline, verge (poet. and rare): illi imprudens iter sibi saepe venena vergebant, i. e. turned in, poured in, Lucr. Reflect.: in terras igitur solis quae vergitur ardor, directs itself, id. II. Ne *tr.* to incline or be inclined; of places, to lie, be situated, trend: collis ad flumen Sabin vergebat, Caes.: portus in meridiem, Liv. 2. Fig.: nisi Brutū auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissimus, C. [Root VER

same as in *verbo*, *q. v.*: the *g* is added, as in *vergo*, *spargo*, *tergo*.]

veridicus, *a. um, adj.* [verus dico] that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious, veridical (rare): os, Lucr.: voces, Cic.

veriloquium, *n. n.* [verus loquor] a literal translation of *trivologia*, etymology, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, *notatio*: Cic.

verisimilis and **verisimilitudo**, more correctly written separately, **verisimilis**, etc.

veritas, *itis, f.* [verus] truth, truthfulness, verity: true or real nature, reality: veritas, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic.: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, according to truth or reality, id.: habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, the perfection of truthfulness, id.

veritas, *a. um, Part.* [veror]. **veriverbum**, *n. n.* [verus verbum] a telling the truth, veracity: Pl.

vermiculatus, *a. um, Part.* [vermiculus] (I) A. J. inlaid as to resemble the braids of worms, *vermiculatus*: Lucil. in Cic.

vermiculus, *atus, 1. v. n. dep.* [vermiculus] to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten, of trees: Plin.

vermiculus, *i. m. dim.* [vermis] a little worm, grub, in decaying things: Lucr. (Hence *It. vermiglio*; Fr. *vermill*; because the colour was derived from a vermiculus.)

vermina, *um, n. plu.* [from a sing. vermen] writhings with pain: Saeu, Lucr. [VER, root of *verto*, "to turn."]

vermis, *is, m. [id.]; lit. that winds about* a worm: Lucr.

verna, *ae, comm.* a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave: verus alere, Pl.: Hor. As a term of abuse: Pl. II. Transf. a native, and *adj. native*: de plebe Remi Numaque verna, Mart.

vernaculus, *a. um, adj.* [verna] pertaining to home-born slaves: multitudo, the rabble of slaves, Tac. 2. Subst. vernaculi, *orum, m. plu. buyfooms, jesters*: Suet. II. *native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular*, i. e. Roman: Imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatē, Cic.: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, invented by the accuser himself, id.

vernalis, *e. adj.* [id.] slavish, fawning: blanditiae, Tac. II. *festing, port, waggish*: dictum, id.

vernilliter, *adv.* slavishly, servilely: fungi officio, Hor.

verno, *i. v. n.* [ver] to appear like spring, to flower, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young, etc.: lunus, Ov.: avis, i. e. begins to young, id. II. Transf.: dum vernat sanguis, is young or lively, Prop.

vernula, *ae, comm. dim.* [verna] a little or young home-born slave: Juv. II. A. J. native, indigenous: lupus Tiberius, id.

vernus, *a. um, adj.* [ver] pertaining to spring, spring-: tempus, Cic.: vesp. Hor.: frigus, Ov.: flores, Hor.

vero, *adv.* in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly: ex hoc, major vituperari falso, quam vero extolli: Pl.: even at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio te ad me venire, I do really wish, Cic. 2. In corroborative replies: M. Fulstis saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. A. Vero, re libenter quidem, id. Hence, joined with *immo*: sed da mihi nunc, mihi probe: Immo vero, id. And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with *minime*: S. Quid? totum domum nunc quis alter, praeter te, regit? L. Minime vero, id.

3. In urgent or encouraging exhortation: minime vero trahit, Ter.

4. To indicate a climax, even, indeed: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel stratis vel officia, vel vero etiam negotiis commendandum, Cic. II. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adverbative particle, but in fact, but indeed, however (always placed after a word): distul non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse, Ego vero, laetor hercule, quod viderim mihi auxilium non decuisse, id. cetero me illi auxilio perperam, id. In transitions: nec vero tibi de verbis respondebo, id.

verpa, *ae, f. the penis*: Cat.

verpa, *i. m. a circumcised man*: Cat. Juv.

verres, *is, m. a male swine, boar-pig*: Hor. Transf. contemptuously of a man: Pl. [Sana verres, "aper; Gr. ὄπισθον." (Hence Fr. *verrat*.)]

verrinas, *a. um, adj.* [verra] of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-: Jecur, Plin. In a pun: Juv. Cic.

verro, *verri, verum, 3. v. a. to sweep, brush, sweep; to sweep out, clean out, etc.*: fallacia, Ov.: quicquid de Libyis verritur areis, i. e. is collected, Hor.: qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui yerrunt, qui spargunt, Cic.: areas cauda, Ov. II. Transf. to sweep along, drive, impel (poet.): verum vultu nobilia crevit, Lucr.: nautae adnixi torquent spumas, et caerulea verunt, Virg. 2. To sweep away, i. e. to drag away, take away, carry off (rare): ni faciat, maris ac terras (verri) verant per auras, id.

verrines, *ae, f. a steep place, height*: Calo.

II. Transf. a wart on the human body: Plin. 2. Fig. a slight fault, small failing, opp. to *tuber*: Hor.

verroboens, *a. um, adj.* [verro] full of warts, warty: an opusculum of Fabius Maximus Cunctator: Aur. Vict. II. Transf. rough, rugged: verrucosus Antiochia, Pers.

verruco, *i. v. n.* to turn, turn about, hence, in relig. lang. to turn and well, have a fortunate issue: Liv.

versabilis, *e. adj.* [ver] mutable: astr. Scn. II. Fig. changeable, versatile: fortuna, Curt.

versabundus, a. um, adj. [id.] turning around, revolving (rare): Lucr.

versatilis, e. adj. [id.] that turns or moves around, revolving, movable: templum coeli, Lucr. || Fig. versatile: ingenium, Liv.

versicolor, ōris, adj. [verso color] that changes its colour, of changeable colour; of various colours: plumae versicolores, Cic.: vestis, Liv.

versiculus, i. m. dim. [versus] a little line; of poetry, a little verse, versicle: epistolae versiculus, Cic.: Hor.

versificatio, ōnis, f. [versifico] verse-making, versifying, versification: Quint.

versificator, ōris, m. [id.] a versemaker, versifier: Quint. Transf. a poet: Just.

versifloco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [versus floc] to put into verse, write in verse, versify: Quint.

versipellis, e. adj. [verto pellis, lit. that changes its skin; hence, in gen. that changes shape or appearance: Pl.: capillus vs. versipellis, i. e. turns gray, id.] || Fig. skilled in dissimulation, sly, crafty, subtle: id.

verso (vort), avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [verto] to turn, wind, twist, or whirl about often or violently: turdos in igne, Hor.: manum, Ov.: currum in gramine, i. e. to wheel about, Virg.: versabat se in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Reflect.: mundum versari circum axem coeli, id. || Fig. to turn, twist, bend: ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam coepit, id.: fors annua versat, Virg. 2, to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate: verbum ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, Pl.: multibrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. 3, to turn over a thing in the mind, to think over, reflect upon: to transact, carry on: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat, certa mori, Virg.: versate diu, quid ferre recusant, quid valeant humeri, Hor.

versor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] lit. to turn oneself about in: i. e. to dwell, live, remain, be in a place: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic.: in castris, Caes. || Fig. to be; to be circumstant, or situated: necesse quante in malis versor miser, Ter.: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: mors, exitium mihi ob oculos versabantur, id. 2, to occupy or busy oneself, to be engaged in any thing: optices omnes in sordida arte versantur, id.: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell.

versoria (vort), ae, f. [id.] a turning round, round. Fig.: versorium capere, to turn round, i. e. to leave off, desist from a thing, Pl. (Others explain versoria, as denoting orig. a rope for changing the sail of a ship.)

versum (vortum), adv. turned in the direction of, towards (rare): animadvertit fugam ad se versum fieri, Sall.

versura (vora), ae, f. [verto] a turning around, twisting about, rotating: Varr. || Transf. the borrowing of money to pay a debt (v. Smith's Ant. 177): sine mutuatione et sine versura dissolvere, Cic.

versus (vora), a. um, Part. [verto]. **versus** (vora), ōis, m. [id.; lit. a turning; hence meton. that which implies or necessitates a turning] a furrow: Col. 2, a line, row: in verum distulit ulmos, Virg.: remorum, Liv. (II) Esp. a line of writing; and in poetry, a verse: ut primum verum (legis) attenderet, Cic. 3, a kind of dance, or a turn, step, pas, in a dance: Pl.

versus (vora), adv. and prep. A. Adv. turned in the direction of, towards: usu. after a word denoting place: T. Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes.: sursum versus, Cic. B. Prep. with acc. towards: verti me a Miniarum Arpinum versus, id.: Ambraciam versus, Caes.

versutus, adn. craftily: Cic.

versutis, ae, f. [versutus] cunning, subtlety, ingenuity (rare): Liv.

versutilliquus, a. um, adj. [versutus loquor] crafty-speaking, sly: Cic.

versutus (vora), a. um, adj. [lengthened form of versutus] adroit, dexterous, versatile, in a good, or (more freq.) in a bad sense. || In a good sense: shrewd, clever, ingenious: homo versutus et callidus (versutus eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. || In a bad sense, crafty, wily, deceitful: vorsutior es quam rota singularis, Pl. Sup.: Vell.

vertebra, ae, f. [verto] a joint: Sen. || Esp. a joint, vertebra of the spine: Cels.

vertex (vortex) on account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians erroneously considered vortex and vertex as two separate words, i. e. m. [id.; prop. that which turns or resolves; hence] a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: torto vertice torrens, Virg.: Hor. (II) Fig.: amoris, Cat.

2, an eddy of wind or flame, a whirlwind, coil of flame: Lucr.: Liv.: Virg. || The top or crown of the head: ab imis ungulis usque ad verticem summum, Cic. 3, Transf. the head: Cat. Virg. (II) The pole of the heavens: Cat. Virg. (III) The highest point, top, peak, summit of a mountain, house, tree, etc.: Ignea, quae ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, quae quercus, Virg. Hence: a vertice, from above, down from above: id. Fig. (poet.): dolorum anxilliferi vertices, poet. Cic.

verticibus (vort), a. um, adj. [vertex] full of whirlpools or eddies, eddying: annua, Liv.

vertigo, inis, f. [verto] a turning or whirling around: assidua coeli, Ov. 2, Transf. a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo: Liv.: of persons intoxicated: Juv.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, i. v. a. and n. A. Act. to turn, to turn around or about: ora buc et buc, Hor.: cardinem, Ov.: cadum, to turn or tip up, Hor.: Pompeiani se verterunt et loci cesserunt, turned about, fled, Caes.

terga vertere, to flee, id.: hostem in fugam vertere, to put to flight, rout, Liv.: terram aratro vertere, to plough, Virg. Reflect.: vertitur coelum, Virg. 2, Esp. to overturn, overthrow, subvert: Callistratus quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic.: Ilion, Hor. || Fig. Fig. ne es, quae rei publicae causa egredit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes.: perit! quid agam? quo me veritam? Ter.: Philippus totus in Persae versus, inclined towards him, Liv. 2, Esp. to turn, i. e. change, alter, transform: quum terras in aquam se vertit, Cic.: solum, to change one's country, i. e. to emigrate or go into exile: v. solum, no. 1, 2. Reflect.: servus apertum in rabiem coepit vertere locus, Hor. 3, to turn into another language, to translate: annales Aelianae ex Graeco in Latium sermonem vertit, Liv. 4, Reflect. to be engaged in, to be in a place or condition; also, to turn, rest, or depend upon a thing: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertitur, Cic.: spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. B. Neut. to turn, to turn about: versutus extemplo in fugam omnes ratas, id. || Fig. to turn, change: jam verterat fortuna, id.: quod ei caset fortuna, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. (II) annus, mensis vertens, the course or space of a year, of a month: anno vertente sine controversia (petisses), Cic. Esp. annus vertens, the great year or cycle of the celestial bodies (a space of 15,000 solar years), id. [Root vxa seen in ver-us and ver-men, ver-mis: from the same root comes ver-go, q. v.]

verum, ōis (nom. sing. verum, Pl.), n. a spit, broach, esp. for roasting upon: Virg.: Ov. (II) a dart, javelin: Virg. [v. verto.]

vervina, ae, f. [veru] a small javelin: Pl.

verum, i, a spit: v. veru, ad init.

verum, i, the truth: v. verus.

verum, ade, truly, just so, even so, yes, as confirmatory reply (rare): So. Facies? Ch. Verum, Ter. || Transf. as a strongly corroborative, affirmative particle, but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet; and after negative clauses, but even, but: quod ejus (Hernagorae peccatum reprehendendum videtur, verum brevi, Cic.: sed non noo, quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaevis, id. (II) Esp. in the construction, non modo (solum, tantum) ... verum etiam (quoque): non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id.: servavit ad omni non solum facta, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor.

2, Esp. in making a transition to another subject, but, yet, still: verum

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English, to visit: Septimium vide et Laenstem et Statillum, id. And, me vide, look to me, i. e. trust to me: Pl.

3. Transf. to perceive, observe by any other sense: mungere videbais sub pedibus terram, Virg.: usque pol. Iam haec quidem videbis quae quam oculis, Pl.

II. Fig. to see with the mind's eye, to perceive, mark, observe, understand, be aware, know, etc.: quem exitum ego tam video animi, quam eas quae oculis cernimus, Cic.: video meliora proboque: deteriora sequor, Ov. 2. Esp. to look at, look to, consider, to think or reflect upon; to see to, care for, provide: to moneo: videas etiam atque etiam et considera, quid agas, Cic.: antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, i. e. provide, id. 3. to see, line to see a period or event: ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, id. III. Reflect to seem, appear; to be looked upon or regarded: freq. with dat. of person; the predicate is completed either by an adj. or by an inf. (I) With adj.: nunquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timide videamur, id. (II) With inf.: ut beate vivax videar, id. 2. Esp. in official discourses, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: consul adfect. Senatusconsultum, Ambracium non videri vi captum esse, Liv. 3. Impersonal, with a clause as subject: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. (II) Esp. to seem proper, right or good: he (sic), etc. placeas, likes: ut conculcat, etc. (vide-retur ei, cum impio mittitur, Liv.: ubi visio est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Cae.). (Sana, vid. 'scire' Gr. *Fid.* whence *elbow*, *id.*, and *olba*: Germ. *weisen*: Eng. to wit or wot: the root seems orig. to have meant 'to separate, to distinguish,' and hence 'to see' and 'to know': the meaning of separation is seen in *di-vid-o*, *vid-uus*, *indi-vid-uus*.)

viduata, ae, f. adj. [viduo] widowed: Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet.

viduitas, itis, f. [viduus] bereavement, want: Pl. II. Esp. widowhood: Cic.

viduaria, ae, f. [viduus] the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.

viduus, i, m. a leathern travelling-trunk, portmanteau, knapsack: Pl. (Hence *li. caligata*; Fr. *valise*.)

viduo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [viduus] to deprive or bereave of: constr. usu with abl.: urbem civibus, Virg. With gen.: orbe pedum partim, manuum viduata visibiles, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *vider*.)

viduus, a, um, adj. [root vi, cf. video: prop. separated from: hence, esp.] masc. bereft of a wife or mistress, spinsterlike (rare): vidui viri, Pl. F. m. bereft of a husband or lover, spinster, widowed: and substant. a viduus: viduus poellae, Prop.: cognitor viduarum, Cic. Of unmarried women: se rectius viduam et illam coelibem futuram fuisse

contendere quam cum impari jungi, Liv.

II. Transf. Of animals: columbae, Plin. 2. Of things: cubile, Ov.: noctes, id. So of a vine which is not trained to any tree: ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Cat. And conversely, of trees which are without vines: et vitem viduam ducit ad arbores, Hor. 3. In gen. deprived or bereft of, destitute of: constr. with a, the simple abl. or gen.: cogor adire lacus viduus a lumine Phoebi, Virg.: nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. (Hence Fr. *vide*.)

vidu, no perj., stum, 2. v. a. to bend, twist together, to plait, weave: Varr. [Root orig. vi, whence vi-men, vi-tis, vi-to.]

vidtor, oris, m. [vicio] a cooper: Pl. vidtus (as a dissyl. ~), Hor., a, um, Part. [vicio]. II. Adj. shrunk, withered, wrinkled: aliquid vietum et caducum, Cic. Transf.: senex, Ter.

vigo, 2. v. n. to be lively or vigorous: to thrive, flourish, bloom, etc.: quae a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, Cic.: vegetum ingenium in virido pectore vigeat, Liv.: quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigeo audio, i. e. is in the highest repute or esteem, Cic.

vigoso, gū, 3. v. n. incep. [vigo] to become lively or vigorous: to thrive: to begin to flourish or bloom: vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones vigerunt, Cic.: summi honoribus et multa eloquentia, Tac.

vigilans, a, um, v. vicesimus. vigil, i, adj. [vigil] awake, on the watch, alert (not of persons, except absol.): prius orati solo vigili calanum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor.: ales, i. e. the cock, Ov. (H) Transf. of things: oculi, Virg.: lucurnae, night-lamps, Hor. 2. Subst. a watchman, sentinel: clamor a vigilibus fatique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their praefecti and sub-prefecti, constituting a regularly organized night-police: Suet. Transf.: mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. II. Fig.: cura, wakeful, active, Ov.

vigilans, antis, Part. [vigilo]. II. Adj. watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant: et vigilantes et boni, Cic. Comp.: nemo vigilantior, id.

vigilanter, adv. watchfully, carefully, vigilantly: Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

vigilantia, ae, f. [vigilans] wakefulness (rare): Cic. II. Fig. watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance: Sicillam virtute satius et vigilantia singulari tutam esse servatam, id.

vigilax, acis, adj. [vigilo] watchful: canes, Col. II. Fig.: curae, Ov. vigilas, ae, f. [vigil] wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake: cui non auditae Demotheus vigilas, Cic. II. Esp. a keeping awake for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, a watching, watch, guard: noctu

vigillas agere ad aedes sacras, id. Hence, 2. Meton. a watch, i. e. the time of keeping watch by night, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: prima vigilia capite arae frequentes, Liv. (II) the watch, i. e. those standing on guard, watchmen, sentinels: militias despicit, perpetua vigilia stationibusque, Cae. 3. a watching at religious festivals, nightly vigils: Cereris vigiliae, Pl. III. Fig. watchfulness, vigilance: ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostra vigilia et prospicientia redderemus, Cic. (Hence *It. regilia*; Fr. *veille*.)

vigilo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [id.] A. Neut. to watch, i. e. to be or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be wakeful: ad multam noctem vigilare, Cic. Transf.: lumina (of a light-house), Ov. II. Fig. to be watchful, vigilant: vigilantes curae, Cic. 2. Esp. to keep watch over, to be watchful or vigilant: ut vivas, vigila, Hor.: stidulis vigilare severis, to engage in, Prop. B. Act. to watch through, spend in watching, to do or make while watching (poet.): noctes vigilantur amarae, Ov.: vigilatum carmen, id.

viginti, num. card. twenty: Cic. [Sana. *vinpati*; Gr. *ekvairi*, *εξωκοι*.]

vigintiviratus, is, m. [viginti-viri] the office of the vigintivir, for the distribution of lands: Cic.: of the inferior civil court: Tac.

viginti-viri, orum, m. plu. a college or board of twenty men, the vigintiviri: I. Appointed by Caesar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands: Cic. II. on inferior civil court, one-half of whose members assisted the praetor, and the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 415.)

vigor, oris, m. [vigo] liveliness, activity, force, vigour: juvenas et patrius vigor, Hor.

villpendo, 3. v. a. [villis pendo] to hold in slight esteem, to despise, villpend: aliquem, Pl.

villis, e, adj. of small price or value, cheap: frumentum villius erat, Cic.: res villissimae, opp. pretiosissimae, id. Neutr. absol.: Ep. Quanti eam emit? Th. VIII, Pl. II. Transf. of trifling value, paltry, common, mean, base, vile: si honor noster vobis villior fuisset, Cic.: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, villior alta est, Hor. 2. found in great quantities, abundant, common (poet. and rare): poma, Virg. (Hence *It. villiaco*.)

villitas, itis, f. [villis] lowness of price, cheapness: tanta repente villitas annonae ex caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. II. Transf. trifling value, meanness, baseness, villeness: nomen, Plin. 2. low esteem, disregard, contempt: villitas sui, Sen.

villiger, adv. cheaply: venire poteris intestinis villis, Pl.

villa, ae, f. dim. [prob. a contr. of

vicula from vicus] a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa: Cic.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 415). || Esp. villa publica, in the Campus Martius, as the gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, etc.: Liv.

villica, ae, v. villicus, no. II. 2.

villico, i. v. a. [villicus] to manage an estate or farm in the country: dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo villicare, Cic.

villigens (in many MSS. villicus), a, um, adj. [villa] pertaining to a country-house or villa: Aus. || Subst. villicus, i, m. an overseer of a farm or estate, a steward, bailiff: Cic.: Hor.

2. villica, ae, f. the wife of a villicus, a female overseer: Cat.: Juv.

villosus, a, um, adj. [villos] hairy, shaggy, rough: leo, Virg. (Hence Fr. velours.)

villula, ae, f. dim. [villa] a little country-house, a small villa: Cic.

villum, i, n. dim. [constr. from vinulum, from vinum] a cup of wine: Ter.

villos, i, m. shaggy hair, a tuft of hair: Cic.: Virg.

vinum, i, n. [vi root of vico] a pleasant thing, a switch, withe, oler, etc.: Caes.: Ov.

vinetum, i, n. [vinen] an oler, withy: Tac.

viniparus, a, um, adj. [vinen] made of olers: tegumenta, Caes.

vin', i. e. vine, v. volo, ad init.

vinosus, i, m. [vinum] a grape-stone: Cic.

vinalla, ium, n. plu. [id.] the wine-festival, celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 415).

vinarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to wine, wine-: vas, Cic. || Subst. vinarius, i, m. a wine-dealer, vintner: Pl. 2. vinaria, orum, n. plu. wine-pots, wine-flasks: Hor.

vinosus, a, um, adj. [vinco] that serves for binding: Pl.

vinibilis, a, adj. [vinco] that can be easily gained: causa, Ter.

vinco, vinci, victum, d. v. a. to bind, to bind or wind about, to fetter: facinus esse vincire civem Romanum, Cic.: suras alte purpureo cothurno, Virg. || Fig. to bind, fetter, confine, restrain: to fortify, secure: religione vincitis astrictusque, Cic.: esse tuam vincum numine tute bdem, Ov.

vinoo, vici, victum, i. v. a. to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, conquer: Carthaginienses navibus pugnis, Cic.: Galliam bello, Caes. || Trans. f. in gen. to be successful, to get the better of, to win, gain, etc.: vincere iudicio, Cic.: causam suam, to win, Ov.: Othonem vicinus volo, to outbid (in an auction), Cic. (||) Of inanimate subjects: (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, Virg.: astra (agittae), surmount, id.

Fig.: naturam studio, Caes.: vinci

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ipes rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. With subj. ergo negatum, vinco, ut credam miseri, am constrained, compelled, Hor. 2. Esp. to surpass, exceed, excel: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic. 3. to prove triumphantly, show or demonstrate conclusively: with acc. and inf., or subj.: vinco stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor.: nec vinco ratio hoc, tantumdem in peccat idemque, id.

4. to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day: vici in senatu pars illa quae vero gratiam anteferebat, Sall. (||) Esp. in expressions of reluctant assent: vindice, at ita vultis, have it your own way, Caes. [Vincio is perh. connected with vincio, the orig. meaning being "to bind."]

vinetus, a, um, Part. [vinco].

viniculum (constr. viniculum), i, n. [id.] that with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter: corpora constricta viniculis, Cic.: tunicae pedum clauduntur vinicula plantis, Virg.: no of hands: Tib. (H) Esp. pier. of the fetters of prisoners: hence, a prison: mitto vincula, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto caecum, Cic.: in vincula coniecti, Caes.: in vincula duci, Liv.: ex vincula causam ducere, i. e. to plead in chains, Caes. || Fig. a bond, fetter: qui ex corporum vinculis tantum e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.: ne cui me vincio vellem jugali, Virg. (Hence It. vinchio.)

vindemia, ae, f. [vinum demo] a grape-gathering, vintage: Pl. Phor.: Suet. || Transf. grapes, wine: non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostra, Virg. (Hence Fr. vendange; King. vintage.)

vindemiator, ōris, m. [vindemia] a grape gatherer, vintager: Hor. || Transf.: a star in the constellation Virgo: Col.: called also, vindemitor: Ov.

vindemiola, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little vintage: transf. of income: Cic.

vindemitor, ōris, v. vindemiator.

vinex, iols, comm. one who lays legal claim to a thing, a claimant: hence, a maintainer, protector, deliverer, vindicator: habebat sane populus tabellam quod vindicem libertatis, Cic.: aeris alieni, a protector of debtors, id.: iniuriæ, a protector from wrong, Liv. In apposition: vindicibus pectus viribus orbi, Ov. || An avenger, punisher, revenger: conflagrationis, Cic. Phor.: Furie dæce vindicos facinorum et scelorum, id. In apposition: vindice flammæ, Ov. [Etyim. dub. Some derive it from venum dico, like vando, venco; others, according to the analogy of iudex, from ius dico, derive it from vim dico, "to assert authority," i. e. in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused; but it is contrary to analogy to insert the m, the sign of the accusative case, in a compound word.]

vindicatio, ōis, f. [vinco] a

taking into protection, a protection, vindication; an avenging, punishment: Cic.

vindicatæ, arum, f. plu. [vindex] a laying claim to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the plur.); a legal claim made in respect to a thing, whether as one's property, or for its restoration to a free condition: pro praede liti vindicariurum quam satis accepisset, spontemum saceret, Cic.: ni (Appian) vindicias ab libertate in servitutum dederit, whether he has not sentenced a free person to slavery, Liv.: of the praetor: lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, id.

vindicio (on account of a derivation from venum dico, also, vendico), avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to lay legal claim to a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: vindicare sponsam in libertatem, Liv.

|| Transf. in gen. to lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon; to arrogate, assume, appropriate: omnia non Quiritium sed sapientium iure pro suis vindicare, Cic.: Homerum, Cic. sum vindicare, Cic.: sacrosanctas majores partes ad se vindicare, Liv.: tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertate vindicandae, should be maintained, vindicated, Caes. 2. Meton. to restore (usu. in connection with in libertatem): in libertatem rem populi, Cic. (B) With the words in libertatem understood, to set free, to deliver, save: uni with a or ab and abt.: to ab eo vindicare et libero, id.: quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, sets free, Ov.

3. to avenge, revenge, punish; to take vengeance on: omnia quae vindictae in altero, sibi ipse vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic.: in quos (Veneros) Caesar vindicandum statuit, Caes. (Hence It. vengiare; Fr. venger.)

vindicula, ae, f. [vinco] the staff or rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff (v. Smith's Ant. 248): si neque cum neque vindicta nec testamentis liber factus est, non est liber, Cic. || Transf. a protection, defence: libertatis, Vell. 2. vengeance, revenge, punishment: Juv.: Tac.

vinca, ae, f. [vinum] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic.: Hor. || Transf. a vine: Phaedr. 2. In milit. lang. a kind of post-hole, shot, or mortar, built like an arbour, for sheltering besiegers: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 415).

vinatum, i, n. [id.] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic. Proverb.: vinota caedere, i. q. to be sworn against oneself, Hor.

vinator, ōris, m. [id.] a wine-drinker: Cic.: Virg.

viniparus, a, um, adj. [etymol. unknown] delightul, sweet: Pl.

vinulenta, ae, f. [vinolentus] wine-dribbling, intoxication from wine: Cic.

vinolentus, a, um, adj. [vinum]

virido, *v. d. a. and n. [id.]* 1. A.C.T. to make green, cause to grow green: vada subnatis viridentur ab herba, become green, Ov. || Ne utr. to grow or be green (only in imperf. part.): cingit viridant tempora lauro, Virg.

virilis, *e. adj. [vir]* pertaining to a man, male, masculine: virile et mullebre sexus, Sall.: vox, Ov. (II) In grammar, of the masculine gender, masculine: nomen, Varr. 2. manly, full grown, arrived at the years of manhood: ne forte seniles mandantur juveni partes puerorum viriles, the parts of full-grown men, Hor.: virilis toga, assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year, Cic. || Transf. in law, pertaining to a person, that falls to a person or to each one in the division of inheritances: only in the phrase, virilis portio or pars: Gal.

2. Transf. in gen. virilis pars or portio, share, part, lot: est aliqua mea pars virilia, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille clarum reddidit, some duty devolves upon me, Cic.: haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, i. e. to the utmost of their abilities, as far as in them lies, id.: pro virili portione, Tac. || Fig. manly; manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited, etc.: veretur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur, Cic.

virilitas, *atis, f. [virilis]* the age of manhood: Plin. 2. the power of procreation, virility; and meton. the male organs of generation: Tac. || Fig. manliness, manly vigour: Quint.

viriliter, *ade. manfully, firmly, courageously*: Cic. Ov.

viripotens, *entis, adj. [via]* mighty in power, an epithet of Jupiter: Pl.

virittim, *adv. [vir]* man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually: qui legem de agro Gallico virittim dividendo tulit, Cic. || Transf. singly, separately, individually: commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall.: legere terereque, Hor.

viridus, *a. um, adj. [viridis]* full of or covered with green, viridus: loci, Cat. || Having a bad odour, stinking, fetid: castorea, Virg.

virtus, *utis, f. [vir]* manliness, manhood: a term including in its sign all that is excellent in the physical and moral constitution of man: strength; courage; capacity; excellence, virtue, etc.: ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponeatur, Cic. 2. moral perfection, virtue: est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, id. 3. Esp. military talents, courage, valour, bravery, etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. || Transf. of animals and things, goodness, worth, value, power, strength, etc.: nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutitur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in natura, Cic.

virtus, *i. n. a slimy liquid, slime*: of animals and plants: Virg. || Esp.

a poisonous liquid, poison, virus: Cic.: Virg. (II) Fig.: evomere virus acerbissimum, Cic. 2. an offensive odour, stench: Lucr. 3. a sharp, saline taste, of seawater: Id.

vis, *vis, f. plus. vireo, tum (nom. and acc. plus. vis, Lucr. Gen. and dat. sing. very rare: gen. vis, Tac. Dat. vi, Auct. B. Afr.: acc. vim)*, strength, physical or mental; force, vigour, power, energy: (I) Sing.: celestias et vis equorum, Cic.: tempestas, Caes. (II) Plur. (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, Cic.: iam angustia viribus deficiunt, Caes. Poet. with inf.: nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pelleret tectis, Ov. 2. Esp. hostile strength, force, violence: quum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic.: nec vi nec munimento capi poterat, neither by assault nor by blockade, Liv. (II) Esp. force, violence offered to one's chastity: pudicitiam quum eriperet militi tribunus militaria, interfectus ab eo est, cum vim afferbat, Cic.: vis alata sorori, Ov. || Meton. quantity, number, abundance: in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic.: magna vis hominum, Liv.

2. Vires, military forces, troops: praeface exercituli, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad concurrendum haberet, Caes. || Fig. mental or logical strength, power, force, vigour: vis illa divina et virtus oratoria, Cic.: vim ac jus magistratui demere, Liv. 2. Transf. of abstract things, force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence: id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic.: quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelliges, Id. [Root vis: hence vis in the nom. sing. is long, because it represents vis: the gen. vis, dat. vi, etc., are formed on a false analogy, as if from a stem vi. The root of i, iude is vis, which is the same as Lat. via.]

viscosus, *a. um, adj. [viscum]* smeared with bird-lime: virgae, lined twigs, Ov.

visciditio, *onis, f. [muc]* a public distribution of flesh or meat: Cic.

viscum, *i. n. (viscus, i. Pl.) the mistletoe*: Virg. || Transf. bird-lime made from the berries of the mistletoe: Cic.: Virg. 2. Fig.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Pl. [Gr. ἰσός orig. ἰσός.]

viscus, *eris, and more freq. in plur. viscera, um, n. the internal organs of the animal body, the viscera*, including the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the stomach, entrails, etc.: (I) Sing.: Cels.: Ov. (II) Plur.: Cels.: Ov. || Transf. flesh, as being beneath the skin: boum, Cic. 2. the fruit of the womb, offspring, child: (Tereus) in suam sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov. || Meton. and usu. fig. the inward or inmost part: montis (Aetnae), Virg.: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic.

viscus, *i. v. viscum, ad insul.*
visendum, *a. um, i. art. [visio]* || A.D.J. worthy of being seen, admirable, remarkable: Cic.

visio, *onis, f. [video]* the act or act of seeing, sight, vision: App. || Meton. a thing seen, an appearance, apparition: adventicia, Cic. 2. Fig. an idea, notion: veri falsaque, Id.

visito, *vi, act. utrum, i. v. a. frag. [vis]* to see frequently or habitually: aliquem, Pl. || To go to see, to visit: rare: quum visitasset eum Carneades, Cic. || Viso, *ad, um, i. v. a. frag. [visio]* to look at often or attentively: in visibilibus, survey: ex maris visis agris vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. 2. soci.: visendi causa venire, Cic.

2. Transf. to go or come in order to look at, to see to, look after: (I) With acc.: illa in arcem abivit, arcem visere Minervae, Pl. (II) With relative clause: ego quid me velles, viseram, Id. (III) With dat.: visae ad portum, Id. 3. Esp. to go to see, to visit: (I) With acc.: constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te et viserem et comarem etiam, Cic. (II) With dat.: aegrum case ambulanti mulierem: nostra illico te visere ad eum, Ter.

visum, *i. n. [id.] something seen, a sight, appearance, vision: visae memoriam, Cic. || Esp. a transal. of the Gr. θεωρημα, an image of an external object impressed upon the sensorium: Id.*

visus, *a. um, Part. [video]*
visus, *us, m. [id.] a seeing, looking; a look, glance: the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision: oculorum visus, Lucr. Plur.: Ov. || Meton. a thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision: conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto angustior humano visus, Liv. Inopino territa visus, Ov.: nocturni visus, Liv.*

visus, *us (old gen. sing. vital, Lucr.)* [for visita, from vita] life: tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic.: in liberis vix nequeque potestatem habere, Caes.: ne ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, a good, pleasant life, Pl. || Transf. a living, support, subsistence: vitam sibi reperire, id. 2. a life, i. e. a way or mode of life: vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic.: inquirendo in utraqueque vitam et moras, Liv. 3. To denote a very dear object: certe te vix e mihi, Pl. Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, my life, as a term of endearment: Cic. 4. Meton. the living, i. e. mankind, the world: rura cano, rusticus decus, his vita magistris deservit quona pelleret glande famam, Tib. 5. a life, i. e. a course of life, career, as the subject of biography: in hoc exponemus libro vitam (ad vitam) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. 6. a spirit, shade, in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitae, Virg. || Vitabilis, *e. adj. [vita]* that may or ought to be shunned: Ov.

vitabundus, a. um, *adj.* [id.] *skinning, avoiding, evading* (rare): with acc.: Hannibal vitabundus castra bosum conseqnens, Liv. Aboel: ipse, quasi vitabundus, per salinosa loca exercitum ducere, Sall.

vitalls, e. *adj.* [vita] *pertaining to life, vital*: caloris natura vim habet in eo vitale, *vital power*, Cic.: viae, i. e. *air-passages*, Ov. || Subst. vitallus, lum, n. *plu. the vital parts, vitals*: rerum, Lucr.

vitalliter, *adv.* vitally: vitaliter esse animata, *with life, vitally*, Lucr.

vitallio, ōnis, f. [vito] *a skimming, avoiding, avoidance*: doloris, Cic.

vitallus, i, m. dim. [vitulus] *a little calf*, as a term of endearment: Pl. || Transf. the yolk of an egg: Cic. (Hence Fr. veau.)

vitulus, a. um, *adj.* [vitis] *pertaining to the vine*: pocula, i. e. *wines*, Virg.

vitulosa, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little vine*: Cic.

vitulosus, a. um, *adj.* [vitis and ovis, root of vitum] *vine-borne, produced from the vine*: liquor, Lucr.

vitulosa, ae, f. [vitulum lens] *a bowed, procurved*: malenada, Pl.

vitulosus, a. um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vitiginus] *of the vine, vine-*: Flor.

vitio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vitium] *to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate*: dira locus quondam Latias villaverat auras, Ov.: oculis, id. i. v. *vine*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to violate a maid*: virginem, Ter. || Fig.: comitorum et contumion significationes interdum veras sunt, nonnunquam vitiatas et corruptas, falsificas, Cic.

vitiosus, *adv.* faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly: vitiose esse habet membrum tumidum, Cic. 2. Fig.: ferre leges, id.

vitiositas, ōtis, f. [vitiosus] *faultiness, corruption*: humoris, Macr. || Fig.: vitiositas est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipsa dissonans, Cic.

vitiosus, a. um, *adj.* [vitium] *full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt, etc.*: vix, Pl. || Fig.: suffragium, Cic.: consil, chosen contrary to the auspices, id. 2. Esp. *morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious*: vitiosus est flagitiosus vir, id. Comp.: progenies vitiorum, Hor. Sup.: inter summum vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell.

vitia, is, f. [prob. from vi, root of vivo] *a vine, grape-vine*: Cic.: Virg.

|| Transf. a vine-branch: Ov. 2. a centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch: Tac.: Ov. (H) Meton. the office of a centurion, centurionship: Juv.

vitiorator, ōris, m. [vitis] *a vine-planter*: Sabinus, Virg.

vitium, ōis, n. a. *a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice*: corporis, Pl.: si al-

hil est in parietibus aut in tecto vituli, Cic.: illi, adverso vitio castrorum, tota totae munitiones proferunt, i. e. *the faulty, unfavourable position*, Caes.

|| Fig. a *fault, defect, blemish*: acutus atque acris vitia in dicente quam recta videtur, Cic. 2. Esp. a *moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice*: legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitia, id.: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. (H) a *violation of female chastity*: offerre, Ter. 3. In relig. lang. a *defect in the auspices or auguries*: comitorum solum vitium est fulmen, Cic.

vitio, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [prob. freq. from vicio, q. v.: prop. to bend frequently; hence] *to avoid, shun, seek to escape, evade*: tela, Caes.: vitas hinc nullo me similis, Chloe, Hor. || Fig.: vitia, Cic.: omnes suspiciones, Caes. With dat.: infortunio, Pl. With subj.: erit in enumeratione vitandam, ne ostentatio memoriae videatur esse puerilis, Cic. With inf.: tangere vitet scripta, Hor.

vitrosus, a. um, *adj.* [vitrum] *of glass, glassy, vitreous*: hostia, i. e. a *glass draughtman*, Ov. 2. Subst. vitrea, orum, n. *plu. glass vessels, glassware*: Mart. || Transf. like glass, glassy, in colour or transparency, clear, bright, shining, transparent: unda, Virg.: Circe, brilliant, beautiful, Hor.

2. Fig.: fama, brilliant, id.

vitrosus, i, m. [perh. from pater] *a stepfather*: Cic. Poet. of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: Ov.

vitrum, i, n. *glass*: Lucr.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 420). || wood, a plant used for dyeing blue: Caes. (Hence It. vitriuolo; Fr. vitriol.)

vitula, ae, f. [vi, root of vivo] *a band, esp. a fillet or chaplet, worn round the head; and, in relig. lang. a head-band, a sacrificial or sacerdotal fillet*: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 421). Bound around the altar: Virg.: upon the branches borne by suppliants for protection or pardon: Hor.

vitulus, a. um, *adj.* [vitis] *bound with a fillet or chaplet*: capilli, Ov.

vitula, ae, v. vitulus.

vitulina, a. um, *adj.* [vitulus] *of a calf; caruncula, a piece of veal*, Cic.: assum, roast veal, id. || Subst. vitulina, ae, f. (c. caro) *a calf's-flesh, veal*: Pl. Called also, vitulina, orum, n. *plu.*: Nep.

vitiliter, i. v. n. dep. [Vitula, the goddess of victory, of joy, perh. for victula from vinco: prop. to be joyful, as in the feast of victory; hence, in gen.] *to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful*: Jovi opulento, incitato lubens merique vitulor, i. e. *bring a thank-offering*, Pl.

vitulus, i, m., and **vitilla**, ae, f. [akin to trahō, orig. Feralis] *a calf*: (i) *Masc. a bull-calf*: Cic. (H) *Fem. a cow-calf*: Virg. || Transf. a

calf, foal: of the horse: id. 2. Esp. vitulus marinus, a *sea-calf, seal*, v. phoca: Juv.

vituperabilis, e. *adj.* [vituperō] *blameworthy, blamable, censurable* (rare): Cic.

vituperatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a blaming, censuring; blame, censure, vituperation*: communi vituperatione reprehendere, Cic. Plur.: quod effugiassem duas maximas vituperationes, id.

vituperator, ōris, m. [id.] *a blamer, censurer, vituperator*: Cic.

vituperō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vitium paro, i. e. to find fault, accuse of a fault; hence, transf.] *to censure, blame, disparage, vituperate*: deos, Pl.: si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Pro verb.: qui coelum vituperant, who *find fault with heaven itself*, i. e. *are satisfied with nothing*, Phaedr. || In relig. lang. *to render defective, to spoil an omen*: cur omen mihi vituperat? Pl.

vitulosus, ōtis, f. [vivax] *natural vigour, tenaciousness of length of life*: Plin.

vivarium, ōis, n. [vivus] *an inclosure in which game, fish, etc., are kept alive, a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond*: Juv. Fig.: expiant senes, quon in vivaria mittant, i. e. *whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs*, Hor.

vivatus, a. um, *adj.* [id.] *animated, lively, vivid*: potestas animi, Lucr.

vivax, ōtis, *adj.* [vivo] *tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious*: phoenix, Ov.: mater, Hor.: cervus, Ov. Comp.: heres, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, *lasting long, enduring, durable*: oliva, Virg.: virtus vivax experque sapulcri, Ov. || *lively, vigorous, vivacious*: sulfura, burning briskly, inflammable, id.

vivoco (vivico), vixi, 3. v. n. *incoep.* [id.] *to become alive, get lively*: Plin.

|| Transf. *to grow lively, strong, or vigorous*: ulcus, Lucr.

viduus, a. um, *adj.* [id.] *living, animated*: tellus, Lucr. 2. Transf. of pictorial representations, *true to the life, animated, spirited, vivid*: signa, Prop.: oera, Mart. || Esp. *full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid*: senectus, Tac.: Umber (canis), Virg.: ingenium, Liv.

vivi-radic, ōis, f. *a set or cutting having a root, a layer, quickset*: of the vine: Cic.

vivisco, v. vivisco.

vivo, vixi, victum, 3. v. m. (past perf. subj. synop. vixet, Virg.) *to live, be alive, have life*: vivere ac spirare, Cic.: Audius vixit ad summum senectutem, id. (H) Transf. of things: et vivere vitum et mori dicimus, id. In the pass.: vixi annos bis centum: nunc tertia vitum aetas, Ov. 2. Particular phrases: (i) Euphemistically, *vixit, he is done with life, he is dead*: Pl. (ii) Ita vivam, *as true as I live*, and negatively, *may I not* 613

live, may I die, &c.: as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, si vivam, Cic.: *ne vivam*, id. scio, id. (iii) *Si vivo, & I live*, a formula of menacing: erit ubi tuleris, si vivo, Pl. 3. *Esp. to live well, live at ease, enjoy life*: quod me cohorat et ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciem quidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, Hor. 4. *to last, endure, remain* (poet.): tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.: spirat adhuc amor vivuntque commixti calores Aëolis fidibus pællae, Hor. 11. *Transf. to live on anything or in any manner, i. e. to support life; to sustain or maintain oneself*: placibus atque ovis avium vivere, Cæsar, rapt, Virg.: parcius, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: negat Epicuræ, jucunda pome vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, Cic. 2. *to live, i. e. to pass one's life, to reside, dwell*: in maxima celebrata atque in oculis civium, id.: viveret in terra se quis avarior uno, Hor. *Proverb.*: secum vivere, *to live for oneself, care only for oneself*, Cic. (Root *viv* or *viv*: the initial *v* becomes a guttural in the cognate languages, see letter *v*, no. 11. 5. Sans. *ju*, "vivero;" Eng. *quick*: "quick and dead," "quicksilver;" Germ. *er-quick-en*.)

Vivus, a, um, adj. [*vivo*] *alive, living, that has life*: quorum (simulacrorum) contexta vivinibus membra vivis huminibus complent, Cæsar: quoniam ex Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo intersecto multo etiam magis, in the lifetime of Tattius, Cic. *Esp.* In the phrase, *vivus vivensque, before his very eyes*: hulo acerbissimum vivo vidensque funus ducitur, Quint. 2. *Of things*: cæpes, Ov.: flumen, Liv.: ros, fresh, Ov.: lucernæ, burning, Hor.: saxum, living, natural, unwrought, Virg. (ii) *Neut. absol.*: ad vivum rescere, *to cut to the quick, cut very deep*, Col. *Fig.*: neque id ad vivum rescere, ut illi, qui hæc subtilius disserunt, i. e. *I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense*, Cic. (3) *de vivo detrahere* or *rescere aliquid, to give or take away from the money which grows or has an increase, i. e. the capital*: id.

vix, ado. [*porb.* from *vix*, root *vig*: with *effort*; hence] *with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely*: iter angustum et difficile, vix qua singuli carui docuerant, Cæsar: ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. *Strengthened with sagre or salted*: vix segreque amatorumque invenimus, Pl. 11. *Of time, hardly, scarcely, only just*: vix tandem legi litteras, Cic. *With quem, or (poet.) et, to denote the immediate succession of two events*: vix erat hoc plane imperatum, quum illud videres, id.: vix primis incipiente laxaverat artem, et superincumbens liquidas project in undas præcipitem, Virg. 2. *Strengthened with dum, and, usually written in one*

yet: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv.

vixdum, ado. v. vix, no. 11. 2.

vixet, v. vivo, ad *inf.*

vocabulum, i. n. [*voco*] *an appellation, designation, name*: nomen est, quo suo quæque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.: vocabula tantum pecuniarum, id. 11. *Esp.* in grammar, a *substantive*, both in gen. and as an *appellative noun*, in contradistinction to *nomen*, as denoting a proper name: Varr.

vocallis, a, adj. [*vox*] *that has a voice, sounding, speaking, crying, singing, vocal*: Orpheus, Hor.: chordæ, Tib.: carmen, Ov.: ne quem vocalem præteritise videatur, *speaking, talking, Cic.* 11. 8 ubi *vocallis*, is, f. (sc. *littera*), a vowel: id.

vocamen, inis, n. [*voco*] *an appellation, designation, name*: Locr.

vocatio, onis, f. [*id.*] *a calling before a court, a summons*: Varr. 11. *an invitation to dinner, etc.*: Cat.

vocativus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to calling*: casus, the vocative case, in grammar: Gell.

vocator, oris, m. [*id.*] *a bidder, inviter to dinner, etc.*: Suet.

vocatus, is, m. [*id.*] *a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation*: et ille et senatus frequens vocatus Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. 11. *Esp.* as *invitation to dinner, etc.*: Suet.

vociferatio, onis, f. [*vociferor*] *a loud calling, outcry, vociferation*: Cic.

vociferor, atus, i. v. a. and a. dep. [*vox fero*] *to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, howl, vociferate*: vociferari palmam, Cic.: talia, Virg. (ii) *Of things*: æra, i. e. to sound, resound, Locr.

vocito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [*voco*] *to be wont to call, to call, name*: Demetrius qui Phalerens vocatus est, Cic. 11. *to call loudly, call out* (rare): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac.

voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. *to call*: *to call upon, summon, invoke*: nutu vocabisque hostes, si introire velient, vocare cooperant, *to invite, challenge*, Cæsar: populum Romanum ad arma, id.: milites ad concilium classico ad tribunos, Liv.: aliqueum in citionem, Cic.: imbreem voita, *to call down*, Virg. 2. *Esp.* *to cite, summon into court, before a magistrate*: in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic. 3. *to bid, invite one as a guest to dinner, etc.*: Pa. Solus comabo domi? Ga. Non enim solus: me ad vitam vocas, Cic. (iii) *Of inanimate or abstract subjects, to invite, summon, excite, arouse*: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg.: quæque vocant fluctus, Ov. 4. *to call by name, to name, denounce*: quum pene unum est omnium summæ rerum, regem illum animum vocamus, Cic.: me miserum vocares, Hor. *Pass.*: ego vocor Lyconides, Pl. 11. *Transf.* *to call, i. e. to bring, draw, put, etc.*

place in some position or condition: ne me spud milites in invicem vocet, Cic.: aliqueum in partem curarum, Tac. (ii) *With inanimate or abstract objects*: ex ea die ad hanc diem quæ festis, in iudicium voco, I call to account, Cic. [Sans. *vach*, "loqui;" Gr. *fer* in *fero*, *elero*.]

voella, ac, f. dim. [*vox*] *a small or feeble voice* (rare): recreandas voellæ causas, Cic. 11. *Transf.* *a soft note or tone*: id. 2. *a little, petty speech*: *a little word, particle*: id.

vollatilis, a, um, adj. [*z. volo*] *flying, winged*: homines, Pl. 11. *Transf.* *fleeing, flighty, voluble, inconstant, transitory*: o Academicam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc: Cic.

vollatilis, e, adj. [*id.*] *flying, winged*: bestiae, Cic.: puer, i. e. *Cypri*, Ov. 11. *Transf.* *swift, rapid*: telum, i. e. *an arrow*, Locr.: ferrum, Virg. 2. *fleeing, transitory*: setas, Ov.

vollatilis, is, m. [*id.*] *a flying, flighty*: aquilæ admonitus volat, Cic. *Met.*: id.

vollima pira, a kind of large pear, wardrobe, pear, Virg.

volens, entis, Part. [*i. volo*] 11. *A. d. willing, voluntary, eager, ready*: sponte sua properant: labor est inhibere volentes, Ov. 2. *favourable, well inclined*: virtute ac dis volentes magni estis et opulenti, Sall. (ii) *Subst. volentia*, ium, n. plu. *favourable, pleasant, or agreeable things*: Muciano volentia recipere, Tac.

volgo and *vulgus*, v. vulgus.

vólto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [*i. volo*] *to fly to and fro, to fly or hit about, to flutter*: aves voltare, Cic.

2. *Transf.* *to fly, hasten, or hover about*: voltans tota æde, Liv.: tota Aëla vagatur, voltat ut rex, Cic. (ii) *Of things*: atra favilla in nimbo, Virg.: voces per auras, Locr. 11. *Fig.*: speremus nostrum nomen voltare et vagari latissime, Cic.

voluns, volens, o, v. valis.

vólvi, vólvi, velle (contr. *vix*), he vime, Pl.: *Ter.*, *irreg. and defect*, v. a. and a. *to will, be willing*: *to wish, desire, be disposed*: *to intend, purpose*: *constr.* with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *acc.* (with which an *inf.* may not be understood), *subj.* or *absol.*: (i) With *inf.*: idem Stolorum, Cic. (ii) With *acc.* and *inf.*: si vis me scire, Hor. (iii) With *acc.*: sciam, quid vultis ut potero, Cic. (iv) With *subj.*: voluit hæc ut infecta sciant, Pl.: quam vollem Panætium nostrum nobiscum haberemus? Cic. (v) *Absol.*: denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus, Pl.

2. *Of things*: quæbe choræ commo reddi, quum vult manus et mens, Hor. 11. *Esp.* with *acc.* of person, elliptically, *to want, to wish to speak in, have something to say to*: si quid illi se velit, illum ad se venire oportere, Cæsar: nam quid me vis? *have you anything*

further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go? Pl. 2. With dat. of person, and adv. to wish one (well or ill): tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter.: male alicui, Pl. 3. With causa and gen. of person, to wish (something good for): quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum aiti, quum communis salutis, tam ipseus hominis causa velle et optare debetis, Cic. 4. *Legislativus*, i. e. to will, determine, ordain: majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, id. Hence, at the commencement of a bill proposing a new law, velitis iubeatis, as a question to the people, whether they approved and accepted it: Liv. 5. to suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain: quod quem volunt, declarant, quædam esse vera, Cic. 6. to mean, signify, only with interrog. quid and sibi: nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba tale velint, id. [Sana var., "eligere": Gr. *βούλομαι*; Germ. *wollen*: Eng. *will*.]

volo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fly: corvi, Lucr.: apes, Ov. 2. Subst. voluntas, tum, f. plu. birds (poet.): Virg. 3. Transf. to fly, i. e. to move swiftly like one flying, to speed, hasten along: i. sane, volo, curricula, Pl.: illarum Capæum ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic.

volūnes, um, m. plu. [i. volo] volūnæ, i. e. the slaves who, after the defeat at Cannæ, voluntarily offered themselves for military service: Liv.

volpes, is, v. vulpes.
volseila, æ, f. a kind of pincers: for pulling out hairs, tweezers: Pl.

volus, a, um, Part. [vollo].
volus, us, v. vultus.

volubilis, e, adj. [volvo] that is turned round, or more freq. that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, rolling, revolving: buxum, i. e. a top, Virg.: volubilis et rotundus dens, Cic. 3. Fig. of speech, rapid, fluent, voluble: oratio, id. Transf. of the speaker: id. 2. changeable, mutable: vaga volubilitate fortuna, id.

volubilitas, itis, f. [volubilis] a rapid, whirling motion: mundi, Cic.

2. Transf. roundness, round form: facia volubilitas capitis, Ov.

3. Fig. of speech, rapidity, fluency, volubility: linguae volubilitas, Cic. 2. changeableness, mutability: quod temere sit caeco casu et volubilitate fortune, id.

volubilitas, ade, of speech, rapidly, fluently, volubly: Cic.

volutæ, æris, æ, adj. [2. volo] flying, winged: bestias, Cic.: dracones, Ov.: o nuntium volucrum, Cic. (H)

Subst. volutæ, itis, f. (æ. avis: once man. æ. ales: teneros volucres, poet. Cic.): a bird: Lucr.: Virg.: Hor. 2.

Transf. flying, winged, swift, swift, rapid (mostly poet.): lumen, Lucr.: agilitas, Virg.: equi, Ov. 3. Fig. fast, swift, rapid: nihil est tam volucere quam maledictum, Cic. 2. Esp.

passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory: o volucrum fortunam, id.: dies, Hor.

volucris, is, v. volucer, mo. I. II.

volumen, inis, n. [volvo; lit. a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence] a roll of writing, a roll, book, volume: volumen plenum querelas iniquissimas, Cic.: pontificum libros, annosæ volumina vatum, Hor. 2. Esp. like liber, of a separate portion of a work, a part, book: quoniam duobus superioribus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium volumen efficit, Cic. 3. a roll, whirl, vortex, fold, eddy, etc.: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg.: fumi, vortex, whirl, Ov.

voluntarius, a, um, adj. [voluntas] willing, of his or its own free will, voluntary: milites, voluntarii, Cæs.: auxilia, Cic. 2. Subst. voluntarii, orum, m. plu. (sc. milites), volunteers: Cic. 3. Transf. of things: mors, suicida, Cic.: accusationes, Tac.

voluntas, itis, f. [volens] will, wish, choice, desire, inclination: quid casti nam voluntatis ostendere, Cæs.: ut ego semper voluntatibus cives assensuerim, Cic. 2. Adverbial phrases: (1) voluntate with pronom. obj. or gen. or alone, of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily: ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, id.: reditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, id.: aliae civitates voluntate in dilectionem venerunt, Liv. (H) Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, according to the will, at the desire: ad voluntatem loqui, at the will of another, Cic.: ex Cæsaris voluntate, id. 2. Esp. good-will, favour, affection: voluntas erga Cæsarem, id.: Divitiæ summam in se voluntatem cognoverat, Cæs.

3. a last will, testament: defensor testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum, Cic. 3. Transf. of speech, meaning, sense, signification, import: verbis legum standum sit an voluntate, Quint.

vólup, or, apocopeated, vólup, adv. [1. volo] agreeably, delightfully, to one's satisfaction, etc.: (1) volupe: curru, armis, equo victuabam volupe, Pl. (H) volup: ut tibi ex me sit volup, id.

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bold, master of the reins, swift. Meton. of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, my joy, my charmer, Virg. 2. voluptates, sports, shows, spectacles, given to the people: Cic.

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vōmītio, ōnis, *f.* [vomo] a vomit-
ing: Cic.

vōmīto, i. v. n. *freq.* [id.] to vomit
often: Suet.

vōmītas, ōis, *m.* [id.] a vomiting:
Pl.: Suet. || Meton. *a disgusting*
fellow: Pl.

vōmo, ūi, itum, *3. v. n. and a.* ||
N. e. u. t. to throw up, vomit (as common
method among the Romans of renewing
the appetite): quum vomere post coenam
le velle dīxisset, Cic. 2. Transf.
in gen. to pour forth: qua largius vomit
(Padus), discharges itself into the sea,
Plin. || Act. to throw or pour out
in abundance; to emit, discharge (poet.):
(Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidem-
que resorbet, Ov.: argentum, to give up,
Pl. [Sans. vom., "vomere"; Gr. *φῶμα*, *phōma*].

vōrācia, ōis, *f.* [vorax] greediness,
ravenousness, voracity: Eutr.

vōrāgo, ōis, *f.* [voro] an abyss,
gulf, whirlpool, chasm: submersus
equus voraginibus, Cic. Of a gulf or
chasm in the earth: Liv. Poet. of a
devouring stomach: ventris, Ov. ||
Fig.: vos geminas voragines scopulique
rei publicae, i. e. *gulf*, Cic.

vōrax, ōis, *adj.* [id.] *swallowing*
greedily, devouring, consuming, destructive:
quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic.
Comp.: ignis, Ov.

vōro, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* to swallow
whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour:
animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt,
Cic. Proverb.: meus hic est: hamum
vorat, takes, Pl. 2. Transf. to over-
whelm, swallow, cover, etc. (navem)
rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Virg.:
viam, to finish or perform quickly,
Cat. || Fig. to devour, i. e. to ac-
quire with eagerness, pursue passionately
(rare): literas, Cic. [Gr. *βόρος*, *phōros*].

vōro, etc., *v. vers.*
vortex, etc., *v. vert.*
vōs, *v. tu.*
vōster, tra, trum, *v. vester.*

vōtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [votum] per-
taining to a vow, promised by a vow,
given in consequence of a vow, votive:
ludi, Cic.: tabula, Hor.: legatio, which
was undertaken (often as a mere pre-
text) to fulfil a vow in a province, Cic.

vōtūm, i, n. [votus] a solemn promise
made to some deity, a vow: qui
(deus) nunquam nobis occurrit in opibus
neque in votis, Cic.: exsequi,
Virg.: voti damari, Liv. 2. Meton.
a thing solemnly promised, that which
is vowed or devoted, a votive offering
(poet.): lustramque Jovi, votique incendium aras, with burnt
offerings, Virg. || Transf. a wish,
desire, longing: nocturna vota cupiditatum
suarum, Cic.: audire dī mea
vota, Hor. (Hence Fr. *vœu*).

vōtus, a, um, *Part.* [votus].

vōvō, vōvi, vōtūm, *2. v. a.* to vow,
i. e. to promise solemnly or sacredly; to
devote, dedicate, consecrate something to
a deity: neque Herulli quisquam decu-

mam vovit unquam, Cic.: voti ludi,
Liv.: victimam pro reddito, Ov. With
acc. and inf.: quum suus puer paceret,
una ex illis amissa vovisse dicitur, si
recuperasset, unam se deo daturum,
quae maxima esset in vinea, Cic. ||
Transf. (from the wish implied in
every vow), to wish, wish for (rare,
and only poet.): elige, quid voveas, Ov.
(Hence Fr. *vœu*).

vōx, vōcis, *f.* [same root as voco,
q. v.] a voice, sound, tone, cry, call:
omnes voces hominū, ut nervi in fidibus,
ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque
sunt pulvae, Cic.: magna voce dicere,
with a loud voice, Caes. ||

Meton. that which is uttered by the
voice, i. e. a word, saying, speech, sen-
tence, proverb, maxim: vocem pro alio
quo mittere, Cic.: necit vox missa re-
verbi, Hor. Plur.: quum illius scilicet
gladiatoris voces percrebuerant, Cic.:
contumeliosae, abusive expressions,
abuse, Caes. 2. speech, language, in
gen.: cultus hominum recentium voce
formati catus (Mercurius), Hor. 3.
accent, tone: ipsa natura in omni verbo
posuit acutam vocem, Cic.

vulcānus, i, m. [Vulcanus, the god
of fire; hence transf.] fire: Virg.: Ov.
vulgāris (volg.), e, *adj.* [vulgus]
pertaining to the multitude; general,
usual, common, common-place, vulgar:
in omni arte, cuius usus vulgaris com-
munis non sit, Cic.: liberalitas, i. e.
extended to all id.: jejuna raro stomachi
vulgaria temnit, Hor.

vulgāriter, adv. after the ordinary
or common manner, vulgarly (rare):
non vulgariter scribere, Cic.

vulgātor (volg.), ōis, *m.* [vulgo]
one that makes generally known, a di-
vulger: tacitū, i. e. Tantalus, who di-
vulged the secrets of the gods, Ov.

vulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vulgo].
|| Adj. general, common: vulgatis-
simi sensus, Quint. 2. Esp.
commonly or generally known, notori-
ous: vulgator fama est, Liv.

vulgi-vāgus (volg.), a, um, *adj.*
[vulgus] that wanders about every-
where, roving, inconstant: Lucr.

vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, *1. v. a.*
[vulgus] to make general, common, or
unsecreted; to publish: morbus, Liv.:
librum, to publish, Quint. Reflect.
vulgum cum privatu, i. e. to confound
oneself with, put oneself on a level with,
Liv. || Esp. to make known to all
by words, to spread abroad, publish,
divulge: dolorem verba, Virg. 2.
Of sexual intercourse, to make common,
confound, prostitute: ut ferarum prope
ritu vulgantar concubitus plebis patrum-
que, Liv.

vulgo, adv. lit. in the multitude;
hence, before everybody, before all the
world, generally, everywhere, commonly,
publicly: vulgo totis castris testamenta
obsignabantur, Caes.: aliquid vulgo
ostendere ac proferre, before all the
world, Cic.

vulgus (volg.), i, n. (masc. Virg.)

[volvo] a promiscuous crowd, a crowd,
the multitude, the people, public: vulgus
servorum, Ter.: non est consilium in
ulgo, non ratio, Cic. || With the
idea of contempt, the crowd, the vulgar,
mob, rabble, populace: ceteri omnes
strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles,
vulgus fulmine sine gratia, sine acriter-
tate, Sall.: quid oportet nos facere, a
vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor.

vulnerārio (voln.), ōis, *f.* [vulne-
ro] a wounding, wound: Cic. ||
Fig. an wounding: famae, salutis, id.

vulnēro (voln.), avi, atum, *1. v. a.*
[vulnus] to wound, to hurt or injure by
a wound: neu quis quem prius vulnere
quam illum interfectum videret, Caes.:
acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnere, Cic.

|| Fig.: virorum hoc animos vul-
nerare posset, Liv.

vulnificus, a, um, *adj.* [vulnus
facto] wound-making, wounding (poet.):
ans, Ov.: chalybs, Virg.

vulnus (voln.), ōis, *n.* a wound:
vulnus in latere, Cic.: multus et illatus
et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. 2.
Transf. of things, a wound, i. e. a
hole, cut, notch, rent, crack: vulnificus
donec paulatim evicta (ornus) superum
congemuit, Virg. || Fig.:
fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere,
Cic. (II) pain, grief, sorrow: Lucr.:
Virg. (III) the wounds of love: Prop.:
Hor. [Sans. *vram*, "vulnerare" perh.
Germ. *vun-de*; Eng. *wound*].

vulpeclāda, ae, *f.* dim. [vulpes] a
little fox: Cic.

vulpes (volpes), is, *f.* a fox: Hor.
(II) Fig. cunning, craftiness: id.
Proverb.: (I) juncus vulpes, for
any absurd or impossible undertaking,
Virg. (II) vulpes plium mutat, non
mores, Suet. (III) tam facile, quam
pium vulpes comest, Pl.

vulsus, a, um, *Part.* [vello]. ||
Adj. with the hair plucked out, i. e.
beardless, effeminate: Pl.: Prop.

vulticius (volt.), i, m. dim. [vult-
us] a look, mien, air: Cic.

vultum, i, n. vultus, *acc. and voc.*

vultuosus (volt.), a, um, *adj.* [vult-
us] of an expressive countenance, full
of expression, full of airs or grimaces,
grimacing, affected: Cic.: Quint.:
vultus (volt.), ōis, *m.* a vulture:
Liv.: Virg. || Transf. a grasping,
avaricious person: Sen.

vultūrius (volt.), i, m. [vultur] a
vulture, bird of prey: Pl.: Lucr. ||
Transf. a rapacious or covetous per-
son, an extortioner, etc.: vulturius illius
provinciae Imperator, Cic. 2. an un-
lucky throw at dice: Pl.

vultus (volt.), ōis, *m.* (neut. plur.
volta, Lucr.) [perh. from vol, root of
volvo] an expression of countenance, the
countenance, visage, as to features and
expression: hence, features, looks, air,
mien, expression, aspect: imago salmi
vultus est, indices oculi, Cic.: vultus
acer in hostem, Hor. Plur.: vultus
mehorale tuos mihi expressit omnia,
Cic. 2. Esp. an angry countenance,

stern look, grim visage: (justum virum) non vultus instantis tyranni mente quatit solida, Hor. || Transf. in gen. *the face:* petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. 2. Of things, *the look, appearance* (poet.): unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov.

vulva, ae, v. volva.

X.

X, *x*, indecl. n. or (litera, subaud.) *x*, *f.* the twenty-third letter of the Latin alphabet. As an *initial* it occurs only in words borrowed from Greek, and in them it is usually pronounced like *x*. As a *medial* or *final* it is all but universally the result of infection or derivation (tex-, texo, is the only verbal root in which it appears), and since in such cases it represents the sound of *c* and *s*, for which two letters it is usu. substituted, it is called a *double consonant*: e. g. pax = pax-c, lux = luc-s, dial = die-si, etc. As the other gutturals (*g*, *q*, and *h*) become *c* before *s*, so *x* takes the place of the combinations *gs*, *qs*, and *hs*: e. g. maximsus = mag-sinus, rex = reg-s, lex = leg-s, coxi = coq-si, traxi = trab-si, vixi = veh-si, etc. In some verbs the guttural, which has disappeared in the imperfect tenses, is retained in combination with *s* in the perfect tenses: e. g. fluxi = fluo-si, from flu-o; struxi = struc-si, from struo.

2. *x* sometimes represents the combination *us*: e. g. nix = niv-s, vixi = viv-si. 3. *x* is, in a few instances, substituted for *ps* or *ts*: e. g. proximus = prop-sinus, nixus = nit-sua. 4. *x* is interchanged with *as* or *s*: e. g. axis, axis; Ulixes, Odysseus; Sextius, Sextus; Ajax, Aiac. || For the changes of *x* in the Romance languages, vide

the various gutturals which it represents. || As an abbreviation *X* stands for denarius, and also for the number ten.

xerampellinae, arum, *f.* plu. (sc. vestes) = ξερამπέλινα (of the colour of dry vine-leaves), dark-red or dark-coloured clothes: Juv.

xiphias, ae, m. = ξιφίας (sword-shaped), a sword-fish: Ov.

xysticus, a, um, adj. = ξυστικός, pertaining to a xystus: Tert. Subst. xystici, orum, m. plu. athletes: Suet.

xystus, l, v. xystus.

xystus, l, m. = ξυστός, an open colonnade or portico, or a walk planted with trees, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, etc.: Cic.: Suet.: Placedr.

Y.

Y, *y*, a Greek letter which was not introduced into the Latin alphabet till a late period, and was then confined to words borrowed from the Greek in which *y* had previously been represented by *U*. Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero, Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and in like manner borrowed words belonging to the oldest period of the language have either preserved *y* for the Greek *υ*, as bucina from βουκίνη, cubus from κύβος, fuga from φύγῃ, mus from μῦς, etc.; or this *y* has been changed into *i*, as lacrima, formerly lacryma, from δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *o* took the place of the *y*, as mola from μύλα, folium from φύλλον, ancoora from ἀγκύρα. *Y* seems to have been in use before Cicero's time; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the forms Sylla, Ty-

bris, pyrum, satyra, etc., are to be rejected.

Z.

Z, *z*, like *y*, is a letter borrowed from the Greek, and used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin *sd*, and partly to the English *z*. Jugum, from ζυγόν, arises from a weakening of the ζ into j; and the form zeta, along with diaeta, from an interchange of *s* and *dj*. The interchange of *z*, *j*, and *d* is seen in Diespiter, Zeüs, Jupiter.

zamia, ae, *f.* = ζαμία, hurt, damage, loss: Pl.

zelotypus, a, um, adj. = ζηλότυπος, jealous: Iarba, Juv. || Subst. zelotypus, l, m. a jealous man: Quint.

zephyrus, l, m. = Ζέφυρος, a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr (pure Latin, Favonius): Hor.: Ov. Poet. wind, in gen.: Virg.

zamaragdus, l, v. smaragdus.

zodiacus, l, m. = ζώδιακος, the zodiac: pure Lat. orbis signifer: Cic.

zōna, ae, *f.* = ζώνη, a belt, girdle, zone, worn about the loins by unmarried women, loosed on the marriage-night: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 422). 2. a girdle worn by men for containing money, a money-belt: Hor. || Transf. the girdle or belt of Orion, a constellation: Ov. 2. one of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates, a zone: Virg.: Ov.

zonarius, a, um, adj. [zona] pertaining to a belt or girdle: sector, a cut-purse, Pl. || Subst. zonarius, l, m. a maker of girdles: Cic.

zōnula, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] a little girdle: Cat.

PROPER NAMES.

ABAS

A.

Abas, *antis*, m. son of Metanira, changed by Cores into a lizard. 2. the twelfth king of Argos, great-grandfather of Perseus. 3. a companion of Aeneas. 4. a Tuscan prince. 5. a Centaur. Hence **Abantis**, a, um, and **Abantiades**, ae, m. a male descendant of Abas.

Abba, ae, f. a town in Africa. **Abbasus**, i, f. a town in Great Phrygia.

Abdera, ae, f. (also *orum*, n. plu.) a town on the Thracian coast, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. Hence **Abderita**, ae, and **Abderites**, ae, m. an inhabitant of Abdera, and **Abderiticus**, a, um.

Abella, ae, f. a town in Campania. **Abii**, *orum*, m. plu. a Scythian tribe.

Abnoba, ae, m. a range of hills in Germany, in which the Danube rises.

Abvrtus, i, m. a son of Aetes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea; also called Aegleus.

Abydus, and **Abydos**, i, f. and m. a town in Asia, near the Hellespont, opposite Sestos. Hence **Abydæus**, a, um.

Acadæmus, i, m. a Grecian, from whom the Academia is said to have derived its name.

Acamas, *antis*, m. a son of Theseus and Phædra.

Acarnan, *antis* (acc. *Acarnana*) adj. *Acarnanian*. Hence *subst.* **Acarnanes**, the inhabitants of Acarnania.

Acarnania, ae, f. the most westerly province of Greece. Hence **Acarnanius**, a, um.

Acastus, i, m. son of Pelias, king of Thessaly. 2. one of Cicero's slaves.

Accius, ii, m. v. Attius.

Acci, ae, f. a town in Phœnicia, now Acre.

Acerra, *arum*, f. plu. a town in Campania, near Naples, now *Acerra*. Hence **Acerranus**, i, m. an inhabitant of Acerra.

Acetates, ae, m. a river in India, the chief tributary of the Indus, now the Chenab.

Acesta, ae, also **Acestis**, ae, f. a town

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in Sicily, its earlier name was Egæta, its later Segesta.

Achaemones, ia, m. the first king of Persia. Hence **Achaemenius**, a, um, *Persian*.

Achæus, i, m. son of Iuthus, brother of Ion, and ancestor of the Achæi. 2. a king of Lydia.

Achæus, a, um, belonging to Achæia. 2. *Grecian*. 3. an inhabitant of a Greek colony upon the Black Sea.

Achæi, ae, f. (in poets *Achæa*) the province of Achæia, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus. 2. the name of Greece as a Rom. province. Hence

Achæiæ, *idis*, f. an Achæan or Greek woman; **Achæiæus**, a, um, *Achæan*, *Grecian*; **Achæiæ**, *idis*, f. adj. *Achæan*, *Grecian*, also an *Achæan* or *Greek* woman, and **Achæiæus**, a, um.

Acharnæ, *arum*, f. plu. a town (or Demus) in Attica. Hence **Acharnæus**, i, m. a native of Acharnæ.

Acharræ, *arum*, f. plu. a town in Thessaly.

Achætes, ae, m. the most faithful companion of Aeneas.

Achælois, i, m. one of the largest rivers in Greece, now the *Aspropotamo*.

2. the river-god Achelous. Hence **Achælois**, *idis*, and **Achælois**, *idis*, f. a daughter of Achelous. (II) *Plu.* the Sirens; and **Achælois**, a, um.

Achærii, *orum*, m. plu. a people of Sicily.

Achæron, *ntis*, m. a river in Epirus. 2. a river in the Lower World; and *transf.* the Lower World itself.

Acherontia, ae, f. a small town in Lucania, now *Acerenza*.

Achærus, *antis*, m. or f. for Achæron, the river in the infernal regions. Hence **Achærenticus**, a, um, belonging to Achærus or to the Lower World.

Achærius, a, um, adj. pertaining to a river Achæron in Calabria. 2. pertaining to the Achærus (Achæron), or the Lower World.

Achilles, ae, m. the murderer of Pompey.

Achilles, ia, m. (poet. nom. *Achilleus*, *trisyrl.* gen. *Achillei* and *Achilleos*, *quadrisyrl.* voc. *Achille*, *abl.* *Achili*) the most renowned Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis. Hence **Achil-**

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leus, a, um, and **Achillides**, ae, m. a descendant of Achilles.

Achivus, a, um, *Achaean*, *Grecian*. **Achæridæ**, or *Acrædæ*, ae, f. a part of the city of Syracuse.

Achæilla, ae, f. an epithet of Venus.

Achillæ, a, e. a Roman gentile name. Hence **Achillæus**, a, um.

Acis, ia, and *idis*, m. son of Polyphemus, beloved by Galathea, and changed by her after his death into the river of the same name, in Sicily.

Acæmænensis, e, adj. pertaining to Acæmonia, a town of Phrygia.

Acæntius, i, m. a lover of Cybippe.

Acærophia, ae, f. a town in Bœotia.

Acærigis, *antis*, m. (acc. *Acærigis*) a mountain on the S. W. coast of Sicily and a city upon it; the city was also called *Argentum*, now *Girgenti*.

Acærilæ, *arum*, f. plu. a town in Sicily.

Acæridon, *tis*, ae, f. the daughter of Acræmis, i. e. Demod.

Acæridus, ii, m. king of Argos, father of Danaë, unintentionally killed by his grandson, Perseus. Hence **Acæridonius**, a, um.

Acærotaunila, *orum*, n. plu. e. lefty mountain-range in the northern part of Epirus.

Aæron, *onis*, m. a king of the Cæcænes, slain by Romulus.

Acææon, *onis*, m. a grandson of Cadmus, who was changed by Diana into a stag, and in that shape was torn to pieces by his own dogs.

Acæteus, a, um, pertaining to Attica, Attic, *Athenian*.

Acætiæ, *idis*, f. adj. *Attic*, *Athenian*.

Acætiæ, i, m. a promontory and town in Epirus, near which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra. 2. a harbour in Corcyra. Hence **Acætiæ**, a, um, and **Acætiæ**, a, um.

Acætidæ, ae, m. a son or grandson of Actor, Patroclus.

Adherbal, *ilis*, m. a Numidian prince, son of Micipsa.

Admætus, i, m. a king of Phœnix, in Thessaly, the husband of Alcæce. 2. a king of the Molossæ, the protector of Themistocles.

Adonis, *nis* or *antis*, m. a son of Cinyrus, king of Cyprus; beloved by Venus.

Adámyttēos, **Adámyttēum**, *i. n.* a maritime town in *Aegina*, now *Adami*.

Adrina, *ae. f.* a river of Germany, now the *Eder*.

Adrastēs or **Adrastia**, *ae. f.* the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*, the goddess who rewards men for their deeds.

Adrastus, *i. m.* a king of *Argos*, father-in-law of *Tydeus* and *Polynices*.

Adria, *etc.*; *v.* *Hadria*, *etc.*

Adriatica, *ae. f.* a fortress in the territories of the *Bourbon*.

Adriatici or **Adriatici**, *orum, m. plu.* a people of *Cambrian* origin in *Gallicia Belgica*.

Adrius, *i. m.* son of *Jupiter* by *Aegina*, king of *Aegina*, on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*. Hence **Aeolodrius**, *a, um*; and **Aeolodri**, *ae, m.* (*Voc. Aeolodri* and *Aeolodri*) a male descendant of *Aeolus*.

1. his son *Phocus*. 2. his son *Peleus*. 3. his grandson *Achilles*. 4. his great-grandson *Pyrrius*, son of *Achilles*. 5. his later descendant, *Pyrrius*, king of *Epirus*. 6. *Perseus*, king of *Maecdon*, conquered by *Aemilius Paulus*.

Aeneas, *ae. f.* the island in the *Tyrrhene Sea* where the *Circe* of *Homer* had her abode, now called *Monte Circeo*. Hence **Aeneas**, *a, um, Circian*; and (II) belonging to *Aea*, in *Colchia*, *Colchian*.

Aeoli, *orum, m. plu.* a powerful tribe in *Gallicia Celtica*.

Aeolēs or **Aeolē**, *ae, m.* king of *Colchia*, father of *Medea*, by whose aid the *Argonauts* took from him the golden fleece. Hence **Aeolēus**, *a, um*; and **Aeolias**, *idias, f.* or **Aeoliās**, *ēa, f.* *Medea*.

Aegaeon, *ōnis, m.* a giant. 2. a sea-god.

Aegates, *um, f. plu.* a group of islands in the *Mediterranean*, west of *Sicily*, not far from the promontory of *Lilybaeum*, where the *Carthaginians* were defeated by the *Romans* in a naval battle, 241 B.C.

Aegaeus (*dislay*), *et, m.* king of *Athens*, father of *Theseus*. Hence **Aegaeus**, *a, um*; esp. *mare Aegaeum*, the sea extending eastwards from the coast of *Greece* to *Asia Minor*; now the *Archipelago*; and **Aegides**, *ae, m.* *Theseus*.

Aegileus (*quadrilay*), *ēi, m.* son of *Aeetes*, brother of *Medea*, commonly called *Aegyrius*.

Aegina, *ae. f.* the mother of *Aeacus*.

3. an island near *Attica*. Hence **Aeginēta**, *ae, m.* a native or inhabitant of *Aegina*.

Aegisthus, *i. m.* the son of *Thyestes*; he murdered *Agamemnon*, by whose son, *Orestes*, he was himself slain.

Aegium, *il, n.* a town in *Achaia*. Hence **Aegius**, *a, um*.

Aeclē, *ēa, f.* a nymph, daughter of *Jupiter* and *Neaera*.

Aeges flumen, *n.* a river in the

Thracian Chersonesus, where *Lysander* defeated the *Athenians*, 405 B.C.

Aegyptus, *i. f.* *Egypt*, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to *Asia*: Hence **Aegyptius**, *a, um*. (II) Subst. an *Egyptian*.

Aelius, *a, a* a Roman gentile name. Hence **Aelianus**, *a, um*.

Aello, *ēa, f.* one of the *harpies*. 2. the name of a swift dog.

Aemilius, *a, um*, the name of a distinguished Roman gens. Hence **Aemilianus**, *a, um*.

Aemilius Maecor, of *Verona*, a poet, the friend of *Virgil* and *Orvid*.

Aemonia, *v.* *Haemonia*, *etc.*

Aenaria, *ae. f.* an island on the coast of *Campania*, the landing-place of *Aeneas*; now *Iscia*.

Aeneas, *ae, m.* (acc. often *Aenean*. *Voc. Aeneas*, *a Trojan* prince, son of *Venus* and *Anchises*, the hero of *Virgil's* *Epic* poem, and ancestor of the *Romans*, worshipped after his death as *Jupiter Indiges*. Hence **Aenēdās**, *ae, m.* (*gen. plur. epic.* *Aeneadum*, a descendant of *Aeneas*; his son *Ascanius*. (II) In *gen.*: those related in any manner to *Aeneas*; hence, the *Trojans*, and the *Romans*. (III) an epithet of *Augustus*: **Aenēis**, *idias* or *klōa, f.* *Virgil's* *epic*, the *Aeneid*, the hero of which is *Aeneas*, and **Aenēius**, *a, um* (*quadrilay*).

Aeolēs, *um, m. plu.* the *Aeolians*, one of the four tribes into which the *Hellenes* are usually divided.

Aeolia, *ae, f.* a group of islands near *Sicily*, now *Isole di Lipari*. 2. the abode of *Aeolus*, the god of the winds. 3. a country of *Asia Minor*.

Aeolidēs, *ae, m.* a descendant of *Aeolus*.

Aeolia, *idias, f.* a country in *Asia Minor*, inhabited by the *Aeolians*. 2. a female descendant of *Aeolus*.

Aeoliūs, *a, um*, pertaining to *Aeolus*, *Aeolia*, or *Aeolia*.

Aeolus, *i. m.* the god of the winds, son of *Jupiter*, ruler of the islands between *Italy* and *Sicily*, in which he kept the winds shut up in caverns.

Aeoli, *orum, m. plu.* a warlike people of ancient *Italy*, in the neighbourhood of the *Latins* and *Volsci*. Hence, **Aeolici**, *orum, m. plu.* a, um, and **Aeolicus**, *a, um*.

Aequimaelum and **Aequimellum**, *i. n.* an open space in *Rome* below the *Capitol*, not far from the *Carcer*, in which the house of *Sp. Maelius* stood.

Aērōp, *ēa*, and **Aērōpē**, *ae, f.* the wife of *Atræus*.

Aeacus, *i.* and **ae**, *i. m.* son of *Priam*.

Aesar, a name of *God* among the *Etruscans*. 2. **Aesar**, *āris, m.* a river in Southern *Italy*, near *Crotone*, now *Nozze*. Hence **Aesareus**, *a, um*.

Aeschines, *is, m.* a disciple of *Socrates*. 2. a celebrated orator, antagonist of *Demosthenes*.

Aeschylus, *i. m.* the first great

tragic poet of *Greece*. 2. a rhetorical of *Cnidus*, contemporary of *Cicero*.

Aesculapius, *i. m.* son of *Apollo* and the nymph *Coronis*, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine.

Aesernia (*Es*), *ae, f.* a town in *Samnium*, on the river *Vulturturno*, now *Isernia* or *Sergina*. Hence **Aesernianus**, *a, um*.

Aeson, *ōnis, m.* a Thessalian prince, brother of *King Pelias*, and father of *Jason*, who was transformed by the magic arts of *Medea* from an old man into a youth. Hence **Aesonides**, *ae, m.* *Jason*; and **Aesonius**, *a, um*.

Aesopus, *i. m.* a Greek fabulist of *Phrygia*, who is said to have lived in the time of *Croesus*. Hence **Aesopius**, *a, um*. 2. a tragic actor, friend of *Cicero*.

Aestia, *ae, f.* a town near *Tiber*. Hence **Aestianus**, *a, um*.

Aethalia, *ae, f.* a small island off the coast of *Epirus*, also called *Iliu*, now *Iliha*.

Aethiops, *ōpis, m.* an *Ethiopian*.

Aethon, *ōnis, m.* the name of a horse in mythology.

Aethrus, *ae, f.* daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, 2. daughter of *Pitheus* and mother of *Theaeus*.

Aetna, *ae*, and **Aetnā**, *ēa, f.* the volcano *Aetna* in *Sicily*, now *Monte Gibello*. Hence **Aetnaeus**, *a, um*; and **Aetnensis**, *e*.

Aetolia, *ae, f.* a district in *Greece*, between *Lucia* and *Acarnania*. Hence **Aetolius**, *a, um*; **Aetolis**, *idias, f.* an *Aetolian* woman; **Aetolius**, *a, um*, and **Aetolus**, *a, um*.

Afer, *fra, from*, *African*. Subst. **Afri**, *orum, m. plu.* *Africans*.

Africanus, *a, um*, a Roman gentile name. Esp. *Lucius Africanus*, a celebrated Roman comic poet, of whose works we possess only a few fragments. 2. a general of *Pompey*.

Africa, *ae, f.* *Africa*. 2. In a more restricted sense, *Lūbya* or the territory of *Carthage*. Hence **Africanus**, *a, um*; esp. as the agnomen of the two most distinguished *Scipios*:

(I) *P. Cornelius Scipio*, who defeated *Hannibal* at *Zama* (201 B.C.). (II) his adopted son, *P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus*, who conducted the third *Punic* war. And **Africus**, *a, um*; esp. *Africus ventus*, or subet. *Africus*, the southwest wind.

Aegimēdēs, *ae, m.* brother of *Trophonius*, with whom he built a temple to the *Delphic Apollo*.

Agamemnon, *ōnis, m.* (*nom. Agamemno*) King of *Mycenae*, commander-in-chief of the *Grecian* forces before *Troy*. Hence **Agamemnonides**, *ae, m.* his son, *Orestes*; and **Agamemnonius**, *a, um*.

Aganippē, *ēa, f.* a fountain in *Boeotia*, at the foot of *Helicon*, sacred to the *Muses*. Hence **Aganippus**, *a, um*; and **Aganippis**, *idias, f. adj.*

Agathocles, is, m. a king in Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of that island. 2. the author of a history of Cyrcus.

Agathyna, ae, f. a town in Sicily.

Agathyrus, orum, m. plu. a Scythian people.

Agave, ae, f. daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion, king of Thebes, and mother of Pentheus.

Agendicum, i, n. a town in Gallia, prob. the modern Sens.

Agenor, oris, m. father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido. Hence **Agenorius**, a, um, and **Agenorides**, a, m. a male descendant of Agenor.

Agellanus, i, m. a celebrated Spartan king, who defeated the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Boeotians at Coronea.

Agis, Idis (acc. Agin), m. the name of several kings of Sparta. Esp. Agis II. brother of Agesilaus, and son of Archidamus. (II) Agis IV. who endeavored to effect various reforms, but was put to death by the ephors.

Agilä, ae, or **Agiläo**, ae, f. one of the Graces.

Agilophon, ontis, m. a very celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis.

Aglauros, i, f. daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosus, changed by Mercury into a stone.

Agrirentum, i, n. v. Agras. Hence **Agrirentini**, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Agrirentum.

Agrippina, ae, f. the wife of the Emperor Tiberius, grand-daughter of Atticus. 2. a daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, grand-daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula. 3. daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, and mother of the Emperor Nero.

Agryus (trivul.), ei et eos, an epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and ways.

Agryla, ae, f. a town in Etruria, subsequently called Caere, now Cervetri. Hence **Agrylini**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Agryum, i, n. a very old town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus.

Ahala, ae, m. a Roman family name.

Aharna, ae, f. a town in Etruria.

Aius Loquens or **Aius Loquens**, a deity who announced to the Romans "The Gauls are coming."

Ajax, Acis, m. the name of two Greeks renowned for their bravery: 1. Ajax Telamonius (after his father Telamon), who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles. 2. Ajax Oileus (after his father Oileus), king of the Locri.

Alabanda, ae, f. and orum, m. plu. a town in Caria distinguished for its wealth and luxury. Hence **Alabandenses**, um, or **Alabandeni**, orum, m.

plu. its inhabitants; and **Alabandens**, a, um.

Alani, orum, m. plu. a very warlike Scythian nation.

Alastor, oris, m. one of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.

Alba, or **Alba Longa**, ae, f. the mother city of Rome, built by Aeneas, the son of Aeneas, situated between the Alban Lake and Mons Albanus. Hence **Albanus**, a, um, and **Albani**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants. 2. Alta Fuculia, a town northwest of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Marsi. 3. Alba Silvius, i, m. a king of Alba Longa.

Albinovanus, i, m. C. Peto Albinovanus, a contemporary and friend of Ovid. 2. Celsus Albinovanus, a contemporary of Horace.

Alpinus, i, m. a Roman family name.

Albis, is, m. a river of north-western Germany, now the Elbe.

Albunea, and **Albuna**, ae, f. a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks, or pool. the nymph who dwelt there.

Alburnus, i, m. a mountain in Lucania, now Monte di Postiglione.

Alcaeus, i, m. a famous lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho, inventor of the verse named after him, Alcaic. Hence **Alcaicus**, a, um.

Alcaëus, ae, f. the castle of Megara.

Alcaeus, i, m. son of Pelops, founder of Megara.

Alcä, ae, f. a town in Spain.

Alcestis, is, or **Alcestä**, ae, f. daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phæra, for the preservation of whose life she gave up her own; but was afterwards brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.

Alceus (disyll.), ei et eos, m. father of Amphitruo, and grandfather of Hercules. Hence **Alceides**, a, m. Hercules.

Alcibiades, is, m. (voc. Alcibiade) an Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war, remarkable for his beauty, wealth, and natural endowments, as well as for his changing fortunes and want of fixed principle. 2. a later Greek in the time of the war with the Romans.

Alcimodon, ontis, m. a wood-carver.

Alcinous, i, m. a king of the Phæacians, by whom Ulysses was entertained.

Alcis, Idis, f. an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians.

Alcithoe, ae, f. one of the daughters of Minyas of Thebes, changed into a bat.

Almæce and **Almæceon**, ontis, m. a son of Amphitruus and Eriphyle. Hence **Almæceonius**, a, um.

Almæna or **Almæna**, ae, also **Almæna**, ae, f. daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitruus, and mother of Hercules.

Alcyonä (Halc.), ae, f. daughter of Aëolus, wife of Ceyx. Hence **Alcyonides** and **ninus** (Halc.), a, um.

Albas or **Albas**, ae, m. a tyrannical ruler of Larissa.

Alcto, ae, f. (found only in Nam. and Acc.) one of the three Furies.

Alcius, a, um, pertaining to Ale in Lycia: Aleli campi, in which Belerophon, thrown by Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered about.

Alcimon, ontis, m. father of Myrcæ, who built Crotona. Hence **Alcimolida**, ae, m. Myrcæ.

Alcia, ae, f. a town in Gaul, besieged and taken by Caesar, now Alais.

Alcetrium, i, n. a town in Latium, now Alatri. Hence **Alcetrinas**, is, and **Alcetrinensis**, e.

Alexander, dri, m. the name of many persons of antiquity. Esp. the son of Philip and Olympias, surnamed the Great, the founder of the great Macedonian monarchy. 2. son of Ptolemy, king of Macedonia. 3. a tyrant of Phæra, in Thessaly. 4. a king of Syria.

5. another name of Paris, son of Priam.

Alexandria (also **Alexandria**), ae, f. the city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, on the north coast of Egypt. 2. a town in Troas. Hence **Alexandrianus**, a, um.

Aldius, i, m. a high snow-capped mountain, and the forest upon it, near Rome. Hence **Aldius**, a, um.

Alphæa, ae, f. a town in Arcadia.

Aliso, ontis, m. a fortress built by Drusus, now Ellem.

Allia, ae, f. a small river which flows into the Tiber, 11 miles north of Rome: it was made memorable by the terrible defeat on its banks of the Romans by the Gauls, on the 16th of July B.C. 390, which day, called dies Alliensis, was considered ever after as a dies nefastus.

Allifae, arum, also **Alifa**, ae, f. a town of Samnium, situated in the valley of the Volturnus. Hence **Allifanum**, a, um.

Allobrox, ogis, and plur. **Allobroges**, rum, m. a people of Gallia, who occupied the country between the Rhodanus and the Isère; subdued B.C. 121 by Q. Fabius Maximus. Hence **Allobrogicus**, a, um.

Almo, ontis, m. a small stream, which flows into the Tiber just below the walls of Rome, now the Acqueducta. 2. the deity of the stream.

Almus (trivul.), ei et eos, m. a priest. Hence **Almides**, arum, m. plu. his sons, Otus and Ephialtes.

Alpæ, ae, f. a town in Laecia.

Alpes, ium, f. plu. the Alps, the great chain of mountains which forms the northern boundary of Italy. Hence **Alpeus**, a, um, and **Alpinus**, a, um.

Alphæas, Idis, f. the nymph and fountain Arctheia, which unites its waters with the river Alphea.

Alphæus (trivul.) or **Alphæus**, i, m. the chief river of Peloponnesus.

which flows in a westerly direction through Arcadia and Etis, and falls into the Ionian Sea. It disappears more than once, and emerges again after flowing some distance underground. This gave rise to the fable that it flows under the sea, and reappearing in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence **Alphæus**, a. um.

Alsiu, l. n. a city on the coast of Etruria. Hence **Alsiensis**, e, and **Alsius**, a. um.

Althæa, ae, f. wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.

Aluntium, l. n. a town on the north coast of Sicily. Hence **Aluntinus**, a. um.

Alvates, is or ei, m. a king of Lydia. Father of Croesus.

Alymon, ōnis, m. the father of Iphimæda.

Alvis or **Alvea**, ae, f. a town on the west coast of Etruria.

Amalthæa, ae, f. a nymph, daughter of Melampus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk: or, acc. to others, the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amalthæe, or Cornu copiae. 2. the name of the Cumaean sibyl.

Amaltheus, ium, m. plu. the inhabitant of the mountain Amarus.

Amantia, ae, f. a town on the coast of Illyria. Hence **Amantiani**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Amantius, i. m. a mountain range, a branch of the Taurus, extending from Cilicia to Syria.

Amasæus, i. m. a small river of Latium, now Amaseno.

Amastria, is, f. a town of Paphlagonia. Hence **Amastriacus**, a. um.

Amata, ae, f. the wife of King Lausus.

Amathia, untia, f. (acc. Gr. Amathruntia) a town on the southern coast of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, who was hence called **Amathusia**. Hence **Amathusiacus**, a. um.

Amazon, ōnis, f.: plur. **Amazones**, the Amazons, a community of warlike women, who dwell on the River Thermodon. Hence **Amazonicus**, a. um; **Amazonis**, idis, f. an Amazon; and **Amazonius**, a. um.

Ambracia, ae, f. a city of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name, now Arta. Hence **Ambraciensis**, e, and **Ambracius**, a. um.

Aménanus, i. m. a river of Sicily, which rises at the foot of Aetna.

Améria, ae, f. a very ancient town in Umbria, now Amelia. Hence **Amérinus**, a. um.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Amilnaeus (-æus), a. um, pertaining to Amilnae, a region in the Picentine country, distinguished for the culture of the vine.

Amisla, ae, m. a river in Germany, the Elms. 2. f. a fortress built by the Romans upon that river.

Amisus, i. f. a town in Pontus, now Samus.

Aminternum, i. n. a very ancient town in the Sabine country, now S. Vitorino. Hence **Aminternus**, a. um.

Ammon (Ham.), ōnis, m. an Ethiopian deity, regarded by the Greeks as identical with Jupiter, sometimes represented with the form of a ram. Hence **Ammonius**, a. um.

Amphiaræus, i. m. a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilochus. Hence **Amphiaræus**, (six syll.), a. um, and **Amphiaræides**, ae, m. Alcmaeon.

Amphiotyones, um (acc. Gr. -as), m. plu. the representatives of the confederated Gr. States, who met at Thermopylae, later at Delphi, the Amphictyons.

Amphilochia, ae, f. a small province in Acarmania. Hence **Amphilochicus** or **Amphilochus**, a. um; and **Amphilochi**, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Amphilochia.

Amphion, ōnis, m. son of Antiope by Jupiter, king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe, renowned for his musical skill. Hence **Amphionius**, a. um.

Amphipolis, is, f. a city in Macedonia.

Amphitritæ, æ, f. the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea.

Amphitryo (-ão) or **æn**, ōnis, son of Aloeus and Hippomenæ, and husband of Alcmena. Hence **Amphitryonides**, ae, m. Hercules.

Amphyreus or -os, i. m. a small river in the Thesal. province of Phthiotis, on the banks of which Apollo fed the flocks of King Admetus.

Amantetus, i. m. a valley and lake in Italy, dangerous from their sulphurous exhalations, now Le Mofete.

Amellus, i. m. son of Procas, king of Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.

Amvolæ, arum, f. plu. a town in Laconia, the residence of Tyndarus, and the birth-place of Castor and Pollux. 2. a town in Latium, between Caieta and Turracina. Hence **Amvolæus**, a. um.

Amymonê, æ, f. daughter of Danaus and grandmother of Palamedes. 2. a fountain near Argos.

Amvntas, æ, m. the father of the Macedonian king, Philip. Hence **Amvntiades**, ae, m. Philip. 2. a shepherd.

Amvntor, ōris, m. king of the Dolopians, and father of Phoenix, who is called **Amvntorides**, ae.

Amvthion (also Amvth), ōnis, m. son of Creteus and father of Melampus, who is called **Amvthionius**.

Anæces, um, m. plu. an epithet of the Dioscuri.

Anacharsis, is, m. a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon.

Anacræon, ōntis, m. a distinguished lyric poet of Teos.

Anagnia, ae, f. a town in Latium,

the chief seat of the Hernici, now **Anagni**. Hence **Anagninus**, a. um.

Anas, ae, m. a river in Spain, now **Guadiana**.

Anaxigoras, ae, m. a very distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

Anaximander, dri, m. a distinguished philosopher of Miletus.

Anchises, ae, m. son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from the burning Troy upon his shoulders. Hence **Anchisiæus**, a. um; and **Anchisiades**, ae, m. Aeneas.

Ancon, ōnis, f. (also Ancona) an important city of Picenum on the Adriatic, now Ancona.

Ancoya, ae, f. a town in Galatia, now Angora.

Andegavi or **Andecavi**, orum, also **Andes**, ium, m. plu. a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Arjona.

Andronicus, i. m. a slave, who asserted that he was the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and thus occasioned the third Macedonian war.

Andrigæus and -geus, i. m. son of Minos, slain by the Athenians and Megarians.

Andrimachê, ô, and -a, ae, f. daughter of King Ædon, and wife of Hector.

Andromeda, ae, and -ê, æ, f. daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus.

Andronicus, i. m. the surname of several Romans, the most distinguished of whom was L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans.

Andros and **Andrus**, i. f. the most northerly, and one of the largest of the Cyclades, now Andro. Hence **Andrius**, a. um; and **Andria**, ae, f. a woman of Andros; the Maid of Andros, a comedy of Terence.

Angitia, ae, f. a goddess worshipped by the Marsi, by some identified with Medea. Hence Nemus Angitia, the region consecrated to Angitia, in the Marrian territory.

Angli, orum, m. plu. the Angli, a German tribe.

Angrivarii, orum, m. plu. a German tribe in the neighbourhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.

Anien, v. Anio.

Anio, ōnis, m. (the original form was ANIKS) a river of Latium, and one of the largest of the tributaries of the Tiber, into which it falls about three miles above Rome, now Teverone. Hence **Anienis**, e, and **Aniænas**, a. um.

Anius, ii, m. a king and priest at Delos, who hospitably entertained Aeneas.

Anna, ae, f. the sister of Dido; honoured as a goddess after her death, under the name of Anna Perenna.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Annioeris, orum, m. plu. a philosophical sect of Cyrene, so called from its founder, Annioeris.

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Anser, *aria*, m. a poet, friend of the triumvir *Antonius*, who presented him with an estate at *Falerium*.

Antaeus, i, m. a huge giant in *Libya*, slain by *Hercules*.

Antandros (us), i, f. a maritime town in *Mygia*, at the foot of *Ida*. Hence **Antandrius**, a, um.

Antenor, *oria*, m. a noble Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy and founded *Patavium* (Padua.) Hence **Antenorides**, ac, m. a male descendant of *Antenor*.

Anthëdon, *onia*, f. a town and harbour in *Boeotia*, opposite *Fuboea*, the birth-place of *Glaucon*, and noted for its traffic in sponges.

Antiochra, ae, f. a town of Phœcia, situated on the Corinthian gulf, now *Aprata Spitia*. 2. a town in *Thessaly*.

3. a town in *Locria*. All three towns were celebrated for the production and preparation of *hellebore*.

Antionês, *ea*, or **Antigona**, ae, f. daughter of the Theban king *Oedipus*. 2. daughter of the Trojan king *Laoon*.

Antionêsia, ae, f. a town in *Epirus*. 2. a town in *Macedonia*.

Antionêsus, i, m. the name of several kings of Asia. 1. *Antionêsus I.*, father of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*. 2. *Antionêsus Gonatas*, son of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*. 3. *Antionêsus Doseon*.

Antionêsus, i, m. a mountain range in *Phœnicia*, opposite to *Libanus*. **Antionêsus**, i, m. son of *Nestor*, slain by *Memnon* before Troy.

Antionêsus, i, m. a Greek poet of *Chalchopon*, contemporary with *Socrates* and *Plato*. 2. a centaur.

Antionêsia (also *Antionêsia*), ae, f. Antioch, the capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the *Orontes*, now *Antakieh*.

Antionêsus, i, m. the name of several Syrian kings, among whom *Antionêsus Magnus* was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans. 2. the name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of *Cicero* and *Brutus*. Hence **Antionêsus**, a, um.

Antionês, *ea*, f. daughter of *Nycteus*, wife of *Lycus*, king of *Thebes*, mother of *Amphion* and *Zethus*. 2. the name of a tragedy of *Pacuvius*.

Antipater, tri, m. one of the generals and successors of *Alexander the Great*, the father of *Cassander*. 2. his grandson, son of *Cassander*, and son-in-law of *Lysimachus*. 3. the name of several philosophers: (i) of a *Cyrenæic*. (ii) of a *Stoic*. (iii) of a contemporary of *Cicero*. 4. a distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator *L. Crassus*.

Antiphates, ae, m. king of the *Lacrygonians*. 2. son of *Sarpedon*, slain by *Turmus*.

Antiphon, *ontis*, m. a renowned sophist of *Rhamnus*, contemporary with *Socrates*. 2. the name of a dream-interpret.

Antissa, ae, f. a town in *Lesbos*.

Hence **Antissæd**, *orum*, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Antisthenês, is and ae, m. a pupil of *Socrates*, teacher of *Diogenes*, and founder of the *Cynic philosophy*.

Antium, il, m. a town on the coast of *Latium*, celebrated for the temple of *Fortune*, now *Astrio*. Hence **Antianus**, a, um, **Antias**, *itis*, and **Antiatas**, um, m. plu. the inhabitants of *Antium*.

Antônus, il, m. a Roman gentile name: 1. *M. Antonius*, a celebrated orator just before the age of *Cicero*. 2. *C. Antonius*, *Cicero's* colleague in the consulship. 3. *M. Antonius*, the triumvir, defeated by *Octavianus* at *Actium*. Hence **Antônus**, a, um, and **Antônianus**, a, um.

Anubis, is and *itis* (acc. *Anubin*), m. an Egyptian deity which was represented with the head of a dog, the tutelary deity of the chase.

Anxur, *uris*, n. an ancient town in *Latium*, also called *Tarracina*. Hence **Anxurus**, *itis*.

Anytus, i, m. one of the accusers of *Socrates*. **Aœdês**, *ea*, f. one of the first four Muses.

Aônia, ae, f. a part of *Boeotia*, in which are *Mount Helicon* and the fountain *Aganippe*. Hence **Aônia**, *idis*, f. a Boeotian woman; plur. *Aoniades*, the Muses; and **Aônus**, a, um.

Aornos, i, m. the Lake of *Avernus*. **Apamês** or *-ia*, ae, f. one of the principal towns in *Coele-Syria*, on the *Orontes*. 2. a town in *Phrygia*. Hence **Apamensis**, e.

Apella, ae, m. the name of a Roman freedman. 2. the name of a credulous Jew, who lived in the time of *Horace*.

Apelles, is (acc. *Apella*), m. a distinguished Greek painter in the time of *Alexander the Great*. Hence **Apellêus**, a, um.

Apenninus, i, m. the mountain-chain which traverses almost the whole length of Italy.

Aphareus (trisy.), ei, m. a king of the *Messenians*. 2. a centaur.

Apollus, il, m. a notorious epicure under *Augustus* and *Tiberius*.

Apidanus, i, m. a river in *Thessaly*. **Apollas**, *arum*, f. plu. a town of *Latium*.

Apis, in, m. the bull, honoured as a god by the Egyptians.

Apollo, *inis*, m. son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, twin-brother of *Diana*, the sun-god. Hence **Apollinâris**, e, and **Apollinêus**, a, um.

Apollodorus, i, m. a distinguished rhetorician, teacher of *Augustus*. 2. a distinguished grammarian of Athens. 3. an Academic philosopher. 4. a tyrant of *Cassandrea*.

Apollonia, ae, f. the name of several celebrated towns: (i) in *Ætolia*. (ii) in *Macedonia*. (iii) in *Illyria*. Hence **Apolloniâtes**, ac, and **Apollônias**,

itis, m. a native of *Apollonia*; and **Apollônienis**, e.

Apollônidenes, *tum*, m. plu. the inhabitants of *Apollonia* in *Lydia*.

Apollônus, il, m. a very distinguished rhetorician in *Rhodes*.

Appias, *adis*, f. an epithet of the nymph of the fountain of *Agua Appia*.

Appius, il, m., and **Appia**, ae, f. a Roman praenomen, esp. of persons of the gens *Claudia*. Hence **Appius**, a, um, and **Appianus**, a, um.

Appulenus (*Apul.*), i, m. the name of several Romans; esp. of *L. Appuleius Saturninus*, a turbulent tribune of the people, B.C. 102. Hence **Appuleinus**, a, um.

Apronius, i, m. the name of several Romans. 1. a tribune of the people, B.C. 449. 2. an officer under *Varrus* in *Sicily*. 3. consul, A.D. 8.

Apus, i, m. a river of *Illyria*.

Apulani, *orum*, m. plu. a *Libyan* tribe.

Apulia (*Apul.*), ae, f. a region in the south-east of Italy, now *Puglia*. Hence **Apulicus** (*Apul.*), a, um, and **Apulus** (*Apul.*), a, um.

Aquileia, ae, f. the capital of *Venetia*, and one of the most important cities of Northern Italy. Hence **Aquileienses**, *tum*, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Aquilo, *onis*, m. the husband of *Orithyia* and father of *Caicus* and *Zetes*.

Aquillônia, ae, f. a town of the *Adriatic*, in the south of *Samnium*. 2. a town in the north of *Samnium*.

Aquinum, i, n. a town of the *Pelægians*, now *Aquino*, the birth-place of the poet *Juvenal*. Hence **Aquinas**, *itis*, and **Aquinate**, *tum*, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Aquitania, ae, f. a province in Southern Gaul, between the *Garumna* (*Garonne*) and the *Pyrenæes*.

Arabia, ae, f. a country of Western Asia, divided by the ancients into *Patrua*, *Deserta*, and *Felix*. Hence **Arabicus**, a, um, and **Arabius**, a, um.

Arabs, *abis*, adj. Arabian. Hence subst.: an Arab, Arabian; and **Arabus**, a, um.

Arachnê, *ea*, f. a Lydian maiden, who challenged *Athena* to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider.

Aræcnthus, i, m. a mountain between *Boeotia* and *Attica*.

Arar (also *Araris*; acc. *Ararim*), is, m. a river in Gaul, a tributary of the *Rhodanus*, now the *Saône*.

Aratus, i, m. a Greek poet of *Soli*, in *Cilicia*, author of an astronomical poem, entitled *Ἀστρονομία*, which Cic. and Cæsar Germanicus translated into Latin. Hence **Aratêus**, a, um. 2. of *Sicyon*, a distinguished Greek general, the founder of the *Achaean League*.

Araxes, is, m. a river in *Armenia Major*. 2. a river in *Persia*.

Arbaces, *is*, *m.* the first king of Media.

Arbela, *orum*, *n. plu.* a town in Assyria, now Arbil. Near this town Alexander the Great defeated Darius.

Arceades, *v. Arca.*

Arceida, *ae*, *f.* a mountainous inland district in the Peloponnese. Hence **Arceidæus**, *a*, *um*, and **Arceidius**, *a*, *um*.

Arceas, *idæis*, *m.* son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arceadians.

Arceadian, *a*, *um*; and *adj.* Arceadian.

Arceles, *ae*, *m.* a Greek philosopher, founder of the Middle Academy.

Archelaus, *i*, *m.* a philosopher of the Ionian school, teacher of Socrates.

Archelaus, *i*, *m.* a king of Macedonia, friend of Euripides.

Archelaus, *i*, *m.* a general of Mithridates.

Archelaus, *i*, *m.* his son, slain by Gabinus.

Archelaus, *i*, *m.* a king of Cappadocia.

Archias, *ae*, *m.* a Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him.

Archilochus, *i*, *m.* a Greek poet of Paros, the originator of the iambic verse. Hence **Archilochius**, *a*, *um*.

Archimedes, *i*, *m.* (gen. Archimedi), *m.* the most celebrated mathematician of antiquity, killed at the taking of Syracuse by Marcellus. Hence **Archimedeus** or **ius**, *a*, *um*.

Archytas, *ae*, *m.* a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato.

Ardea, *ae*, *f.* a very ancient city of Latium, twenty-four miles south of Rome, now Ardea. Hence **Ardeas**, *idæis*, and **Ardeatinus**, *a*, *um*.

Ardenne, *ae*, *f.* the largest forest in Gaul, in Caesar's time.

Ardephagus (-*oe*), *i*, *m.* Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the chief criminal tribunal of the same name held its sessions. Hence **Ardephagites**, *ae*, *m.* a member of the court of the Ardephagus.

Aree, *is*, *m.* the Greek name of the war-god Mars.

Aréthusa, *ae*, *f.* a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.

Arétum (Arretum), *ii*, *n.* one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria, now Arezzo.

Argiletum, *i*, *n.* a part of the city of Rome, inhabited chiefly by mechanics and bookellers. Hence **Argiletanus**, *a*, *um*.

Arginense, *arui*, *f. plu.* three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos.

Argo, *ae*, *f.* the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece. Hence **Argoëus**, *a*, *um*.

Argos, *n.* (only nom. and acc.), more freq. in the plur. **Argi**, *orum*, *m.* the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnese, sacred to Juno, and the most ancient city in Greece. Hence **Argivus**, *a*, *um*; **Argæus**, *a*, *um*; **Argolis**, *idæis*, *f. adj.*; **Argolæus**, *a*, *um*; and **Argus**, *a*, *um*.

Argus, *i*, *m.* the hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter.

Ariadna, *ae* (-*æ*, *se*), *f.* the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who castrated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece, but was deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens. Hence **Ariadnaeus**, *a*, *um*.

Ariola, *ae*, *f.* an ancient town of Latium, upon the Appian Way, 16 miles from Rome. Hence **Ariolæus**, *a*, *um*.

Ariminum, *i*, *n.* a town in Umbria, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name, now Rimini. Hence **Ariminenses**, *ium*, *m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Ariobarsanes, *is*, *m.* a king of Cappadocia.

Ariop, *idæis*, *m.* (acc. Ariona) a celebrated lyric poet and cithara player of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin. Hence **Ariobalus**, *a*, *um*.

Ariovistus, *i*, *m.* the king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar.

Arisbe, *ae*, or -*æ*, *se*, *f.* a town in Troas.

Aristaeus, *i*, *m.* son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught to men the management of bees, and to have first planted olive-trees.

Aristarchus, *i*, *m.* a distinguished and severe critic of Alexandria.

Aristides, *is*, *m.* an Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles.

Aristippus, *i*, *m.* a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school. Hence **Aristippus**, *a*, *um*.

Ariston, *idæis*, *m.* a philosopher of Chios, a disciple of Zeno.

Ariston, *i*, *m.* son of Eumenes, conquered by M. Perperna, and slain in prison.

Aristophanes, *is*, *m.* the most celebrated comic poet of Greece. Hence **Aristophaneus** or **ius**, *a*, *um*.

Aristophanes, *i*, *m.* a distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, teacher of the critic Aristarchus.

Aristoteles, *is* (gen. Aristotelis), *m.* the most celebrated natural philosopher of antiquity, born at Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy. Hence **Aristotelæus** and **-æus**, *a*, *um*.

Aristoxenus, *i*, *m.* a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle.

Aristus, *a*, *um*, belonging to the region of Arius in Chios.

Armenia, *ae*, *f.* a large country of Western Asia. Hence **Armeniacus**, *a*, *um*, and **Armenius**, *a*, *um*.

Arminius, *ii*, *n.* a German prince, who defeated the Romans under Varus.

Armoricae, *arum*, *f. plu.* [ar = on, at, and mæres = coast-land, sea-coast] of the northern provinces of Gaul, now Bretagne, with a part of Normandy.

Araus, *i*, *m.* a river of Etruria, now the Arno. Hence **Aranianus**, *e*.

Arpi, *orum*, *m. plu.* a city in Apulia. Hence **Arpinus**, *a*, *um*.

Arpinum, *i*, *n.* a town in Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero. Hence **Arpinæus**, *idæis*.

Arretium, *v. Arretum*.

Arseos, *is*, *m.* the first king of the Parthians. Hence **Arseidae**, *arum*, *m. plu.* his successors.

Artabanus, *i*, *m.* a Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae.

Artaxata, *ae*, *f.* a general of Xerxes.

Artaxata, *orum*, *n. plu.* (Artaxata, *ae*, *f.*) the capital of Armenia, on the Araxes.

Artaxerxes, *is*, *m.* the name of several Persian kings.

Artamidorus, *i*, *m.* a physician, who acted as one of the agents of Xerxes.

Artémis, *idæis*, *f.* the Greek name of Diana.

Aruns, *ntis*, *m.* a brother of Lucius (Tarquinius Priscus).

Aruns, *i*, *m.* a younger son of Tarquin the Proud.

Arvens, *orum*, *m. plu.* a people of Gaul, in the present Auvergne.

Asclepius, *i*, *m.* son of Acheron and Orpheus, who was changed into an owl.

Asclepius, *ii*, *m.* son of Aeneas and Creusa, and founder of Alba Longa.

Asclepiades, *ae*, *m.* a distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Cræsus.

Asclepiades, *i*, *m.* a blind philosopher of Bœotia.

Asclepiades, *i*, *m.* a Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him *metrum Asclepiadum*.

Asera, *ae*, *f.* a village in Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Heriod. Hence **Asceræus**, *a*, *um*.

Asellum, *i*, *n.* the capital of Picenum, now Ascoli. Hence **Asellianus**, *a*, *um*.

Asdrubal, *v. Hasdrubal*.

Asia, *ae*, *f.* the continent of Asia.

Asia, *i*, *m.* the western portion of Asia, Asia Minor, esp. as a Roman province. Hence **Asius**, *a*, *um*; **Asia**, *idæis*, *f. adj.*; **Asiæus**, *a*, *um*, and **Asiaticus**, *a*, *um*.

Asinius, *a*, *um*, a Roman gensile name. Hence **Asinianus**, *a*, *um*.

Asopus, *i*, *m.* a river in Bœotia; personified, the father of Aegina, Eradine, and Buboe, and grandfather of Iacchus. Hence **Asopis**, *idæis*, *f.* (gen. Asopidis: acc. Asopidis) his daughter Aegina. (H) his daughter Eradine.

Asopus, *i*, *m.* a river in Thessaly.

Aspendos, *i*, *f.* a city of Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon. Hence **Aspendus**, *a*, *um*.

Aspersion, *i*, *m.* a son of Troas, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Cypri, and grandfather of Anchises.

Assyria, *ae*, *f.* a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Hence **Assyrianus**, *a*, *um*.

Asta, *ae*, *f.* a town in Liguria, now

Asti, *2*, a town in Hispania Bætica. Hence **Astenis**, *c*.

Astarte, *2*, *f*, the Syro-Phœnician moon-goddess.

Astria, *ae*, or *-s*, *2*, *f*, daughter of Cœus and Phœbe, mother of the four *Hercules*.

Astræa, *ae*, *f*, the goddess of Justice.

Astræus, *1*, *m*, a Titan, husband of *Aurora*, and father of the winds.

Astures, *um*, *m*, *pl*, a people who dwell in the north-west of Spain.

Astura, *ae*, *m*, a river in Latium.

2, *f*, an island at its mouth, on which *Cicero* had a villa.

Astyages, *1*, *m*, king of Media, father of *Medand*, and grandfather of *Cyrus*.

Astyanax, *actis*, *m*, (acc. *Astyanactis*) son of *Hector* and *Andromache*.

2, a tragic actor in the time of *Cicero*.

Astylos, *1*, *m*, a centaur and south-sayer.

Astypalæa, *ae*, *f*, an island in the Cyprian sea, now *Stampalia*.

Hence **Astypalæenses**, *um*, *m*, *pl*, its inhabitants; **Astypalæicus**, *a*, *um*, and **Astypalæus**, *a*, *um*.

Atlanta, *ae* (-*s*, *2*), *f*, daughter of King *Schoeneus*, in Boeotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running.

2, daughter of *Jasius* of Arcadia, beloved by *Meleager*.

Atella, *ae*, *f*, an ancient town of Campania, midway between *Capua* and *Neapolis*, near the modern *Aversa*.

Hence **Atellanus**, *a*, *um*; **Atellanus**, *a*, *um*, and **Atellanicus**, *a*, *um*.

Athamania, *ae*, *f*, a district in Epirus. Hence **Athamæus**, *um*, *m*, *pl*, its inhabitants; **Athamæus**, *id*, *f*, an *Athamæan* woman; and **Athamæus**, *a*, *um*.

Athamas, *antis*, *m*, son of *Asobus*, grandson of *Hellen*, king in Thessaly, the father of *Helle* and *Phryxus* by *Nephele*, and of *Helicerta* and *Leucorhæ* by *Imo*. Hence **Athamantus**, *a*, *um*; **Athamantides**, *ae*, *m*, *pl*, *Helicertæ*; and **Athamantis**, *id*, *f*, *Helle*.

Athènes, *arum*, *f*, *pl*, *Athens*, the capital of *Attica*, and the most celebrated city of Greece. Hence **Athènesus**, *a*, *um*, and **Athênensis**, *c*.

Athénio, *olis*, *m*, a slave, leader in a slave-insurrection in Sicily.

Athésis, *1*, *m*, one of the principal rivers of northern Italy, now the *Adige*.

Athos (gen. not found: *dat*, and *ab*, *Atho*: acc. *Atho*, *Athôn*, *Athone*), *m*, a high mountain in Macedonia, on the *Strymonian Gulf*, now *Monte Santo*.

Atillus, *a*, *um*, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Atillianus**, *a*, *um*.

Atina, *ae*, *f*, a town in Latium, still called *Atina*. Hence **Atinas**, *atis*.

Atintinia, *ae*, *f*, a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia.

Atlas, *antis*, *m*, a great mountain

range in the north-west of Africa.

2, a king of Mauritania, son of *Japetus* and *Clymene*, a lover of astronomy. Hence **Atlantius**, *a*, *um*;

Atlantius, *a*, *um*; **Atlantiades**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of King *Atlas*, and **Atlantis**, *idis*, *f*, *adj*, and *subst*.

Atrox, *acis*, *m*, a river in *Actolia*. Hence **Atroxius**, *a*, *um*.

2, *f*, a town in Thessaly, on the *Peneus*. Hence **Atroxides**, *ae*, *m*, the Thessalian (*æacus*); and **Atroxia**, *idis*, *f*, the Thessalian woman, *Hippodamia*.

Atrebatæ, *um*, *m*, *pl*, a people in Gallia Belgica.

Atreus (disseyl), *ei*, *m*, son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, brother of *Thyestes*, father of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, king of *Argos* and *Mycenæ*. Hence

Atreides, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of *Atreus*.

Atropos, *1*, *f*, one of the three *Parcae*.

Attalus, *1*, *m*, the name of several kings of *Perpamos*, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth of gold, was *Attalus III*, who made the Roman people his heir. Hence

Attalæus, *a*, *um*, *2*, a general of Alexander the Great. *3*, a Macedonian, enemy of Alexander.

Atthis (*Attis*), *idis*, *f*, a female friend of *Sappho*. *2*, a name for *Attica*.

Attica, *ae*, *f*, the most celebrated district of Greece, the capital of which was *Athens*.

2, the name of the daughter of *T. Pomponius Atticus*. Hence **Atticus**, *a*, *um*, pertaining to *Attica* or *Athens*, *Attic*, *Athenian*; also, a surname of the Roman, *T. Pomponius*, the intimate friend of *Cicero*.

Attis, *idis* (also *Athis* or *Atys*, *foe*), *m*, a young Phrygian shepherd, whom *Cybele* loved.

Attius (*Accius*), *il*, *m*, a distinguished Roman poet, the rival of *Pacuvius* in tragedy and comedy. Hence

Attianus (*Acc*.), *a*, *um*. *2*, *Attius* *Navius*, a south-sayer, who cut through a grindstone with a razor.

Attye, *v*, *Attilis* and *Atys*.

Atys or **Atys**, *foe*, *m*, son of *Hercules* and *Omphale*, ancestor of the Lydian kings, who are therefore called *Attyades*.

Aufidius, *a*, *um*, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Aufidianus**, *a*, *um*.

Aufidius, *1*, *m*, the principal river of *Apulia*, remarkable for its rapid and violent stream: now *Ufanto*.

Angius or **Angæus**, *ae*, *m*, a king of *Etia*, whose stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleaned for thirty years, was cleaned out in one day by *Hercules*.

Augustus, *1*, *m*, a surname of *Octavianus Caesar* after he attained to undivided authority, and subsequently, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to majesty or imperial majesty. Hence

Augustus, *a*, *um*, **Augustalis**, *c*,

Augustinus, *a*, *um*, and **Augustinus**, *a*, *um*.

Aulerci, *orum*, *m*, *pl*, a people in Celtic Gaul.

Aulætes, *ae*, *m*, the *Aule*-player, the surname of an exiled Egyptian king.

Aulis, *1* or *Idia*, *f*, a sea-port town in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for *Troy*.

Aulon, *olis*, *m*, a vine-bearing mountain, and the valley by it, in Calabria.

Aurelius, *a*, *um*, a Roman gentile name.

Aureoli, *orum*, *m*, = *Ausones*, *q*, *c*.

Aurones, *ae*, *f*, an old town in Campania. Hence **Aurones**, *a*, *um*.

Ausones, *um*, *m*, *pl*, the *Ausoni*, a very ancient name of the primitive inhabitants of Central Italy. Hence **Ausonia**, *ae*, *f*, the country of the *Ausoni*; and poet. for Italy; **Ausoniæ**, *a*, *um*; **Ausoniæ**, *arum*, *m*, *pl*, the inhabitants of *Ausonia*, or Italy; and **Ausonis**, *idis*, *f*, *adj*.

Autolycus, *1*, *m*, son of *Mercury* and *Chione*, a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes.

Automédon, *ontis*, *m*, the charioteer of *Achilles*.

Autonoe, *2*, *f*, daughter of *Cadmus* and mother of *Actæon*.

Auximium, *1*, *n*, a town of the *Piceni*, now *Osimo*. Hence **Auximæus**, *um*, *m*, *pl*, its inhabitants.

Avaregium, *1*, *n*, the chief town of the *Striniges*, now *Bovogers*.

Aventinus (*um*), *1*, *m*, the *Aventine*, one of the seven hills of *Rome*, extending from the *Palatine* to the *Capitine*. Hence **Aventinus**, *a*, *um*. *2*, son of *Hercules*.

Avernus lacus, or *aboul*, *Avern*, *1*, *m*, a lake in the neighbourhood of *Cumæ*, enclosed by steep and wooded hills (now *Lago d'Averno*), where daily exhalations were said to kill the birds flying over it. Hence **Avernus**, *a*, *um*, and **Avernalis**, *c*.

Axina, *ae*, *f*, a river in Gaul, now the *diene*.

B.

Babylon, *olis*, *f*, (acc. *Babylonia*) the ancient and renowned city of the *Babylonio-Chaldean* empire, in *Mesopotamia*, on both sides of the *Euphrates*. Hence **Babylonicus**, *a*, *um*, and **Babylonicus**, *a*, *um*.

Bacchiades, *arum*, *m*, *pl*, a very ancient royal family of *Corinth*, which being destroyed by *Cypselus*, went to Sicily, and founded *Syracuse*.

Bacchus, *1*, *m*, son of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, the god of wine. Hence **Bacchicus**, *a*, *um*, **Bacchius**, *a*, *um*, and **Bacchides**, *a*, *um*.

Bæcenis, *a*, *um*, a great forest in *Germany*.

Bactra, orum, *m. plu.* the chief city of Bactria or Bactriana, now Balkh, and one of the oldest cities in the world. Hence **Bactrianus**, *a, um*; and **Bactriani**, orum, *m. plu.* the Bactrians.

Bæbicus, *a, um*, the name of a Roman gens.

Bæcūla, *ae, f.* a town of Hispania Bætica.

Bætis, *ls, m.* a large river in southern Spain, now Guadalquivir. Hence **Bæticus**, *a, um*; and *subst.* **Bætica**, *ae, f.* the province of Bætica, now Andalusia and a part of Granada.

Bætrada, *ae, m.* a river in North Africa, near Utica, now Mekerah.

Bælas, arum, *f. plu.* a small town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation. Hence **Bælanus**, *a, um*.

Bælaris, *lum, f. plu.* the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the chief of which are Majorca and Minorca, whose inhabitants were skillful slingers. Hence **Bælaris**, *e*, and **Bælaricus**, *a, um*.

Bændūia, *ae, f.* a pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.

Bæntia, *ae, f.* a town of Apulia, near Venusia. Hence **Bæntianus**, *a, um*.

Bærcas, *ae, m.* ancestor of the renowned Bærcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged. Hence **Bærcinus**, *a, um*.

Bæros, *æ, f.* a city of Cyrenæica. Hence **Bærosædæ**, orum, *m. plu.* its inhabitants. 2. the nurse of Sicheus.

Bærdæi, orum, *m. plu.* an Illyrian people. Hence **Bærdæicus**, *a, um*.

Bæryllæ, arum, *f. plu.* a town in Caria. Hence **Bæryllæus**, *a, um*, and **Bæryllæa**, arum, *m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Bærium, *li, n.* a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea, now Bari.

Bæsaræus, *ei, m.* a title of Bacchus. Hence **Bæsaricus**, *a, um*.

Bæstarnæ (also **Bæsternæ**), arum, *m. plu.* a powerful German tribe.

Bætaui, orum, *m. plu.* the inhabitants of the country now called Holland.

Bæthyllus, *i, m.* a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon. 2. a celebrated pantomimist of Alexandria.

Bættus, *i, m.* the founder of Cyrene. Hence **Bættides**, *ae, m.* an inhabitant of Cyrene, esp. the poet Callimachus. 2. a herdman who was transformed by Mercury into the stone Index.

Bæucia, *kla, f.* the wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury in the form of mortals.

Bæuli, orum, *m. plu.* a place near Bæia, now Bæolo.

Bævius, *li, m.* a stupid poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace.

Bæbyria, *ae, f.* a district of Asia Minor, afterward Bithynia. Hence **Bæbyrius**, *a, um*.

Bædracum, *i, n.* a village in north-

ern Italy, between Verona and Cremona, the scene of two important battles between the armies of Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian. Hence **Bædracensis**, *e*.

Bælgæ, arum, *m. plu.* an exceedingly warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul. Hence **Bælgicus**, *a, um*, and **Belgium**, *li, n.* the country of the Bælgæ.

Bællærophôn, ontis, *m.* son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus, the slayer of the Chimæra, and the rider of Pegasus. Hence **Bællærophontæus**, *a, um*.

Bællacassæ, orum (also **Velocassæ**), *m. plu.* a Gallic tribe.

Bællona, *ae, f.* the goddess of war, sister of Mars.

Bællôvaci, orum, *m. plu.* a Belgic tribe.

Bælus, *i, m.* an ancient king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Aegyptus. Hence **Bælidæ**, *ae, m.* a descendant of Bælus, and **Bælis**, *idis, f. usa, plur.* Bælidæ, um, the granddaughters of Bælus, the Bælidæ-Lunades.

Bænicus, *i, m.* a deep and stormy lake in northern Italy, through which the Minicius (Mincio) flows, now Lago di Garda.

Bænéventum, *i, n.* a very ancient and important city of Samnium, now Benevento. Hence **Bænéventanus**, *a, um*.

Bærcæntus, *i, m.* a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele. Hence **Bærcæntus**, *a, um*.

Bærythidæ, *æ, f.* daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë. Hence **Bærythidæus**, *a, um*.

Bærsæ, *æ, f.* the nurse of Semele. 2. one of the Oceanides. 3. the wife of Doryclus of Epirus.

Bærtus, *i, f.* a sea-port of Phœnicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; now Beirût.

Bæsi, orum, *m. plu.* a warlike people of Thrace. Hence **Bæsiensis**, *a, um*.

Bænor, oris, *m.* a centaur. 2. an ancient hero of Mantua.

Bæas, antis, *m.* a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.

Bæbraetæ, *ls, n.* the chief town of the Aedui, later, Augustodunum, now Autun.

Bæbrax, actis, *n.* a town in Gaul, in the territory of the Remi; now Bèze.

Bidia, *ls, f.* a small town in Sicily.

Bidon, onis, *m.* a Scythian philosopher. Hence **Bidonæus**, *a, um*.

Bialtas, arum, *m. plu.* a Thracian people on the Strymon.

Bistônæ, um, *m. plu.* a Thracian people. Hence **Bistônus**, *a, um*, and **Bistônis**, *idis, f. adj.* *subst.* a Thracian woman.

Bithynia, *ae, f.* a division of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea. Hence **Bithynicus**, *a, um*.

Bithynus, *a, um*, and **Bithynis**, *idis, f.* a Bithynian woman.

Bithuriges, um, *m. plu.* a people of Gallia.

Bocchar, oris, *m.* a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war.

Bocchus, *i, m.* a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.

Boebæ, *æ, f.* a village of Magnesia in Thessaly. Hence **Boebæis**, *idis* or *Idos, f.* a lake near Boebæ; and **Boebæius**, *a, um*.

Boeotia, *ae, f.* a district of northern Greece, between Attica and Phœtia, whose capital was Thebes. Hence **Boeotius**, *a, um*, and **Boeotus**, *a, um*.

Boii, orum, *m. plu.* a people of Gaul and also of northern Italy and Germany: their country in the latter is now Bohemia.

Bôla, *ae*, or **Boles**, arum, *f.* a very ancient town of the Aequi, in Latium. Hence **Bôlanus**, *a, um*.

Bômlicar, oris, *m.* a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war. 2. a companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.

Bonna, *ae, f.* the city Bonn, on the Rhine. Hence **Bonnenais**, *e*.

Bônônia, *ae, f.* a city in Gallia Cisalpina, now Bologna. Hence **Bônônensis**, *e*.

Bôotes, *ae* (gen. **Bootes**, voc. **Boote**), *m.* the constellation Bootes, the Bear-keeper.

Bôræa, *æ, m.* = Aquilo, *g.*

Bôræthènes, *ls, m.* a large river of Sarmatia, which flows into the Black Sea, now the Dnieper. Hence **Bôræthênus**, *a, um*, and **Bôræthênidæ**, arum, *m. plu.* the dwellers on or near the Bôræthènes.

Bospôrus, *i, m.* Thracius, the strait which unites the waters of the Euxine and the Propontis. Hence **Bospôrius**, *a, um*. 2. Bosporus Cimmerius, the strait connecting the sea of Anaf with the Euxine. Hence **Bospôrianus**, *i, m.* a dweller near it.

Bottiaee, *ae, f.* a small province in Macedonia.

Bôvianum, *i, n.* a city of Samnium, the capital of the Pentri, now Boviano.

Bôvillæ, arum, *f. plu.* a small but very ancient town in Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, on the Appian Way. Hence **Bôvillianus**, *a, um*.

Brataspantium, *li, n.* a town of the Bellovac, prob. now Beauvais.

Brennus, *i, m.* a leader of the Gauls, and conqueror at the Allia.

Bronni, orum, *m. plu.* a people of Rhaetia.

Brîareus (trîayl), *ei, m.* a hundred-armed giant, also called **Acgaëon**.

Brigantes, *um, m. plu.* a powerful people in Britain.

Brîsîs, *Idos, f.* Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, mistress of Achilles.

Britannia, *ae, f.* its most extended sense, Great Britain, consisting of Albion (England and Scotland) and Hibernia or Ibernia (Ireland); in a more restricted sense, the larger island, England and Scotland; and finally, England alone, as opposed to Caledonia

(Scotland). Hence **Britannus**, a, um, and **Britannicus**, a, um.

Brixellum, i, n. a town in northern Italy, on the Po, now **Brescia**.

Brixia, ae, f. a city of northern Italy, now **Brescia**. Hence **Brixianus**, a, um.

Bromius, ii, m. a surname of **Bacchus**.
Brontes, ae, m. a Cyclops, one of Vulcan's workmen.

Brutās, ae, m. one of the **Lapithae**.
2. twin-brother of **Ammon**, and with him slain by **Phineus**.

Brutēri, orum, m. plu. a German people, occupying the country about the **Rhne**.

Brundisium (**Brundisium**), ii, n. a very ancient town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour on the Adriatic, now **Brindisi**. Hence **Brundisianus**, a, um.

Brutill, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy. Hence **Brutillius**, a, um.

Brutus, i, m. a Roman surname.

1. L. Junius Brutus, a relative of **Tarquinius Superbus**, accused by his feigned stupidity, and the liberator of Rome from regal dominion.

2. M. Junius Brutus, son of **Servilia**, sister of **Cato Uticensis**, and of M. Brutus, an intimate friend of **Caesar**, one of the murderers of **Julius Caesar**.

3. D. Junius Brutus, a fellow-conspirator with the preceding. Hence **Brutianus**, a, um, and **Brutinus**, a, um.

Bucéphalus, ae, m. the horse of **Alexander the Great**.

Buphūlus, i, m. a statuette of **Chios**, contemporary with the poet **Hippocles**.

Buāria, idia, m. a king of Egypt, who was said to sacrifice strangers, and was himself slain by **Hercules**.

Butes, ae, m. son of **Amicus**, king of the **Scythians**, slain by **Dares** at the tomb of **Hector**.

2. son of the Athenian **Pallas**.

3. an armour-bearer of **Achilles**.

Buthrētum, i, n. (**Buthrotos**, i, f.) a maritime town in **Epirus**. Hence **Buthrētus**, a, um.

Buxentum, i, n. a town in **Lucania, now **Policastro**.**

Byllis, idia, f. daughter of **Miletus** and **Cyanus**, who was changed into a fountain.

Byllis or **Bullis**. **Idia**, f. a Greek city in **Illyria**. Hence **Bullidenses**, **Bullinenses**, **Bullinenses**, and **Bullini**, its inhabitants.

Bures, ae, f. the citadel of **Carthage**.

Byzantium, ii, n. an ancient and celebrated city in **Thrace**, on the **Bosporus**, later **Constantinopolis**, now **Constantinople**, among the **Turks** **Stamboul**. Hence **Byzantius**, a, um.

C.

Cacus, i, m. son of **Vulcan**, a giant who dwelt on **Mount Aventinus**; having robbed **Hercules**, he was slain by him.

Cadmus, i, m. son of the Phœnician king **Agenor**, brother of **Europa**, husband of **Harmonia**, father of **Polydorus**, **Ino**, **Semele**, **Autoneus**, and **Agave**; founder of **Boeotian Thebes**. Hence **Cadmeus**, a, um; **Subst.** **Cadmea**, ae, f. (sc. arx) the citadel of **Thebes**; and **Cadmeis**, idia, f. **Subst.** a female descendant of **Cadmus**.

Cæcilius, a, um, a Roman gentile name: esp. **Cæcilius Statius**, a Roman comic poet, a contemporary of **Ennius**. Hence **Cæcilius**, a, um, and **Cæciliānus**, a, um.

Cæcubum, i, n. a marshy tract in southern **Latium**, near **Amylæ**, distinguished for producing the most excellent kind of Roman wine. Hence **Cæcubus**, a, um.

Cæneus (disyll.), ei, m. orig. a girl, named **Cænis**, afterwards changed by **Neptune** into a boy.

Cænina, ae, f. a small town in **Latium**, near **Rome**. Hence **Cæninensis**, e, and **Cæninus**, a, um.

Cænis, idia, v. **Cæneus**.

Cære, n. indecl. (f. gen. **Cæritia**: ab. **Cæritæ**) a very ancient city of **Etruria**, previously called **Agylla**, now **Cervetri**. Hence **Cæres**, its, and **Idia**, adj. And plur. **Cæritæ** (**Cæritēs**), um, m. the inhabitants of **Cære**.

Cæsar, aria, m. a surname in the gens **Julia**: of these the most celebrated is **C. Julius Caesar**, alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, who was assassinated by **Brutus** and **Cassius**, B.C. 44. Hence **Cæsarianus**, a, um; **Cæsariānus**, a, um; **Cæsariēns**, e, um, and **Cæsariēnsis**, e.

Cæso (**Kæso**), ōnia, m. a Roman surname in the gens **Fabia**.

Cæciliānus, a, a Roman gentile name.

Cæicus, i, m. a river of **Myria**.

2. one of the companions of **Aeneas**.

Cæista, ae (ē, ēa), f. the nurse of **Aeneas**.

2. a town on the coast of **Latium**.

Cæius (**Cajus**, **Gaius** or **Gajus**), i, m. a Roman praenomen. Hence **Cæianus**, a, um.

Cælabria, ae, f. the south-eastern peninsula of Italy, now **Terra di Otranto**. Hence **Cælaber**, bra, brum.

Cælasta, ae, f. a town on the north coast of **Sicily**, now **Caronia**. Hence **Cælastinus**, i, m. an inhabitant of it.

Cælaguris or **Cælagurris**, is, f. a town in **Hispania Tarraconensis**, now **Calahorra**. Hence **Calaguritāni**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Cælia, idia, m. the winged son of **Boreas** and **Orithyia**.

Cælikia, idia, m. a distinguished Greek sculptor.

Cælatia, ae, f. a town in **Campania**, now **Galazze**. Hence **Cælatini**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

2. a city of **Samnium**, now **Calazzo**.

Cælauria (**Calauria**), ae, f. an island on the eastern coast of **Aegolis**, now **Poro**.

Calchas, antis, m. son of **Therast**, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before **Troy**.

Calædonia, ae, f. the northern part of **Britannia**. Hence **Calædonius**, a, um.

Calce, lum, f. plu. a town in northern **Campania**, celebrated for its good wine, now **Calvi**. Hence **Calceus**, a, um.

Caligidia, ae, m. the usual name of the third Roman emperor, whose proper name was **Calus Caesar**.

Callicrēdidas, ae, m. a Spartan general, defeated and slain near the **Arginusae**.

Callimachus, i, m. a distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of **Cyrene**.

Calliope, ēa (**Calliōpe**, ae), f. the chief of the **Muses**, goddess of **Epic poetry**, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry.

Calliphon, ontis, m. a Greek philosopher.

Callirrhōe (In the poets, **Callirhōē**), ēa, f. daughter of the **Achelous**, and a comely wife of **Alceon**.

Callisthēnes, ia, m. a philosopher of **Olympus**, a pupil of **Aristotle**.

Callisto, ōis, f. daughter of an Arcadian king, **Lycæus**, and mother of **Aras** by **Jupiter**; changed into a she-bear, and then transferred to the heavens by **Jupiter**, as **Helice** or **Ursa major**.

Calpē, ēa, f. one of the **Idiades** of **Hercules** in **Hispania Baetica**, now **Calpar**.

Calpurnius, a, um, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Calpurnianus**, a, um.

Calvdon, ōnia, f. a very ancient town in **Acadia**, on the river **Enneus**. Hence **Calvdonius**, a, um, and **Calvdonia**, idia, f. a **Calvdonian** woman.

Calymnē, ēa, f. an island in the **Aegean Sea**.

Calypso, ōis (acc. regularly **Calypso**), f. a nymph, daughter of **Atlas** (or **Cænus**), who ruled in the Island **Ogygia**.

Calimaria, ae, f. a city on the south coast of **Sicily**, now **Casamara**.

Cambyses, is, m. the father of the elder **Cyrus**.

2. the son and successor of the elder **Cyrus**.

Cāmēnæ, arum, f. plu. prophetic nymphs, belonging to the religion of ancient Italy; but in after times regarded as identical with the **Muses**.

Cāmēria, ae, f. a town in **Latium**. Hence **Cāmērianus**, a, um.

Cāmērinum, i, n. a town in **Umbria**, on the borders of **Picenum**, now **Camerino**. Hence **Cāmēria**, eris, adj.: plu. **Cāmēries**, lum, m. the **Cāmēries**, and **Cāmērianus**, a, um.

Cāmiling, i, m. a surname of several persons in the gens **Furia**.

Campania, ae, f. a region of central Italy, bounded on the West by the **Tyrrhenian Sea**, the most beautiful and fertile part of Italy, now **Terra di Lavoro**; its chief city was **Capua**. Hence **Campanus**, a, um, **Campanianus**, a, um, and **Campanianus**, a, um.

Cánacē, *ēs, f.* daughter of *Aeolus*.
 2. the name of a dog.
Cáninūg, *il, m.* the name of several *Romans*. Hence *Caninianus*, a. um.
Cannae, *arum, f. plu.* a village in *Apulia*, on the south bank of the *Aufidus*, famous for a great victory gained by *Hamuldr* over the *Romans* in its neighbourhood. Hence *Cannensis*, e.
Cánopus, *i, m.* a town in *Lower Egypt*, on the western mouth of the *Nile*. Hence *Cánopēus*, a. um; *Cánopēus*, a. um; and *Cánopitae*, *arum, m. plu.* the inhabitants of *Canopus*.
Canthabria, *ae, f.* a province in the north-west of *Spain*, now *Biscay*. Hence *Canthaber*, *brī, m.* a *Canthabrian*; and *Canthabrianus*, a. um.
Cantium, *il, n.* a district in *Britain*, now *Kent*.
Cánthilius, a. um, the name of a *Roman* gens.
Cánthium, *il, n.* a very ancient town in *Apulia*, near the *Aufidus*, now *Canosa*.
Cápnēus (*trisy.*), *el, m.* one of the seven heroes who attacked *Thebes*.
Cápnē, *ae, f.* an ancient city of *Etruria*, 24 miles from *Rome*, now *S. Martino*. Hence *Cápnēas*, *itis*, and *Cápnēus*, a. um.
Cáphareus (*trisy.*), *el, m.* a rocky promontory on the southern coast of *Arabia*, where the *Grecian* fleet was wrecked on its return from *Troy*, now *Kao Doro*. Hence *Cáphareus*, a. um (four *syll.*).
Cappadócia, *ae, f.* a country of *Asia Minor*, north of *Cilicia*. Hence *Cappadóci*, *ōis, m.* a *Cappadocian*.
Cáprēae, *arum, f. plu.* an island in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, off the coast of *Campania*, now *Capri*.
Capra, *ae, f.* a city in the south of *Numidia*, taken by *Marius*, now *Capra*. Hence *Capraenae*, *lum, m. plu.* its inhabitants.
Cápra, *ae, f.* the chief city of *Campania*, celebrated for its riches and luxury.
Cápyr, *vos, m.* son of *Asaracus*, and father of *Anchises*. 2. a companion of *Aeneas*. 3. the eighth king of *Alba*.
Car, *v. Caria*.
Carilia, *la, f.*, and *Caralea*, *um, f. plu.* the chief city of *Eardinia*, now *Capriani*. Hence *Carilithanus*, a. um.
Cardia, *ae, f.* a town on the *Thracian Chersonesus*. Hence *Cardianus*, a. um.
Caria, *ae, f.* a country in the south-west of *Asia Minor*. Hence *Car*, *Caria*, a *Carian*. 2. a town in *Caria*.
Carminius, *i, m.* a celebrated mountain in *Palentine*.
Carmentia, *la, f.* the mother of *Evander*, who delivered oracles on the *Capitoline Hill*; the chief of the *Comanae*. Hence *Carmentalia*, e.
Carnādēs, *la, m.* a distinguished philosopher born at *Cyrene*, the founder of the *New Academy*, and a zealous op-

ponent of the *Stoics*. Hence *Carnādēus*, a. um.
Carnātes, *um, m. plu.* a people who dwell near the centre of *Gaul*; their chief town was *Genabum*, now *Orléans*.
Carpathus, *i, f.* an island between *Crete* and *Rhodes*, now *Skarpanto*. Hence *Carpathius*, a. um.
Carpathini, *orum, m. plu.* a powerful people who occupied the centre of *Spain*.
Carasoli, *orum, m. plu.* a town of the *Aequi*, in *Latiūm*. Hence *Carasolānus*, a. um.
Carteia, *ae, f.* a very ancient town on the southern coast of *Spain*, near *Gibraltar*.
Carthaea, *ae, f.* a town on the south-eastern coast of *Cens*. Hence *Carthaeus*, a. um; and *Carthaeus*, a. um.
Carthago (also *Karth.*), *inis, f.* the celebrated city of *Carthage*, in northern *Africa*, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of *Tunis*. Hence *Carthaginensis*, e. 2. *Carthago Nova*, a sea-port town founded by the *Carthaginians* on the south-eastern coast of *Spain*, now *Cartagena*.
Carvilius, *i, m.* a *Roman* proper name.
Cárystos, *i, f.* a town in *Euboea*, celebrated for its marble. Hence *Cárystius*, a. um.
Casca, *ae, m.* a *Roman* surname in the gens *Servilia*.
Cassellum, *i, n.* a town in *Campania*, on the *Volturnus*, on the site of the present *Capua*. Hence *Cassellinus*, *um, m. plu.* its inhabitants.
Cassinum, *i, n.* a city of *Latiūm*, now *San Germano*. Hence *Cassinus*, *itis*.
Casséria, *ae, f.* a town of the *Sabines*.
Cassium mare, the *Caspian* Sea. Hence *Caspianus*, a. um.
Cassander, *dri, m.* son of *Antipater*, and king of *Macedonia* after the death of *Alexander the Great*.
Cassandra, *ae, f.* daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, who received the gift of prophecy from *Apollo*, but was believed by no one.
Cassandrea, *ae, f.* a town in *Macedonia*, upon the peninsula *Pallene*, previously called *Potidaea*, rebuilt by *Cassander*. Hence *Cassandrensis*, *um, m. plu.* its inhabitants; and *Cassandrus* (*trisy.*), a. um.
Castōpē, *ēs, f.* the wife of *Cepheus*, and mother of *Andromeda*.
Cassius, a. um, a *Roman* gentile name. Hence *Cassianus*, a. um.
Cassivelanunus, *i, m.* a *British* chief, defeated by *Caesar*.
Castalia, *ae, f.* a fountain on *Parnassus*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*. Hence *Castallius*, a. um.
Castor, *ōis, m.* son of *Tyndarus*, brother of *Pollux*, with whom as twin star (*Gemini*), he served as a guide to mariners. Hence *Castōrus*, a. um. 2. a grandson of *Diocletianus*.

Castulo, *ōis, f.* a town in southern *Spain*, now *Castlona*. Hence *Castulōnensis*, e.
Catābathmos, *i, m.* a mountain and seaport in north *Africa*.
Catāpapa, *orum, n. plu.* the cataracts of the *Nile*.
Catana, *ae, v. Catina*.
Catāōnia, *ae, f.* a province in *Cappadocia*.
Catilia, *ae, m. L. Sergius*, a *Roman*, whose conspiracy was detected and defeated by *Cicero*, when consul. Hence *Catilianus*, a. um.
Catina (*Catana*), *ae, f.* a town on the east coast of *Sicily*, at the foot of *Aetna*, now *Calania*. Hence *Catinensis*, e.
Cato, *ōis, m.* a surname of several celebrated *Romans*: 1. *M. Porcius Cato* the elder, who was censor; author of several works. Hence *Catōnianus*, a. um. 2. his descendant, *M. Porcius Cato* the younger, who, after the battle of *Thapsus*, committed suicide at *Utica*. Hence *Catōnini*, *orum, m. plu.* the adherents or friends of *Cato*. 3. *Valerius Cato*, a grammarian and poet of the time of *Sulla*.
Catti, *orum, v. Chatti*.
Catullus, *i, m. C. Valerius Catullus*, a celebrated Latin poet, a contemporary of *Cicero*.
Caucasus, *i, m.* a chain of mountains between the *Black* and *Caspian* Seas. Hence *Caucasus*, a. um.
Caudium, *il, n.* a town in *Samnitium*, near which was the mountain pass in which the *Roman* army was surrounded by the *Samnites*. Hence *Caudinus*, a. um.
Caulōnia, *ae, f.* (*Caulon*, *ōis, m.*) a town on the east coast of *Britannia*.
Cáystor, *tri. Cáystros* or *-us*, *i, m.* a river in *Lycia*, celebrated for its swans. Hence *Cáystrianus*, a. um.
Cēa, *ae, f.* one of the *Cyclades*. Hence *Cēus*, a. um, and *Cēi*, *orum, m. plu.* its inhabitants.
Cēbenna (*Cēvenna* and *Gēbenna*), *ae, a* range of mountains in southern *Gaul*, west of the *Rhone*.
Cēbrēn, *ōis, m.* a river-god in *Troas*, father of *Deione* and of *Herperis*, who is thence called *Cēbrēnis*, *gen. Cēbrēniōis*, *acc. Cēbrēnia*.
Cēcropes, *ōis, m.* the most ancient king of *Attica*, founder of *Athens*. Hence *Cēcropius*, a. um; *Cēcropides*, *ae, m.* a male descendant of *Cēcropes*; and *Cēcropis*, *idis, f.* a female descendant of *Cēcropes*.
Cēlaeno, *ās, f.* daughter of *Atlas*. 3. one of the *Harpies*.
Cēlēn, *ei, m.* king of *Eleusis*, father of *Triptolemus*.
Celtae, *arum, m. plu.* the *Celts*, a race of people which occupied the greater part of western *Europe*; in a more restricted sense, the inhabitants of central *Gaul*. Hence *Celticus*, a. um.
Celtiberi, *orum, m. plu.* a people of central *Spain*, the descendants of the *Celtae* and *Iberi*. Hence *Celtiberia*,

ae, f. their country; and *Caltibericus*, a, um.

Cenchreæ, arum, f. plu. one of the harbours of Corinth.

Cenchreia, idis, f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha.

Cēndmāni, arum, m. plu. a Gallic people who settled in northern Italy.

Centuripeo, arum, f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Actina, now Centuri.

Centuripinus, a, um.

Ceo, v. *Ceo*.

Cēphālōnia (Cephal), ae, f. the largest island in the Ionian Sea, now Cephalonia.

Cēphālōedia, is, f. a small fortified town in Sicily, now *Cyfal*. Hence *Cēphālōeditānus*, a, um.

Cēphālus, i, m. the husband of Procris, whom he unintentionally shot.

Cēphēus (disyll.), ei (acc. *Cēphē*), m. king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus. Hence *Cēphēus*, a, um; *Cēphēus* (trisyll.), a, um, and *Cēphēis*, idis, f. Andromeda.

Cēphēus (oe) or *Cēphissus*, i, m. a river in Phocia and Boeotia, the deity of which was father of Narcissus. Hence *Cēphissius* or *Cēphissius*, i, m. Narcissus; and *Cēphissia* or *Cēphissia*, idis, f. adj.

2. the largest river of Attica. Hence *Cēphissia* (Cephalissian), idis, f. adj.

Cērimēus, i, m. the name of two places, one within, the other without the walls of Athens.

Cēraunia, orum, m. plu. a range of mountains in Epirus. Hence *Cēraunii*, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Cerberus, i, m. the three-headed dog Cerberus, that guarded the entrance of Hades. Hence *Cērbēreus*, a, um.

Cercyon, ōnis, m. a cruel tyrant at Eleusis, slain by Theseus. Hence *Cercyonēus*, a, um.

Cēris, ēris, f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of corn. Hence *Cērēalis*, e.

Cēthēgus, i, m. a Roman surname in the Cornelian gens.

Cēyx, icis, m. son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, and husband of Alcione.

Chabrias, ae, m. a distinguished Athenian general.

Chaeironēas, ae, f. a Boeotian town, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks; the birth-place of Plutarch; now Kaparna.

Chalcedon, ōnis, f. a town in Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium. Hence *Chalcedōnius*, a, um.

Chalcis, idis, f. the chief town of Euboea, opposite to Aulis, now Egripo. Hence *Chalcidicus*, a, um.

Chaldaei, orum, m. plu. a people of Assyria, distinguished in an early age for their knowledge of astronomy. Hence *Chaldaeus*, a, um, and *Chaldæicus*, a, um.

Chalybēs, um, m. plu. a people of Asia, noted as workers of iron.

Chāmāvi, orum, m. plu. a German people.

Chānēs, um, m. plu. a people in the northwest part of Epirus. Hence *Chānōis*, ae, f. their country: *Chānōnius*, a, um, and *Chānōis*, idis, f. adj.

Chāraxus, i, m. one of the Lapithae, 2. brother of Sappho.

Chāriolo, ōis, f. a nymph, whom Oceanus loved by the Centaur Chiron.

Chārites, um, f. plu. the Graces (pure Lat. *Gratiae*).

Chāron, ōnis, m. the ferryman of the Lower World.

Chāronēas, ae, m. a laugiver of Catania.

Chārybdia, is, f. a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla.

Chatti, orum, m. plu. one of the great tribes of Germany.

Chanei, orum, m. plu. a people in Germany, between the Ems and the Elbe.

Cherronēus or *Cherrōnēus*, i, f. the Thracian peninsula, forming the western boundary of the Hellespont, the Cherronesus. Hence *Cherronēus* or *Cherrōnēus*, um, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Cherusci, orum, m. plu. the most celebrated of all the German tribes.

Chimæra, ae, f. a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body was that of a lion, the hinder that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat: it was slain by Bellerophon.

Chlōnē, ēs, f. daughter of Daedalion, shot by Diana.

Chios (Chius), il, f. an island in the Aegean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, celebrated for its excellent wine and marble, now *Sci*. Hence *Chius*, a, um.

Chiron, ōnis, m. a Centaur distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Philyra, the tutor of Aesculapius, Hercules, and Achilles.

Chiospas, is, m. a river in Susiana, famous for its pure water, now *Kerah* or *Kara-ru*. 2. a river in India, now the *Attock*.

Chœrilus, i, m. a worthless Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great.

Chryseis, idis, f. v. *Chrysea*.

Chryseus, ae, m. a priest of Apollo, the father of Astynome. Hence *Chryseis*, idis, f. Astynome.

Chrysippus, i, m. one of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers. Hence *Chrysippēus*, a, um.

Chrysogōnus, i, m. a freedman of Sulla.

Cibyra, ae, f. a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Caria. Hence *Cibyrata*, ae, adj., and *Cibyratēus*, a, um.

Cicero, ōis, m. M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest Roman orator. Hence *Cicēriānus*, a, um. 2. Q. Tullius Cicero, the brother of the former.

Cicōnes, um, m. plu. a Thracian people near the Hebrus.

Cilicia, ae, f. a province in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor. Hence *Cilicis*, idis, adj.; *Cilicēus*, um, m. plu. the Cilicians; *Cilicēus*, ae, f. adj., and *Cilicēniensis*, e.

Cilia, idis, v. *Cilicia*.

Cimbri, orum, m. plu. a people of northern Germany, orig. from Ireland; on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius. Hence *Cimbricus*, a, um.

Ciminius, i, m. a mountain and lake in Etruria, near Sutrinum. Hence *Ciminius*, a, um.

Cimmarii, orum, m. plu. a Thracian people who dwell on the sea of Amf and in the Crimea. Hence *Cimmaricus*, a, um. 2. a fabulous name, used in very ancient times, were said to have dwelt in the farthest West.

Cimolus, i, f. one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its fine, white earth, now *Cimoli*. Hence *Cimolius*, a, um.

Cimon, ōis, m. father of Miltiades. 2. son of Miltiades, a distinguished general of the Athenians.

Cimodānus, i, m. L. Quinctus, a Roman who was summoned from the plough to be dictator.

Cimēus, a, um, the name of a Roman gens.

Cinēas, ae, m. a friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, whom he advised to make peace with the Romans.

Cingetrix, icis, m. a Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Fustianus.

2. one of the four kings of Centium, in Caesar's time.

Cinna, ae, m. a surname of several Romans. 1. L. Cornelius Cinna, a confederate of C. Marius. Hence *Cinnānus*, a, um. 2. C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus.

Cinyra, nypis, m. a river of Lydia. Hence *Cinyrānus*, a, um.

Cinyras, ae, m. father of Myrrha. Hence *Cinyrānus*, a, um.

Circē, ēs (gen. *Circæ*; acc. *Circas*; abl. *Circæ*), f. daughter of the Sun and of Perse, famous for her magic arts. Hence *Circæus*, a, um.

Circēll, orum, m. plu. a town near the promontory of the same name, in Latium. Hence *Circēllensis*, e.

Cirta, ae, f. an important city in Numidia. Hence *Cirtānus*, um, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Cisseus, ēi, m. a king of Thrace, father of Hebea. Hence *Cissēia*, idis, f. Hebea.

Cithæron, ōnis, m. a lofty range of mountains separating Boeotia from Attica.

Citium, i, m. a town in Cyprus, the birth-place of the Stoic Seneca. Hence *Citius*, i, m. a Cilician. 2. a town in Macedonia.

Clanis, is, m. a river in Etruria.

Clanlus, il, m. a river in Campania.

Clarus, i, f. a town in Ionia, celebrated for a temple and oracle of Apollo. Hence *Clarius*, a, um, used as an epithet of Apollo.

Claudius (Clōdīus), a. um, the name of two very celebrated Roman gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian). Hence **Claudialis**, e. **Claudianus**, a. um, and **Clōdianus**, a. um.

Clādomēnae, arum, f. plu. a town on the coast of Ionia. Hence **Clādomēnus**, a. um.

Cleanthes, is, m. a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno. Hence **Cleanthes**, a. um.

Clēonae, arum, f. plu. a town in Argolis. Hence **Clēonaeus**, a. um.

Clēopātra, ae, f. sister of Alexander the Great. 2. queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, celebrated for her beauty.

Clīnias, ae, m. the father of Alcibiades. **Clīo**, is, f. the Muse of History. 2. daughter of Oceanus.

Clitōrium, il, n. or **Clitor**, ōris, a town in Arcadia. Hence **Clitōrius**, a. um.

Clitumnus, i, m. a small river in Umbria, now **Clitunno**.

Clitus, i, m. a friend of Alexander the Great, who killed him in a fit of drunkenness.

Clōdus, v. **Claudius**.

Cloelia, ae, f. a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Persena, who made her escape back to Rome.

Clōthō, ōis, f. the spinner, one of the three Parcae.

Clitilius, il, m. a king of Alba.

Clāpae, arum, f. plu. a town on the coast of Africa, east of Carthage.

Clisium, il, n. one of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Persena, now **Chiusi**. Hence **Clisius**, a. um.

Clēmēns, ōs, f. wife of the Ethiopian king Merope, and mother of Phaedon by Sol. Hence **Clēmēneus**, a. um. 2. one of the daughters of Oceanus. 3. a female servant and confidant of Helen.

Clitaeomnestra, ae, f. daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra.

Clītē, ōis, f. daughter of Oceanus, changed to the plant bellotropium.

Claeus or **Claeus**, i, m. (abbrev. **Cl.**) a Roman praenomen.

Clidias (Gnidias), i, f. a city on the south-western coast of Caria, famous for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, which stood in one of her three temples there.

Clidius, i, m. a mythical king in Sicily, who protected Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos.

Coelus, ilis, m. the surname of a Roman, Horatius, who, in the war with Persena, defended a bridge alone.

Clōpius (-os), i, m. a river in the Lesser World.

Clōrus, i, m. an Athenian king, who devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Dorians. 2. a poet, ridiculed by Virgil.

Coelē Syria, or in one word **Coelē-syria**, ae, f. a country between Libanus and Antilibanus.

Coellus (Caellus), a. um, a Roman gentile name.

Coelus, i, m. a Titan, father of Latona.

Colchis, Idlis, f. a country in Asia, lying on the eastern part of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece. Hence **Colchis**, Idlis, f. a Colchian woman; **Colchus**, a. um, and **Colchiensis**, a. um.

Collātia, ae, f. an ancient town of Latium, near Rome. Hence **Collātius**, a. um. Esp. as a surname of L. Tarquinius, husband of Lucretia.

Cōlōphon, ōnis, m. one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea. Hence **Cōlōphōnius**, a. um, and **Cōlōphōniacus**, a. um.

Commāgenē, ōs, f. the northern province of Syria, the capital of which was Samosata. Hence **Commāgenus**, a. um.

Comum, i, n. a town in Gallia Transpadana, now **Como**. Hence **Comensis**, e.

Confluentes, ium, f. plu. a town situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine, now **Coblentz**.

Conon, ōnis, m. a renowned Athenian general. 2. a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos.

Consentia, ae, f. the chief town of the Brutii, now **Cosenza**. Hence **Consentinus**, a. um.

Constantinus, i, m. the name of a Roman emperor, surnamed "the Great."

Constantinopolis, is, f. Constantinople, anciently called **Byzantium**, the capital of the eastern empire of Rome.

Consus, i, m. a very ancient Italian deity.

Cōpae, arum, f. plu. an ancient town in Boeotia. Hence **Cōpāis lacus**, a large lake near this town.

Cōra, ae, f. an ancient town of Latium.

Corbio, ōnis, a town of the Aequi. 2. a town of Spain, in the territory of the Sueretani.

Corcyra, ae, f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite **Epirus**; in fable, **Scheria**, the abode of **Alecinus**, now **Corfu**. Hence **Corcyraeus**, a. um.

Coriduba, ae, f. a town of Spain, on the River **Baetis**, now **Cordoba**.

Corinnum, il, n. the chief town of the Pelopon. Hence **Corinthiensis**, e.

Corinna, ae, f. a celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with **Pindar**. 2. a feigned name of **Ovid's** mistress.

Corinthus, i (nom. **Gr. Corinthos**; acc. **Gr. Corinthon**), f. a celebrated commercial city of Greece, situated on the isthmus named after it. Hence **Corinthinus**, a. um; **Corinthiacus**, a. um, and **Corinthiensis**, e.

Cōrioli, ōrum, f. plu. a town in Latium, taken by **Caius Marcius**, who

hence received the surname **Cōrioliānus**.

Cornēllus, a. um, the name of a gens, to which belonged some of the most celebrated Romans, the **Scipios**, **Sulla**, the **Gracchi**, etc. Hence **Cornēllianus**, a. um.

Cornēllum, i, n. a town in **Latium**. Hence **Cornēllianus**, a. um.

Cōroebus, i, m. a Phrygian who fought for **Priam** against the Greeks.

Cōronēs, ae, f. a town in Boeotia. Hence **Cōronaeus**, a. um, and **Cōronensis**, e.

Cōrōnis, Idlis, f. daughter of **Phlegyas**, mother of **Aesculapius**. Hence **Cōrōnides**, ae, m. **Aesculapius**.

Corica, ae, f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea. Hence **Corus**, a. um, and **Coriacus**, a. um.

Cortōna, ae, f. a very ancient town in Etruria, north-west of **Lake Trasimenus**. Hence **Cortōnensis**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Cōrybantēs, ium, m. plu. the priests of **Cybele**. Hence **Cōrybantius**, a. um.

Cōrycius, a. um, belonging to the **Corcyrian** mountain-caves on **Parnassus**. Hence **Cōrycides** **Nymphae**, the **Muses**.

Cōryceos or -us, i, f. a promontory in **Cilicia**, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its saffron. Hence **Cōrycius**, a. um.

Cōrythus, i, a town in Etruria, later called **Cortona**. 2. the mythical founder of this city.

Cōs or **Cōtis** (**Cōös**), Col, f. a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for wearing. Hence **Cōus**, a. um.

Cōsae, arum, f. plu. a town in Etruria, not far from the coast. Hence **Cōsānus**, a. um. 2. a town in **Lucania**.

Cōsio, ōnis, m. a king of the **Dacians**.

Cottius, il, m. a king of several **Ligurian** tribes, in the time of **Augustus**. Hence **Cottianus**, a. um, and **Cottius**, a. um.

Cōtr̄s, ōis, m. a Thracian king. 2. a king of Armenia.

Cōtr̄to, ōis, f. a Thracian deity.

Cous, i, and **Cōus**, a. um, v. **Cos**.

Crāgus, i, m. a mountainous tract in **Lycia**.

Cranon, ōnis, m. a town of **Thessaly**. Hence **Cranonius**, a. um.

Crantor, ōis, m. the armour-bearer of **Pelcus**. 2. a distinguished philosopher of the **old Academic school**.

Crassus, i, m. a family name in the gens **Licinia**. The most distinguished were **L. Licinius Crassus**, a celebrated orator, contemporary with **Cicero**, and **M. Licinius Crassus**, the triumvir. Hence **Crassianus**, a. um.

Crataeis, Idlis, f. the mother of **Scylla**.

Craterus, 1. *m.* a general of Alexander the Great. 2. a physician in the time of Cicero.

Cræthis, *Idis*, *m.* a river in Bruttium, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.

Cratinus, 1. *m.* a celebrated comic Athenian poet, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.

Cratippus, 1. *m.* a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens.

Crēmēra, *ae*, *f.* a small river in Etruria, made famous by the heroic deeds of the Publi. Hence **Crēmērensis**, *e*.

Crēmōna, *ae*, *f.* a town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Padus. Hence **Crēmōnensis**, *e*.

Creon, *ontis*, *m.* king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason. **Cre**, *etis*, *v.* Creta.

Crēta, *ae* (nom. **Crētē**, acc. **Creten**), *f.* a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Candia. Hence **Crēta**, *etis*, *m.* and **Crēssa**, *ae*, *f.* Cretan; or, as subset, *a* Cretan, Cretan woman;

Crētaus, *a*, *um*; **Crētæus**, *a*, *um*;

Crētensis, *e*; **Crētioneus**, *a*, *um*;

Crētia, *Idis*, *f.* a Cretan woman.

Crētha, *ae*, *f.* daughter of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason.

2. daughter of Priam, and wife of Aeneas.

3. a town in Boeotia.

Crēmūs, 1. *m.* a river in the west of Sicily.

Crēus, *ae*, *m.* one of the thirty tyrants at Athens.

Crēto, *ontis*, *m.* a disciple and friend of Socrates.

Crētolāus, 1. *m.* a peripatetic philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians as ambassador to Rome. 2. a leader of the Achaeans.

Crēsus, 1. *m.* a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches.

Crēmōn, *ontis*, *m.* a village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth.

Crētōn, *ontis*, *comm.* (**Crētōna**, *ae*, *f.*) an important town on the east coast of Bruttium, now Cotrone. Hence **Crētōniatēs**, *ae*, *m.* and **Crētōniensis**, *is*, *m.* an inhabitant of it.

Crustāmēria, *ae*, *f.* **Crustāmēri-**
um, *il*, *m.* and **Crustāmēri**, *orum*, *m.*
plu. an ancient town in the country of the Sabines. Hence **Crustāmīnus**, *a*, *um*, and **Crustāmīnus**, *a*, *um*.

Cūmae, *orum*, *f.* *plu.* an ancient city on the coast of Campania, renowned for its Sibyl. Hence **Cūmānus**, *a*, *um*, and **Cūmaeus**, *a*, *um*.

Cūpido, *Iulis*, *m.* the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus. Hence **Cūpidi-**
nēus, *a*, *um*.

Cūres, *Ium*, *m.* and *f.* *plu.* the ancient chief town of the Sabines. Hence **Cūrensis**, *e*.

Cūrtes, *um*, *m.* *plu.* an ancient mythical people, esp. in Crete. Hence **Cūrtesis**, *Idis*, *f.* adj.

Cūrāti, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* an Alban gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome.

Cūrius, *a*, *uni*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Cūriānus**, *a*, *um*.

Cūrtius, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens.

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Cūrtius, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens.

Cūrtius, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens.

Curtius, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens.

Cyānē, *ae*, *f.* a nymph who was changed into a fountain.

Cyānē, *ae*, *f.* daughter of the Maenades and mother of Cynosus and Byblis.

Cyānae, *orum*, *f.* *plu.* two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, also called Symplegades, *q. v.*

Cybele (**Cybebe**), *ēs* and *ae*, *f.* a goddess, originally Phrygian, subsequently worshipped in Rome also, as Ops or Mater Magna. Hence **Cybelēus**, *a*, *um*. 2. a mountain in Phrygia.

Cyclades, *um*, *f.* *plu.* a numerous group of islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Aegean Sea.

Cyclops, *ōpis*, *m.* a Cyclops; *plur.* Cyclopes, *um*, a fabulous one-eyed race of giants, who were Vulcan's workmen, and lived chiefly in Sicily. Hence **Cyclopīus**, *a*, *um*.

Cydlippe, *ēs*, *f.* the mistress of Acontius. 2. a Nereid.

Cydonia, *ae*, *f.* an ancient town on the north coast of Crete. Hence **Cydonius**, *a*, *um*; **Cydonēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Cydoniatēs**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the inhabitants of Cydonia.

Cygnus, 1. *m.* king of the Ligurians, who was changed into a swan. 2. son of Neptune. Hence **Cygnēus**, *a*, *um*.

Cyllēnē, *ēs* and *ae*, *f.* the highest mountain in Peloponnesus, on which Mercury was born. Hence **Cyllēnius**, *a*, *um*; **Cyllēnēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Cyllēnia**, *Idis*, *f.* adj.

Cynthus, 1. *m.* a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birth-place of Apollo and Diana. Hence **Cynthus**, *a*, *um*.

Cyprus (*os*), 1. *f.* a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulness, and for the worship of Venus. Hence **Cyprinus**, *a*, *um*.

Cypselus, 1. *m.* a tyrant at Corinth.

Cyrēnē, *ēs*, and **Cyrēnāe**, *orum*, *f.* the chief city of a flourishing Grecian state in north-eastern Africa. Hence **Cyrēnānus**, *a*, *um*; **Cyrēnāus**, *a*, *um*, and **Cyrēnensis**, *e*.

Cyrnos, 1. *f.* the Greek name of Corica. Hence **Cyrnēus**, *a*, *um*.

Cyrus, 1. *m.* the founder of the Persian monarchy. 2. Cyrus Minor, a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed at Cunaxa. 3. an architect of the time of Cicero.

Cytaa, *orum*, *f.* *plu.* a town in Colchia, said to have been the birth-place of Medea. Hence **Cytaeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Cytaeis**, *Idis*, *f.* Medea.

Cythēra, *orum*, *n.* *plu.* an island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus, now Cerigo. Hence **Cythērēus**, *a*, *um*; **Cythērēus**, *a*, *um*; **Cythērionus**, *a*, *um*; **Cythēris**, *Idis*, *f.* Venus; and **Cythērēas**, *adis*, *f.* adj.

Cytōrus (*os*), 1. *m.* a mountain and town in Paphlagonia. Hence **Cytōri-**
aeus, *a*, *um*.

Cytōrus, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens.

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Cytōrus, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens.

Cyāneum, 1. *a*. (**Cyāneus** or **-os**, 1. *f.*) a celebrated Greek city on an island (now a peninsula) of the Propontis. Hence **Cyāneus**, *a*, *um*.

D.

Daci, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the Dacians, a warlike people, orig. from Thracia, who occupied an extensive country on both sides of the Danube. Hence **Dacia**, *ae*, *f.* their country, and **Dācius**, *a*, *um*.

Daedalion, *ontis*, *m.* brother of Cygnus. **Daedalus**, 1. *m.* (acc. **Gr. Daedalus**) a mythical personage, skilful as a sculptor and architect, father of Icarus. Hence **Daedāleus**, *a*, *um*, and **Daedālus**, *a*, *um*.

Dāhae, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a Scythian tribe.

Dalmātae, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a people of Illyrium. Hence **Dalmātia**, *ae*, *f.* their country, and **Dalmātioneus**, *a*, *um*.

Dāmascus, 1. *f.* the capital of Coele-Syria. Hence **Dāmasceus**, *a*, *um*.

Dāmāsiippus, 1. *m.* a follower of Marcus. 2. a surname in the gens Licinia.

Dāmōcles, *is*, *m.* a courtier of Dionysius the younger.

Dāmon, *ontis*, *m.* a Pythagorean, renowned for his friendship with Phidias. 2. a celebrated Athenian musician. 3. a goatherd.

Dānāē, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter. Hence **Dānāeus**, *a*, *um*.

Dānaus, 1. *m.* son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus; he came from Egypt into Greece, and there became king of Argos. Hence **Dānāus**, *a*, *um*; **Dānāi**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the Danaeans; or Greeks; and **Dānāides**, *um*, *f.* *plu.* the daughters of Danaus, the Danaeae.

Dānābius, *il*, *m.* the Danube, one of the largest rivers in Europe; sometimes called the Ister.

Daphnē, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of the river-god Peneus, who was changed into a laurel-tree.

Daphnis, *Idis*, *m.* a Sicilian shepherd, son of Mercury.

Dardāni, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a tribe in the south-west of Moesia.

Dardānus, 1. *m.* son of Jupiter and Electra, ancestor of the royal race of Troy. Hence **Dardānāus**, *a*, *um*; **Dardānius**, *a*, *um*; and **Dardānia**, *ae*, *f.* a city founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont (whence its mod. name, the Dardanelles); but often, esp. in Virgil, *m.* Troja; **Dardānides**, *ae*, *m.* a male descendant of Dardanus, and **Dardānis**, *Idis*, *f.* adj.

Dāres, *ētis* and *is*, *m.* a deer.

Dārius (**Dārius**), *il*, *m.* the name of several Persian kings.

Datāmes, *is*, *m.* a distinguished

Perrian general, who revolted from his master, and was assassinated.

Dātis, is, *m.* one of the commanders of the Persian army defeated at Marathon.

Daulis, *Idis*, *f.* a city of Phocis. Hence **Daullus**, *a*, *um*, and **Daulias**, *Idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Daunus, *i*, *m.* king of Apulia, ancestor of Turnus. Hence **Daunlus**, *a*, *um*, and **Daunias**, *Idis*, *f.* poet. for Apulia.

Dēcalēa or **-la**, *ae*, *f.* a town in Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.

Decetia, *ae*, *f.* a town of the Aedui.

Decius, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Decianus**, *a*, *um*.

Dēanira, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Oeneus, wife of Hercules.

Dēdāmia, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Lycomedes and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

Dēionides, *ae*, *m.* son of Deione by Apollo, i. e. *Miletus*.

Dēlōpēa, *ae*, *f.* one of Juno's nymphs.

Dēlphōbē, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of Glaucus.

Dēlphobus, *i*, *m.* son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

Dēlphorus, *i*, *m.* a king in Asia Minor, who was defended by Cicero in an oration delivered before Caesar.

Dellum, *il*, *n.* a town on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo.

Dēlos, *i*, *f.* the smallest of the Cyclades, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana. Hence **Dellus**, *a*, *um*, and **Dellāus**, *a*, *um*.

Delphi, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a small town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo, now Kastri. Hence **Delphi**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the inhabitants of Delphi, and **Delphicus**, *a*, *um*.

Dēmādes, *is*, *m.* an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Demosthenes.

Dēmārātus, *i*, *m.* the father of Tarquinius Priscus. 2, a Spartan king.

Dēmētrias, *Idis*, *f.* a city in Thessaly, previously called Pagasae.

Dēmētrius, *il*, *m.* the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are, 1. Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia. 2. Demetrius Phalerus, a famous orator, governor of Athens. 3. Demetrius Magus, a contemporary of Cicero.

Dēmōchāres, *is*, *m.* an Athenian orator.

Dēmōcritus, *i*, *m.* a celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, the originator of the atomic theory. Hence **Dēmōcriticus**, *a*, *um*, and **Dēmōcritus**, *-ius*, *a*, *um*.

Dēmōphōon, *outis*, *m.* son of Thebes and Phaedra.

Dēmōsthēas, *is*, *m.* the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.

Dēōis, *Idis*, *f.* the daughter of Deo (Ceres), i. e. *Proserpine*. Hence **Dēōis**, *a*, *um*.

Dercētis, *is*, and **Dercēto**, *ūs*, *f.* a Syrian goddess.

Dercōna, *ae*, *f.* a city in Liguria, now *Torina*.

Dercallion, *ōnis*, *m.* son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha. He and his wife were the only human survivors of a great deluge. Hence **Dercallionēus**, *a*, *um*.

Dia, *ae*, *f.* the old name of the island of Naxos.

Diāgrōas, *ae*, *m.* an atheistic philosopher and poet of Melos. 2, a conqueror in the Olympic games, *u* native of Rhodes.

Diana, *ae*, *f.* an ancient Italian divinity, afterwards regarded as identical with the Gr. *Artemis*, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, the sister of Apollo. Hence **Dianus**, *a*, *um*.

Dicaearchus, *i*, *m.* a pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer.

Diōtē, *ēs*, *f.* a mountain in the eastern part of Crete. Hence **Diotaenus**, *a*, *um*.

Dictynna, *ae*, *f.* an appellation of Diana.

Dictys, *ōis*, *m.* a sailor changed by Bacchus into a dolphin. 2, a centaur.

Didd, *ēs* and *ōnis*, *f.* the foundress of Carthage, called also *Elisa* or *Elissa*.

Dissepiter, *tris*, *m.* another name for Jupiter.

Digentia, *ae*, *f.* a small stream that ran through Horace's Sabine farm, now *Licomia*.

Dindymus (*os*), *i*, *m.* a mountain near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele. Also **Dindyma**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* Hence **Dindymēus**, *ēs*, *f.* Cybele.

Diōdōrus, *i*, *m.* a peripatetic philosopher. 2, a famous dialectician.

Diōdōtus, *i*, *m.* a stoic, and teacher of Cicero.

Diōgēnes, *is*, *m.* a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes. 2, a cynic philosopher of Sinope. 3, a stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laelius.

Diōmēdes, *is*, *m.* son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, a famous hero at the siege of Troy. Hence **Diōmēdēs** (*-ius*), *a*, *um*. 2, a king of the Histiones in Thrace.

Dion, *ōnis*, *m.* brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.

Dionē, *ēs* (*-a*, *ae*), *f.* the mother of Venus. 2, Venus. Hence **Dionaeus**, *a*, *um*.

Dionysius, *il*, *m.* the name of several celebrated Greeks; esp. the elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. 2, his son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse. 3, Of Heracles, a pupil of Zeno. 4, a stoic, contemporary with Cicero.

Dionysus or **-os**, *i*, *m.* the Greek name of Bacchus. Hence **Dionysia**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the festival of Bacchus.

Diphilus, *i*, *m.* a celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus.

Dipylon, *i*, *n.* a gate at Athens.

Diro, *ēs*, *f.* a fountain in Boeotia.

Dīs, the wife of the Theban prince Lycus. Hence **Diroaeus**, *a*, *um*.

Dis, *Idis*, *f.* the god of the infernal regions, the Greek *Pluto*.

Divitiānus, *i*, *m.* chief of the Andui and a friend of Caesar. 2, chief of the Suesiones.

Dōdōna, *ae*, *f.* a city in Epirus, famed on account of a very ancient oracle of Jupiter. Hence **Dōdōnaeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Dōdōnis**, *Idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Dolābella, *ae*, *m.* the name of a Roman family in the gens Cornelia.

Dolōpes, *um*, *m.* *plu.* a powerful people in Thessaly. Hence **Dolōpia**, *ae*, *f.* their country.

Dōmītiūs, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Dōmītiānus**, *a*, *um*.

Dōnsa, *ae*, *f.* a small island in the Aegean Sea.

Dōres, *um*, *m.* *plu.* the Dorians, one of the four great Hellenic tribes. Hence **Dōricus**, *a*, *um*; **Dōrius**, *a*, *um*; and **Dōris**, *Idis*, *f.* *adj.* (lf) Subst. a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs.

Dossennus, *i*, *m.* a poet, writer of *Attellane* farces.

Dōto, *ūs*, *f.* a sea-nymph.

Drepāna, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a town on the north-west coast of Sicily, now *Trapani*. Called also **Drepānum**, *i*, *n.* Hence **Drepāntāni**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

Drūsus, *i*, *m.* a Roman surname in the Livian family. Hence **Drūsilla**, *ae*, *f.* the name of several females of the same family.

Drūades, *um*, *f.* *plu.* wood-nymphs, dryads.

Dryas, *antis*, *m.* one of the Lapi-thae. 2, one of the hunters of the Calydonian bear.

Dryōpē, *ēs*, *f.* the mother of Amphiaraus. 2, the mother of Tarquinius.

Dryōpes, *um*, *m.* *plu.* a people of Epirus.

Dubis, *is*, *m.* a river of Gaul, now *Doubs*.

Dūellius (also **Dullius** and **Duillius**), *il*, *m.* a Roman consul who defeated the Carthaginians in the first naval battle ever won by the Romans.

Dūllechium, *il*, *n.* an island of the Ionian Sea, belonging to the kingdom of Cyprius, called also **Dulichia**, *ae*, *f.* Hence **Dūllechius**, *a*, *um*.

Dumnōrix, *igis*, *m.* a turbulent chieftain of the Aedui, in the time of Caesar.

Dymas, *antis*, *m.* father of Heruba, who is believed called **Dymantia**, *Idis*.

Dymē, *ēs*, *f.* a town on the coast of Achaia. Also called **Dymas**, *orum*, *f.* *plu.* Hence **Dymasus**, *a*, *um*.

Dyrrachium, *il*, *n.* a port in Grecian Illyria, formerly called Epidamnus, now *Durazzo*. Hence **Dyrrachini**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

E.

alboa, ac. f. the largest island in

the Aegean Sea, now Negroponte, separated from Greece by the Euripus. Hence *Euböicus*, a, um.

Euides, is, m. a philosopher of Megara. 2, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, author of a famous work on geometry.

Eudoxus, i, m. a famous astronomer of Cnidus.

Eumēdes, is, m. a Trojan, father of Dolon.

Eumēnes, is, m. a famous general under Alexander the Great.

Eumēnides, um, f. plu. (lit. the well-meaning), a euphemistic name for the Furies.

Eumolpus, i, m. a priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries to Attica. Hence *Eumolpidae*, arum, m. plu. his descendants.

Euphorbus, i, m. son of Panthus, a brave Trojan.

Euphorion, ōnis, m. an eminent grammarian and poet, born at Chalcis in Euboea.

Euphrānor, ōris, m. a celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxiteles.

Euphrates, is, m. the largest river of western Asia, now Frāt; it rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf.

Euphrosia, idis, m. a celebrated comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.

Euripides, is, m. a celebrated Athenian tragic poet. Hence *Euripideus*, a, um.

Euripus (ω), i, m. the channel between Boeotia and Euboea.

Eurōpē, a, and *Eurōpē*, ēs, f. daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete. Hence *Eurōpæus*, a, um. 2, the continent of Europe, named after her. Hence *Eurōpæus*, a, um.

Eurōtas, ne, m. the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood.

Eurydices, ēs, f. the wife of Orpheus.

Eurylochus, i, m. one of the companions of Ulysses.

Eurypius, i, m. son of Neptune and king of the Island of Cos. Hence *Eurypius*, idis, f. adj. 2, the leader of a body of troops before Troy.

Eurythēnes, is, m. twin-brother of Procles and King of Sparta, the ancestor of one of the royal families of Laconia.

Eurythēus (ἑρῖς), el, m. son of Rheneus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.

Eurytus, i, m. king of Oechalia and father of Iole.

Euterpe, ēs, f. the Muse of lyric poetry.

Eutropius, ii, m. a Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of

the Christian era, the author of a short summary of Roman history.

Euxinus pontus, the Black Sea.

Evadne, ēs, f. daughter of Iphis and wife of Capaneus.

Evān, m. a surname of Bacchus.

Evander, dri (Evandrus), i, m. son of Mercury, a native of Arcadia: he emigrated to Italy, and there founded Palatium, at the foot of the Palatine hill.

Hence *Evandrius*, a, um.

Evēnus, i, m. a river of Aetolia, now Findhari. Hence *Evēnius*, a, um.

Evius, ii, m. a surname of Bacchus.

F.

Fābāris, is, m. a small tributary of the Tiber, now Farfa.

Fābius, a, the name of a Roman gens: as Fabius Pictor, an historian; Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, the famous dictator in the second Punic war. Hence *Fābius*, a, um, and *Fābianus*, a, um.

Fabrāterā, ae, f. a small town in Latium, near the modern Falsaterra.

Hence *Fabrāterni*, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Fabricius, a, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is C. Fabricius Luscinus, who distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus. Hence *Fabricius*, a, um, and *Fabricianus*, a, um.

Faesulæ, arum, f. plu. a city of Etruria, now Fiesole. Hence *Faesulæus*, a, um.

Falcidius, a, a Roman gentile name. Hence *Falcidianus*, a, um.

Fālerii, orum, m. plu. a city in Etruria, the capital of the Falisci.

Fālerius ager, a district of Campania, famed for its wine. Hence *Fālerius*, a, um, and *Fālerianus*, a, um.

Fālici, orum, m. plu. an ancient people of Etruria. Hence *Fālicus*, a, um.

Fānnius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence *Fānnius*, a, um, and *Fānnianus*, a, um.

Fārfārus, i, m. a river, called also Fāberia.

Fāunus, i, m. a mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, institutor of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles. Hence *Fānni*, orum, m. plu. Italian deities, Fauns.

Fāustulus, i, m. a shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Fāventia, ae, f. a city of Gallia Cispadana, now Pāinea.

Fāvōnius, ii, m. a Roman proper name.

Fērentinū, i, n. a small town of the Hernici, now Ferentino. Hence *Fērentinus*, a, um; *Fērentina*, ae,

f. a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum, and *Fērentina*, ōis, m. adj. 2, a city of Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho, now Ferento.

Fēretrius, ii, m. a surname of Jupiter.

Fērōnia, ae, f. an ancient Italian deity.

Fescennia, ae, f. (also Fescennium, ii, n.) a town of Etruria, famous for a sort of verses named after it. Hence *Fescennianus*, a, um.

Festus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Fībrenus, i, m. a small stream in Latium, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's, now the Fībreno.

Fīcāna, ae, f. a town of Latium.

Fīclūa, ae, f. a town of the Sabines. Hence *Fīclūensis*, e, and *Fīclūensis*, e.

Fīdēnæ, arum, f. plu. (also sing. *Fīdēna*, ae) a very ancient town on the Tiber, five miles from Rome, now Castel Giubileo. Hence *Fīdēnæ*, ōis.

Fīdus, m. usu. regarded as a surname of Jupiter; but it is really a corrupt form of *Filius*; it occurs only in connection with *Dius* (i. e. of Jupiter), the two words together meaning *Hercules*.

Fimbria, ae, m. a Roman surname in the gens Flavia.

Fīrmū, i, n. a city of Picenum, now Fermo. Hence *Fīrmānus*, a, um.

Flaccus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Flāminius, i, m. a Roman surname in the gens Quinctia. Esp. of T. Quinctus Flāminius, the conqueror of King Philip of Macedonia.

Flāminius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Flāminius Nepos, who was overcome by Hannibal at the Lake of Trasimene. Hence *Flāminius*, a, um.

Flāvius, a, the name of a Roman gens. To the gens Flavia belonged the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Hence *Flāvius*, a, um; *Flāvialis*, e, and *Flāvianus*, a, um.

Flōra, ae, the goddess of flowers and spring. Hence *Flōralis*.

Flōrentia, ae, f. a city of Etruria, the modern Florence. Hence *Flōrentinus*, a, um.

Flōrus, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. Julius Flōrus, an orator and poet, to whom Horace addressed some epistles. 2, L. Annaeus Flōrus, the writer of a short history of Rome.

Fōntēus, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Fōrentum (Ferentum), i, n. a town in Apulia.

Fōrmiaæ, arum, f. plu. a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, now Mola di Gaeta. Hence *Fōrmianus*, a, um, and *Fōrmianus*, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Formiae.

Fōrtili, orum, m. plu. a village of the Sabines, now Civita Tommasea.

Forum Appii, a town in Latium,

now *S. Donato*. 2. Forum Aurelium, a town near Rome, now *Monte Alito*. 3. Forum Cornelianum, a town in Gallia Cispadana, now *Imola*. 4. Forum Gallorum, a town in Gallia Cispadana, now *Casale Franco*. 5. Forum Julii, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Fréjus*.

Fregellae, arum, *f. plu.* a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, now *Cephrano*. Hence **Fregellanus**, a, um.

Fregenses, arum, *f. plu.* a small town of Etruria.

Frontini, orum, *m. plu.* a Samnite people, on the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Frontinus**, a, um.

Frilli, orum, *m. plu.* a people of northern Germany.

Frontinus, i, *m.* a Roman surname.

Frusino, ōnis, *m.* a city of the Hernici, in Latium, now *Frosinone*. Hence **Frusinus**, ūis.

Fucinus, i, *m.* a large lake in the centre of Italy, and in the territory of the Marsi, now *Lago di Celano*.

Fufidius, a, a Roman gentile name. Hence **Fufidianus**, a, um.

Fufius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Fulvius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Fundanus, a, a Roman gentile name.

Fundi, orum, *m. plu.* a town of Latium, on the Appian Way, now *Pondii*. Hence **Fundanus**, a, um.

Furius, a, a Roman family name; esp. M. Furius Camillus, the deliverer of Rome from the Gauls. Hence **Furius**, a, um, and **Furianns**, a, um.

Furnius, a, a Roman family name.

G.

Gabi, orum, *m. plu.* an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles east from Rome. Hence **Gabinus**, a, um.

Gabinus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Gabinus**, a, um, and **Gabinianus**, a, um.

Gades, ium, *f. plu.* a celebrated city founded by the Phoenicians on an island on the south-western coast of Spain, the modern *Cádiz*. Hence **Gaditanus**, a, um.

Gaetuli, orum, *m. plu.* a people of north-western Africa, in the modern Morocco. Hence **Gaetulus**, a, um, and **Gaetulicus**, a, um.

Galesus (Gales), i, *m.* a small river of Calabria, near Tarentum.

Galanthis, idis, *f.* a female attendant of Alcmena, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel.

Gallatae, arum, *m. plu.* a Celtic people who migrated into Asia Minor, the Galatians. Hence **Gallatae**, ac, *f.* their country.

Gallathea, ac, *f.* a sea-nymph. 2. a rustic maiden, 3. a female friend of Horace.

Galerius, a, a Roman family name.

Galli, orum, *m. plu.* a widely diffused race of men, the Galli or Celts, whose principal abodes were Gallia Transalpina, now France, and the northern part of Italy. Hence **Gallia**, ac, *f.* the country of the Gauls; **Gallious**, a, um, and **Gallicianus**, a, um.

Gallius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Gallio, orum, *m. plu.* the Gauls who migrated into Asia Minor. Hence **Gallio**, ac, *f.* their country.

Gallionis, a, a Roman gentile name.

Gallus, i, *m.* a small river of Asia Minor. Hence **Galli**, orum, *m. plu.* the priests of Cybele, and **Gallions**, a, um.

Gallus, i, *m.* a Roman surname in the gens Cornelia, Aquilla, Sulpicia, etc. Esp. of C. Cornelius Gallus, a Roman poet, a friend of Virgil.

Gangaridae, arum, *m. plu.* an Indian people.

Ganges, is, *m.* the largest river of India. Hence **Gangeticus**, a, um, and **Gangetis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Ganymedes, is, *m.* a beautiful youth who was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe.

Garamantes, orum, *m. plu.* a nation of Africa. Hence **Garamantis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Garganus, i, *m.* a mountain and promontory in Apulia. Hence **Garganus**, a, um.

Gargaphis, is, *f.* a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana.

Gargara, orum, *n. plu.* one of the summits of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.

Garruma, ac, *m.* a large river in the south of Gaul, now the Garonne.

Gaurus, i, *m.* a range of mountains in Campania. Hence **Gaurinus**, a, um.

Gebenna, v. Cebenna.

Gela, ac, *f.* a city on the south coast of Sicily, now Terra Nuova. 2. *m.* the river Gela, on which the city stood. Hence **Gelans**, a, um, and **Gelenses**, ium, *m. plu.* the inhabitants of Gela.

Gelduba, ac, *f.* a fortified place of the Ubii, on the Rhine.

Gellius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Gelon, ōnis, *m.* a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.

Gelsoni, orum, *m. plu.* a Scythian people.

Gēnabum, i, *n.* the capital of the Carnutes, on the Liger, afterwards called Aurelianensis urbs or Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name Orleans. Hence **Gēnabensis**, e.

Gēnauni, orum, *m. plu.* a German people.

Gēnava, ac, *f.* a city of the Allobroges, on the frontiers of the Helvetii.

Gēnua, ac, *f.* an important sea-port town of Liguria, now Genoa.

Gēnusus, i, *m.* a river of Illyria, north of Apollonia, called also *Genusus*.

Gēraestus, i, *f.* a promontory on town at the southern extremity of Euboea.

Gergovia, ac, *f.* a town of the Arverni, perh. in the neighbourhood of the modern Clermont. 2. a town of the Boii.

Germani, orum, *m. plu.* the name given by the Gauls, and after them by the Romans, to the various tribes who dwelt east of the Rhine. Hence **Germanus**, a, um; **Germania**, ac, *f.* the country of the Germans; **Germanicus**, a, um, and **Germanicianus**, a, um.

Geryon, ōnis, and **Geryones**, ac, *m.* a mythic king in Spain, who had three bodies or three heads.

Georacium, i, *n.* a town on the coast of Gaul, afterwards *Bononia*, now Bologna.

Gētas, arum, *m. plu.* a people orig. of Thracæ, who dwelt on the Danube. Hence **Gētas**, ac, *m. adj.*, and **Gētens**, a, um.

Gigantes, um, *m. plu.* a fabulous race of monsters who endeavored to storm the heavens, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Aetna and other volcanoes. Hence **Gigantens**, a, um.

Glaucos, is, *f.* the mother of the third Danaos.

Glaucus, i, *m.* son of Sisyphus, discovered by his own horse. 2. the commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war. 3. a fisherman of Anthedon in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god.

Glycēra, ac, *f.* the name of several women.

Glycon, ōnis, *m.* a wrestler. 2. a physician.

Gnidos or **Gnidus**, v. Cnidus.

Gnosus or **Gnosus** (also Gnosus and Gnosus), i, *f.* the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos. Hence **Gnosius**, a, um; **Gnosianus**, a, um; **Gnosias**, ōdis, *f. adj.*, and **Gnosieis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Gomphi, orum, *m. plu.* a town of Thessaly. Hence **Gomphenenses**, ium, *m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Gonnus, orum, *m. plu.* (or *Gonnus*, i) a town of Thessaly.

Gordium, il, *n.* a city of Phrygia.

Gordius, il, *m.* king of Gordium, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut in two with his sword.

Gorgē, is, *f.* daughter of Orpheus, and sister of Melicor and Desmonia.

Gorgias, ac, *m.* a famous Greek orator. 2. a rhetorician in Athens, instructor of Cicero's son.

Gorgon, ōnis, *f.* daughter of Phorcus, also called Medusa, whose head was covered with snakes instead of hair, and who turned all she looked upon to stone: she was killed by Perseus. She had two sisters who were monsters of the same kind. Hence **Gorgonides**, a, um.

Gortyna, ac, and **Gortyna**, is, *f.* an important and extremely ancient city of Crete. Hence **Gortynius**, a, um, and **Gortynicus**, a, um.

Gracchus, i, *m.* a Roman family name in the gens Sempronius; the most

Hermagoras and **Hermagōra**, ae. m. a celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes.

Hermes or **Herma**, ae. m. a head of *Hermes* or *Mercury* carved on the top of a square pedestal or post.

Hermiōnē, ēs, and **Hermiōnē**, ae. f. daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes. 2. a maritime city of Argolis, now Kastri. Hence **Hermiōnēus**, a, um, and **Hermiōnēus**, a, um.

Hermus, i, m. a river of Asia Minor. **Hernici**, orum, m. plu. a warlike people of Latium. Hence **Hernicus**, a, um.

Hērō, ēs, f. a priestess of Aphrodite in Sicily, beloved by Leander of Abydos.

Hērōdes, is, m. a king of Judea.

Hērōdotus, i, m. the earliest Greek historian, a native of Halicarnassus, who flourished about 450 B.C.

Hērōs, ēs, f. daughter of Cecrops.

Hersilia, ae, f. the wife of Romulus.

Hērōlōus, i, m. an ancient Greek poet. Hence **Hērōlōus** or **-lus**, a, um.

Hērōlōnē, ēs, and **Hērōlōnē**, ae. f. daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster.

Hesperis, ēs, f. daughter of the River Cebren.

Hesperides, um, f. plu. the daughters of Hesperus, or of Erebus and Nox, who had charge of the garden with golden apples.

Hibernia, ae, f. Ireland.

Himpaal, ālis, m. son of Micipsa and king of part of Numidia.

Hiero, ōnis, m. ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides. 2. a later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century B.C., a friend of the Romans. Hence **Hierōnēus**, a, um.

Hierocles, is, m. a celebrated orator of Alabanda.

Hieronymus, i, m. a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero. 2. a Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes.

Hierosolyma, orum, n. plu. the city of Jerusalem, in Palestine. Hence **Hierosolymārius**, a, um.

Himella, ae, f. a small river in the Sabine territory.

Himēra, ae, m. a large river of southern Sicily which falls into the sea at Phintia. 2. a small river of northern Sicily on which the city of Himera was situated. 3. f. the city of Himera.

Hipparchus, i, m. a celebrated astronomer of Nicaea.

Hippias, ae. m. son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. 2. a famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates.

Hippo, ōnis, m. a city of Numidia. 2. a city of Spain.

Hippocrates, is, m. a celebrated Greek physician, a native of Cos.

Hippocranē, ēs, f. a fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and which is fabled to have been produced by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus.

Hippodāmē, ēs, and **Hippodāmē**, ālis, ae. f. daughter of Oenomaus, king of Elis. 2. daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous.

Hippolytē, ēs, and **Hippolytē**, ae. f. an Amazon, daughter of Mair, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus. 2. the wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.

Hippolytus, i, m. son of Theseus and Hippolyte: in consequence of a false accusation brought against him by his step-mother Phaedra, he was torn to pieces by horses, but was restored to life by Asclepius.

Hippomēnes, ae, m. son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.

Hippōnax, actis, m. a Greek poet of Ephesus. Hence **Hippōnactēs**, a, um.

Hippotades, ae, m. a male descendant of Hippotes, i. e. Acolus.

Hirpini (Irpin), orum, m. plu. a people who dwell in the south of Samnium. Hence **Hirpinus** (Irpin-), a, um.

Hirtius, a, um, a Roman gentile name. Esp. A. Hirtius, consul B.C. 43, and author of the eighth book of the Commentaries on Caesar's Gallic war.

Hispalis, is, f. a city of southern Spain, now Seville.

Hispāni, orum, m. plu. the Spaniards. Hence **Hispānus**, a, um;

Hispānia, ae, f. the country of the Spaniards, Spain; **Hispāniensis**, e, and **Hispānicus**, a, um.

Homerus, i, m. the earliest and most celebrated Greek poet. Hence

Hōmerēus, a, um.

Hōmōis, ēs, f. a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe.

Hōrae, orum, f. plu. the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven.

Hōrātius, a, a Roman gentile name. So, Horatii, the three twin brothers who fought against the Alban Curiatii; and Q. Horatius Flaccus, the celebrated poet. Hence **Hōrātius**, a, um.

Hortālis, i, m. a surname of the orator Q. Hortensius and his descendants.

Hortānum, i, n. a city of Etruria. Hence **Hortānus**, a, um.

Hortensius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Q. Hortensius Hortulanus, a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero. Hence **Hortensianus**, a, um.

Hostilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Hostus Hostilius, who fought victoriously against the Sabines; and his grandson, Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome. Hence **Hostilius**, a, um.

Hyacinthus or **-os**, i, m. a beauti-

ful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by a blow of his quail: from his blood sprang the flower of the same name.

Hyantes, um, m. plu. an old name of the Boeotians. Hence **Hyantiās**, a, um, and **Hyantius**, a, um.

Hyas, antis, m. a son of Atlas.

Hybla, ae, and **Hyblē**, ēs, f. the name of three towns in Sicily, the neighbourhood of one of which was celebrated for producing honey. Hence **Hyblaens**, a, um.

Hydaspes, is, m. a large tributary of the Indus, now Jelma.

Hydra, ae, f. a monstrous water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernaean Lake; it had seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprang up in its stead. 2. a hydra with fifty heads, that kept watch at the gates of the Lover World.

Hydrus, uris, f. a city of Calabria, now Utriculo, also called **Hydruntum**, i, n.

Hylaeus, i, m. a centaur.

Hylas, ae, m. a beautiful youth, a companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition: on landing for water on the coast of Mysia, he was carried off by the nymphs.

Hyllus (also Hylus), i, m. son of Hercules and husband of Iola.

Hymen, enis, and **Hymēnaceus** or **-os**, i, m. the god of marriage, *Hymen*. Hence **Hymēnēus**, a, um.

Hymettus or **-os**, i, m. a mountain near Athens, famous for its honey and its marble. Hence **Hymettius**, a, um.

Hyaepe, orum, n. plu. a town in Lydia.

Hypānis, is, m. a river of Samaria, now the Boy.

Hypāsis or **Hypānis**, is, m. a tributary of the Indus, now the Sutlej.

Hypata, ae, f. or, orum, n. plu. a small town of Thessaly.

Hyperborei, orum, m. plu. a fabulous people living in the extreme north. Hence **Hyperbōreus**, a, um.

Hyperides, is, m. a celebrated Athenian orator.

Hyperion, ōnis, m. son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun. 2. the Sun himself.

Hypermanestra, ae (ē, ēs), f. one of the daughters of Danaus.

Hypēryllis, ēs, f. daughter of Theseus, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts. Hence **Hypēryllēs**, a, um.

Hyrcani, orum, m. plu. a people who dwell on the Caspian Sea. Hence **Hyrcanus**, a, um.

Hyris, ēs, f. a town in Boeotia.

2. the mother of Cypnus.

Hyrieus (trisy-), ei, m. father of Orich.

Hyrtacides, ae, m. son of Hyrtacus, i. e. Nisus.

Hystaspes, is or i, m. father of the Persian king Darius.

I.

Iacchus, *i. m.* a name of Bacchus.
Iapetus, *i. m.* a Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. Hence **Iapetionides**, *se. m.* a male descendant of Iapetus.

Iapis, *idm.* m. Aeneas's physician.
Iapydes, *um, m. plu.* a people of Illyria. Hence **Iapydia**, *idm.* their country.
Iapyx, *ygis, m.* son of Daedalus, who ruled in southern Italy. Hence **Iapygia**, *se. f.* the southern part of Apulia; hence **Iapyx**, *ygis, adj.*

Iarba or **Iarbas**, *se. m.* king of Mauritania.

Iarbita, *se. m.* a Mauritanian.

Iastus, *il. m.* son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved by Ceres. Hence

Iastides, *se. m.* a male descendant of Iastus, and **Iastia**, *idm.* f. the daughter of Iastus, *i. e. Alalanta*.

Iason, *onis, m.* Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Aeson, king of Theopoli, the leader of the Argonauts, the husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creusa. Hence **Iasionius**, *a, um.* 2. tyrant of Phocis, *i. e. Thessaly*.

Iassus or **Iasus**, *i. f.* a city of Caria. Hence **Iassenses**, *iur, m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Iaryges or **Jaryges** (*trisy.*), *um, m. plu.* a Sarmatian people.

Iberes (*Hiberes*), *um, m. plu.* Iberians, the Greek name for Spaniards.

Iberus (*Hib.*), *a, um;* (*H*) Subet. **Iberus** (*Hib.*), *i. m.* the River Iberus in Spain, now the Ebro; **Iberia** (*Hib.*), *se. f.* Spain, and **Iberienses** (*Hib.*), *a, um.* 2. an Asiatic people near Mount Caucasus; called also

Iberi, *orum.* Hence **Iberia** (*Hib.*), *se. f.* their country.

Ibycus, *i. m.* a Greek lyric poet of Rhegium.

Icarus, *i. m.* son of Daedalus, who, while flying from Crete, fell into the Aegean Sea. Hence **Icarium**, *a, um.*

2. an Athenian whom Bacchus taught to cultivate the vine; on his death he was placed in the heavens as the constellation Bootes. Hence **Icarus**, *a, um.*

Icelos, *i. m.* son of Somnus.

Ide, *se. f.* or **Idè**, *se. f.* a high mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up. Hence **Idaeus**, *a, um.*

2. a mountain range near Troy. Hence **Idaeus**, *a, um.*

Idallum, *il. m.* a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus. Called also **Idalia**, *se. f.* Hence **Idallius**, *a, um;* and **Idallus**, *se. f.* Venus.

Idmon, *onis, m.* father of Arachne. Hence **Idmonius**, *a, um.*

Idmonius (*quadrisy.*), *il. m.* king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy.

Idumaea, *se. f.* a region of southern Palestine. Hence **Idumaeus**, *a, um.*

Igdvium, *il. n.* a city of Umbria, now Gubbio.

Ilerda, *se. f.* a city in Spain, now Lerida.

Ilergetes, *um, m. plu.* a people of Spain.

Illa, *se. f.* a poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus. Hence **Illades**, *se. m.* son of Illa.

Illas, *adiv, v. illum.*

Iliona, *se.* and **Ilionè**, *se. f.* the eldest daughter of Priam.

Ilionens (*quadrisy.*), *el. m.* the youngest son of Niobe.

2. a Trojan, a follower of Aeneas.

Ilion, *i. v. illum.*

Ilithyia (*quadrisy.*), *se. f.* the goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth.

Ilum or **Ilion**, *il. n.* a poetical name for Troy, the city of Ilum (Troy). Called also **Illos**, *i. f.* Hence

Ilus, *a, um;* **Illeus**, *a, um;* **Illes-**

us, *lum, m. plu.* the Trojans; **Illeades**, *se. m.;* and **Ilila**, *idm.* f. Helen.

2. the celebrated epic poem relating to the war of the Greeks against Troy, the Iliad.

Illyri, *orum, m. plu.* a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania. Hence **Illyrius**, *a, um;* **Illyria**, *se. f.* their country;

Illyricus, *a, um;* and **Illyria**, *idm.* f. **Illyria**.

Iliu, *i. m.* son of Troas, father of Laomedon and founder of Ilum.

2. a surname of Ascanius.

Iliu, *se. f.* an island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Elba.

Imbros and **Imbrus**, *i. f.* an island in the Aegean Sea.

Inachus or **-os**, *i. m.* the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoronoe. Hence **Inachius**, *a, um;* **Inachides**, *se. m.* a male descendant of Inachus, and **Inachis**, *idm.* f. *adj.* Subet. a female descendant of Inachus.

2. a river in Argolis.

Inakrims, *se. f.* an island on the coast of Campania, now Ischia.

India, *se. f.* a large country extending from the Indus to China. Hence **Indicus**, *a, um;* and **Indus**, *a, um.*

Indus, *i. m.* a large river forming the western boundary of India.

2. a river in Caria.

Inò, *is, f.* daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Leobus and Melicerta. Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-goddesses. Hence

Inous, *a, um.*

Insuber, *ris, m.* a native of Insubria, a country in the neighbourhood of Milan.

Interamna, *se. f.* a city of Umbria, surrounded by the River Nar, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus, now Terni. Hence **Interamnus**, *ilis, adj.* 2. a town in Latium.

Iò, *is, f.* daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed by him, through fear of Juno, into a cow. In Egypt she recovered her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Iria.

Iolaus, *i. m.* the constant companion of Hercules.

Iolcos or **Iolcus**, *i. f.* a town of Thessaly. Hence **Iolciacus**, *a, um.*

Iolè, *se. f.* daughter of Eurystus, king of Oechalia.

Iones, *um, m. plu.* one of the four great Hellenic tribes; also, the inhabitants of Ionia.

Ionia, *se. f.* a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Aeolis. Hence **Ioniagus**, *a, um;* **Ioniacus**, *a, um;* and **Ionius**, *a, um.*

Iphigénia, *se. f.* daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was to be offered up by way of expiation for an offence committed by her father against Diana; but the goddess put a heart in her place, and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonesus.

Iris, *idm.* f. (*acc. Irim*) daughter of Thaumas and Electra, the sister of the harpiae, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods.

Irus, *i. m.* a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca.

Iauria, *se. f.* a country of Asia Minor. Hence **Iauricus**, *a, um;* and **Iaurus**, *a, um.*

Iachmáchè, *se. f.* the wife of Pirithous.

Ialis, *is* and **Idis**, *f.* an Egyptian goddess. Hence **Ialiacus**, *a, um.*

Imárus, *i. m.* or **Imára**, *orum, m. plu.* a town and mountain in Thrace. Hence **Imárius**, *a, um.*

Imárus (*os*), *i. m.* a river of Boeotia, flowing through Thebes. Hence **Imárenis**, *a, um;* and **Iménis**, *idm.* f. a Theban woman.

Isócrates, *is, m.* a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens. Hence **Isocratius**, *a, um.*

Issa, *se. f.* a small island in the Adriatic Sea, with a town of the same name. Hence **Issacus**, *a, um;* **Issacus**, *a, um;* and **Issensis**, *a, um.*

Issus, *i. f.* a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

Iter (*Hister*), *tri, m.* the lower part of the Danube.

Isthmus (*Isthmos*), *i. m.* a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth. Hence **Isthmius**, *a, um;* and **Isthmia**, *orum, m. plu.* the games celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth.

Istri (*Histri*), *orum, m. plu.* the inhabitants of Istria. Hence **Istria** (*Histria*), *se. f.* a country at the northern extremity of the Adriatic Sea, and bordering on Illyria; and **Istrius** (*Histri*), *a, um.*

Itália, *ae. f. Italy*. Hence **Itali-**
cus, *a, um*; **Itália**, *idia, f. adj.*, and
Italus, *a, um*.

Italica, *ae. f.* a name given to the
city of Corinth during the Persian
war. **2.** a city in southern Spain.

Itálica, *ae. (Itálica, It), f.* an island
in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of
Clypeus. Hence **Itálicensis**, *e*, and
Itálicus, *a, um*.

Itónus, *l, m.* a city and mountain
in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas.
Hence **Itónius**, *a, um*.

Itúrea (*Ityr.*), *ae. f.* a country in
Coele Syria. Hence **Itúreus** (*Ityr.*),
a, um.

Itys, *Itys, Ityn, m.* son of Teres
and Progne.

Íalus, *l, m.* son of Aeneas and
grandson of Aeneas, whom the gens
Julia regarded as their ancestor. Hence
Íalensis, *a, um*.

Íxon, *l, m.* son of Phlegyas, king
of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father
of Pirithous. For an offence committed
against Juno, Jupiter hurled him into
Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a
perpetually revolving wheel. Hence
Íxonides (*Íxonius*), *a, um*, and **Íxi-**
nides, *ae. m.* Pirithous.

J.

Jáníolus, *l, n.* one of the seven
kings of Rome. Hence **Jáníolus-**
ris, *e*.

Jánnus, *l, m.* an old Italian deity, the
sun-god. He was represented with a
face on the front and another on the
back of his head. Hence **Jánalis**, *e*.

Jáson, *v. Iason*.

Júba, *ae. m.* king of Numidia, who
joined the party of Pompey, and put an
end to his own life after the battle of
Thapsus. **2.** the son of the former,
who, after his father's death, was brought
by Caesar to Rome, where he received a
liberal education, and was afterwards
restored to the throne.

Júdaea, *ae. f.* the country of the
Jews. Hence **Júdaeus**, *a, um*, and
Júdaius, *a, um*.

Júgúrthas, *ae. m.* the nephew and
successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia,
conquered by Marius. Hence **Júgúr-**
thinus, *a, um*.

Július, *a*, a Roman gentile name.
Hence **Júlianus**, *a, um*.

Júnus, *a*, a Roman gentile name.
Hence **Júnianus**, *a, um*, and **Júnus**,
a, um.

Júno, *ónis, f.* the goddess Juno,
daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of
Jupiter, and the guardian deity of wom-
en. Hence **Júnialis**, *e*; **Júnio-**
nalis, *ae. c.* a worshipper of Juno; **Jú-**
nónigens, *ae. m.* Juno-born, i.e. Vul-
can; and **Júnónius**, *a, um*.

Juppiter (*Júpiter*), *Jóvis, m.* Ju-
piter or Jove, a son of Saturn, brother

and husband of Juno, the chief god
among the Romans; corresp. to the Gr.
Zeus.

Júra, *ae. m.* a chain of mountains
extending from the Rhine to the Rhone.

Justinus, *l, m.* a Roman historian
in the second century of the Christian
era.

Júterna, *ae. f.* a fountain in La-
tium; also a nymph, sister of Tervus,
the king of the Rutuli. Hence **Jútern-**
alis, *ium, m. plur.* the festival dedicated
to her.

Júvenalis, *la, m.* a Roman satirist
in the time of Domitian and Trajan.

Jáverna or **Júberna**, *ae. f.* Ire-

L.

Lábátas, *ium, m. plur.* a people of
Illyria. Hence **Lábátia**, *idia, adj.*

Lábrius, *ae. m.* the name of a Roman
gens. **2.** Laberius, celebrated as
a composer of mimes.

Lábri (*Lavri*), *orum, m. plur.* a
town of Latium, between Tusculum
and Praeneste. Hence **Lábri**, *orum,*
m. plur. its inhabitants; and **Lábri-**
nus, *a, um*.

Lábrius, *l, m.* a Roman name;
esp. of T. Attilus, a legate of Caesar in
Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pom-
pey.

Lábyrinthus, *l, m.* a building with
many winding passages; esp. that built
by Daedalus near Goraesus, in Crete.

Lácessa, *ae. f. adj.* Spartan, Lace-
daemonian; subst. a Lacedaemonian or
Spartan woman.

Lácedaemon, *ónis, f.* the city of
Lacedaemon or Sparta. Hence **Láce-**
daemonius, *a, um*.

Lácheis, *is, f.* one of the three
Fates.

Láclunum, *ll, n.* a promontory in
Bruttium, near Crotona, with a temple
to Juno; now Capo delle Colonne. Hence
Láclunus, *a, um*.

Láco or **Lácon**, *ónis, m.* a Laconian,
Lacedaemonian, Spartan. Hence **Lá-**
conia, or **Láconica**, *ae. f.* a country of
the Peloponnesus, of which Sparta, or
Lacedaemon, was the capital; **Láconi-**
cus, *a, um*, and **Láconis**, *idia, f. adj.*

Ládas, *ae. m.* a swift runner of
Alexander the Great.

Ládon, *ónis, m.* a river of Arcadia;
the fabled father of Daphne.

Laellus, *a*, the name of a Roman
gens. Esp. C. Laellus, a friend of Sci-
pio Africanus. **Laella**, *ae. f.* daughter
of C. Laellus, and mother-in-law of L.
Cassius, celebrated for her oratorical
powers. Hence **Laellianus**, *a, um*.

Láertes, *ae. m.* the father of Ulysses.
Hence **Láerti**, *us, a, um*, and **Láerti-**
ides, *ae. m.* Ulysses.

Laestrygon (*Lestr.*), *ónis, m.* more
freq. plur. **Laestrygones**, *um, a*, fabu-
lous race of giants, supposed to have lived

in Italy or Sicily. Hence **Laestrygo-**
nus, *a, um*.

Laevinus, *l, m.* a Roman surname.
Lais, *idia* and **Idos**, *f.* a celebrated
courtesan of Corinth.

Laius or **Laius**, *l, m.* son of Lae-
dæus, king of Thebes, and father of
Oedipus. Hence **Laiides**, *ae. m.*
Oedipus.

Lalage, *es, f.* a female proper name.
Lamis, *ae. m.* a surname in the gens
Aelia. Hence **Lamianna**, *a, um*.

Lampetis, *es, f.* daughter of Phaeon
and sister of Phaethon.

Lampesum, *l, n.*, and **Lampes-**
us (*-os*), *l, f.* a city of Mysia, on the
Hellespont. Hence **Lampesotum**, *a,*
um.

Lamus, *l, m.* a mythical king of the
Laestrygonians, son of Neptune,
and founder of Formiae. **2.** son of Her-
cules and Omphale.

Lanivium (*Laniv.*), *ll, n.* a town
of Latium. Hence **Lanivius** (*Laniv-*
iv), *a, um*.

Láoon, *ónis, m.* a Trojan, priest
of Apollo, who was killed at the altar by
two serpents.

Láodamia, *ae. f.* daughter of Anes-
tus, and wife of Procles.

Láodice, *ae. f.* a city of Phrygia.
Hence **Láodiceian**, *e*.

Láodion, *ónis, m.* father of
Priam, king of Troy. Hence **Láodi-**
ontes, *a, um*; **Láomedontes**, *a, um*; and
Láomedontides, *ae. m.* a male descendant of Laomedon.

Lápitheas, *orum, m. plur.* a mythical
people inhabiting the mountains of The-
saly. Hence **Lápitheas**, *a, um*, and
Lápitheus, *a, um*.

Lar or **Lars**, *tis, m.* a personage
of Etruscan origin, usually the person-
age of the first-born, while a younger
son was called **Aruns**.

Lára, *ae.* and **Lárida**, *ae. f.* daughter
of the river-god Almo, worshipped
in Rome under the name of Tectis or
Muta.

Larentia, *ae. f.* also Arca Larentis,
wife of Pontus, who suckled and
reared the twins Romulus and Remus.
Hence **Larentialis**, *ium, m. plur.* the festival
celebrated in honour of Larentia.

Larinum, *l, n.* a town on the Tyrr-
enus, now Larino. Hence **Larinas**,
itis.

Larissa, *ae. f.* a city in Thessaly, on
the Peneus, now Larissa. Hence **Lá-**
risseus, *a, um*, and **Larissenus**,
ium, m. plur. its inhabitants. **2.** a
city in Aethiopia, also called Larus
Cremate.

Larus, *ll, m.* a lake in northern
Italy, now Lago di Como.

Látrina, *a*, a family name in the
gens Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia.

Látinus, *l, m.* a king of the Laur-
entines, who gave Aeneas his daughter Le-
vinia in marriage.

Latium, *ll, n.* a country of Italy,
bounded by the Tyrrhenian sea; Rome
was situated at its northern extremity.

ence **Lätinus**, a, um; **Lätinus**, a, n, and **Lätialis** or **Lätäria**, c.

Latmus, i, m. a mountain in Caria, in which *Endymion* lay entranced.

Hence **Latmus**, a, um.

Lätöna, ac, also Gr. **Lätö** or **Lätö**, s, f. daughter of the Titan *Oceus* and *Phoebe*, and mother of *Apollo* and *Iana*. Hence **Lätönus**, a, um; **Lätönöna**, ac, c. a child of *Latona*; **Lätöus** (**Lätöus**), a, um; **Lätös**, a, m, and **Lätöis** (**Lätöis**), idis, f. *Idos*, adj.

Laurentum, i, n. a maritime town in *Latium*, now *Torre di Paterno*. Hence **Laurens**, entis, adj.; **Laurentinus**, a, um, and **Laurentius**, a, um.

Lausus, i, m. the son of *Mesentius*, whom *Aeneas* slew. 2. son of *Numitor* and brother of *Rhea Silvia*.

Lautiläe (**Lautiläe**), arum, f. plu. a narrow pass and village in *Latium*.

Läverna, ac, f. the goddess of gain (lawful or unlawful), and hence of rogues and thieves.

Lävinia, ac, f. daughter of *Latinus* and wife of *Aeneas*.

Lävinium, i, n. a city of *Latium*, near the sea-coast, founded by *Aeneas* in honour of his wife *Lavinia*, now *Pratica*. Hence **Lävinus**, a, um.

Léander, dri, m. a young man of *Abydos*, who swam nightly across the *Hellepont*, to visit *Hero* in *Sestos*, until he was drowned in a storm.

Léarchus, i, m. son of *Athamas* and *Iono*, killed by his father. Hence **Léarchüs**, a, um.

Léadiä, ac, f. a Boeotian city near *Mount Helicon*, and above which was situated the cave of *Trophonius*, now *Lirachia*.

Lébedus, i, f. a city on the coast of *Ionia*.

Lébinthum, i, f. one of the *Sporades*.

Lechaëus, i, n., and **Lechaëse**, arum, f. plu. the port of *Corinth*, on the *Corinthian Gulf*.

Lida, ac, and **Lidä**, s, f. daughter of *Thetis*, and wife of *Tyndareus*; mother of *Pollux*, *Helen*, *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*. Hence **Lidäus**, a, um.

Liläges, um, m. plu. an ancient race who lived scattered over several parts of *Asia Minor* and *Greece*. Hence **Lilägius**, a, um, and **Lilägiis**, idis, adj.

Lämannus, i, m. (either alone or with *lacus*) the *Lake of Geneva*.

Lemnos and **Lamnus**, i, f. one of the largest islands in the *Aegean Sea*, the abode of *Vulcan*; now *Stalimene*. Hence **Lamnus**, a, um; **Lemnius**, idis, f. a Lemnian woman, and **Lemnidiä**, ac, m. *Vulcan*.

Länaus, a, um, adj. *Bacchic*.

Lentilius, i, m. a surname of a distinguished family in the gens *Cornelia*.

Léonidas, ac, m. king of *Sparta*, who fell fighting against the *Persians* at *Thermopylae*.

2. a teacher of the younger *Cicero* at *Athens*.

Léontini, orum, m. plu. a very ancient town on the eastern side of *Sicily*, now *Lentini*. Hence **Léontinus**, a, um.

Lépιδus, i, m. a surname in the gens *Aemilia*.

Leprum, i, n. a town on the coast of *Elys*.

Leptis, is, f. a town in *Africa*, situated on the *Great Syrtis*; it is called *Leptis magna*. 2. *Leptis parva*, near *Hadrumentum*, now *Lemtipa*. Hence **Leptitänus**, a, um.

Lerna, ac, and **Lernä**, s, f. a forest and marsh near *Argos*, through which flowed a stream of the same name; there abode the *Lernaean Hydra*, which *Hercules* slew, and then drained the marsh. Hence **Lernaëus**, a, um.

Leobos (-us), i, f. a celebrated island in the *Aegean Sea*, off the coast of *Myria*, now *Meloloni*. Hence **Leobäus**, a, um; **Leobius**, a, um; **Leobös**, a, um; **Leobias**, idis, f. a Lesbian woman, and **Leobis**, idis, f. adj.

Léthé, s, f. a river in the infernal regions, the water of which was drunk by the *Shades*, who thus obtained forgetfulness of the past. Hence **Léthæus**, a, um.

Leucädiä, ac, and **Leucas**, idis, f. an island in the *Ionian Sea*, opposite *Scaronia*, with a famous temple of *Apollo*, now *S. Maura*. Hence **Leucädius**, a, um; and **Leucas**, idis, f. the capital of *Leucadia*.

Leucäta, ac, and **Leucätä**, s, f. a promontory in the island of *Leucaöia*.

Leucippus, i, m. father of *Phoebe* and *Hiläus*, who were carried off by *Cætor* and *Pollux*. Hence **Leucippis**, idis, f. a daughter of *Leucippus*. 2. a disciple of *Zeno*.

Leucopëtra, ac, f. a promontory near *Rhégium*, now *Capo dell' Armi*.

Leucotis, ac, f. a small island in the *Tyrrhene Sea*, south of *Pæstum*.

Leucothëa, ac, and **Leucothëä**, s, f. the name of *Ino*, after she was received among the sea-gods. 2. daughter of *Orchamus*, king of *Babylon*, and *Euryome*.

Leuctra, orum, m. plu. a small town in *Boeotia*, where *Epaminondas* defeated the *Spartans*. Hence **Leuctricus**, a, um.

Liber, eri, m. an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification; subsequently the name was applied to *Bacchus*. Hence **Liberälia**, ium, m. plu. a festival in honour of *Liber*, celebrated on the 17th of *March*, on which day youths received the manly toga.

Libra, ac, f. *Proserpine*, daughter of *Ceres*, and sister of *Liber*. 2. *Ariadne* (because she was the wife of *Bacchus*).

Libethrum, i, n. an ancient town in *Macedonia*, sacred to the *Muses*. Hence **Libethrides**, um, f. plu. the *Muses*.

Libitina, ac, f. the goddess of the dead,

in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out.

Libo, önis, m. a Roman surname in the gens *Marcia* and *Scribonia*.

Liburni, orum, m. plu. an Illyrian people, between *Istria* and *Dalmatia*. Hence **Liburnus**, a, um.

Libya, ac, and **Libyë**, s, f. *Libya*, the northern part of *Africa*; also in gen. *Africa*. Hence **Libyëus**, a, um; **Libyë**, s, f.; **Libyëus**, a, um; **Libyëti**, a, um; **Libyëti**, idis, f. adj., and **Libyus**, a, um.

Lichas, ac, m. an attendant of *Hercules*.

Licinius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. the orator *C. Licinius Crassus*, and the triumvir *M. Licinius Crassus*. Hence **Licinius**, a, um, and **Licinianus**, a, um.

Ligarius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *Q. Ligarius*, whom *Cicero* defended. Hence **Ligarianus**, a, um.

Ligea, ac, f. a wood-nymph.

Liger or **Ligëria**, eris, m. the largest river of *Gallia Transalpina*, now the *Loire*.

Ligures, um, m. plu. a people who occupied that part of northern Italy which extends along the coast from the frontiers of *Gaul* to those of *Etruria*. Hence **Ligur** and **Ligus**, üria, adj.; **Ligüria**, ac, f. their country; **Ligütiens**, a, um, and **Ligustinus**, a, um.

Lilybæum, i, n. the most westerly promontory of *Sicily*, now *Capo Boeo*, with a town of the same name. Hence **Lilybætanus**, a, um, and **Lilybëus**, a, um.

Lindus (-os), i, f. a town in the island of *Rhodes*, with a temple of *Minerva*.

Lingones, um, m. plu. a people of *Gaul*. Hence **Lingönus**, i, m.

Linus (-os), i, m. son of *Apollo* and one of the *Muses*, instructor of *Orpheus* and *Hercules*, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with a lyre.

Lipära, ac, and **Lipärs**, s, f. one of the *Aeolian Isles*, north of *Sicily*, with a city of the same name, now *Lipari*. Hence **Lipäraeus**, a, um, and **Lipärensis**, a.

Liripë, s, f. a nymph, the mother of *Narcissus*.

Liris, is, m. a large river of *Latium*, which it divides from *Campania*, now *Garigliano*.

Lissus, i, f., and **Lissum**, i, n. a city in southern *Dalmatia*.

Litana silva, or *abso.* **Litana**, ac, f. a large forest on the *Apennines*, near *Mutina*.

Liternum (*Lint*), i, n. a city on the coast of *Campania*, now *Patrica*. Hence **Liternus**, a, um, and **Liternius**, a, um.

Livius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *M. Livius Andronicus*, the first Roman tragic poet; and *T. Livius Patavinus*, the celebrated historian. Hence **Livius**, a, um, and **Livianus**, a, um.

Locrum, *um*, *plu.* a people of Greece, consisting of several tribes. 2. a city on the south-east coast of Bruttium. Hence **Locrænsis**, *e*, and **Locris**, *idis*, *f.* the country of Locri, in Greece.

Locrusta (**Locrusta**), *ae*, *f.* a woman notorious for her skill in poisons.

Lollus, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Lollianus**, *a*, *um*.

Londinium (**Lundin**), *ii*, *n.* a city in Britain, now London.

Lotis, *idis*, and **Lotos**, *i*, *f.* a daughter of Neptune, who was changed into the lotus-tree.

Lia, *ae*, *f.* a goddess to whom were devoted the arms taken in battle.

Lucca, *ae*, *f.* a city of Etruria, now Lucca. Hence **Luccensis**, *e*.

Lucani, *orum*, *plu.* a people of southern Italy. Hence **Lucanus**, *a*, *um*; **Lucania**, *ae*, *f.* their country, and **Lucanions**, *a*, *um*.

Lucretius, *i*, *m.* a Roman proper name. Esp. L. Lucretius, a friend of Cicero and Pompey, author of a work on the Italian and Civil wars.

Luceria, *ae*, *f.* an ancient city of Apulia, now Lucera. Hence **Lucerinus**, *a*, *um*.

Lucillus, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Lucillus, a native of the Campanian Suesia; the father of Roman satire.

Lucius, *i*, *m.* a Roman praenomen.

Lucrætia, *v*. Lucretius.

Lucrætilis, *is*, *m.* a mountain in the Sabine territory.

Lucrætia, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Sp. Lucretius, the father of Lucretia, consul B.C. 508. 2. Lucretia, daughter of Sp. Lucretius, and wife of Collatinus, who, being dishonoured by Sex. Tarquinius, killed herself.

3. the poet T. Lucretius Carus, author of the poem *De rerum natura*.

Lucrinus, *i*, *m.* (alone, or with lacus) a lake famous for its oysters, on the coast of Campania, in the neighbourhood of Baiae. Hence **Lucrinus**, *a*, *um*, and **Lucrinensis**, *e*.

Lucullus, *i*, *m.* a family name in the gens Licinia. The most celebrated is L. Licinius Lucullus, the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury. Hence **Lucullus**, *a*, *um*, and **Lucullianus**, *a*, *um*.

Lugdunum, *i*, *n.* a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus, now Lyons. Hence **Lugdunensis**, *e*.

Luna, *ae*, *f.* a city of Etruria. Hence **Lunensis**, *e*.

Luperus, *i*, *m.* a deity who protected the flocks from wolves. Hence **Lupercal**, *ilis*, *n.* a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to him; and **Lupercalia**, *ium* and *orum*, *plu.* his festival, celebrated in February.

Lusitania, *ae*, *f.* the western part of Hispania, including the mod. Portugal. Hence **Lusitanus**, *a*, *um*.

Lutatius (**Luciathus**), *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Latetia, *ae*, *f.* a city of Gaul, now Paris.

Lycæus, *i*, *m.* a surname of Bacchus.

Lycæus, *i*, *m.* a mountain in Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped. Hence **Lycæus**, *a*, *um*.

Lycambes, *ae*, *m.* a person who having offended Archilochus, was severely satirized by him.

Lycôn, *um*, *m.* king of Arcadia, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf.

Hence **Lycônus**, *a*, *um*, and **Lycônis**, *idis*, *f.* his daughter Callisto.

Lycônides, *um*, *plu.* a people of Asia Minor. Hence **Lycônides**, *a*, *um*, and **Lycônida**, *ae*, *f.* their country.

Lycæum and **Lydium**, *i*, *n.* a gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught.

Lycia, *ae*, *f.* a country in the south of Asia Minor. Hence **Lycius**, *a*, *um*.

Lycidas, *ae*, *m.* one of the Centaurs. 2. a beautiful boy. 3. a shepherd.

Lycodemus, *is*, *m.* king of Scyros, to whose court Achilles was sent, disguised as a woman.

Lycoris, *idis*, *f.* a sea-nymph.

Lycoris, *idis*, *f.* also called Cytheris, a freedwoman of Volturnus, afterwards the mistress of Antony.

Lycormas, *ae*, *m.* a river of Actolia.

Lycus or **-os**, *i*, *f.* a city of Crete. Hence **Lycetus**, *a*, *um*.

Lycurgus, *i*, *m.* son of Dryas, king of the Blones, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus. 2. the famous lawgiver of the Spartans. 3. an Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes. Hence **Lycurgus**, *a*, *um*.

Lycus or **-os**, *i*, *m.* one of the Centaurs. 2. one of the companions of Aeneas. 3. a river in Bithynia. 4. a river in Phrygia.

Lycia, *ae*, *f.* a country in Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardes. Hence **Lydus**, *a*, *um*, and **Lydus**, *a*, *um*.

Lyncæus (*disyll.*), *i*, *m.* one of the Argonauts, famed for the sharpness of his sight. Hence **Lyncus**, *a*, *um*, and **Lynceus**, *ae*, *m.* a descendant of Lyncus.

Lyncus, *i*, *m.* a Scythian king, who was changed by Ceres into a lynx. 2. *f.* a city of Macedonia.

Lyræus (**Lyræssus**), *i*, *f.* a town in Thracæ, the birth-place of Briceis. Hence **Lyræus** (**Lyræssus**), *a*, *um*, and **Lyræsis** (**Lyræssis**), *idis*, *f.* adj.

Lysander, *dri*, *m.* a celebrated Spartan general. 2. one of the ephors at Sparta.

Lycias, *ae*, *m.* a famous Athenian orator.

Lysimachia, *ae*, *f.* a city in Thracæ.

Lysimachus, *i*, *m.* one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thracæ after the latter's death.

Lysippus, *i*, *m.* a celebrated statuary of Sicily.

Lysis, *idis*, *m.* a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.

M.

Macedones, *um*, *plu.* the Macedonians. Hence **Macedonia**, *ae*, *f.* their country, situated between Thessaly and Thracæ; **Macedonianus**, *a*, *um*, and **Macedonianus**, *a*, *um*.

Macer, *dri*, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. C. Licinius Macer, an historian.

Machon, *olis*, *m.* son of Aeneas, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy. Hence **Machonianus**, *a*, *um*.

Maecander, also **Maecandrus** and **Maecandrus**, *dri*, *m.* a river, proverbial for its many windings, which rises in Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and near Miletus, falls into the Ionian Sea; now **Meander**. Hence **Maecandrus**, *a*, *um*.

Maecenas, *is*, *m.* C. Cilnius Maecenas, a Roman eques, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil. Hence **Maecenathianus**, *a*, *um*.

Maecius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Maedi (**Mædi**), *orum*, *plu.* a Thracian people. Hence **Maediæ** (**Mædiæ**), *a*, *um*.

Maellus, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Sp. Maellus, who was suspected of aiming at kingly power. Hence **Maellianus**, *a*, *um*.

Maenades, *um*, *plu.* the priestesses of Bacchus, **Bacchantes**.

Maenalis or **-os**, *i*, *m.* and **Maenalis**, *orum*, *plu.* a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan. Hence **Maenalis**, *a*, *um*, and **Maenalis**, *idis*, *f.* adj.

Maenius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Maenalis, *ae*, *f.* the ancient name of Lydia. Hence **Maenides**, *ae*, *m.*; **Maenialis**, *idis*, *f.* and **Maenialis**, *a*, *um*.

Maestis, *is*, *idis*, *f.* and **Maestis**, *a*, *um*, and **Maestis**, *a*, *um*.

Maevius, *i*, *m.* a Roman proper name. Esp. a secretary of Terres. 2. a wretched poet, a contemporary of Virgil.

Magnæia, *ae*, *f.* a country in Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea. 2. a city in Lydia, near the Maecander. 3. another city in Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus. Hence **Magnæius**, *a*, *um*; **Magnæia**, *ae*, *adj.*; **Magnæus**, *ae*, *adj.*; **Magnæus**, *ae*, *plu.* the Magnesian, and **Magnæia**, *idis*, *f.* adj.

Mago, *olis*, *m.* a Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal. 2. another Carthaginian, the author of a work on agriculture, which was translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate.

Magontiacum (**Mog.**), *i*, *n.* a city of Germany, on the Rhine, now Mayence.

Maia, *Maia*, ae, f. daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, and the mother of *Mercury* by *Jupiter*.

Malaea and **Malæa**, ae, f. the southwestern promontory of *Peloponnesus*. Hence **Malæus**, a, um.

Malæus Sinus, a gulf between *Hecealy* and *Phocis*. Hence **Malæensis**, e, and **Malæus**, a, um.

Mamertini, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of the city of *Messana*, in *Sicily*. Hence **Mamertinus**, a, um.

Mamilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Mamilius**, a, um.

Mamurius, ii, m. (in full, *Mamurius Vestrius*) the maker of the eleven *incella*, in imitation of that sent down from heaven.

Mamurra, ae, m. a wealthy Roman eques of *Formiae*.

Mancinus, i, m. a Roman proper name. Esp. of C. Hostilius *Mancinus*, is consul who made a treaty with the *Numantines* which the *Senate* refused to ratify. Hence **Mancinianus**, a, um.

Mandala, ae, f. a town in the *Sabine* territory.

Manlius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Manilius**, a, um, and **Manlianus**, a, um.

Manlius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Manlius *Capitolinus*, who saved the *Capitol* in the *Gallia* war. Hence **Manlius**, a, um, and **Manlianus**, a, um.

Manthinea, ae, f. a city of *Arcadia*, near which *Epaminondas* defeated the *Spartans*, but was himself slain.

Manto, us, f. a prophetess, daughter of *Tiresias*. 2. an Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of *Ocnus*, the founder of *Mantua*.

Mantua, ae, f. a city of *Gallia Transpadana*, on the *Mincius*, near which was *Andes*, the birth-place of *Virgil*. Hence **Mantuanus**, a, um.

Marathon, onis, f. a village on the eastern coast of *Attica*, famed for the victory gained near it by *Miltiades* over the *Persians*. Hence **Marathonius**, a, um.

Marcellus, i, m. a Roman family name in the plebeian gens *Claudia*. Esp. M. Claudius *Marcellus*, the taker of *Syracuse*. Hence **Marcellia** (or -æ), orum, m. plu. a festival in honour of the *Marcelli* in *Syracuse*; and **Marcellianus**, a, um.

Marcus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *Ancus Marcus*, the fourth king of *Rome*. Hence **Marcus**, a, um, and **Marcianus**, a, um.

Marcomani and **manni**, orum, m. plu. a powerful German people, a portion of the tribe of the *Suevi*.

Mardi, orum, m. plu. a plundering race dwelling in the highlands south of the *Caspian* sea.

Mardonius, ii, m. son-in-law of *Darius Hystaspis*, and general of the *Persians*; he was defeated and slain at *Platæa*.

Marea and **Mareota**, ae, f. a town and lake in *Egypt*, not far from *Alexandria*. Hence **Mareoticus**, a, um, and **Mareotis**, idis, f. adj.

Marcia, ae, f. a Latin nymph, the mother of *Latinus*.

Marius, a, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is C. *Marius*, the conqueror of *Jugurtha* and of the *Cimbri* and *Teutoni*. Hence **Marius**, a, um, and **Marianus**, a, um.

Marmarides, ae, m. a native of *Marmarica* (a country in north-eastern *Africa*).

Mero, onis, m. the surname of the poet *Virgil*.

Maroboduus, i, m. a king of the *Suevi*.

Maronæa or **Maronia**, ae, f. a town of *Thrace*, famous for its wine. Hence **Maronæus**, a, um. 2. a town of the *Samnites*.

Marpesius (*Marpesalus*), a, um, belonging to *Marpea* (a mountain in *Paros*).

Marribium or **Marrivium**, ii, n. the capital of the *Marians*. Hence **Marribius**, a, um.

Marricini (*Maricini*), orum, m. plu. a people of *Italy*, near the *River Aternus*, whose chief city was *Teate*. Hence **Marricinus**, a, um.

Mars (poet. *Māvors*), tis, m. the god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers, who, as father of *Romulus*, was the progenitor of the Roman people. Hence **Martius**, a, um, and **Martialis**, e.

Marsi, orum, m. plu. an ancient and very warlike nation of central *Italy*; the chief opponents of the *Romans* in the *Social War*. Hence **Marsus**, a, um, and **Marsicus**, a, um. 2. a people of *Germany*.

Marsyas and **Marsya**, ae, m. a satyr who challenged *Apollo* to a trial of skill on the *flute*, and whom the latter vanquished and stayed alive. 2. a river in *Phrygia*.

Masiniassa, ae, m. king of *Numidia*, grandfather of *Jugurtha*.

Massagetae, arum, m. plu. a Scythian people, to the east of the *Caspian* Sea.

Massicus, i, m. (with and without mons) a mountain in *Campania*, celebrated for its excellent wine, now *Monte Massico*.

Massilia, ae, f. a celebrated sea-port of *Gallia*, situated on the *Mediterranean*, now *Marseilles*. Hence **Massiliensis**, e.

Massyli, orum, m. plu. a people of *Numidia*. Hence **Massylus** and **Massylus**, a, um.

Mātūnus, i, m. a mountain in *Apulia*. Hence **Mātūnus**, a, um.

Mātūus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Mātūanus**, a, um.

Matrona, ae, m. a river in *Gaul*, now the *Marne*.

Mātūta, ae, f. a name of *Ivo*, called also *Mater Matuta*.

Mauri, orum, m. plu. the *Moors*, a people of north-western *Africa*. Hence **Maurus**, a, um; **Mauritanis**, ae, f. their country, and **Mauritanus**, a, um.

Mausolus, i, m. king of *Caria*, husband of *Artemisia*. Hence **Mausolus**, a, um.

Māvors, ortis, v. *Mars*.

Modes, ae, f. daughter of *Aeetes*, king of *Colchis*, who assisted *Jason* in obtaining the golden fleece, and accompanied him to *Greece*. When *Jason* afterwards repudiated her, in order to marry *Cressa*, she killed their children. Hence **Modæis**, idis, f. adj.

Mōdi, orum, m. plu. the *Modes*, a people of *Asia*, poet. also for the *Assyrians*, *Persians*, and *Parthians*. Hence **Modus**, a, um; **Modia**, ae, f. their country, and **Modicus**, a, um.

Mōdiolanum, i, m. a city in northern *Italy*, now *Milan*. Hence **Mōdiolanensis**, e.

Modullia, ae, f. a town in *Latium*. Hence **Modullinus**, a, um.

Mōdusa, ae, f. daughter of *Phorcus*, one of the *Gorgons*. *Minerva* turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes the power of converting every thing they looked upon to stone. *Percussa* slew her. Hence **Mōdusæus**, a, um.

Mēgara, ae, f. one of the *Furiae*.

Mēgalē, es, f. a surname of *Cybele*. Hence **Mēgalensis**, e; **Mēgalensis**, or **Mēgalia**, um, m. plu. a festival in honour of *Cybele*, celebrated on the 4th of *April*; and **Mēgalēsticus**, a, um.

Mēgalopolis, is, f. a city of *Arcadia*. Hence **Mēgalopolitæ**, arum, m. plu. its inhabitants, and **Mēgalopolitæ**, nus, a, um.

Mēgara, ae, f. and **Mēgara**, orum, m. plu. a Grecian city, the capital of *Megaris*. Hence **Mēgareus** (*quadri-syl.*), a, um; **Mēgaricus**, a, um, and **Mēgarius**, a, um.

Mēgareus (*trisyll.*), i, m. son of *Nepertune*, and father of *Hippomenes*. Hence **Mēgarisus**, a, um.

Mēgaria, idis, f. a country of *Greece*, between *Attica* and *Corinth*. 2. a city of *Sicily*, also called *Megara*.

Mēlampus, ōdis, m. a celebrated physician and soothsayer. 2. son of *Atræus*.

Mēlæger and **Mēlæagrus** (-agrus), grī, m. son of the *Calymnon* king *Ueneus*, one of those engaged in the *Calymnon* boar-hunt. Hence **Mēlægrides**, um, f. plu. the sisters of *Melæger*.

Mēlētē, es, f. one of the *Muses*.

Mēllibœa, ae, f. a maritime town of *Thrace*. Hence **Mēllibœus**, a, um.

Mēllibœus, i, m. the name of a shepherd.

Mēlliocerta and **Mēlliocertes**, ae, m. son of *Ivo* and *Athamas*. His mother, being pursued by her mad husband, threw herself with *Meliocerta* into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the *Greeks* *Palaemon*, and by the *Romans* *Portunus*.

Méllissus, *i. m.* a grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus. 2. a philosopher of Samos.

Méllis, *ae, m.* or **Méllis**, *ae, f.* the island of Melia. 2. an island off the coast of Dalmatia, now Melia.

3. a sea-nymph. Hence **Méllis**, *ae*.

Mélla or **Méla**, *ae, m.* a river in northern Italy.

Mélos, *i. f.* an island in the Aegean Sea, the most south-westerly of the Cyclades. Hence **Mélius**, *a, um*, and **Mélinus**, *a, um*.

Mélopoméne, *ae, f.* the Muse of tragic poetry.

Memnius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Memmiades**, *ae, m.* a Memmius, and **Memmianus**, *a, um*.

Memnon, *ónis, m.* son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians; he went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles. Hence **Memnónius**, *a, um*.

Memphis, is and *Idos, f.* a great city of Middle Egypt. Hence **Memphites**, *ae, m. adj.*: **Memphiticon**, *a, um*, and **Memphitis**, *idis, f. adj.*

Ménæ, *arum, f. plu.* or **Ménæa**, *um, i. n.* a town of Sicily. Hence **Ménæsenius** or **Ménæsenus**, *a, um*.

Ménander or **Ménandros** (-us), *dri, m.* a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model. Hence **Ménandricus**, *a, um*.

Ménapi, *orum, m. plu.* a people of Belgic Gaul.

Ménécles, *is, m.* an Asiatic rhetorician. Hence **Ménécolius**, *a, um*.

Ménéclémus, *i. m.* a philosopher, a disciple of Plato. 2. an Athenian rhetorician. 3. a general of Alexander the Great.

Ménélaus, *i. m.* son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. Hence **Ménélaeus**, *a, um*.

Ménénius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is Menenius Agrippa. Hence **Ménéniánus**, *a, um*, and **Ménénius**, *a, um*.

Ménippus, *i. m.* a Cynic philosopher. 2. a great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.

Ménoecus, *ei* and *Eos, m.* son of the Theban king Cronos, who sacrificed himself for his country.

Ménocetus, *li, m.* father of Patroclus. Hence **Ménocleides**, *ae, m.* Patroclus.

Mentor, *ónis, m.* a celebrated artist in embossed metal work. Hence **Mentóreus**, *a, um*.

Mercurius, *li, m.* the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; as a herald, the god of eloquence; the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World. Hence **Mercuriális**, *e*.

Mérionus, *ae, m.* a charioteer of Hionarcus.

Méropé, *ae, f.* a district of Ethiopia, usually called an island.

Méropé, *ae, f.* daughter of Atlas and Cleio, one of the Pleiades. 2. sister of Phæthon.

Méropis, *ónis, m.* king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the putative father of Phæthon.

Mésopotámia, *ae, f.* a country of Asia between the Euphrates and Tigris.

Messalla, *ae*, or **Messalla**, *ae, m.* a Roman surname in the gens Valeria. The most celebrated is the orator M. Valerius Messala Corvinus, in the time of Cicero and Augustus.

Messallina or **Messallina**, *ae, f.* the wife of the emperor Claudius.

Messana, *ae, f.* a city of Sicily, situated on the straits between Italy and Sicily, now Messina.

Messapia (Mesapia), *ae, f.* the Greek name of Calabria. Hence **Messapius** (Mesap.), *a, um*.

Messené, *ae*, or **Messena** (Messana), *ae, f.* the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus. Hence **Messénius** (also Messanius), *a, um*.

Métabus, *i. m.* king of the Volsci, father of Camilla, a heroine who assisted Turnus against Aeneas.

Métapontum, *i. n.* a town of Lucania. Hence **Métapontinus**, *a, um*.

Métaurus, *i. m.* a small river in Umbria, celebrated through the defeat of Hannibal on its banks.

Métellus, *a*, a Roman family name in the gens Caecilia. Hence **Métellinus**, *a, um*.

Méthymna, *ae, f.* a city in the Island of Lesbos, the birth-place of the poet Arion, also famed for its excellent wine. Hence **Méthymnaeus**, *a, um*, and **Méthymnius**, *idis, f. adj.*

Méton, *ónis, m.* a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who invented the cycle of nineteen years, which brings the sun and moon into nearly the same relative positions.

Métródorus, *i. m.* an Epicurean. 2. a pupil of Carneades. 3. a pupil of Democritus.

Métrópolis, *is, f.* a city in Thessaly. Hence **Métrópolisianus**, *a, um*.

Mévania, *ae, f.* a city in Umbria, now Perugia.

Méxentius, *i. m.* a tyrant of Caere or Agrylla, slain by Aeneas.

Mícepes, *ae, m.* son of Marinissa, and king of Numidia.

Midas (Mida), *ae, m.* son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. He requested and received from Bacchus the gift that everything he touched should turn to gold. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.

Milanton, *ónis, m.* the husband of Atlantia.

Milétus, *i. m.* the father of Caunus and Byblis. Hence **Miletia**, *idis, f.* his daughter Byblis. 2. *f.* one of the principal cities of Asia Minor. Hence **Miletius**, *a, um*.

Milo and **Milon**, *ónis, m.* a cele-

brated athlete of Crotona. 2. a king of Pisa, in Elis.

Milo, *ónis, m.* a family name in the Arician gens. Esp. T. Annus Milo, a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and was tried for murder and defended by Cicero. Hence **Milonianus**, *a, um*.

Miltiades, *is, m.* a celebrated general, who commanded the Athenians in the battle of Marathon.

Mimallónes, *um, f. plu.* Boeotians. Hence **Mimallónes**, *a, um*, and **Mimallónis**, *idis, f.* a Boeotian.

Mimnag, *antis, m.* a promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios. 2. a giant.

3. a Trojan.

Mimmermus, *i. m.* a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon.

Mincius, *li, m.* a river in Cisalpine Gaul, now Mincio.

Minerva, *ae, f.* a Roman goddess, identical with the Grecian Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving.

Minervium, *li, n.* a city and castle in Calabria.

Minio, *ónis, m.* a small river in Etruria, now Nigrono.

Minos, *ónis, m.* son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and legislator in Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions. 2. the grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne. Hence **Minia**, *idis, f.* a female descendant of Minos.

Minóius, *a, um*, and **Minóus**, *a, um*.

Minotaurus, *i. m.* a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man. It was slain by Theseus.

Minturnæ, *arum, f. plu.* a city of Latium, on the borders of Campania. Hence **Minturnensis**, *e*.

Minicius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Minyas, *ae, m.* a mythical king of Thessaly. Hence **Minyas**, *arum, a. plu.* the Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason: **Minyias**, *idis, f.* a daughter of Minyas; **Minyides**, *f. plu.* the daughters of Minyas, and **Minyias**, *a, um*.

Misenum, *li, n.* a promontory, town, and harbour in Campania. Hence **Misensis**, *e*.

Misenus, *i. m.* son of Aeolus, a trumpeter of Aeneas.

Mithras and **Mithres**, *ae, m.* the sun-god of the Persians.

Mithridates, *is, m.* nicknamed the Great, king of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans; he was at last conquered by Pompey, and killed himself. Hence **Mithridátus**, *a, um*, and **Mithridátionis**, *a, um*.

Mitylén or **Mitylénis**, *ae, f.* and **Mitylenæ**, *arum, f. plu.* the capital of the Island of Lesbos. Hence **Mitylénæus** or **Mitylénæus**, *a, um*, and **Mitylénensis**, *e*.

Mnēmōnides, um, *f. plu. the Muses.*
Mnēmōsynē, ēs, *f. the mother of Muses.*
Moēsai, orum, *m. plu. a people who sit between Thrace and the Danube.*
Moesia, ae, *f. their country.*
ae mol. Bulgaria and Servia, and
Moēsianus, a, um.
Mosontiacum, *v. Magontiacum.*
Molorchus, i, *m. a poor vine-dresser who hospitably entertained Hercules.*
Molorchus, ae, *um.*
Molossi, orum, *m. plu. a people in the southern part of Epirus.*
Molossicus, a, um; **Molossis**, idis, *f. their country, and Molossus, a, um.*
Mōna, ae, *f. the Isle of Man.* 2.
the Isle of Anglesey.
Mōnaeses, is, *m. a king of the Parthians.*
Mōnoecus, is, *m. a surname of Hercules.*
Mopeia or **Mopsōpia**, ae, *f. an ancient name of Athens.* Hence **Mopsopus**, a, um.
Mopsus, i, *m. a soothsayer in Argos.*
 2, *a soothsayer in Thessaly.* 3, *a shepherd.*
Morini, orum, *m. plu. a people of Belgic Gaul.*
Morpheus, ēi and ēos, *m. the son of Sleep and god of dreams.*
Mōsa, ae, *m. a river in Belgic Gaul, now the Meuse.*
Mōsella, ae, *m. and f. a river of Belgic Gaul, now the Moselle.*
Mōses or **Mōyses**, is, *m. the famous Jewish lawgiver.*
Mūcius, a, *the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is C. Mucius Scaevola, who attempted to assassinate Porcena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand.*
 Hence **Mūcius**, a, um, and **Mūciānus**, a, um.
Mulucha, ae, *m. a river in northern Africa.* 2, *f. a city standing upon it.*
Mummus, a, *the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is L. Mummus Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth.*
Munda, ae, *f. a city in the south of Spain.* Hence **Mundensis**, e.
Munychia, ae, *f. one of the ports of Athens.* Hence **Munychiānus**, a, um.
Murcia, ae, *f. an epithet of Venus.*
Murgantia, ae, *f. a city in Sicily.* 2, *a city in Sicily, also called Morgentia.* Hence **Murgantiānus**, a, um.
Murrānus (Murrhan), i, *m. a mythic king of the Latins.*
Mūsā, ae, *f. a Muse, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts, who were nine in number.*
Mūsaeus, i, *m. a Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.*
Mūtina, ae, *f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul, now Modena.* Hence **Mūtinen-sis**, e.
Mūtusca, ae, *f. a town of the Sabines.*
Mūtves, ae, or **Mūtves**, ēs, *f. a town in Sicily.* Hence **Mūtvesensis**, e.

Mycālē, ēs, *f. a promontory in Ionia, opposite Samos.*
Mycēnae, arum, or **Mycēnē**, ēs, *f. a celebrated city in Argolis, one of the most ancient towns in Greece, of which Agamemnon was king.* Hence **Mycēnaeus**, a, um; **Mycēnonsis**, e, and **Mycēnia**, idis, *f. Iphigenia.*
Myconos or **-us**, i, *f. one of the Cyclades.*
Mygdōn, ōnis, *m. a Phrygian king.*
 Hence **Mygdōnes**, um, *m. plu. Phrygians;* **Mygdōnia**, ae, *f. a country in Phrygia;* **Mygdōnides**, ae, *m. the son of Mygdon;* **Mygdōnis**, idis, *f. adj.;*
Mygdōnius, a, um.
Myndus or **-os**, i, *f. a city in Caria.*
Myrina, ae, *f. a fortified sea-port town in Mysia.*
Myrmecides, ae, *m. a celebrated sculptor.*
Myrmidōnes, um, *m. plu. a people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles.*
Myron, ōnis, *m. a celebrated sculptor.*
Myrtilus, i, *m. son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.*
Myrtōus, a, um, *Myrtoan.* Esp. **Myrtoum** mare, the **Myrtoum** Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea, which derives its name from the Island of Myrtos.
Myria, ae, *f. a country in the northwest of Asia Minor.* Hence **Myrius**, a, um, and **Myrius**, a, um.

N.

Nābātāea (Nabathaea), ae, *f. a country in Arabia.* Hence **Nābātāeus**, a, um.
Naevius, a, *the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Naevius, a Roman epic and dramatic poet, who died about 202 B. C.* Hence **Naevius**, a, um, and **Naevianus**, a, um.
Nār, Nāris, *m. a river of central Italy, a tributary of the Tiber, now Nera.*
Narbo, ōnis, *m. a city in Gaul, from which Gallia Narbonensis took its name, now Narbonne.* Hence **Nar-bōnensis**, e.
Narcissus, i, *m. son of Cephalus and the nymph Liriope. He was changed into the flower of the same name.*
Narnia, ae, *f. an Umbrian city on the Nar.* Hence **Narniensis**, e.
Nārylon, ōn, n. and **Nāryx**, ōis, *f. a city of the Opuntian Locri.* Hence **Nārylon**, a, um.
Nāsidiēnus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*
Nāsidiūs, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Nāsidiānus**, a, um.
Nāso, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, the poet.
Naupactus (-os), i, *m. and Naupactum, i, *n. a city of Locris on the Gulf of Corinth, now Lepanto.* Hence **Naupactōus**, a, um.*

Nauplius, ii, *m. son of Neptune and Anyone, king of Euboea, and father of Palameirs.* Hence **Naupliades**, ae, *m. Palamedes.*
Nāvius, ii, *m. a Roman name. Esp. Attus Navius, an augur under Tarquinus Priscus, who cut a stone in two with a razor.*
Naxos, i, *f. the largest of the Cyclades, famed for its vines, and for the desertion of Ariadne by Theseus.* Hence **Naxius**, a, um.
Nēasra, ae, *f. the name of several women.*
Nēāpōlis, is, *f. a celebrated maritime city in Campania, now Napoli, Naples.* Hence **Nēāpōlitānus**, a, um.
Nēarchus, i, *m. an admiral of Alexander the Great.* 2, *a Tarentine.* 3, *a beautiful youth.*
Nēleus (disyll.), ēi and ēos, *m. son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, king of Pylos, and father of Nestor.* Hence **Nēleius**, a, um; **Nēleus**, a, um, and **Nelides**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Nēleus.*
Nēmēa, ae, and **Nēmēs**, ēs, *f. a city in Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion.* Hence **Nēmēaeus**, a, um, and **Nēmēus**, a, um.
Nēmēsis, is and ios, *f. the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.*
Nēocles, is and i, *m. father of Themistocles.* Hence **Nēocleides**, ae, *m. Themistocles.* 2, *father of Epicurus.*
Nēontōlēmus, i, *m. son of Achilles, also called Pyrrhus.* 2, *one of Alexander's generals.*
Nēpet or **Nēpēto**, is, *n. a city in Etruria.* Hence **Nēpēsianus** (Nepens), a, um.
Nēphēlē, ēs, *f. wife of Athamas, mother of Phryxus and Helle.* Hence **Nēphēlēis**, idos, *f. Helle.*
Nēpos, ōtis, *m. a surname in the gens Cornelia. Esp. Cornelius Nepos, a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero.*
Nēptūnus, i, *m. the god of the sea and other waters, the brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite.* Hence **Nēptūnālis**, e, and **Nēptūnius**, a, um.
Nēreus (disyll.), ēi and ēos, *m. son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.* Hence **Nēreus**, idis, *f. a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph;* **Nēreus**, a, um, and **Nēreīdē**, ēs, *f. i. q. Nereia.*
Nērīo, ōnis, **Nērīōnes**, is, **Nērīōnē**, ēs, or **Neria**, ae, *f. the wife of Mars.*
Nērītōs (-us), i, *m. a mountain in Thera, and an island near it.* Hence **Nērītius**, a, um.
Nērō, ōnis, *m. a surname in the gens Claudii.* Hence **Nērōnēs**, a, um; **Nērōnīanus**, a, um, and **Nērō-nius**, a, um.
Nervi, orum, *m. plu. a warlike people of Belgic Gaul.* Hence **Nervi-us**, a, um.

Nesae, *fa. f. one of the Nereids.*
Nessus, *i. m. a Centaur who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.* Hence **Nessus**, *a. um.*
Nestor, *Oris, m. son of Nelus, and king of Pylos, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.*
Nētum, *i. m. a town in Sicily, southwest of Syracuse.* Hence **Nētinienses**, *lum. and Nētini*, *orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.*
Niceae, *ae. f. a city in Bithynia, on Lake Acania.* 2. *a city in Locris, near Thermopylae.* 3. *a city on the Hydaspes. Hence Niceenses, e.*
Nicander, *dri, m. a physician, poet, and grammarian of Claros.*
Nicias, *ae. m. a celebrated Athenian statesman and general.* 2. **Nicias** **Curtius**, *a grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia.*
Nicocles, *is, m. tyrant of Sicily, overthrown by Aratus.*
Nicomēdes, *is, m. a king of Bithynia.* 2. *the son of the former.*
Nilus, *i. m. a large river of Egypt, celebrated for its annual overflow.* Hence **Niliacus**, *a. um.* and **Nilioticus**, *a. um.*
Ninus, *i. m. son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh.* 2. *f. the city of Nineveh.*
Niobe, *ae. and Niobē, ēs, f. daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona.* Hence **Niobēus**, *a. um.*
Niphates, *ae. m. a part of the Taurus range of mountains in Armenia.*
Nireus (*disyll.*), *ēi and ēos, m. son of Charopus and Aglaia.*
Nisus, *i. m. king of Megara, father of Nesiia, who cut off her father's purple hair, on which his life depended: Nisus was then changed into a sea-eagle.* Hence **Nisaeus**, *a. um.* and **Nisiis**, *Idis, f. the daughter of Nisus; Nisiolus*, *a. um.* and **Nisiolas**, *Idis, f. adj.*
Nola, *ae. f. a city of remote antiquity in Campania.* Hence **Nolanus**, *a. um.*
Nomentum, *i. n. a Sabine town near Rome.* Hence **Nomentanus**, *a. um.*
Nōnāris, *is, f. a mountain and town in Arcadia.* Hence **Nōnārius**, *a. um.* and **Nōnārius**, *a. um.*
Norba, *ae. f. a town in Latium.* Hence **Norbanus**, *a. um.*
Noricum, *i. n. a country lying between the Danube and the Alps, west of Pannonia.* Hence **Noricus**, *a. um.*
Nortia or **Nurtia**, *ae. f. a goddess of the Volturni, prob. Fortuna.*
Noviodunum, *i. n. a city of the Bituriges, now Nouan.* 2. *a city of the Aelvi, now Nevers.* 3. *a city of the Sesonnes, now Soissons.*

Nuceria, *ae. f. a city in Campania, now Nocera.* Hence **Nucerinus**, *a. um.*
Nūma, *ae. m. a Roman proper name.* Esp. of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.
Nūmantia, *ae. f. a city in the north of Spain, which, after a long siege, was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger.* Hence **Nūmantinus**, *a. um.*
Nūmiolus, *li, and Nūmiolus*, *i. m. a small river in Latium.*
Nūmiolus, *a. m. the name of a Roman gens.*
Nūmidæ, *arum, m. plu. a people of northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage.* Hence **Nūmidæ**, *ae. f. their country, and Nūmidicus*, *a. um.*
Nūmitor, *Oris, m. a king of Alba, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
Nurja or **Nurtia**, *ae. f. a Sabine town.* Hence **Nursinus**, *a. um.*
Nretellus, *a. um. pertaining to Bacchus.*
Nrotens, *ēi and ēos, m. son of Hyricus, and father of Antiope.* Hence **Nrotēis**, *Idis, f. Antiope.*
Nrotimēns, *ēs, f. daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos.*
Nrya (*Nyma*), *ae. f. a city in Caria.* 2. *a city in India, where Bacchus was brought up.* Hence **Nryaeus**, *a. um.* and **Nryaeis**, *Idis, f. adj.: Nryaeus*, *ēi and ēos, m. Bacchus; Nryaias*, *Idis, f. adj.: Nryaigēna*, *ae. m.; and Nryaius*, *a. um.*

O.

Oaxes or **Oaxis**, *is, m. a river in Crete.*
Oceānus, *i. m. the son of Coelus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs.* Hence **Oceāntia**, *Idis, f. a daughter of Ocean.*
Oceus or **-os**, *i. m. the founder of the city of Mantua.*
Ocerāla or **Oerāla**, *ae. f. the mother of Servius Tullius.*
Oeritulum, *i. n. a town in Umbria.* Hence **Oeritulanus**, *a. um.*
Oetavius, *a. m. the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Octavius, the father of the Emperor Augustus. Hence **Oetavianus**, *a. um.*
Odryae, *arum, m. plu. the most powerful people of Thrace, on the Hebrus.* Hence **Odrysius**, *a. um.*
Odyssæ, *ae. f. the Odyssey of Homer.* 2. *a poem of Livius Andronicus.*
Oegerus, *i. m. king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus.* Hence **Oegerius**, *a. um.*
Oebālis, *ae. f. another name for Tarentum.*
Oebālis, *i. m. king of Sparta, the*

father of Tyndarus. Hence **Oebālis**, *ae. m. a male descendant of Oebālis.*
Oebālis, *Idis, f. adj. and Oebālina*, *a. um.*
Oechalla, *ae. f. a town in Euboea.* Hence **Oechālis**, *Idis, f. a woman of Oechalia.*
Oedipus, *Idis and i. m. king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx.* Hence **Oedipodionius**, *a. um.*
Oeneus (*disyll.*), *ēi and ēos, m. king of Aetolia or Calydon, the husband of Althea, and father of Meleager and Deianira.* Hence **Oeneus** (*trisyl.*), *a. um.* and **Oeneides**, *ae. m. a male descendant of Oeneus.*
Oenōmāns, *i. m. king of Pisa in Elis, the father of Hippodamia.*
Oenōpia, *ae. f. the ancient name of Segina.* Hence **Oenōpina**, *a. um.*
Oenōtria, *ae. f. an old name of the south-eastern part of Italy, and poet. for Italy, in gen.* Hence **Oenōtrius**, *a. um.* and **Oenōtrius**, *a. um.*
Oeta, *ae. or Oetō, ēs, f. a mountain range in the south of Thessaly.* Hence **Oetaeus**, *a. um.*
Ogyges, *is, also Ogygus*, *i. m. the mythic founder and king of Thebes in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.* Hence **Ogygias**, *a. um.*
Oileus (*trisyl.*), *ēi and ēos, m. king of Locris, father of Ajax.* Hence **Oiliades**, *a. m. Ajax.*
Oibia, *ae. f. a city in Sardinia.* Hence **Oibiensis**, *e.*
Oiliāros (*-as*), or **Oiliāros** (*-as*), *i. f. one of the Cyclopes.*
Oilēns (*or -us*), *i. f. an ancient city in Achaia.* 2. *a city in Aetolia.* Hence **Oiliānus**, *a. um.*
Olympia, *ae. f. a sacred region in Elis, Placis, with an olive-wood, where the Olympian games were held.* Hence **Olympicus**, *a. um.* and **Olympius**, *a. um.* and **Olympius**, *li, n. the temple of the Olympic Jupiter; and Olympia*, *orum, m. plu. the Olympic games held every fourth year at Olympia.*
Olympias, *Idis, f. the mother of Alexander the Great.*
Olympus, *i. m. the name of several mountain ranges, the most celebrated of which is one on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, of great height, and consequently regarded as the seat of the gods.*
Olynthus or **-os**, *i. f. an important city of Macedonia.* Hence **Olynthius**, *a. um.*
Omphālō, *ēs, f. a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.*
Oncestus, *i. f. a city of Bœotia.* Hence **Oncestinus**, *a. um.*
Opimulus, *a. m. the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Opimilianus**, *a. um.*
Opia, *i. f. a nymph in the train of Diana.* 2. *a Naiad.*
Oppius, *a. m. the name of a Roman gens.*

P.

Ops, *Opis*, *f.* the goddess of plenty, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry.

Opus, *untia*, *f.* a town of Locris, in Greece. Hence **Opuntius**, *a*, um.

Orbillus, *i*, *m.* a Roman grammarian.

Orchomēnus or **-os**, *i*, *m.* a city in Boeotia. Hence **Orchomēnius**, *a*, um.

2. a city in Arcadia.

Orēstae, *arum*, *m. plu.* a people of Epirus.

Orēstes, *is* and *ae*, *m.* son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother. Hence **Orēstēs**, *a*, um.

Orion or **Orionis**, *i*, *f.* or **Orionum**, *i*, *n.* a seaport town of Illyria, on the frontier of Epirus. Hence **Orionis**, *orum*, *m. plu.* its inhabitants, and **Orionis**, *a*, um.

Orion, *ōnis* and *ōnis*, *m.* son of Hyrius, a handsome giant and hunter.

Orithyia (quadrifl.), *ae*, *f.* daughter of Erechtheus, and mother of Calais and Zetes.

Orōdes, *is* and *i*, *m.* king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner.

Orōntes, *is* or *ae*, *m.* the principal river of Syria. Hence **Orōntēs**, *a*, um.

Orōntēs, *a*, um.

Orōpus, *i*, *m.* a town on the borders of Attica and Boeotia.

Orpheus (dietyl.), *i* (dat. **Orphēi**; acc. **Orphēa**; voc. **Orphēu**), *m.* the *um* of *tragicus* and *Calliope*, and husband of Eurydice. Hence **Orphēus**, *a*, um, and **Orphēus**, *a*, um.

Ortygia, *ae* or **Ortygiē**, *ēs*, *f.* the ancient name of Delos. Hence **Ortygius**, *a*, um.

2. an island near Syracuse.

Ossa, *ae*, *f.* a town in Spain, now *Uscos*. Hence **Ossensis**, *e*.

Osci, *orum*, *m. plu.* one of the most ancient tribes of Italy, occupying esp. Campania and Samnium. Hence **Oscus**, *a*, um.

Osis, *is* and *Idis*, *m.* the chief Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis.

Ossa, *ae*, *f.* a high mountain in the north-east of Thessaly. Hence **Ossaeus**, *a*, um.

Ostia, *ae*, *f.* a seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber. Hence **Ostiensis**, *e*.

Otacilius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Otho, *ōnis*, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. L. Roscius Otho, a friend of Cicero.

2. M. Salvius Otho, a Roman emperor. Hence **Othōnīanus**, *a*, um.

Othrys, *ōis*, *m.* a mountain in southern Thessaly. Hence **Othrysius**, *a*, um.

Ovidius, *i*, *m.* P. Ovidius Naso, a celebrated Latin poet in the time of Augustus.

Oxos or **-us**, *i*, *m.* a river in central Asia, which flows into the Caspian Sea, now the *Amou* or *Jihoun*.

Pachynum, *i*, *m.*, and **Pachynus** (-os), *i*, *m.* and *f.* the south-eastern promontory of Sicily, now *Capo di Passaro*.

Pachorus, *i*, *m.* son of Orodes, king of Parthia.

Pactolus, *i*, *m.* a river in Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands. Hence **Pactolis**, *Idis*, *f.* adj.

Pactovius, *ii*, *m.* a celebrated Roman tragic poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius. Hence **Pactovianus**, *a*, um.

Padaei, *orum*, *m. plu.* a people of India.

Pādus, *i*, *m.* the principal river of Italy, now the *Po*.

Pādusa, *ae*, *f.* the southern branch of the Pādus.

Paeae, *ōnis*, *m.* an appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity. Hence **Paeonius**, *a*, um.

Paeones, *a*, um, *a* people of northern Macedonia. Hence **Paeonia**, *ae*, *f.* their country; and **Paeonis**, *Idis*, *f.* adj.

Paeonium, *i*, *n.* a city of Lucania, formerly called *Posidonia*. Hence **Paeonianus**, *a*, um.

Pāgasa, *ae*, *f.*, and **Pāgasa**, *arum*, *f.* *a* maritime town of Thessaly, where the *Argo* was built. Hence **Pāgaseus**, *a*, um.

Palaemon, *ōnis*, *m.* a sea-god, formerly called *Melicerta*, *q. v.* 2. Remus Palaemon, a Roman grammarian.

3. a shepherd.

Palaestē, *ēs*, *f.* a sea-port in Epirus. Hence **Palaestinus**, *a*, um.

Palaestina, *ae*, and **Palaestini**, *ēs*, *f.* the country of Palestine. Hence **Palaestinus**, *a*, um.

Palamēdes, *is*, *m.* son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, who lost his life before Troy, through the artifices of Ulysses.

Pāles, *is*, *f.* or *m.* the tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle. Hence **Pāllis**, *ae*; and **Pāllia**, *ium*, *n. plu.* the feast of Pales.

Pāllid, *orum*, *m. plu.* twin sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia. They were worshipped at Palica, in Sicily.

Pāllinurus, *i*, *m.* the pilot of Aeneas, who fell into the sea off the coast of Lucania.

Pallas, *ādis* and *ādoe*, *f.* the Greek name for *Minerva* (*q. v.*). Hence **Pallādus**, *a*, um.

Pallas, *antis* (voc. *Palla*), *m.* a giant, father of Aurora. **2.** son of Pandion, the father of the fifth *Minerva*.

3. king of Arcadia, the grandfather of Erander. **4.** son of Evander. Hence **Pallantēs**, *a*, um; **Pallantias**, *ādis* or **Pallantis**, *Idos* and *Idis*, *f.* Aurora; and **Pallantius**, *a*, um.

Pallēnē, *ēs*, *f.* a peninsula of Macedonia. Hence **Pallēnensis**, *e*.

Pammēnes, *is*, *m.* a Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus.

Pamphylia, *ae*, *f.* a country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia. Hence **Pamphylus**, *a*, um.

Pān, *Pānos*, *m.* the chief god of woods and of shepherds, the son of Mercury.

Pānaetius, *ii*, *m.* a celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the younger.

Panchaia, *ae*, *f.* a region in Arabia Felix. Hence **Panchaens**, *a*, um; and **Panchaius**, *a*, um.

Pandataria, *ae*, *f.* a small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Pandion, *ōnis*, *m.* king of Athens, father of Proce and Philomela. Hence **Pandionius**, *a*, um.

Pandora, *ae*, *f.* the first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods; she was the wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha.

Pandrosus, *i*, *f.* daughter of Cecrops.

Pangaeus, *i*, *m.* and **Pangaea**, *orum*, *n. plu.* a range of mountains in Thrace and Macedonia.

Pāniscus, *i*, *m.* a little Pan.

Pannōlis, *ae*, *f.* a country lying between the Danube and the Alps, east of Noricum. Hence **Pannōnīus**, *a*, um; and **Pannōnis**, *a*, um.

Pānōpē, *ēs*, and **Pānōpēs**, *ae*, *f.* a sea-nymph. **2.** a town in Phocis.

Pānornus (Panh.), *i*, *f.* and **Pānornum** (Panh.), *i*, *n.* a city on the north coast of Sicily, now *Palermo*. Hence **Pānornīanus** (Panh.), *a*, um.

Pantāgias, **Pantāgides**, and **Pantāgia**, *ae*, *m.* a small river in the east of Sicily.

Panthūs and **Panthūs**, *i*, *m.* a priest of Apollo at Troy, and father of Euphorbus. Hence **Panthōides**, *ae*, *m.* Euphorbus.

Paphlāgōnia, *ae*, *f.* a province of Asia Minor on the Black Sea.

Pāphos or **-us**, *i*, *m.* son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name. **2.** Pāphos (-us), *i*, *f.* a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus. Hence **Pāphus**, *a*, um.

Pāpirius (old form, **Papirius**), *a*, the name of a patrician and plebeian gens. Hence **Pāpirius**, *a*, um; and **Pāpirianus**, *a*, um.

Pāpius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Pāraetōnium, *ii*, *n.* a sea-port town in northern Africa, west of Alexandria. Hence **Pāraetōnis**, *a*, um.

Parca, *ae*, *f.* a goddess of Fate; plur. *the Fates*.

Pāris, *Idis*, *m.* son of Priam and Hecuba, also called *Alexandron*. He decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the last, who promised him Helen as a reward; by carrying her off, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he was slain by *Philoctetes*.

Parisii, *orum*, *m. plu.* a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum and Parisii, now Paris.

Parma, *ae*, *f.* a town in Gallia Cispadana. Hence **Parmaensis**, *e*.

Parménides, *is*, *m.* a celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elea.

Parnásus and **-os**, also **Parnasus** or **-os**, *l. m.* a high mountain in Phocia with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, on which were the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring. Hence **Parnásis** (Parnas-sis), *idis*, *f. adj.*; and **Parnásius** (Parnas-sus), *a. um*.

Páros (-us), *l. f.* one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble. Hence **Párius**, *a. um*.

Parrhásia, *ae*, *f.* a district of Arcadia. Hence **Parrhásis**, *idis*, *f. adj.*; and **Parrhásius**, *a. um*.

Parrhásius, *l. m.* a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Epheus.

Parthéon, *onis*, *m.* son of Agenor, king of Cadydon, and father of Ceneus.

Parthéní or **Parthini**, *orum*, *m. plu.* a people of Illyria.

Parthénus, *l. m.* a mountain in Arcadia. 2. the chief river of Paphlagonia. 3. a Greek grammarian, an instructor of Virgil.

Parthénopæus, *l. m.* son of Meleager and Atalanta.

Parthénopée, *æ*, *f.* one of the Sirens, from whom Neapolis derived its Greek name. Hence **Parthénopéeus**, *a. um*.

Parthi, *orum*, *m. plu.* a Scythian people, situated to the south-east of the Caspian, famed in antiquity as skillful archers. Hence **Parthius**, *a. um*; **Parthia**, *ae*, *f.* their country; and **Parthicus**, *a. um*.

Parthus, *l. f.* a city in Illyria.

Páithée, *æ*, and **Páithis**, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, and wife of Minos. Hence **Páithisus**, *a. um*.

Páithis, *ae*, and **Páithisæ**, *æ*, *f.* one of the three Graecæ.

Pátara, *æ*, *f.* a sea-port town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo. Hence **Pátareus** (trías), *æi* and *eos*, *m.* a surname of Apollo; **Pátareus**, *a. um*; and **Pátárinus**, *a. um*.

Pátavium, *l. m.* an important city of northern Italy, the birthplace of Livy, now Padua. Hence **Pátavinus**, *a. um*.

Patrae, *orum*, *f. plu.* a very ancient city in Achaia, now Patras. Hence **Patrensis**, *e*.

Patroclus, *l.* (Patrocleus, *is*), *m.* son of Menoetius and Thetis, the friend of Achilles, slain by Hector.

Paulus (Paulus), *l. m.* a Roman surname of the Aemilian family; esp. of L. Aemilius Paulus, a consul who fell in the battle of Cannæ. Hence **Paulinus** (Paulinus), *a. um*.

Pausanias, *ae*, *m.* son of Cleombrotus, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataeæ.

Pausias, *ae*, *m.* a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon. Hence **Pausiæus**, *a. um*.

Pædum, *l. m.* an ancient town of Latium, near Rome. Hence **Pædanus**, *a. um*.

Pégæus (-os), *l. m.* a winged horse, which sprang from the blood of Medusa: with a blow of his hoof he caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Felleophon mounted him, and with his aid, destroyed the Chimæra. Hence **Pégæseus**, *a. um*; **Pégæseus**, *a. um*, and **Pégæsis**, *idis*, *f. adj.* 2. **Pégæus**, *l. m.* a celebrated jurist.

Pélagi, *orum*, *m. plu.* the oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries: often used in the sign. of Greeks. Hence **Pélagias**, *idis*, *f. adj.*; **Pélagis**, *idis*, *f. adj.*; and **Pélagus**, *a. um*.

Pélethronius, *a. um*, pertaining to a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithæ.

Péleus, *æi* and *eos* (acc. Pelea, *roc.* Peleu, *abl.* Peleo), *m.* king of a district in Thessaly, son of Acæus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles. Hence **Péleides**, *ae*, *m.* Achilles.

Pélias, *ae*, *m.* king of Iolcos in Thessaly, son of Neptune, half-brother of Aeson. Being guardian of his nephew Jason, he induced him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pélias was slain by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea. Hence **Péliades**, *um*, *f. plu.* his daughters.

Péligi, *orum*, *m. plu.* a people of central Italy, descendants of the Sabines. Hence **Péliginus**, *a. um*.

Péllon, *l. m.* a lofty range of mountains in eastern Thessaly. Hence **Péllæus**, *a. um*; **Péllus**, *a. um*, and **Péllas**, *idis*, *f. adj.*

Pella, *ae*, and **Pellæ**, *æ*, *f.* a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great. Hence **Pellæus**, *a. um*.

Pellénæ, *æ*, *f.* a city of Achaia. Hence **Pellæneus**, *a. um*, and **Pellæneusis**, *e*.

Pélopidas, *ae*, *m.* a celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas.

Péloponnésus, *l. f.* that part of Greece which is to the south of the isthmus of Corinth, now the Morea. Hence **Péloponnésia**, *e*; **Péloponnésius**, *a. um*; and **Péloponnésius**, *a. um*.

Pélops, *opis*, *m.* son of Tantulus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Being driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Cronæus, whom he succeeded on the throne. Hence **Pélopæus**, *idis*, *f. adj.*; **Pélopæis**, *idis*, *f. adj.*; **Pélopæus**, *a. um*; **Pélopæus**, *a. um*, and **Pélopæides**, *orum*, *m. plu.* the descendants of Pelops.

Pélorias, *idis*, *f.* = Pelorus.

Péloris, *idis*, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pélorus (-os), *l. m.* the north-eastern promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Faro.

Pélasium, *l. m.* a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile. Hence **Pélasius**, *a. um*, and **Pélasius**, *a. um*.

Pénélope, *æ*, and **Pénélope**, *æ*, *f.* daughter of Icarus and Penelope, wife of Ulysses. Hence **Pénélopeus**, *a. um*.

Pénèus, *l. m.* the principal river of Thessaly, which flows through the valley of Tempe: in mythology, a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne. Hence **Pénèis**, *idis*, *f. adj.*; **Pénèus**, *a. um*, and **Pénèus**, *a. um*.

Penthesilea, *æ*, *f.* queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.

Pentheus, *æi* and *eos*, *m.* son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus and king of Thebes: having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of that god. Hence **Penthides**, *ae*, *m.* a male descendant of Pentheus.

Pépærethos or **-os**, *l. f.* a small island in the Aegean Sea.

Pérgamum, *l. m.*, and **Pérgamus** (Pérgamos), *l. f.*: also, **Pérgama**, *orum*, *m. plu.* the citadel of Troy, poet. Troe. Hence **Pérgamæus**, *a. um*. 2. **Pérgamum**, *l. m.* a city in Mysia, on the Caicus, the capital of the kingdom of Pergamum, with a celebrated library. Hence **Pérgamæus**, *a. um*.

Pérides, *is* and *l. m.* a famous Athenian orator and statesman.

Périlus, *l. m.* a famous worker in metal, who made a brazen ball for the tyrant Phalaris. Hence **Périlæus**, *a. um*.

Périnthus (-os), *l. f.* a city of Thrace. Hence **Périnthus**, *a. um*.

Péripbas, *onis*, *m.* king of Attica. 2. one of the companions of Pyrrhus, at Troy. 3. one of the Lapithæ.

Permessus, *l. m.* a river in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Péris, *onis*, *f.* daughter of Nereus, also sister of Nereus.

Perrhæbi, *orum*, *m. plu.* a people of Thessaly. Hence **Perrhæbius**, *a. um*, and **Perrhæbia**, *æ*, *f.* their country.

Persæ, *æ*, or **Persæ**, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Cecrops, mother of Piræa. Hence **Persis**, *idis*, *f. adj.*

Persæ, *orum*, *m. plu.* the Persians, originally the inhabitants of the country of Persia, afterwards of the great kingdom of Persia. Hence **Persia**, *idis*, *f.* their country on the Persian gulf, and **Persicus**, *a. um*.

Persephônê, *æ*, *f.* the Greek name of Proserpine.

Perseus, *ae* (Perseus, *ei*), *m.* the best king of Macedonia, who was conquered by Arminius Paulus. Hence **Persicus**, *a. um*.

Perseus, *ei* and *eos*, *m.* son of Jupiter and Danaë. He killed Medusa, and cut off her head, by means of which he turned into stone a sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married. Hence **Perseus**, *a*, *um*, and **Perseius**, *a*, *um*.

Perseus, *ii*, *m.* a Roman surname. Esp. C. Perseus, an orator, a contemporary of the Gracchi, and A. Perseus Flaccus, a celebrated satirist in the reign of Nero.

Perusia, *ae*, *f.* one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now Perugia. Hence **Perusinus**, *a*, *um*.

Pessinus and **Pessinæ**, *untis*, *f.* a very ancient town in Galatia, celebrated for its worship of Cybele. Hence **Pessinuntius**, *a*, *um*.

Petelia (Petilia), *ae*, *f.* an ancient Greek town on the coast of Bruttium. Hence **Petellinus**, *a*, *um*.

Petrus, *i*, *m.* a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war. Hence **Petrinus**, *a*, *um*.

Peuceia, *ae*, *f.* a region in Apulia. Hence **Peucetius**, *a*, *um*.

Phaeacæ, *um*, *m.* *plu.* a fabulous people, described as inhabiting the Isle of Scheria. Hence **Phaeacia**, *ae*, *f.* Scheria; **Phaeacia**, *idis*; **Phaeacius**, *a*, *um*, and **Phaeacus**, *a*, *um*.

Phaedo or **Phaedon**, *onis*, *m.* a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato.

Phaedra, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus.

Phaedrus, *i*, *m.* a pupil of Socrates.

Phaenax, *i*, *m.* an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero. **3.** a freedman of Augustus, and author of some Latin fables.

Phaestum, *i*, *n.* a town of Crete. Hence **Phaestias**, *idis*, *f.* a female inhabitant of it, and **Phaestus**, *a*, *um*.

Phæthôn, *ontis*, *m.* an epithet of the sun. **2.** son of Helios and Clymene, who perished while trying to drive his father's chariot. Hence **Phæthontes**, *a*, *um*; **Phæthontias**, *idis*, or **Phæthosæ**, *ae*, *f.* a sister of Phæthôn.

Phalanthus, *i*, *m.* a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and there founded Tarentum.

Phalkris, *idis*, *m.* a tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive.

Phalerus, *i*, *m.* one of the harbours of Athens. Hence **Phaleræus**, *ei* and *eos*, *m.* *adj.* and **Phalericus**, *a*, *um*.

Phanæa, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* a promontory in Chios, noted for its wine. Hence **Phanæus**, *a*, *um*.

Phân, *onis*, *m.* a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho.

Pharaces, *is*, *m.* grandfather of Mithridates. **2.** *m.* of Mithridates.

Pharsalos or **Pharsalus**, *i*, *f.* a town in Thessaly, near which Cæsar defeated Pompey. Hence **Pharsali-**

cus, *a*, *um*; **Pharsallus**, *a*, *um*, and **Pharsalia**, *ae*, *f.* the region about Pharsalus.

Pharus or **-os**, *i*, *f.* an island near Alexandria, in Egypt, famous for its light-house. Hence **Phartus**, *a*, *um*.

Phaselis, *idis*, *f.* a town on the coast of Lycia. Hence **Phaselitæa**, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

Phasis, *idis* or *idos* (acc. also, Phasin), *m.* a river in Colchis, which falls into the Euxine. Hence **Phasisis**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.*; **Phasiæus**, *a*, *um*; **Phasiæus**, *a*, *um*, and **Phasiæas**, *adis*, *f.* *adj.*

Phægeus, *ei*, *m.* father of Alphesibœa. Hence **Phægeius**, *a*, *um*, and **Phægis**, *idis*, *f.* Alphesibœa, wife of Alcmæon.

Phænos or **-us**, *i*, *f.* a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name. Hence **Phenæatæa**, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* the inhabitants of Phenæus.

Phærae, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* a city of Thessaly, the residence of Admetus. Hence **Phæraeus**, *a*, *um*. **2.** a city in Mesæmia.

Phærocydes, *is*, *m.* a celebrated philosopher of Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras. Hence **Phærocydæus**, *a*, *um*.

Phidias, *ae*, *m.* a famous Athenian sculptor, contemporary with Pericles. Hence **Phidiæus**, *a*, *um*.

Phisanti, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive.

Philetas, *ae*, *m.* a Greek elegiac poet of Cos. Hence **Philetæus**, *a*, *um*.

Philippi, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Cæsar and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius. Hence **Philippensis**, *e*, and **Philippæus**, *a*, *um*.

Philippus, *i*, *m.* the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great. Hence **Philippæus**, *a*, *um*, and **Philippicus**, *a*, *um*.

Philistus, *i*, *m.* an historian of Syracuse.

Philo or **-on**, *onis*, *m.* an Academic philosopher. **2.** a celebrated mechanician of Byzantium.

Philoctetes, *ae*, *m.* son of Pæon of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a friend of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrow without which Troy could not be taken. Hence **Philoctætæus**, *a*, *um*.

Philodæmus, *i*, *m.* an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.

Philolæus, *i*, *m.* a Pythagorean philosopher.

Philomela, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Pandion, and sister of Procne; she was changed into a nightingale.

Philomelium, *ii*, *n.* a city in Phrygia. Hence **Philomelenses**, *ium*, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

Phillipoemen, *enis*, *m.* a celebrated general of the Achaean league.

Philyra, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron. Hence **Philyræus**, *a*, *um*; **Philyræus**, *a*, *um*, and **Philyrides** (Phili), *ae*, *m.* Chiron.

Phineus, *ei* and *eos*, *m.* king of Salmagessus, in Thrace. He was tormented by the Harpies, from which he was at length freed by the Argonauts, Calais and Zetes. Hence **Phineus** and **Phinæus**, *a*, *um*. **2.** brother of Cæpheus.

Phintias, *ae*, *m.* a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Democriton.

Phlogëthôn, *ontis*, *m.* a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water. Hence **Phlogëthontis**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Phlogra, *ae*, *f.* a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pailene. Hence **Phlogræus**, *a*, *um*.

Phlogæus, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* a mythical people who are said to have destroyed the temple at Delphi.

Phlogæus, *ae*, *m.* son of Mars, and father of Izium and Coronis.

Phlius, *untis*, *f.* a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis. Hence **Phliæus**, *a*, *um*.

Phocæa, *ae*, *f.* a maritime town of Ionia, a colony from which founded Massilia. Hence **Phocæensis**, *e*; **Phocæi**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the Phocæans, and **Phocæus**, *a*, *um*.

Phocion, *onis*, *m.* an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes.

Phocis, *idis*, *f.* a country of northern Greece, west of Boeotia. Hence **Phocæenses**, *ium*, *m.* *plu.* the Phocians; **Phocæus**, *a*, *um*; **Phocii**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the Phocians, and **Phocæus**, *a*, *um*.

Phoebe, *es*, *f.* the moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus. **2.** daughter of Leto and sister of Helen. **3.** daughter of Lucippus.

Phoebus, *i*, *m.* an epithet of Apollo. Hence **Phoebigenæ**, *ae*, *m.* his son Asclepius; **Phoebæus**, *a*, *um*, and **Phoebæus**, *a*, *um*.

Phoenice, *es*, *f.* a maritime country of Asia, famed for its commerce; called also Phoenicia, *ae*, *f.* Hence **Phoenices**, *um*, *m.* *plu.* the Phœnicians, and **Phoenissa**, *ae*, *f.* a Phœnician woman.

Phoenix, *icis*, *m.* son of Amyntor, the teacher and companion of Achilles.

Pholœ, *es*, *f.* a forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.

Pholus, *i*, *m.* a Centaur, son of Izium.

Phorcus, *i* (also Phorcys, *fos*), *m.* son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, who was changed after death into a sea-god. Hence **Phorcys**, *idos* (Phorcis, *idis*), *f.* a female descendant of Phorcus, and Phorcynis, *idos* and *idis*, *f.* Medusa.

Phormio, *onis*, *m.* a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus.

Phoroneus (trissyll.), *ἔλ* and *ῥος*, *m.* son of *Inachus*, and brother of *Io*. Hence **Phoronia**, *Idia*, *f.* *Io*.

Phraates or **Phrathates**, *ac.* *m.* the name of several kings of Parthia.

Phrixus (erroneously written *Phryxus*), *i.* *m.* son of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, and brother of *Helle*, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece. Hence **Phrixæus** (*Phryxæus*), *a.* *um*.

Phryges, *um*, *m.* *plu.* a people of Asia Minor. Hence **Phrygia**, *ae.* *f.* their country, divided into Great and Little Phrygia; **Phrygius**, *a.* *um*, *Phrygian*; and, because Troy was in Phrygia Minor, Trojan; and **Phryx**, *sgs.* *adj.*

Phrynx, *es.* *f.* a celebrated and wealthy courtesan at Athens. 2. a Roman courtesan.

Phthia, *ae.* *f.* a district of Thessaly. Hence **Phthias**, *Idia*, *f.* *Phthiōta*, *ae.* and *Phthiotes*, *ae.* *m.* *Phthiōtia*, *Idia*, *f.* = *Phthia*; **Phthiōticus**, *a.* *um*, and **Phthius**, *a.* *um*.

Phylace, *es.* *f.* a small town of Thessaly. Hence **Phylacēis**, *Idia*, *f.* *adj.*; **Phylaciōus**, *a.* *um*, and **Phylaciōides** (*Phyll.*), *ae.* *m.* *Protesilaus*, who was a native of Phylace.

Phylē, *es.* *f.* a strongly fortified place in Attica.

Phyllis, *Idia* and *Idos*, *f.* daughter of *Sithon*, a Thracian king.

Phyllus, *ae.* *f.* a town in Thessaly. Hence **Phyllēis**, *Idia*, *f.* *adj.*, and **Phyllēus**, *a.* *um*.

Picennum, *i.* *n.* a district of central Italy, bounded by the Adriatic. Hence **Picēns**, *entis*, *adj.*, and **Picēnus**, *a.* *um*.

Picus, *i.* *m.* son of *Saturnus*, grandfather of *Latinus*; he was changed by *Circe* into a woodpecker.

Pieria, *ae.* *f.* a district of Macedonia. Hence **Pierides**, *um*, *plu.* the *Muses*, who were worshipped there; and **Pierius**, *a.* *um*. 2. a district of Syria.

Pieron (-us), *i.* *m.* a king of *Smathia*, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine *Muses*.

Pimphlea, *ae.* *f.* a town in *Pieria*, sacred to the *Muses*. Hence **Pimphlēus** (*Pimph.*), *a.* *um*, and **Pimphlēa**, *ae.* *f.* a *Muse*.

Pimphrius, *a.* the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.

Pindarus, *i.* *m.* a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with *Aschylus*. Hence **Pindaricus**, *a.* *um*.

Pindēsiacus, *i.* *m.* or -*um*, *i.* *n.* a town in *Cilicia*, taken by *Cicero*.

Pindus or -*os*, *i.* *m.* a lofty mountain range separating Thessaly from *Epirus*.

Piræus (trissyll.) and **Piræus**, *i.* *m.* the principal harbour of Athens, about five miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls; now *Porto Dracoe* or *Porto Leone*. Hence **Piræus**, *a.* *um*.

Pirēnē, *es.* *f.* a fountain in the neighbourhood of *Corinth* (*Acrocorinth*), at

which *Bellerophon* caught *Pegasus*. Hence **Pirēnis**, *Idia*, *f.* *adj.*

Pirithōus, *i.* *m.* son of *Ixion*, king of the *Lapithæ*, husband of *Hippodamia*, and friend of *Theseus*, with whom he descended to the infernal regions, where he was seized and detained in chains.

Pisa, *ae.* *f.* a city of *Elis*, on the *Alpheus*, near which the Olympic games were celebrated. Hence **Pisæus**, *a.* *um*.

Pisæe, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* a very ancient city of *Etruria*, a colony of *Pisa* in *Idia*, still called *Pisa*. Hence **Pisānus**, *a.* *um*.

Pisaurum, *i.* *n.* a city of *Umbria*, at the mouth of the *Pisaurus*, now *Pesaro*. Hence **Pisaurēnsis**, *e.*

Pisidae, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* a warlike people of Asia Minor, bordering on the *Phrygians*. Hence **Pisidia**, *ae.* *f.* their country.

Pisistratus, *i.* *m.* a celebrated tyrant of Athens. Hence **Pisistratidae**, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* his sons, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*.

Piso, *onis*, *m.* a Roman surname in the gens *Calpurnia*. Hence **Pisōniānus**, *a.* *um*.

Pitānē, *es.* *f.* a city on the coast of *Mysia*.

Pithécussæ, *ae.* *f.* and **Pithécussæ**, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* *e.* *Aenaria*.

Pittacus or -*os*, *i.* *m.* one of the seven wise men of Greece, a native of *Mitylene*, in *Lesbos*.

Pitheus (disyll.), *ἔλ* and *ῥος*, *m.* king of *Troezen*, son of *Pelops*, and father of *Aethra*, the mother of *Theseus*. Hence **Pithēus**, *a.* *um*; **Pithēus**, *a.* *um*; and **Pithēis**, *Idia*, *f.* *Aethra*.

Piacentia, *ae.* *f.* a city in *Gallia Cispadana* on the *Po*, now *Piacenza*. Hence **Piacēntinus**, *a.* *um*.

Pilæacæ, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* a celebrated city in *Boeotia*, near which the Greeks obtained an important victory over the *Persians*. Hence **Pilæacenses**, *um*, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

Plato or **Plātō**, *onis*, *m.* a celebrated Athenian philosopher, the disciple of *Socrates*, the instructor of *Aristotle*, and founder of the Academic philosophy. Hence **Platōnicus**, *a.* *um*.

Plantius (*Plūtius*), *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Plantinus** (*Plot.*), *a.* *um*, and **Plantianus** (*Plot.*), *a.* *um*.

Plantus, *i.* *m.* *T. Maccius Plantus*, a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of *Umbria*, born about B. C. 254. Hence **Plantinus**, *a.* *um*.

Platēdes (*Plādes*), *um*, *f.* *plu.* the seven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, who were placed among the stars.

Platōnē, *es.* *f.* daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, wife of *Atlas*, and mother of the *Pleiades*.

Plennyrum, *ii.* *n.* a promontory of *Sicily*, near *Syracusa*.

Pleuron, *onis*, *f.* a city in *Acetolia*. Hence **Pleurōnius**, *a.* *um*.

Plinius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated are, *C. Plinius Secundus*, also called *Major*, author of a work on natural history, and his nephew, *C. Plinius Cæcilius*, also called *Junior*, author of *Letters* and a *Panegyric* on the *Emperor Trajan*. Hence **Plinīanus**, *a.* *um*.

Pluto or **Pluton**, *onis*, *m.* the king of the Lower World, the husband of *Proserpine*, and brother of *Jupiter* and *Neptune*. Hence **Plutōnius**, *a.* *um*.

Plutus, *i.* *m.* the god of riches.

Podalius, *ii.* *m.* son of *Asclepius*, a celebrated physician.

Poeas (*Pasas*), *antis*, *m.* father of *Philoctetes*. Hence **Poeantides** (*Pœant.*), *ae.* *m.* *Philoctetes*; and **Pœantius** (*Pœant.*), *a.* *um*.

Pœoni, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the *Carthaginians*, so called because descended from the *Phœnicians*. Hence **Pœonus**, *a.* *um*, and **Pœonius** (*Pœon.*), *a.* *um*.

Polemōn, *onis*, *m.* a Greek philosopher at Athens, a disciple of *Isocrates*. Hence **Polemōnius**, *a.* *um*.

2. a king of *Pontus*. Hence **Pōmōniānus**, *a.* *um*.

Pōlites, *ae.* *m.* son of *Priamus*.

Pollentia (*Polentia*), *ae.* *f.* a city in *Picenum*. 2. a city in *Liguria*. Hence **Pollēntinus** (*Polent.*), *a.* *um*.

Pollio, *onis*, *m.* a Roman surname. *Esp. Asinius Pollio*, a distinguished orator, poet and historian of the Augustan age, whose works are lost.

Pollux, *Acis*, *m.* son of *Tyndarus* and *Leda*, and brother of *Caster*.

Polyænus, *i.* *m.* a mathematician, a friend and follower of *Epicurus*.

Polybius, *ii.* *m.* a celebrated Greek historian, a native of *Megalopolis*, the friend of the younger *Scipio Africanus*.

Polyclēus, *i.* *m.* a celebrated Greek sculptor, contemporary with *Phidias*.

Polycrates, *is*, *m.* tyrant of *Samos*, celebrated for his great fortune, but at last crucified by *Croesus*.

Polydāman, *antis*, *m.* son of *Pandion* and friend of *Hector*.

Polydectes or -*ta*, *ae.* *m.* king of *Serphus*, who brought up *Perseus*.

Polydorus, *i.* *m.* son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*. Hence **Polydōrus**, *a.* *um*.

Polygnōtus, *i.* *m.* a celebrated Greek painter and statuary of Thebes.

Polyhymnia, *ae.* *f.* one of the *Muses*.

Polyumestor and **Pōlymestor**, *bris*, *m.* king of the Thracians (*hermene*, the husband of *Ilione*, daughter of *Priamus*).

Pōlyphēmus, *i.* *m.* son of *Neptune*, one of the *Cyclopes* in *Sicily*.

Pōlyxēna, *ae.* *f.* daughter of *Priamus*, whom *Pyrrhus*, the son of *Achilles*, sacrificed at his father's grave. Hence **Pōlyxēnius**, *a.* *um*.

Pōmētia, *ae.* *f.* or **Pōmētīl**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a very old town of the *Isola*, also called *Saena Pometia*. Hence **Pōmētīnus**, *a.* *um*.

Pomona, ae. f. the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

Pompili, orum, m. plu. a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence **Pompilianns**, a, um.

Pompeius (trisyl.) or **Pompeius** (quadri-syl.), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus. Hence **Pompeius** (Pompelius), a, um, and **Pompilianns**, a, um.

Pompinus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Numa Pompinus, the second king of Rome. Hence **Pompinus**, a, um.

Pomponius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. T. Pomponius Atticus, an intimate friend of Cicero.

Pompinus paludes, marshy district in Latium near the sea coast, still called the Pomptine (Pontine) Marshes.

Pontia, ae. f. or **Pontiae**, arum, f. plu. an island in the Thracian sea.

Pontius, i, m. C. Pontius, a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass.

Pontus, i, m. the Black Sea, called in full Pontus Euxinus. 2, the north-eastern province of Asia Minor. Hence **Pontius**, a, um.

Popilius and **Popillius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Popiliola (Poplicola), or **Publiola**, ae. m. a surname of P. Valerius, and of his descendants.

Poppaeus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Poppaea Sabina, wife of the Emperor Nero. Hence **Poppaeus**, a, um.

Pöpillonia, ae. f. also **Pöpillonia**, um, ii, n. and **Pöpillonii**, orum, m. plu. a town on the coast of Etruria. Hence **Pöpillonienses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Porcius, a, the name of a Roman gens; v. Cato.

Porphyriön, önis, m. one of the giants.

Porrena and **Porrenna**, ae. m. king of Clusium in Etruria, who made war against Rome on account of the banished Tarquins; he compelled the Romans to pay him tribute.

Portunus (Portumnus), i, m. the protecting god of harbours, also called Palæmon.

Pöridonius, ii, m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher at Rhodes, an instructor of Cicero.

Postumius (Incorrectly written Posthumus), a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Postumianus**, a, um.

Pötinus, a, a Roman gentile name.

Potinae, arum, f. plu. a village in Boeotia. Hence **Potinae**, ädis, f. adj.

Præneste, is, a, an ancient town in Latium, now Palestrina, situated on a lofty hill, famed for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it. Hence **Prænestinus**, a, um.

Praxiteles, is, m. a celebrated Athenian sculptor. Hence **Praxiteles**, a, um.

Præmæus, i, m. son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra, &c.; he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. Hence **Præmæus**, ädis, f. Cassandra; **Præmæus**, a, um, and **Præmæides**, ae, m. a son of Præmæus.

2, his grandson, named after him, the son of Polites.

Præpus, i, m. the god of fruitfulness; hence, of flocks, gardens, and vineyards.

Præne, es, f. a maritime town of Ionia, the birth-place of Bias.

Prævernum, i, n. a very ancient town of Latium, now Piperno. Hence **Prævernas**, ädis, adj.

Procas and **Proca**, ae, m. king of Alba, father of Numitor and Amulius.

Prochytæ, ae, and **Prochytæ**, es, f. a small island off the coast of Campania, now Procida.

Procles, is or i, m. twin-brother of Eurystheus.

Procnæ (Progne), es, f. daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a swallow.

Procris, is and ädis, f. daughter of Erichonius, and wife of Cephalus, who shot her in mistake for a wild beast.

Procrustes, ae, m. a noted highwayman in Attica. He was slain by Theseus.

Proclianus, i, m. a Roman eque, a friend of Augustus.

Proculus, a, a Roman surname. Esp. Julius Proculus, a Roman senator, who asserted that Romulus had appeared to him after his death.

Proclius, i, m. a Grecian sophist of Cos, contemporary with Socrates. Hence **Proclianus**, a, um.

Proetus, i, m. king of Tiryns. Hence **Proetides**, um, f. plu. his daughters.

Progne, v. Procnæ.

Prömætheus (trisyl.), äi and öes, m. son of Iapetus and Hymene, brother of Epimætheus, and father of Deucalion. He is represented as a great benefactor of mankind, and as thus incurring the hatred of Jupiter. Hence **Prömætheus**, a, um, and **Prömæthides**, ae, m. Deucalion.

Propercius, ii, m. Sex. Aurelius Propertius, a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Uvid.

Pröpontis, ädos and ädis, f. the small sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosporus, now the sea of Marmara. Hence **Pröpontianus**, a, um.

Proserpina, ae. f. daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto.

Prötagoras, ae, m. a celebrated sophist of Abdera.

Pröteclaus, i, m. son of Ipheclus, the leader of the Thesallians against Troy. Hence **Pröteclausus**, a, um.

Pröteus (disyl.), äi and öes, m. a sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased.

Prötegenes, is, m. a celebrated Greek painter of Caria.

Prusias, ae, m. king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him.

Pseudo-phylippus, i, m. the false Philip, i. e. Andronicus.

Psophis, ädis, f. a city in Arcadia.

Ptolemæus, i, m. the name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great. Hence **Ptolemæus**, a, um, and **Ptolemæis**, ädis, f. a city in Egypt, and another in Phoenicia.

2, an astrologer in the time of the Emperor Gtho. 3, a king of Mauritania.

Publicius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Publicianus**, a, um.

Pupina, ae, f. (sc. regio) a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome; also called Pupinius, and Pupiniensis ager.

Päpinus, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Pütöli, orum, m. plu. an important commercial city on the coast of Campania, having mineral springs; now Pozzuolo. Hence **Pütölianus**, a, um.

Pýdna, ae, f. a city in Macedonia, near which was fought the battle in which Amilius Paulus defeated Perseus. Hence **Pýdnæi**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Pýgmälion, önis, m. a king of Cyprus who became enamoured of a statue which he had made. 2, son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Didos.

Pýlades, ae and is, m. nephew of Agamemnon, celebrated as the friend of Orestes. Hence **Pýlades**, a, um.

Pýlae, arum, f. plu. a narrow pass: Tauri, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. Esp. the Pass of Thermopylae. Hence **Pýlaeus**, a, um.

Pýlus and **Pýlos**, i, f. the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus: one in Elis; one in Messenia, where Neleus reigned, now Old Nавarino; and the other in Triphyllia, the abode of Nestor. Hence **Pýlus**, a, um.

Pýræus, i, m. the lover of Thäbe. 2, one of the largest rivers in Asia Minor.

Pýrenö (ß), es, f. the range of mountains in the north of Spain, the Pyrenees. Hence **Pýrenæus** (ß), a, um.

Pýræneus (trisyl.), äi and öes, m. a king of Tharax.

Pýrgi, orum, m. plu. an ancient town in Etruria. Hence **Pýrgianus**, e.

Pýrrha, ae, and **Pýrrhö**, es, f. daughter of Epimætheus, and wife of Deucalion.

Pýrrhö, önis, m. a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school of philosophy. His followers are called **Pýrrhönei**.

Pýrrhus, i, m. son of Achilles and Deikania (otherwise called Neoptole-

mus). 2. a king of Epirus, who invaded Italy to assist the Tarentines against Rome.

Pythagoras, ac. m. a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 540 B.C.; he settled in Italy, and was the founder of the system of philosophy which received its name from him. Hence **Pythagoreus**, a, um, and **Pythagoricus**, a, um.

Pytho, is, f. an old name of Delphi. **Python**, onis, m. the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo. Hence **Pythius**, a, um, and **Pythius**, a, um.

Q.

Quintilianus (Quinct.), i. m. a Roman surname. Esp. M. Fabius Quintilianus, the celebrated rhetorician.

Quintilius (Quinct.), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. a poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace and kinsman of Virgil.

Quintinus (Quinctina), a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Quintius** (Quinct.), a, um, and **Quintianus** (Quinct.), a, um.

Quirinus, i. m. the name of Romulus, after his deification. 2. of Janus.

3. of Augustus (poet.). Hence **Quirinalis**, e, and **Quirinus**, a, um.

R.

Rabirius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Rabirianus**, a, um.

Racilius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Raudii campi, a plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.

Ravenna, ae, f. a celebrated city in Gallia Cispadana on the Adriatic, still bearing the same name. Hence **Ravennas**, atis, adj.

Reate, is, n. a very ancient town of the Sabines, now Rieti. Hence **Reatinus**, a, um.

Régillus, i. m. a town of the Sabines. Hence **Régillanus**, a, um, and **Régillensis**, e. 2. a lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.

Régulus, i. m. a Roman surname. Esp. of the celebrated consul, M. Atilius Régulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.

Rémulus, i. m. a king of Alba. 2. a personage mentioned in the *Aeneid*.

Rémus, i. m. the brother of Romulus.

Rex, Régis, a surname in the gens Marcia.

Rhādāmanthus, i. m. son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions.

Rhaeti, orum, m. plu. a people who dwell between the Alps and the Danube. Hence **Rhaetia**, ae, f. their country, now the Grisons and the Tyrol; **Rhaeticus**, a, um; **Rhaetius**, a, um, and **Rhaetus**, a, um.

Rhamnus, untis, f. a town on the east coast of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis. Hence **Rhamnusiis**, a, um; and **Rhamnusia**, idis, f. Nemesis.

Rhēa Silvia, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.

Rhēa, ae, f. another name for Cybele.

Rhēgium (Regium), ii, n. a town on the coast of Bruttium, on the Sicilian Straits, now Reggio. Hence **Rhēgius**, a, um.

Rhēnus, i. m. one of the largest rivers in Europe, now the Rhine. Hence **Rhēnanus**, a, um.

Rhēus, i. m. a Thracian prince who came to the assistance of Troy, where he was killed by Diomedes and Ulysses.

Rhipaei or **Rhiphaei** (also Rip.) montes, a range of mountains in the northern part of the earth. Hence **Rhipaeus** or **Rhiphaeus**, a, um.

Rhōdānus, i. m. a large river in south-eastern Gaul, now the Rhone.

Rhōdopē, es, f. a lofty mountain range in Thracia. Hence **Rhōdopēus**, a, um.

Rhōdos (rarely Rhodus), i. f. an island on the south coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, and for the skill of its people in navigation, now Rhodes. Hence **Rhōdius**, a, um; and **Rhōdiensis**, e.

Rhoetium, i. n. a promontory in Mysia, on the Hellespont. Hence **Rhoetius**, a, um.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus), i. m. a giant. 2. a centaur. 3. a companion of Phineus. 4. a king of the Narians.

Rōma, ae, f. a celebrated city on the Tiber in central Italy, founded by Romulus; the capital of the Roman empire. Hence **Rōmānus**, a, um.

Rōmulus, i. m. the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as Quirinus. Hence **Rōmulus**, a, um; **Rōmulus**, a, um; and **Rōmulidae**, arum, m. plu. the Romans.

Roscius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Roscius Otho, a friend of Cicero, tribune of the people, B.C. 67.

2. Q. Roscius, a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of Cicero. Hence **Rosciānus**, a, um. 3. Sex. Roscius, of America, defended by Cicero from a charge of murder.

Rōsēa or **Rōsēla**, ae, f. a very fertile district near Reate. Hence **Rōsēus** (Rosius), a, um.

Rūbi, orum, m. plu. a town in Apulia, now Ruvo.

Rūbico, onis, m. a small stream which formed the boundary between Italy Proper and Cisalpine Gaul.

Rūdīas, arum, f. plu. a town in Apulia, the birth-place of Ennius. Hence **Rūdīnus**, a, um.

Rūpilius, a, a Roman gentile name.

Rūsellae, arum, f. plu. a very ancient town of Etruria. Hence **Rūsellānus**, a, um.

Rūtillus, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Rūtūli, orum, m. plu. an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea. Hence **Rūtūlus**, a, um.

S.

Sāba, ae, f. a large town in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense. Hence **Sābaena**, a, um.

Sābārius, ii, m. a surname of Bacchus. Hence **Sābāria**, orum, m. plu. a festival in honour of Bacchus.

Sābelli, orum, m. plu. the ancient name for the Sabines. Hence **Sābellus**, a, um; and **Sābellicus**, a, um.

Sābīni, orum, m. plu. an ancient people of central Italy, whose country lay to the north of Latium. Hence **Sābinus**, a, um; and **Sābina**, ae, f. a Sabine woman.

Sācae, arum, m. plu. a Scythian tribe.

Sacri-portus, ūs, m. a place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius.

Sāgārius, is (Sangarius), i. m. one of the largest rivers of Asia Minor; it falls into the Euxine. Hence **Sāgārtis**, idis, f. atj.

Sāguntum, i. n., and **Sāguntus** (-os), i. f. a city on the eastern coast of Spain, the taking of which by Hannibal occasioned the second Punic war; now Muriedro. Hence **Sāguntinus**, a, um.

Sālmāis, is (a later form, Salamina, ae), f. an island in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis, now Kuluvi. Hence **Sālmānius**, a, um. 2. a city in Cyprus, founded by Tener. Hence **Sālmānius**, a, um.

Sālpia, ae, f. a town in Apulia. Hence **Sālpianus**, a, um; and **Sālpātani**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Sālentini (Sall.), orum, m. plu. a people who occupied the south-eastern extremity of Italy. Hence **Sālentinus**, a, um.

Sālernum, i. n. a maritime town in the south of Campania, now Salerno.

Sāllustius (Salustius), ii, m. C. Salustius Crispus, a celebrated Roman historian. Hence **Sāllustianus** (Salust.), a, um. 2. Crispus Salustius, a great nephew of the historian.

Sālmācis, idis, f. a fountain in Cephria; also the nymph of this fountain.

Sālmōneus (Stryx?), ūs, m. son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, who im-

tated lightning, and was on that account
Auried into Tivertus by Jupiter. Hence
Salmónis, *ids.*, *f.* his daughter Tyro.
Sálōnae, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* the capital of
Dalmatia.

Sámārōbriva, *ae.*, *f.* the chief town
of the Ambiani, now Amiens.

Sámē, *ēs* (Samos), *f.* the ancient
name of the island of Cephallenia. 2.
the capital of the island. Hence Sámēi,
orum, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

Sámmum, *il.*, *n.* a country of central
Italy, whose inhabitants were an offshoot
from the Sabines. Hence Sámmis, *itis*,
adj. Samnite; Sámmites, *lum*, *m.* *plu.*
the Samnites; and Sámmiticus, *a*,
um.

Sámōs (Samos), *i.*, *f.* an island on
the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus,
famed as the birth-place of Pythagoras,
and for the worship of Juno; its chief
city had the same name. Hence Sám-
mus, *a*, *um*.

Sámōthrácia, *ae.*, *f.* an island in
the northern Aegean, the chief seat of
the mystic worship of the Cabiri; also
called Sámōthrácia, *ēs*, *f.* and Sám-
ōthrácia, *ae.*, *f.* Hence Sámōthráci-
us, *a*, *um*; and Sámōthráceus,
um, *m.* *plu.* the inhabitants of Samo-
thrace.

Sáncus, *i.*, *m.* a deity of the Sabines,
also worshipped at Rome; identical
with Hercules.

Sántōni, *orum* (Santones, *um*), *m.*
plu. a people of Aquitania. Hence Sán-
tōnicus, *a*, *um*.

Sápphō, *dis*, *f.* a celebrated lyric
poetess, born at Mytilene in the Island
of Lesbos, who is said to have thrown
herself from the Leucanion Rock into
the sea. Hence Sapphicus, *a*, *um*.

Sárdānāvalis, *i.*, *m.* the last king
of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh.

Sárdēs, *lum* (Sardis, *is*), *f.* *plu.* the
capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus.
Hence Sárdianus, *a*, *um*.

Sardi, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the inhabitants
of Sardinia. Hence Sardinus, *a*, *um*;
Sárdus, *a*, *um*; Sardinia, *ae.*, *f.* the
largest island in the Mediterranean;
and Sardinensis, *e*.

Sarmátia (Saurómátēs), *arum*, *m.*
plu. a barbarous people, who occupied
the eastern parts of Europe; esp. por-
tions of the mod. Poland and Russia.
Hence Sarmátia, *ae.*, *f.* their country;
Sarmáticus, *a*, *um*; and Sarmatis,
ids., *f.* *adj.*

Sarnus, *i.*, *m.* a river in Campania,
near Pompeii, now the Sarno.

Sarpédōn, *ōnis*, *m.* son of Jupiter
and Europa, king of Lycia. 2. his
grandson, killed before Troy by Patro-
clus.

Sarra, *ae.*, *f.* another name for the
city of Tyrr. Hence Sarrānus, *a*, *um*.

Sarsina, *ae.*, *f.* a town in Umbria,
the birth-place of Plautus, still called
Sarsina.

Sátictia, *ae.*, *f.* a town of Samnium,
near Campania. Hence Satictōlānus,
a, *um*; and Saticulus, *i.*, *m.*

Satirium, *i.*, *v.* a town in Latium.
Hence Satricāni, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* its in-
habitants.

Satīreium, *i.*, *n.* a town near Tu-
rentum. Hence Sātūrōlānus, *a*, *um*.
Sātūrinus, *i.*, *m.* a Roman sur-
name. Esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus,
tribune of the people, B.C. 102.

Sātūrnus, *i.*, *m.* a mythical king of
Latium, who came to Italy in the reign
of Janus; afterwards honoured as the
god of agriculture and of civilization in
general; hence early identified with the
Κρόνος of the Greeks, and regarded as
the father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune,
and Juno. Hence Sātūrnus, *a*, *um*;
Subst. *i.* Jupiter. (ii) Pluto; Sāt-
urnia, *ae.*, *f.* (1) Juno. (ii) a town on
the Capitoline Hill, the fabled beginning
of Rome; and Sātūrnalis, *e*.

Saurómátēs, and Saurómátēs, *v.*
Sarmatæ.

Scaea porta, *ae.*, *f.* the Scaean or
western gate of Troy.

Scaevola, *ae.*, *m.* [lit. Left-handed]
a surname of C. Mucius, who made his
way into the camp of Porcena to kill
him, and, on being discovered, burned
off his own right hand. After his time,
it became a frequent surname in the
gens Mucia.

Scaemādor, *dri*, *m.* a river near
Troy.

Scaptia, *ae.*, *f.* an ancient town in
Latium. Hence Scaptius, *a*, *um*; and
Scaptiensis, *e*.

Scopsis, *is*, *f.* a town in Myria.

Hence Scopsius, *a*, *um*.

Schoeneus (dissyl.), *el.* *m.* king in
Boeotia, father of Atalanta. Hence
Schoenēis, *ids.*, *f.* Atalanta; and
Schoenēus, *a*, *um*.

Sciáthos (-us), *i.*, *f.* a small island
in the Aegean Sea.

Scipio, *ōnis*, the name of a celebrated
family in the gens Cornelia, the most
famous members of which were the two
conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cor-
nellius Scipio Africanus major, in the
second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemili-
anus Africanus minor, in the third
Punic war. Hence Scipīdes, *ae.*, *m.*
one of the Scipio family, a Scipio.

Sciron, *ōnis*, *m.* a noted robber, killed
by Theseus.

Scōpas, *ae.*, *m.* a famous Grecian
sculptor of Paros. 2. a very rich
Thessalian.

Scylācēum (Scylactum), *i.*, *n.* a town
on the coast of Bruttium, now Squillace.
Hence Scylācēus, *a*, *um*.

Scylla, *ae.*, *f.* a celebrated rock be-
tween Italy and Sicily, opposite to Cha-
rybdis. Personified as the daughter
of Phorcus, transformed by Circe into
a sea-monster, with dogs about her
haunches. Hence Scyllānus, *a*, *um*.
2. daughter of Nisus; v. Nisus.

Scyros or Scyrus, *i.*, *f.* one of the
Sporades near Euboea, now Scyro.
Hence Scyrius, *a*, *um*; and Scyras,
ids., *f.* *adj.*

Scythæ, *arum*, *m.* *plu.* the Scythians,

a general designation of the nomadic
tribes of the north of Europe and Asia,
beyond the Black Sea. Hence Scythia,
ae., *f.* their country; Scythicus, *a*,
um; Scythiæ, *ae.*, *f.* and Scythia,
ids., *f.* a Scythian woman.

Sebēthos, *i.*, *m.* a small stream in
Campania. Hence Sebēthis, *ids.*, *f.*
adj.

Sēgesta, *ae.*, *f.* an ancient city on the
north-western coast of Sicily. Hence
Sēgestānus, *a*, *um*.

Sēgētiani, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a Gallic
tribe, neighbours of the Aedui.

Sēius or Seius, *i.*, *m.* a Roman name.
Hence Sēiānus, L. Aelius, the power-
ful Praetorian praetor of Tiberius.

Sēlencia (Seleucia), *ae.*, *f.* a city in
Syria, now Képe. 2. the capital of
the Parthians.

Sēllinus, *untis*, *f.* a town on the south-
west coast of Sicily. 2. a town on
the coast of Cilicia.

Sēmēl, *ēs* or Sēmēla, *ae.*, *f.* daugh-
ter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by
Jupiter. Hence Sēmēlianus, *a*, *um*.

Sēmīramis, *is* or *ids.*, *f.* a celebrated
queen of Assyria, consort and successor
of Ninus. Hence Sēmīramis, *a*,
um.

Semprōnius, *a*, a Roman gentle
name. Esp. T. and C. Sempronius
Gracchus. Hence Semprōniānus, *a*,
um.

Sēna, *ae.*, *f.* a town on the coast of
Umbria, now Senigallia. Hence Sē-
nensis, *e*.

Sēneca, *ae.*, *m.* a surname in the gens
Annes. Esp. M. Annæus Seneca,
a native of Corduba, a celebrated rhetori-
cian in the time of Augustus and Tiber-
ius. 2. His son, L. Annæus Seneca,
a Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero.

Sēnōnes, *um*, *m.* *plu.* a powerful
people of Gaul, whose chief city was
Agenicum, now Sens. 2. a people
in Gallia Cisalpina.

Sēplasia, *ae.*, *f.* a street in Capua,
where perfumes were sold.

Sēptimius, *a*, the name of a Roman
gens.

Sēquāna, *ae.*, *f.* one of the principal
rivers of Gallia, now the Seine. Hence
Sēquāni, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a powerful
Gallic tribe, in whose territories the
river had its source.

Sērāpis, *is*, and *ids.*, *m.* an Egyptian
divinity.

Sēres, *um*, *m.* *plu.* a people of east-
ern Asia, the mod. Chinese, celebrated
for their silken fabrics. Hence Sēr-
ius, *a*, *um*.

Sergestus, *i.*, *m.* a follower of Aræas.

Serģius, *a*, the name of a Roman
gens. Esp. L. Sergius Catilina.

Sērīphus or -os, *i.*, *f.* a small island,
one of the Cyclades, now Serpho. Hence
Sērīphius, *a*, *um*.

Sertōrius, *il.*, *m.* Q. a general of
Marius, who maintained himself in
Spain against the partisans of Sulla,
until he was assassinated by Perperna.
Hence Sertōriānus, *a*, *um*.

Servilius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Servillus**, *a*, um, and **Servillanus**, *a*, um.

Servinus, *a*, a Roman proper name, esp. in the Sulpician gens.

Sesotris, *is*, or *idis*, *m*, a celebrated king of Egypt.

Sextius (Sextius), *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Sestius** (Sextus), *a*, um, and **Sestianus** (Sext.), *a*, um.

Sestos or **-us**, *l*, *f*, a town in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero. Hence **Sestus**, *a*, um.

Sessia, *ae*, *f*, a town in Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine, now Sesse or Sessa. Hence **Sessinus**, *a*, um.

Sicambri, *v* **Sigambri**.

Sicani, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a very ancient people of Italy, a portion of whom migrated to Sicily. Hence **Sicanus**, *a*, um; **Sicanus**, *a*, um; **Sicania**, *ae*, *f*, the island of Sicily, and **Sicania**, *idis*, *f*, *adj*.

Sicca, *ae*, *f*, a town of Numidia. Hence **Sicocenses**, *um*, *m*, *plu*, its inhabitants.

Sicthaeus (Syth.), *i*, *m*, (the first syllable is sometimes long) the husband of Dido.

Siculi, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, another name for the Sicani, *q*, *v*. Hence **Siculius**, *a*, um; **Sicilia**, *ae*, *f*, the island of Sicily; **Siciliensis**, *e*, and **Sicilis**, *idis*, *f*, *adj*.

Sicyon, *onis*, *f*, the capital of Sicyonia, in the north-east of the Peloponnese, famous for its school of art. Hence **Sicyonius**, *a*, um.

Sida, *ae*, *f*, a town in Pamphylia. Hence **Sidetae**, *arum*, *m*, *plu*, its inhabitants.

Sidicini, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a people in Campania, whose chief town was Teanum. Hence **Sidicinus**, *a*, um.

Sidon, *onis* and *onis*, *f*, a very ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre, now Saida. Hence **Sidonius**, *a*, um; **Sidonius**, *a*, um, and **Sidonis**, *idis*, *f*, *adj*.

Sigambri (Sicambri, Sygambri, and Sazambri), *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a powerful people of Germany. Hence **Sigamber**, *a*, um.

Sigsum, *i*, *n*, a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried, now Yenisheri. Hence **Sigsum** (Sigilus), *a*, um.

Signia, *ae*, *f*, a town in Latium, now Segni. Hence **Signinus**, *a*, um.

Sila, *ae*, *f*, a large forest in the country of the Iuvavii.

Silanus, *i*, *n*, a Roman surname in the Junian gens.

Silarus, *i*, *n*, a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania, now Silaro.

Silenus, *i*, *n*, the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, represented as bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, usually drunk, and mounted on an ass. 2, a Greek historian.

Silius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Silianus**, *a*, um.

Silvanus (Sylv.), *i*, *m*, a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees.

Silvius, *li*, *m*, the name of several kings of Alba longa.

Simois, *entis*, *m*, a small river in Troas, which falls into the Scamander.

Simonides, *is*, *m*, a celebrated lyric poet of Ceos. Hence **Simonides**, *a*, um.

Sinis, *is*, *m*, a robber who frequented the theatres of Corinth, and was killed by Theseus.

Sinon, *onis*, *m*, son of Aesinus, who induced the Trojans to take the wooden horse within their city.

Sinopis, *ae*, *f*, a Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birth-place of Diogenes the Cynic, and the residence of Mithridates, now Sinoub. Hence **Sinopensis**, *e*, and **Sinopensis**, *a*, um.

Sintessa, *ae*, *f*, the last city of Latium, on the confines of Campania. Hence **Sintessanus**, *a*, um.

Sipontum, *i*, *n*, an ancient maritime town in Apulia. Hence **Sipontinus**, *a*, um.

Sipyliis, *i*, *m*, a mountain of Lydia, on which Niobe was changed into stone. Hence **Sipyliensis** and **Sipyliens**, *a*, um.

Sirènes, *um*, *f*, *plu*, sea-nymphs who had the power of charming by their songs all who heard them. Various accounts of their parentage and history are given.

Sisenna, *ae*, *m*, L. Cornelius, a Roman annalist, born about B.C. 118.

Sisyphus, *i*, *m*, son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, infamous for his avarice and deceit. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again. Hence **Sisyphus**, *a*, um, and **Sisyphides**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of Sisyphus.

Sithonii, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a Thracian people; hence, in gen. the Thracians. Hence **Sithonius**, *a*, um; **Sithon**, *onis*, *adj*, and **Sithonis**, *idis*, *f*, *adj*.

Smintheus (dissyll.), *ei*, *m*, an epithet of Apollo.

Smyrna (in many MSS. Zmyrna), *ae*, *f*, a celebrated maritime city of Ionia; according to some, the birth-place of Homer; still called Smyrna. Hence **Smyrnaeus** (Zmyrna), *a*, um.

Sorates, *is*, *m*, a celebrated Athenian philosopher, put to death B.C. 399. Hence **Soratorius**, *a*, um.

Solon, *onis*, *m*, a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece, born about B.C. 638.

Solonius, *li*, *n*, a district on the northern coast of Latium.

Sophocles, *is* and *i*, *m*, the second in order of time of the three great Athenian tragic poets. Hence **Sophocleus**, *a*, um.

Sora, *ae*, *f*, a town in Latium, on the Liris. Hence **Soranus**, *a*, um.

Soracte, *is*, *n*, a high mountain, near the Tiber, in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo, now Monte di S. Oreste.

Sorani, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. two brothers, famous book-sellers at Rome in the time of Horace.

Sparta, *ae*, *f*, the capital of Laconia, also called Lacedaemon. Hence **Spartanus**, *a*, um; **Spartiates**, *ae*, *m*, a Spartan; **Spartiacus**, *a*, um; and **Sparticus**, *a*, um.

Spartacus, *i*, *m*, a Thracian gladiator, who commanded the gladiators in their war against the Romans.

Spercheos or **Sperchius**, *i*, *m*, a river of southern Thessaly. Hence **Spercheus**, *idis*, *f*, *adj*, and **Spercheides**, *is*, *m*, a dweller by the Spercheus.

Sperisippus, *i*, *m*, nephew of Plato, and his teacher in the Academy.

Spiö, *ae*, *f*, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Spolitum (afterwards called also **Spolitum**), *i*, *n*, a city of Umbria, now Spoleto. Hence **Spolitinus**, *a*, um.

Spirinna, *ae*, *m*, the harpers who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March.

Spurius, abbrev. **Sp.**, a Roman praenomen.

Stabiae, *arum*, *f*, *plu*, a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, along with which it was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence **Stabianus**, *a*, um.

Stagira, *orum*, *a*, *plu*, a town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle. Hence **Stagirites**, *ae*, *m*, Aristotel.

Stellatis ager or **campus**, a district in northern Campania, near Calce. Hence **Stellatinus**, *a*, um.

Stentor, *oris*, *m*, a Grecian herald, celebrated for his loud voice.

Stéröps, *ae*, *f*, one of the Piræides.

Stéröpes, *is*, *m*, one of Valerius Cyclop.

Stertinius, *li*, *m*, a Stoic philosopher.

Stalchörus, *i*, *m*, a Greek lyric poet of Himeria.

Sténoboea or **Sténoboea**, *ae*, *f*, daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia.

Sténelus, *i*, *m*, king of Mycenae, father of Eurystheus. 2, king of the Ligyrians, father of Cyrus. 3, a companion of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse. Hence **Sténeläus**, *a*, um; and **Sténeläis**, *idis*, *f*, *adj*.

Stilpon or **Stilpo**, *onis*, *m*, a philosopher of Megara.

Sträbo, *onis*, *m*, a Roman surname.

Sträto or **Strätön**, *onis*, *m*, a philosopher of Lampascus.

Strätocles, *is*, *m*, a celebrated comedian.

Strätönicea, *ae*, *f*, one of the chief cities of Caria. Hence **Strätöniceus**, *a*, um; and **Strätöniceusis**, *e*.

Ströphades, *um*, *f*, *plu*, two islands off the coast of Messenia, the residence of the Harpies.

Strymon, *ōnis*, *m.* a river forming the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace, now *Struma*. Hence **Strymonius**, *a*, *um*; and **Strymonis**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Strophælus, *i*, *m.*, or **Strophælus**, *i*, *m.* a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of a species of odious birds of prey, which were destroyed by Hercules. Hence **Strophælus**, *a*, *um*; **Strophælus**, *a*, *um*; and **Strophælis**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Styx, *fgis* and *fgos*, *f.* a river in Arcadia. 2. the principal river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore. Hence **Stygus**, *a*, *um*; and **Stygialis**, *e*.

Suero, *ōnis*, *m.* a river of Spain, now *Xucar*. 2. a town at the mouth of this river, now *Cullera*. Hence **Suero-nensis**, *e*. 3. the name of a Rutulian. **Suessa**, *ae*, *f.* a very ancient town in Latium, called also *S. Pometia*. 2. a town in Campania, also called *S. Aurunca*, the birth-place of the poet Lucilius, now *Sessa*.

Suessones, *um*, *m.* *plu.* a people of Gaul, near the modern *Soissons*.

Suessula, *ae*, *f.* a town of Campania. Hence **Suessulani**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants.

Suetonius, *ii*, *m.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, author of the biographies of the first twelve Roman emperors.

Sævi, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a powerful Germanic people. Hence **Sævus**, *a*, *um*; **Sævia**, *ae*, *f.* their country; and **Sævius**, *a*, *um*.

Sulla (Incorrectly written *Sylla*), *ae*, *m.* a surname in the gens *Cornelia*. Esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the celebrated Roman Dictator. Hence **Sullanus**, *a*, *um*.

Sulmo, *ōnis*, *m.* a town of the Pelignii, near Corfinium, the birth-place of *Œrid*. Hence **Sulmonensis**, *e*. 2. the name of a hero in the *Æneid*.

Sulpicius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Sulpicius**, *a*, *um*; and **Sulpicianus**, *a*, *um*.

Summarius (*Sabm.*), *i*, *m.* a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed, by some identified with *Pluto*.

Sulanum or **Sanlon**, *ii*, *m.* a promontory and town of Africa, now *Capo Colonna*.

Surrentum, *i*, *n.* a maritime town of Campania, now *Sorrento*. Hence **Surrentinus**, *a*, *um*.

Susa, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* the ancient capital of Persia.

Sutrium, *ii*, *n.* an ancient town in Etruria, now *Sutri*. Hence **Sutrinus**, *a*, *um*.

Sybaris, *is*, *f.* a town of Lucania on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the luxury of its inhabitants. 2. *m.* the river on which Sybaris was situated.

Syene, *ae*, *f.* a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt, now *Assuan*. Hence **Syenes**, *ae*, *m.* *adj.*

Symæthus, *i*, *m.* a river, the southern boundary of Aetna, and a town situated upon it. Hence **Symæthus**, *a*, *um*; **Symæthens**, *a*, *um*; and **Symæthis**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Symplegades, *um*, *f.* *plu.* two floating islands at the entrance of the Buzine, which crushed whatever attempted to pass between them, until they became fixed on the passage of the *Argo*.

Synada, *orum*, *n.* *plu.* a town in Phrygia, famous for its marble. Hence **Synadenensis**, *e*.

Syphax, *Acis*, *m.* a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.

Syracusæ, *orum*, *f.* *plu.* the chief city in Sicily, on the east coast. Hence **Syracusæus**, *a*, *um*; **Syracusinus**, *a*, *um*; and **Syracocius**, *a*, *um*.

Syria, *ae*, *f.* a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt. Hence **Syrius**, *a*, *um*; **Syrus**, *a*, *um*; **Syriacus**, *a*, *um*; and **Syriacus**, *a*, *um*.

Syrinx, *ingis*, *f.* a nymph changed into a reed.

Syros, *i*, *f.* one of the Cyclades. Hence **Syrius**, *a*, *um*.

Syrtes, *ium*, *f.* *plu.* two great gulfs on the north coast of Africa, distinguished as *Major* and *Minor*; the former was full of sand banks, and both were very dangerous.

T.

Täburnus, *i*, *m.* a small mountain chain between Samnium and Campania.

Täcltus, *i*, *m.* C. Cornelius, a celebrated Roman historian, born about A.D. 60.

Tænarüs (*-os*), *i*, *comm.*, and **Tænarüm** (*-on*), *i*, *n.* the most southern point of the Peloponnesus, on which stood a celebrated temple of Neptune; a town of the same name was also on the promontory. Hence **Tænarüs**, *a*, *um*; **Tænarides**, *ae*, *m.* *adj.*; and **Tænaris**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Tages, *is* or *ētis*, *m.* an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he taught the Etrurians the art of divination.

Tagus, *i*, *m.* a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands, now *Tajo*, or *Tagus*.

Täthylbus, *i*, *m.* the herald of Agamemnon.

Tämäsus, *i*, *f.* a town of Cyprus. Hence **Tämäseus**, *a*, *um*.

Tämesis, *is*, *m.* a river in Britain, now the *Thames*; called also *Tämesa*, *ae*.

Tanager, *gri*, *m.* a river in Lucania.

Tämis, *is*, *m.* a large river of Sarmatia, now the *Don*. 2. the proper name of a war.

Täntäquill, *ilis*, *f.* the wife of the elder Turquin.

Täntälus, *i*, *m.* son of Jupiter, and father of *Peleus* and *Niebo*. Having

offended Jupiter, he was punished in the infernal regions by continual hunger and thirst, food and drink being apparently within his reach, but always eluding his grasp. Hence **Täntälus**, *a*, *um*; **Täntälides**, *ae*, *m.* a male descendant of Tantalus; and **Täntälis**, *ilis*, *f.* a female descendant of Tantalus.

Täpobänd, *es*, *f.* an island in the Indian Ocean, now *Ceylon*.

Tärbelli, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a people in Aquitania, extending to the Pyrenees. Hence **Tärbellus**, *a*, *um*.

Tärho or **Tärchon**, *ōnis* or *ontis*, *m.* an Etrurian who assisted *Aeneas* against *Turnus*.

Tärentum, *i*, *n.* an important Greek city, situated on the west coast of Calabria, now *Taranto*. Hence **Tärentinus**, *a*, *um*.

Tärpäus, *a*, a Roman proper name. Esp. *Tärpä*, *ae*, *f.* a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines. Hence **Tärpäus**, *a*, *um*; esp. mons *Tärpäus*, a rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong.

Tärcquin, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a very ancient and important town of Etruria. Hence **Tärcquinus**, *a*, *um*; **Tärcquinus**, *ii*, *m.* the fifth king of Rome; (ii) the last king of Rome; and **Tärcquinensis**, *e*.

Tärräcia (*Terr.*), *ae*, *f.* a town on the coast of Latium, formerly called *Anxur*. Hence **Tärräciensis** (*Terr.*), *e*.

Tärräco, *ōnis*, *f.* a town on the east coast of Spain, now *Tarragona*. Hence **Tärräconensis**, *e*.

Tärräsin, *i*, *f.* the capital of Cilicia. Hence **Tärräsinis**, *e*.

Tärtossus or *-on*, *i*, *n.* a very ancient maritime town in the south of Spain. Hence **Tärtassius**, *a*, *um*.

Tätius, *ii*, *m.* T. a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with *Romulus*. Hence **Tätienus**, *ium*, *m.* *plu.* one of the three original Roman tribes.

Täunus, *i*, *m.* a mountain range in western Germany.

Täuri, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a barbarous people, living in the peninsula now called the *Crimea*, who sacrificed foreigners to *Diana*. Hence **Täuricus**, *a*, *um*.

Täurini, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a people of northern Italy, near the modern *Turin*. Hence **Täurinus**, *a*, *um*.

Täurömönium, *ii*, *n.* a town on the east coast of Sicily, now *Taurmina*. Hence **Täurömönianus**, *a*, *um*.

Täurus, *i*, *m.* a great mountain chain of Asia.

Täyētē, *es*, *f.* daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, one of the *Hyades*.

Täyētēs, *i*, *m.* a lofty range of mountains in Laconia. Called also *Täyētē*, *orum*, *m.* *plu.*

Tänum, *i*, *n.* *Tänum* Apulum, a town in Apulia. Hence **Tänenes**, *ium*, *m.* *plu.* its inhabitants. 2.

Tänum Sidicinum, a town in Campania, now *Teano*.

Tecmessa, ac, *f.* daughter of Telemachus, and mistress of Ajax the son of Telamon.

Tégés, ac, *f.* a very ancient town in Arcadia. Hence **Tégéus** or **Tégéus**, a, um, and **Tégéates**, arum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Télamon, ónis, m. an Argonaut, son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus, king of Salamis, and father of Ajax and Teucer. Hence **Télamónius**, ii, m. and **Télamónides**, ac, m. Ajax.

Téleches, um, m. plu. a mythical family in Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, famous for their magic arts.

Téleboas, arum, m. plu. the inhabitants of several small islands on the coast of Acarnania, and also probably of Cyprus.

Télegonus, i, m. son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him.

Télembóhus, i, m. son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Téléphus, i, m. king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust. 2, a friend of Horace.

Telmessus or **Telmessus**, i, *f.* a town of Lycia, famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination. Hence **Telmessus**, a, um, and **Telmessus**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Témessa, ac, also **Témés**, éa, and **Témssa** (Téma), ac, *f.* a town in Brutium, near Torre del Lupi. Hence **Témessaeus**, a, um, and **Témessanus**, a, um.

Tempé, indecl. plur. n. a beautiful valley in Thessaly, through which ran the River Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa.

Tempyra, orum, n. plu. a town in Thrace.

Tenchteri (Tentári), orum, m. plu. a German people on the Rhine.

Ténedos or -us, i, *f.* an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troas. Hence **Ténédius**, a, um.

Ténes, is, m. son of Cynus; his father had him thrown into the sea in a chest, which was driven upon the island named after him, Tenedos. Hence **Ténédius**, a, um.

Ténos or -us, i, *f.* one of the Cyclades, now Tino.

Tentira, orum, n. plu. a city in Upper Egypt, now Denderah.

Téos or **Téus**, i, *f.* a town in Ionia, the birth-place of Anacreon. Hence **Téus**, a, um.

Térentius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Terentius Afer, a celebrated comic poet. Hence **Térentius**, a, um, and **Térentianus**, a, um.

Térentas (Tar.) or -os, i, *f.* a place in the Campus Martius, where the ludii seculares were held. Hence **Térentinus**, a, um.

Téreus, éi or éos, m. king of Thrace, husband of Procne. Hence **Térides**, ac, m. his son Itys.

Terpsichórē, éa, *f.* the Muse of choral song and dancing.

Téthys, éos, *f.* a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.

Teucer (Teucus), cri, m. son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax. 2, son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy. Hence **Teucrus**, a, um, and **Teucris**, ac, *f.* the Trojan country, Troy.

Teuthras, antis, m. an ancient king of Mysia. Hence **Teuthrantius**, a, um, and **Teuthrantius**, a, um.

Teutóni, orum (Teutones, um), m. plu. a powerful people of Germany. Hence **Teutónicus**, a, um.

Thais, idis, *f.* a celebrated courtesan of Athens, mistress of Alexander the Great.

Thales, is and édis, m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Sages.

Thalia, ac, *f.* the Muse of Comedy. 2, a sea-nymph.

Thamyra, ac, m. a Thracian poet who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his sight.

Thapsus or -os, i, *f.* a city in Sicily. 2, a city in Africa, where Caesar defeated the partisans of Pompey.

Thásus or -os, i, *f.* an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Thrace, now Thaso. Hence **Thásius**, a, um.

Thaumas, antis, m. the father of Iris. Hence **Thaumantius**, a, um; **Thaumatias**, ádis, *f.* and **Thaumatias**, idis, *f.* Iris.

Thébae, arum (Thébé, éa), *f.* plu. a very ancient and celebrated city in Upper Egypt. 2, the capital of Boeotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus. Hence **Thébanus**, a, um, and **Thébais**, idis, *f.* adj. 3, a city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles. Hence **Thébana**, ac, *f.* Andromache, the daughter of Betion, king of Thebes in Mysia.

Themis, idis, *f.* the goddess of justice and of prophecy.

Themistocles, i and is, m. a celebrated Athenian statesman and general. Hence **Themistoclēus**, a, um.

Théon, ónis, m. a satirical poet. Hence **Théoninus**, a, um.

Théophrātes, is, m. an historian, a friend of Pompey.

Théophrastus, i, m. a Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle.

Théopompus, i, m. a Grecian historian and orator, a pupil of Isocrates. Hence **Théopompus** or -inus, a, um.

Thérappa, arum, *f.* plu. a town in Laconia, the birth-place of Helen. Hence **Thérappaeus**, a, um.

Thermas, arum, *f.* plu. a town in Sicily, near Himera. Hence **Thermistans**, a, um.

Thermodon, ontis, m. a small river of Pontus, on which dwell the Amazons.

Hence **Thermodontēus**, a, um, and **Thermodonticus**, a, um.

Thermopylae, arum, *f.* plu. the famous pass between Thessaly and Locria, where Leonidas fell.

Thérodāmas, antis, m. a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh. Hence **Thérodāmantus**, a, um.

Therites, ac, m. a Greek, distinguished for ugliness and scurrility.

Thésens, éi and éos, m. a king of Athens, son of Aegeus and Aethra; husband of Ariadne, and afterwards of Phaedra; father of Hippolytus; friend of Pirithous; conqueror of the Minotaur. Hence **Thésens**, a, um; **Thésens**, a, um, and **Thésides**, ac, m. Hippolytus.

Thespias, arum, *f.* plu. on ancient town in Boeotia. Hence **Thespius**, a, um; **Thespienses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants, and **Thespias**, ádis, *f.* adj.

Thespis, is, m. the founder of Greek tragedy.

Thesprotia, ac, *f.* a district in Epirus. Hence **Thesprotius**, a, um.

Thessalia, ac, *f.* the largest and most northerly district of Greece. Hence **Thessalicus**, a, um; **Thessalus**, a, um, and **Thessalia**, idis, *f.* adj.

Thessalonica, ac, or -is, *f.* a maritime city of Macedonia. Hence **Thessalonicensis**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Thestius, ii, m. king of Aetolia, father of Leda and Althaea. Hence **Thestides**, ac, m. a male descendant of Thestius, and **Thestias**, ádis, *f.* Althaea.

Thestor, óris, m. the father of Calchas. Hence **Thestórides**, ac, m. Calchas.

Thétis, idis or idos, *f.* a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.

Thiassé, éa, *f.* a small town of Boeotia. Hence **Thiassaeus**, a, um. 2, a maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus.

Thōas, antis, m. king of Tauris, slain by Orestes. Hence **Thōantius**, a, um. 2, a king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle. Hence **Thōantias**, ádis, *f.* Hypsipyle.

Thracia, ac, *f.* Thrace, éa, and **Thracis**, ac, *f.* an extensive country between the Aegean, Buzian, and Danube. Hence **Thracius**, a, um; **Thracius**, a, um; **Thrax**, éia, m. and **Thracis** or **Thressa**, ac, *f.*

Thrásybalus, i, m. the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the thirty tyrants.

Thrásymachus, i, m. a celebrated Grecian sophist of Chalcidion.

Thucydides, is, m. a celebrated Greek historian. Hence **Thucydídus**, a, um.

Thulé, éa, *f.* an island in the extreme north of Europe; acc. to some, Iceland, acc. to others, one of the Shetland Islands.

Thürri, *orum*, *n. plu.* a city of *Lucania*, on the *Tarentine Gulf*, built near the site of *Sylaris*. Hence **Thürriani**, *a. um*.

Thyestes, *ae*, *m. son* of *Pelops*, brother of *Atræus*, and father of *Aegisthus*. Hence **Thyestæus**, *a. um*, and **Thyestidae**, *ae*, *m. Aegisthus*.

Thyas or **Thyas**, *adis*, *f. a Bacchant*.

Thymbra, *ae*, or **Thymbræ**, *es*, *f. a city* in *Thrace*, with a temple of *Apollo*. Hence **Thymbraeus**, *i. m.* an epithet of *Apollo*.

Thymelæ, *es*, *f. a celebrated actress*.

Thyni, *orum*, *m. plu.* a *Thracian* people, who emigrated to *Bithynia*. Hence **Thynus**, *a. um*; **Thynia**, *ae*, *f. their country*; **Thyniacus**, *a. um*, and **Thynias**, *adis*, *f. adj.*

Thyonæ, *es*, *f. the mother* of the fourth *Æacus*. Hence **Thyonæus**, *ae*, *m. Bacchus*.

Tiberis, is also contr. *Tibris* (*Tybris*), is or *Idis*, *m. a river* of *Latium*, on which *Rome* stood. Hence **Tiberinus**, *i. m.* the river; (II) *a king* of *Alba*; and **Tiberinis**, *idis*, *f. adj.*

Tiberius, *ii*, *m.* a *Roman* prænomen (abbrev. *Ti.*). Esp. the Emperor *Tiberius*. Hence **Tiberius**, *a. um*, and **Tiberianus**, *a. um*.

Tibullus, *i. m.* *Albius*, a celebrated *Roman* elegiac poet, born about B.C. 54, a contemporary and friend of *Ovid* and *Horace*.

Tibur, *iris*, *n.* an ancient town of *Latium* on the *Anio*, now *Tivoli*. Hence **Tiburs**, *urilis*; **Tiburtinus**, *a. um*, and **Tiburinus**, *a. um*.

Tiburtus, *i. m.* the founder of *Tibur*.

Ticinum, *i. n.* a city in *Gallia Cisalpina*, on the River *Ticinus*, now *Paria*.

Ticinus, *i. m.* a river in *Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Ticino*, a tributary of the *Padus*, celebrated for a victory gained by *Hannibal* over the *Romans* upon its banks.

Tifata, *orum*, *n. plu.* a mountain near *Capua*.

Tigellinus, *i. m.* the most hated of *Nero's* favourites.

Tigellius, *i. m.* *Hermogenes*, a censorer of *Horace*.

Tigranes, *is*, *m.* king of *Armenia*, son-in-law of *Mithridates*. 2. his grandson.

Tigris, is or *Idis*, *m.* a large river of western *Asia*, east of the *Euphrates*, which falls into it.

Timæus, *i. m.* a *Greek* historian of *Sicily*, under *Agathocles*. 2. a *Pythagorean* philosopher, a contemporary of *Plato*.

Timægenes, *is*, *m.* a learned rhetorician in the time of *Augustus*.

Timævus, *i. m.* a small river in *Italia*, between *Aquileia* and *Tergeste*.

Timolæon, *ontis*, *m.* a celebrated *Corinthian* general. Hence **Timolæontæus**, *a. um*.

Timon, *ontis*, *m.* a celebrated misanthrope of *Athens*.

Timothæus, *ei*, *m.* son of *Conon*, a general of the *Athenians*. 2. a celebrated musician, a native of *Miletus*.

Tiphys, *ios*, *m.* the pilot of the *Argo*.

Tirésias, *ae*, *m.* a celebrated blind soothsayer of *Thebes*.

Tiridates, *ae*, *m.* the name of several kings of *Armenia*.

Tiryna, this or *thos*, *f. a town* in *Argolis*, one of the most ancient in *Greece*, where *Hercules* was brought up. Hence **Tirynthius**, *a. um*.

Tisæmenus, *i. m.* son of *Orestes* and king of *Argos*.

Tisaphonæ, *es*, *f. one* of the *Furies*. Hence **Tisaphonæus**, *a. um*.

Titan, *antis*, *m.* the sun-god, *Phœbus*. 2. another name for *Prometheus*.

Titanês, *is*, *m. plu.* the sons and daughters of *Cæus* and *Ge*, who contended for the sovereignty of heaven, and were precipitated into *Tartarus* by *Jupiter*. Hence **Titanus**, *a. um*;

Titaniacus, *a. um*, and **Titanias**, *idis*, *idis*, *f. adj.*

Tithonæus, *i. m.* son of *Loomedon*, consort of *Eurota*; endowed with immortality, but changed at last into a grasshopper. Hence **Tithonæus**, *a. um*.

Titiæ, *is*, the name of a *Roman* gens. Hence **Titius**, *a. um*, and **Titiensis**, *e*.

Titus, *i. m.* a *Roman* prænomen, abbreviated *T*.

Tityrus, *i. m.* the name of a shepherd in *Virgil's* *Eclogues*. 2. a shepherd in general. 3. *Virgil's* *Eclogues*.

4. *Virgil* himself.

Tityos, *yi*, *m.* a giant, son of *Jupiter*, slain by *Apollo*, and cast into the infernal regions.

Tisipolæmus, *i. m.* a son of *Hercules*.

Timæros or *-us*, *i. m.* a mountain in *Epirus*.

Timolus, *i. m.* a mountain of *Lydia* in which the *Pactolus* rises, producing excellent wines. Hence **Timollus**, *a. um*, and **Timollis**, *is*, *m. adj.*

Tolæsa, *ae*, *f. a city* in southern *Gallia*, now *Toulouse*. Hence **Tolæsanus**, *a. um*, and **Tolæsatæ**, *ium*, *m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Tolæmnius, *ii*, *m.* a king of the *Venetes*. 2. a *Rutullan* soothsayer.

Tomis, *is*, *f. a town* of *Mœcia*, on the *Euxine*, famous as the place to which *Ovid* was banished. Hence **Tomitæ**, *arum*, *m. plu.* its inhabitants, and **Tomitæus**, *a. um*.

Tomyris, *is*, *f. a Scythian queen*, by whom the elder *Cyrus* was defeated.

Torone, *es*, *f. a town* in *Macedonia*. Hence **Toroneus**, *a. um*, and **Toronicus**, *a. um*.

Torquatus, *i. m.* a surname in the *Manlian* gens.

Trachin, *inis*, or **Trachyn**, *ynos*, *f. a town* in southern *Thessaly*. Hence **Trachinlus**, *a. um*.

Træjanus, *i. m.* an excellent *Roman* emperor, who reigned A.D. 98-117.

Tralles, *ium*, *f. plu.* a commercial city of *Asia Minor*, near the *Mæander*. Hence **Trallianus**, *a. um*.

Trâpæus, *untis*, *f. a city* in *Pontus*, now *Trebizon*.

Trâsimænus lacus, or simply **Trasimænus**, *i. m.* a lake in *Etruria*, now *Lago di Perugia*, on the shores of which *Hannibal* gained a victory over the *Romans*.

Trebatius, *ii*, *m.* C. Testa, a lawyer, a friend of *Cicero*.

Trebellius, *a*, the name of a *Roman* gens.

Trebia, *ae*, *f. a southern tributary* of the *Padus*, on the banks of which *Hannibal* defeated the *Romans*, now the *Trebbia*.

Trebonius, *a*, the name of a *Roman* gens.

Trêviri (also written *Trêvëri*), *orum*, *m. plu.* a powerful people in *Gallia Belgica*, about the mod. *Treves*.

Hence **Trêvericus**, *a. um*.

Trinacria, *ae*, *f. the Island* of *Sicily*. Hence **Trinacrius**, *a. um*, and **Trinacris**, *idis*, *f. adj.*

Trinobantes, *um*, *m. plu.* a people in the eastern part of *Britain*.

Triopas, *ae*, *m.* the father of *Erichonion*. Hence **Triopæus**, *ii*, *m.* *Erichonion*; and **Triopæia**, *idis*, *f. a grand-daughter* of *Triopas*, *Meatra*.

Triptolæmus, *i. m.* son of *Celeus*, king of *Eleusis*; he was a favourite of *Ceres*, and the inventor of agriculture.

Triton, *ontis* or *ontæ*, *m.* a sea-god, son of *Neptune*, who blows through a shell to calm the sea. 2. a river and lake in *Africa*, near the Lesser *Syrtya*, where, according to some authorities, *Minerva* was born. Hence **Tritionis**, *a. um*; **Tritionacus**, *a. um*, and **Tritionis**, *idis* or *idis*, *f. adj.* (II)

Tritionis, *idis*, *f. Minerva*.

Troezen, *ontis*, *f. a very ancient city* of *Argolis*, where *Theæus* was born. Hence **Troezenius**, *a. um*.

Trogilodætæ, *arum*, *m. plu.* a people of *Ethiopia* who dwell in caves, the *Trogilodætæ*.

Troilus, *i. m.* son of *Priam*, slain by *Achilles*.

Trôphônus, *ii*, *m.* a brother of *Agamædes*, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of *Apollo* at *Delphi*; after his death he had a celebrated oracle. Hence **Trôphônianus**, *a. um*.

Trôs, *ois*, *m.* a king of *Ithrygia*, after whom *Troy* was named. Hence **Troæus** or **Trôia**, *ae*, *f. a city* of *Asia Minor*, famous for its ten years' siege by the *Greeks*. (II) a town founded by *Aeneas*, in *Italy*. (III) a town settled by *Helenus*, in *Epirus*; **Trôina** (*Trôns*), *a. um*;

Trôianus, *a. um*; **Trôicus**, *a. um*; **Trôs**, *ois*, *m.* a Trojan; **Trôas**, *adis* or *adis*, *f. adj.* (II) a Trojan woman. (III) the region about *Troy*, the *Troad*; and **Trôlides**, *um*, *f. plu.* Trojan women.

Tullius, *a*, the name of a *Roman* gens. Esp. *Serv. Tullius*, the sixth king

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of Rome; and M. Tullius Cicero, the renowned statesman and orator. Hence **Tullianus**, a. um, and **Tullianum**, i. n. the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by Servius Tullius.

Turanus, i. m. a king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas.

Turones, um, m. plu. a people of Gallia, on the Liger, near the mod. Tours.

Tusci, orum, m. plu. another name for Etrusci: v. Etruria. Hence **Tus- cing**, a. um.

Tusculum, i. n. a very ancient town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome. Hence **Tusculanus**, a. um; **Tuscul- lanensis**, e. and **Tusculus**, a. um.

Tyana, orum, m. plu. a city in Asia Minor. Hence **Tyanicus**, a. um.

Tydeus (disyll.). ði and ðos, m. son of Venus and father of Diomedes. Hence **Tydidæ**, ae. m. Diomedes.

Tyndareus (trisyll.). ði, m. king of Sparta, and husband of Leda; he was the father of Castor and Clytemnestra, and the reputed father of Pollux and Helen. Hence **Tyndarius**, a. um;

Tyndarides, ae. m. a male descendant of Tyndareus; also for a child of Tyndareus in gen.; and **Tyndaris**, idis, f. a female descendant of Tyndareus: (1) a town on the north coast of Sicily, whose inhabitants are called **Tyndaritani**, orum, m. plu.

Typhoeus (trisyll.). ði or ðos (Typhoeus, ðnis), m. a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Aetna. Hence **Typhoeus**, a. um, and **Typhoeis**, idis, f. adj.

Tyras, ae. m. a river in Sarmatia, now the Dniester.

Tyro, ðs, f. daughter of Salmoneus.

Tyrrhæni, orum, m. plu. a Pelagian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians. Hence **Tyrrhænus**, a. um, and **Tyrrhænia**, ae, f. Etruria.

Tyrrheus, ði, m. a shepherd of King Latinus. Hence **Tyrrhidae**, arum, m. plu. his sons.

Tyrtæus, i. m. an Athenian poet, who flourished about B.C. 668.

Tyros, -os, i. f. a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phœnicians, now the ruins of Sur. Hence **Tyrius**, a. um, Tyrian, Theban, or Carthaginian.

U.

Ubi, orum, m. plu. a German people on the Rhine.

Ucallegon, ontis, m. a Trojan elder.

Ufens, ðs, m. a small river in Latium, now Ufente. Hence **Ufentinus**, a. um. 2. a man's name.

Ulixes (Ulysses), is, or ði, m. a king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his

craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.

Uluabrae, arum, f. plu. a small town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes. Hence **Uluabranus**, a. um.

Ulysses, la, v. Ulixes.

Umbri, orum, m. plu. an ancient people of central Italy, in the district of Umbria. Hence **Umbri**, ðis, plu. and **Umbria**, ae, f. their country.

Uranis, se, or **Uranis**, ðs, f. the Muse of Astronomy.

Uspètes, um, m. plu. a German people.

Utius, ae, f. a very old town in Africa Propria, north-west of Carthage, where the younger Cato killed himself. Hence **Uticensis**, e.

V.

Vaco (Vaga), ae, f. a town of Numidia, now Beja. Hence **Vacensis** or **Vagensis**, e.

Vacus, i. m. Vitruvius Vacus, a general of Pandi, taken captive by L. Papirius.

Vacuna, ae, f. the goddess of rural leisure, esp. honoured by the Sabines. Hence **Vacunalis**, e.

Vadimonis lacus, a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Bassano.

Vahalis, is, m. the southern branch of the Rhine, now the Waal.

Valerius, a, m. the name of an ancient patrician gens.

Vandali or **Vandalli**, orum, m. plu. a people in the northern part of Germany.

Vangiones, um, m. plu. a German people on the Rhine, about the mod. Worms.

Varro, ðnis, m. a surname in the gens Terentia. Esp. of the celebrated scholar, M. Terentius Varro. Hence **Varronianus**, a. um.

Varus, i. m. a surname, esp. in the gens Quinctilia; e.g. P. Quinctilius Varus, defeated by Arminius. Hence **Varianus**, a. um.

Vascones, um, m. plu. a people of northern Spain.

Vaticanus (1), mons, collis, a hill in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber.

Vatinus, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Vecones or **Vettones**, um, m. plu. a people of Lusitania.

Vell, orum, m. plu. a very ancient city in Etruria, about twelve miles from Rome, taken by Camillus. Hence **Vell-**entis: **Vellentanus**, a. um; and **Vellus** or **Vellus** (trisyll.), a. um.

Velabrum, i. n. a district in Rome on the Palatine, where provision dealers dwelt.

Veleda, ae, f. a virgin who uttered predictions, and received idolatrous worship among the Germans.

Vella, ae, f. an elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome. 2. a town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phœacians, afterwards called Brea. Hence **Vellensis**, e; and **Vellinus**, a. um.

Vellinus, i. m. a river of Sabinium, which forms several lakes, the largest of which is called lacus Vellinus.

Vellitræ, arum, f. plu. a town of the Volsci in Latium, now Velletri. Hence **Velliternus**, a. um.

Vellius, ae, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Velleius Paterculus, an historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

Venafrum, i. n. a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its oil, now Venafri. Hence **Venafranus**, a. um.

Veneti, orum, m. plu. a people in the north-east of Italy. Hence **Ven-**tus, a. um; and **Ventia**, ae, f. their country. 2. a people of the north-west of Gaul. Hence **Venetia**, ae, f. their country; and **Veneticus**, a. um.

Ventilia, ae, f. the mother of Turnus, 2. the wife of Janus.

Ventilius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Venus, ðis, f. the goddess of love, the mother of Cupid and Aeneas. Hence **Veneris** or **Venerius**, a. um.

Ventilia, ae, f. a town of Apulia, the birth-place of the poet Horace, now Venosa. Hence **Vandunianus**, a. um.

Vërna, ae, f. a city in northern Italy, the birth-place of Catullus. Hence **Véronensis**, e.

Verres, is, m. the surname of the praetor C. Cornelius, notorious for his bad government of Sicily. Hence **Ver-**rius, a. um; and **Verrinus**, a. um.

Vertumnus (Vort.), i. m. the god of the changing year, i. e. of the seasons and their productions.

Vesica, ae, f. a small town on the River Liris. Hence **Vesunus**, a. um.

Vesër, is, m. a river in Campania, with a town of the same name.

Vesta, ae, f. one of the twelve principal deities, the daughter of Saturn and Ihea, the goddess of the fire burning on the hearth and of domestic life. Hence **Vestalis**, e.

Vestini, orum, m. plu. a people of central Italy on the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Vestinus**, a. um.

Vesulus, i. m. one of the Alps, now Vise.

Vesuvius (Vesëvus), ði, m. a celebrated volcano in Campania.

Vicetia (Vicentia), ae, f. a town in north-eastern Italy, now Vicenza. Hence **Vicetini** or **Vicentini**, orum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Vienne, ae, f. a city of Gallia, on the Rhodanus, now Vienne. Hence **Vi-**ennensis, e.

Viminalis collis, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Vindélic, orum, m. plu. a people of southern Germany.

Virgilius (Verg.), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Virgilius Maro, a celebrated Roman poet, in the time of Augustus.

Virgilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Virgilius, the father of Virgil, whom he slew in order to save her from the doom of Appius Claudius.

Viriatus (Virithus), i, m. a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in their war against the Romans. Hence **Virithinus** (Virithinus), a, um.

Vitellius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor. Hence **Vitellius**, a, um; and **Vitellianus**, a, um.

Vicentii, orum, m. plu. a powerful people in eastern Gallia.

Volaterræ, arum, f. plu. an ancient town in Etruria, now Volterra. Hence **Volaterranus**, a, um.

Volcae, arum, m. plu. a powerful people in Gallia, divided into the Volcae Arcomici and the Volcae Tectosages.

Volci, orum, m. plu. an ancient people in the south of Latium. Hence **Volscus**, a, um.

Volsinii (Vulsinii), orum, m. plu. an important city in Etruria, now Bolsena. Hence **Volsinienis**, e.

Volumnius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Volumnianus**, a, um.

Vulcanus (Volc.), i, m. the god of fire and furnaces, son of Jupiter and Juno. Hence **Vulcanius** (Volc.), a, um.

Vultur (Volt.), ūris, m. a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia.

Vulturnus (Volt.), i, m. the principal river of Campania, now Volturno.

X.

Xanthus, i, m. a river of Frœas. 2. a river in Lycia. 3. a small stream of Epirus.

Xenocrates, is, m. a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon.

Xenophanes, is, m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Colophon.

Xenophon, ontia, m. a celebrated Grecian historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and a leader in the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. Hence **Xenophontus** or **-ius**, a, um.

Z.

Zacynthus or **-os**, i, f. an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante. Hence **Zacynthius**, a, um.

Zaleucus, i, m. a lawgiver of the Locrians.

Zama, æ, f. a small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal.

Zanclæ, æ, f. an older name of Messana, in Sicily. Hence **Zanclæus**, a, um; and **Zanclæus**, a, um.

Zeno or **Zénon**, talis, m. the founder of the Stoic philosophy, a native of Citium in Cyprus. 2. a philosopher of Elia, in Magna Græcia. 3. an Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.

Zétes, æ, m. brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.

Zéthus, i, m. son of Jupiter by Antiope, and brother of Amphion.

Zeus, Dico, m. the Greek name of Jupiter.

Zenxis, is and Kila, m. a famous Grecian painter of Heracles.

Zopyrus, i, m. a celebrated physiognomist.

Zoroastres, is, m. a lawgiver of the Medæ.

THE END.



